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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

THE WEERLY GAZETTE, issued on Wedmendays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. A presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as them. well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used evoludively by the Civil Courts of Altegheny county for reference in important issues to determine Hingle copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five. \$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free to the astler up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Postry, meriand Americans, with an enduring, quiet of a sacred trust? Florence's Love, a pleasing story; Cotton Manufactures. Third page: Pittsburgh trained under centuries of oppression,—the intended, in view of the meeting to be held Markets, Petroleum Afairs, Markets by lil erty which comes to them shall be not Telegraph, River News, Financial Matters oraly the right to exist, as now, but it shall rian Church, in this city, to consider the in New York. Sixth pages: Finance and be the fullest, illimitable liberty of Ameri-Trade, Cattle Markets. Seventh page: "The Joan citizenship. The principle is as certain Lake Superior Iron Region." Miscellaneous. to be justified in its ultimate fruits

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

A BALTIMORE journal states that charges mre current, of gross mis-management, against Mr. Sarsage, the Commissioner of Elections. It is due to that gentleman that. these charges should be investigated.

An unanimous Electoral vote was given to General Washington, and but one was recorded, in 1820, for Mr. MONROE. