

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia. THOS. H. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh. District. W. H. BARNES, of Allegheny. J. W. HUNTER, of Allegheny. J. W. HUNTER, of Allegheny. J. W. HUNTER, of Allegheny.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA. JOHN F. HARTMAN.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

- CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT. JAMES S. NEGLEY. CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT. THOMAS WILLIAMS. Subject to the decision of the Congress of the District. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. A. L. FRANKSON. ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY. J. B. FLACK. STATE SENATE. JAMES L. GRAHAM. ASSEMBLY. GEORGE WILSON. GEO. F. MURPHY. J. S. HUMPHREYS. J. W. MILLER. SAMUEL KILB. CONTROLLER. HENRY LAMBERT. COMMISSIONER. JONATHAN NEELY. SURVEYOR. J. L. MCNEELY. COUNTY BOARD DIRECTOR. J. G. MURRAY.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page: Poetry, "Little Things," Epigrams, The Season at Saratoga. Third and Sixth pages: Markets, and River News. Seventh page: "Waste Not, Want Not" Clippings, &c.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 144@144 1/2.

THE wheat harvest is in progress in Minnesota, being nearly a month in advance of ordinary seasons. The crop is very large, and there is an extraordinary demand for labor to secure it.

The death of M. E. CURWEN, Esq., of Cincinnati, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, and widely known as the author of a valuable Digest, is announced as having occurred in London on the 11th inst.

The price paid for the farm at Danville, on which it has been decided to erect the new Lunatic Hospital for this Commonwealth, was \$12,000. Of this sum \$16,000 and a little more was paid by the citizens of Danville, and the residue, or about \$26,000, by the State.

A NEW ATLANTIC CABLE is to be laid within a twelve month, between New York and Brest. The preliminaries of organization, of legal authority, and for securing the necessary capital, which is estimated at \$5,000,000, have just been completed and the work is to be at once taken in hand.

The article in the last number of the Atlantic Monthly, in review of a previous paper entitled "A Modern Lettre de Cachet," which we attributed to Dr. KIRKBRIDE, was not written by him, but by Dr. ISAAC RAY, who was formerly Superintendent of the Rhode Island Insane Asylum, but is now retired and residing at Philadelphia.

The President's concessions as to the finality and validity of the reconstruction acts in the restored States, becomes daily more evident. He now freely announces his intention to recognize the newly chosen governments and to execute the laws to the extent of his ability. His admission to this position will have a favorable effect upon public affairs.

If we may credit the rebel Democracy, the South is now ruled by carpet-bags, or by men who carry carpet-bags. Very likely. There are few things that more emphatically mark lively go-ahead men of business than carpet-bags. The carpet-bag is an immense improvement over the slave-whip. The South is making progress like all the rest of the world.

Our neighbors of the Pittsburgh Dispatch gratified their readers and surprised the town by issuing their lively and wide-awake journal on Monday morning in an entire new dress, of decided typographical beauty, and their columns bearing the most satisfactory internal evidence of the appreciative esteem of our citizens. We congratulate our neighbors upon their marked prosperity which is thus made apparent, and which they have fairly won by their industrious diligence, adding thereto our sincere hope that they may continue, in the future as in the past, to win golden opinions from all sort of men.

BONDS AND BONDHOLDERS.

It is known to all the world that the United States is heavily in debt, and that this condition of affairs is brought about in consequence of the efforts made for the suppression of the rebellion. This indebtedness rests mainly in the form of bonds given for money borrowed. The 7-30s, now all cancelled, except some thirteen millions of dollars, were made payable, principal and interest, in coin. What remains of them will be paid in currency, unless they shall be exchanged for 5-30s before the 1st of August. The interest on the 5-20s is specifically payable in gold; in what the principal shall be paid is not stated in the bonds. Hence the current controversy as to whether they shall be paid in money or currency.

Members of Congress differ as to the understanding on this point when the bill authorizing this issue of bonds was under discussion. Of course, if suits could be brought to recover payment of these bonds, no court would listen to evidence as to the intention of different Senators or Representatives in voting for the bill. The whole matter would be determined by the construction the tribunal should put on the words used in the bonds. Such adjudication being impossible, the decision as to what payment shall be made in will ultimately be made by Congress, guided solely by the ideas of equity, prevailing among its members.

All men whose sympathies still cling to the rebellion, or to the doctrines in which it originated, are eager to adopt the construction of these contracts which will give the public creditors the least real money, impose on themselves the lightest burdens, and dishonor the Government to the largest extent. Men naturally dislike to pay for their own defeat. They will resort to the most shameful equivocations and deceptions rather than do it. This explains much, but not all, the opposition to the 5-20s in coin.

For our part, we have an invincible repugnance to a currency not convertible into real money at the pleasure of the holder. A commercial revulsion may create a necessity for a temporary suspension of specie payments, but nothing short of the direst straits of a gigantic war can justify an irredeemable currency for a long period. Even then it is the imperative duty of the Government and people to get rid of it, and return to gold and silver at the earliest possible day. How "hard money Democrats" can go about clamoring for a perpetual and increasing deluge of "paper promises to pay" is one of the mysteries of politics we confess our inability to unravel.

Among the remedies devised to extricate the nation from this bond dilemma is the authorization of new loans, for longer periods, at reduced rates of interest, and with both principal and interest payable in coin beyond all dispute. A bill to this end was passed on the last day of the session, and is waiting Presidential action upon it. Opinion seems to be divided as to the disposition he will make of it. We cannot help thinking that if this bill shall become a law it will not produce the effect intended by the originators of it.

The President is reported as taking exceptions to some features of the Funding Bill, and particularly to the omission of a clause making income derivable from these bonds liable to taxation.

It may be remarked that there are two ways of practically reaching income from bonds. One, and the direct method, is by making such income subject to taxation in like manner as other income is. The other, and indirect method, is to put the rate of interest so much lower than is paid in ordinary business transactions, as to be in effect equivalent to taxation. This latter method has this advantage that it simplifies the process, dispenses with accounts and accountants, and applies as well to foreign as to domestic bond-holders. The former, or direct method, is more satisfactory to the masses of the people, because they see that the bond-holders pay precisely as other folks, and to the same degree. Unless, however, provision is made to have the income tax deducted from the coupons upon presentation to the Treasury agents, the foreign holders necessarily escape entirely, which, perhaps they ought to do; for plain, sensible reasons, at least, can be presented against the right of the government of one country to tax citizens of another.

Congress, it is fair to presume, thought the rate of interest was so low as to stand instead of a tax; while the President, according to rumor, prefers to attribute to the two Houses the fault of letting the bond-holders off without contributing to the support of government. Most of the present owners of 5-20s bought them at premiums ranging from five to ten per cent. They will not be likely to exchange them except upon compulsion, for other bonds of less market value, and drawing a reduced amount of interest. What they will do, if left to pursue their own inclinations, will depend upon a close calculation of loss and gain. Confidence may be so shaken in the honor or ability of the government that the bond-holders will submit to immense sacrifices, just as men do in trying to save their household goods from conflagration; but that is a matter with which we are not now dealing.

The bond-holders failing to exchange securities promptly, could the Treasury Department, if authorized, sell enough of the new bonds to take up the old ones before the expiration of the five years option? Is there currency enough afloat and is bank reserves do this without seriously impairing private business? This method failing, it is not presumable that public opinion would now endure, or Congressional wisdom sanction, a fresh issue of greenbacks sufficient to this end. The inflation inseparable from that measure would unsettle all business calculations, and might bring on a total collapse of that immense fabric of credit which covers the whole country.

If in neither of these ways the Government could get the requisite currency to pay off the 5-20s within five years of their date

the holders would retain them until the expiration of the full term of twenty years, long enough before that time specie payments will be resumed, in which event the bond-holders will get money instead of currency in extinguishment of their demands.

But, why are the bond-holders—the "blessed bond-holders," and the "bond-barons," whom it is fashionable among the Democrats to decry? Under the main aspect of the case, it does not matter who they are; and it is an insult to every right-minded man's sense of justice to ask who they are. Equity does not let her scales turn this way or that, according to the financial or social standing of contestants before her. She demands to know only the righter wrong of the matter, and makes her balances vibrate only as justice inclines. Whether a man is poor or rich is immaterial before a just tribunal. Rich and poor stand on an equal ground; the poor confidant he will not suffer wrong because of his poverty; the rich sure he will not be defrauded because he is opulent. No one, but an ingratul scoundrel allows the wealth or poverty of a claimant to influence his determination of a cause, no matter whether he acts as judge, juror or voter.

Many Government bonds are held by National Banks and by individual capitalists. Many, too, are held by Savings Banks and by Life and Fire Insurance Companies. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are so held in this city, and in all other cities. These bonds are held in trust for poor men and women who have deposited the sweat and tears of hard toil as a provision against sickness and old age; or as security that when husbands and fathers die the policies upon their lives will be paid to the otherwise destitute widows and orphans; or, as the guaranty that if poor men's houses burn down they will recover insurances, which will help put other roofs over the heads of their households.

Millions of bonds are held in trust by executors and administrators for widows and orphans who would be without friend or helper if this support should be swept away. Clergymen, physicians, clerks, mechanics, laborers, and other classes of small means, all over the country, have invested their little gains in Government bonds. To these individuals it is a very serious matter how the question of paying these securities shall be decided.

Irrespective of the question, Who are the bond-holders? this issue ought to be determined without clamor, without passion, and without prejudice, according to the demands of impartial justice, and actuated by a nice sense of honor.

JUDGE THURMAN, of Ohio, was one of the speakers at the ratification meeting of the West Virginia rebel Democracy, at Granton, last week. Indulging in his characteristic brag, as to the result of the Presidential election, he predicted that the Republicans would then desire to surrender. The Judge proceeded: "What will be a matter for you to consider whether you will remain loyal to the Government, or whether you will march out with the honors of war, or whether you will march out with the honors of peace? Let them hang! Hang them every one!" This is a very fair illustration of the K. K. K. spirit which now fires the reassured rebel heart. They find in the New York platform and nominations the license to shoot and hang the friends of the Union with the same impunity as the first rebellion which the Democracy visited upon the country. The same old rebel yell of murderous hate welcomes the new summons to rapine and murder, and the same old rebel policy, of the extermination of the friends of the Union, is to be inaugurated with the success of the BLAIR ticket throughout the South.

THE INCREDIBLE violence of the BLAIR programme of anarchy and armed revolution, endorsed as it is by the Democratic party, has driven gold up to 144, with a corresponding depreciation of the paper currency, the value of which depends entirely on the popular confidence that it will ultimately be redeemed in specie. Here is already a positive loss of nearly three per cent., about twenty millions of dollars, to the people holding this currency. The diminution in the purchasing value of a paper dollar will soon be seen in the advanced prices asked for all articles of prime necessity for the consumption of the people. And the BLAIR party have the cheek to charge this depreciation of our paper money, which is solely due to their incendiary threats, as the consequence of the salutary precautions which their menaces have required Congress to take for the preservation of the public peace.

ON THE 15th of August, the Republicans of this city will select a candidate for Mayor. They will not do this through the intervention of the ordinary delegate Convention, but by a direct vote of the members of the party. Under this plan no fault can be found with those who are designated as managers, if the nomination made shall prove to be either bad or unacceptable. The blame will attach to those Republicans who shall be so indifferent to their welfare as not to take the trouble of attending the primary elections, or, attending them, fail to make a wise choice. We earnestly press this matter upon the consideration of all who are interested in it.

It is probable that South Carolina will this year follow her invariable practice in former Presidential elections, and choose her Electors by a vote of the Legislature. It is also possible that others of the restored States may adopt the same method. We were never partial to this mode of creating the Electoral College, notwithstanding the long line of Democratic precedent in its favor in South Carolina.

THE new act amending the Bankrupt Law, extends the operation of the fifty per cent. clause to Jan. 1, 1869. The extension was demanded by the new Southern States, in which the machinery of the law has but little more than fairly begun its operations, and the claim has been very justly and properly admitted.

THE ESSENTIAL RELATION OF SCIENCE TO LABOR.

In some observations yesterday upon the comparative decline of English manufactures, in the great industrial competitions of the world, we made an incidental allusion to the most influential cause of the greater prosperity of Productive Art upon the European continent. Applied Science affords the true explanation, and the results which to-day humble the national pride of English manufacturers are but the natural, legitimate sequences of their reliance upon the potency of mere capital and labor, unaided by the direction of an instructed and discriminating intelligence.

Knowledge is power, but only in a limited sense. To clothe it with the largest practical value, in the material development of the productive resources of a people, it must be utilized, by the precision of its researches by a clear comprehension of the material needs of humanity, and by the discriminating application of such scientific deductions as may be established in the progress of invention and practical analysis. Mere knowledge, if not popularized, may fill museums and cabinets, swell encyclopedias, and win the profound homage of the learned, but unless it be faithfully disseminated and commingled with the great mass of national information, becoming a part of the utilized, intellectual wealth of an industrious people, and constituting an active element for the constant and universal service of its material necessities, such knowledge avails nothing in the promotion of national prosperity, or in the world-wide rivalry of productive art. Knowledge is only power in these latter days of practical humanity, in the proportion that it shall be creative, productive and exhibiting tangible fruit. The nineteenth century has brought in the era of works. Science was ever admirable, but it has come now to be valued only as it arms a people for resistless war, or elevates its own relative subservieny to the material necessities of the peaceful world. As the brain and the hand shall labor together in the service of society; as the Operative and the Scientist shall march side by side in the creation of national wealth—and that wealth can only be created by human industry more or less intelligently guided—the real, permanent and decisive criterion is presented for estimating the relative power and influence of nations.

In their clear perception of these truths—so simple and obvious that even their statements seem needless—and in their acceptance for practical ends, is disclosed the true secret of Continental success in the rivalry of national industries. England has invented; France and Belgium, Germany and Switzerland have developed, improved and utilized. The English science eliminates principles; the Continental rivalry applies them directly to the service of productive art. The broad field of scientific knowledge is completely familiar to English philosophers, but remains an unknown land to the millions of British workmen. Abounding in capital, and her entire island a hive swarming with docile, eager and inexpensive labor, with mineral resources unmatchable in any Continental domain, and with a commerce which bears the English flag first and furthest on all the waters of the globe, Great Britain entered, three-fourths of a century since, upon a career of manufacturing industry which was unobscured by competition, and which rapidly advanced that empire to the undisputed control of every market at home and abroad. For a half century, she held this position without a rival, but we see that she has lost it to-day and that the seat of intelligent industry has been transferred beyond the Channel. She has lost it, because the continental nations have come to surpass her in the application of scientific knowledge to the multifarious departments of production. The English citizen, as never industrious and faithful, but the French or German operatives stand far in advance of him; in their knowledge of scientific principles, and in the fidelity and constancy with which these are applied to the processes of their daily employment. The English mechanic acquiesces so much of science as may be requisite to qualify him to fill the measure of the daily labor which yields his daily wages. Beyond that, he has no ambition, nor has he yet been offered the opportunities for advancement. He has not yet been taught the inestimable value, of that connection between the science of the cultivated brain and the cunning of the practised hand, which are now giving to the continental artisan conspicuously the lead in the manufacturing industry of nations. Go to a French workshop, like that of SCARFON, at Cremona, and of all the army of workmen employed in every department of the manufacture of marine engines, there is not one who cannot make complete drawings for every part of the work. The English educated and scientific skill. Through-out France, Prussia, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, the visitor at all the great centres of manufacture; whether in the metals, in chemistry, in the textile fabrics or in mining, is astonished to discover that a large per centage, of the common workmen whom he sees, have been thoroughly instructed by a two, three or five years' course of study in the public Scientific Schools, and that their daily labor becomes not only skillful but successful, because it comprehends and can explain results by principles, and is always intelligently guided, toward the largest and highest production, by the applied science which the education of the workman has made his highest qualification for productive labor, and which bears its legitimate fruit in the superior value of the product itself.

It is needless, in this connection, to recapitulate the statistics of Scientific Popular Instruction among the Continental nations, as compared with the operative classes of England. It is enough to say that this instruction has been systematically recognized as of national duty or policy on one side of the Channel, and as generally neglected on the other. The natural consequence is that the superior repute of English manufac-

tures has given place in the world's markets to the greater merit of the foreign productions, and the decline, not only comparative, but in some respects real, of British industry, has awakened among her statesmen and thinkers a feeling of profound alarm. They see clearly, not only the danger, but its cause and its cure, and the most direct, speediest and most effective method of engrafting Science upon Labor, and thereby elevating the English operative classes into the higher plane of their Continental rivals, is a question which engages, at this moment, the closest attention of leading English minds.

The facts to which we have alluded, and the inferences which they warrant, touching the vital importance of Applied Science to the successful competitions of Labor, have a powerful bearing upon the welfare, permanent interests and the future well-being of Americans as a manufacturing people. In that relation, we shall recur to this topic again.

The Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, under the accomplished superintendence of Col. THEODORE HYATT, with a large and varied staff of instruction, has, we are gratified to learn, become a fixed and prosperous institution of the State. Its flattering success during the past year affords a flattering augury for the future, and most deservedly. A military, scientific and classical education is here given to our own youth, and within our own borders, at a moderate cost, and we therefore commend this Academy to the kindly regards of all our readers within the Commonwealth.

THE BOLTING GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

Another Broadside Against Seymour, Blair and Revolution—Plain Talk from a "Free-born Dutchman"—Something for every German to Read.

We printed, a few days since, the significant and powerful article with which the Zanesville Germania, always heretofore a Democratic journal, repudiated the SEYMOUR and BLAIR ticket and platform, as an infamous fraud upon the free-born German Democrats of the North. For this exercise of his freedom of opinion, the editor of that journal was so grossly assailed by a K. K. K. print at Zanesville that he resorts with the following card in the Courier. It affords good evidence that neither "the Dutchmen of Muskingum" or elsewhere are to be "hit with the cart's tail" of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Read:

The Muskingum county Democracy blames our brother editor, Mr. Irvine, of the Signal, very much, for not having given us better lessons in the K. K. K. Democracy, and for not being under better control in political views, in order that the Germania might hit the Dutchmen of Muskingum to the chagrin of Seymour, and the old and new Democratic genius Mr. F. P. Blair. We beg the Democracy to excuse Mr. Irvine very much, because he was absent when we cut loose from the New York Company, not from the principles of real Union Democracy, but to excuse the editor and candidate, because we are a free born Dutchman, and have imbibed these sacred principles of philosophy, that a man as being divinely gifted with reason, intellect and free will, should make use of the same in all questions, arising either in politics, religion or science, and that he should search into all things impartially, and hold the best, that if his action should be reasonable and humane, (artus humanus rationalis) he is bound to judge for himself, and that he not blindly follow others, or the great crowd.

Reason teaches us that parties, as human societies, are liable to err; and experience and history teaches us that these, especially at an age so much dishonesty and corruption, are to be taken very carefully, and their candidates closely scrutinized (?) after their party principles. To the objection of inconsistency which the Democrats throw up against us, we beg leave to say: If the Democrats wish a man always to stick to the party he hitherto belonged to, they might have the consistency to sweep first before their own door, and kick out their repeatedly false jumping candidate for Vice President, F. Blair, and many other leading Democrats, refugees from the Republican party. The Democrats will hold us, therefore, excused of inconsistency. We are considered faithful, a traitor to party and principles. In this regard we ask the Democracy: 1st. Whether they permit us the exercise of an independent judgment, or whether they want party slaves? 2d. Whether a man is not bound to leave a company which he sees is getting corrupt or leading into bad ways, and we ask: 3d. Whether the Democratic party proved itself or eradicated from the secess element, or whether this element was not therein full force and glory, as Gov. Wise announced at Richmond. The Fourth of July in New York is the day which would gain the friends that the rebellion could not gain. And we ask: 4th. Whether it is not the right kind of patriotism to leave the flag planted by Forrest, the guerrilla General, by Vallandigham and Mr. Wash M. Lean, and to join the army of Grant, who is proclaimed by history the savior of the American Republic? Whether it is treacherous or mean to confide in that patriotic, upright, straightforward and honest-minded General whose hands kiss every child thought itself happy, at the close of the war—to trust to the future of the country to those in connection or cooperation with our enemies? To trust to the candidates that desire "peace," or to the one who thirsts for "war"? To the commonly used Democratic charge of bribery we simply request the Democracy, not to judge us by themselves, because their delegates got their pockets filled with money, and their consciences filled with La Grosse-Démocratie, and Cincinnati, Director of 5th and 6th of July.

not of a blind partisan or of one who is under obligation or pledged to a party. The interest we earned from the free expression of our upright view on the prospects of a Seymour mob and the loss of subscribers, of those who not relying upon their own mind were afraid of learning different views, and of being lifted above their Webster or Volkshered.

Here it is proper to remark that Republicans are more patriotic and penetrated by their principles so as to give a generous support to the newspapers, these great instruments for the cultivation of the intelligence of the people, than the Democrats.

We confess ourselves the Germania never attempted to work for a party; never put up a party ticket and never spoke in a partisan election of the parties. It seems the Democrats think that only such papers have effect which make it their profession to stoop with the poisonous arrows of misrepresentation, slanders and personal attacks. We also confess and believe, that the names of Seymour and Blair on the Democratic ticket will work far more powerfully to the defeat of the Democrats than our humble paper, the Germania. Scepter sat.

G. AGNOLI, Editor Germania.

Taxables in the City—Representation in Common Council. Returns from all but two wards, the Thirtieth and Fourteenth, of the number of taxable inhabitants were received at the Controller's office last evening. All will be received in time for the Committee having the matter in hand to determine the number of representatives in Common Council to which each ward is entitled, and report to the adjourned meeting of Council on Friday. Following are the returns so far received:

Table with 2 columns: Wards and Taxables. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth.

The number of Councilmen is fixed by law at sixty, and the ratio from the figures received and estimates is one councilman to two hundred and seventy-nine taxables. Three of the wards have returned a less number, but the consolidation act provides that each district shall have at least one representative in Common Council.

G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, has contributed \$1,000 to the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood at Baltimore and vicinity.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Liniments, Plasters and other Remedies without obtaining any relief. It is in fact, the case of many a Rheumatism of the Kidneys, these are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, lameness and weakness, difficulty in avoiding unnatural cold of the spine, a Ductus should twice be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Liuette or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidney, assist nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulates them to a healthy and vigorous action.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not weaken nor grip—the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor, GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, 37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

SWING ROUND THE CIRCLE.

There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to cure it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parrying with its symptoms.

CURE OF GISTULA.

DR. KILPATRICK writes to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a typhoid fever, which had been advised by "the best" as a case of a rare disease, which I was feared might fasten its on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by an cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, an average of the success of which is not more than a thirty per cent. of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the affected parts, must, ere it was long, without cutting, which I am glad to say, I have had to resort to in every particular, with a result also, which I have had for years. I was almost entirely cured, and have lost the disease, and all the marks and signs of restored health. Yours, gratefully, DR. KILPATRICK, 1212 PENN STREET, PHILADELPHIA.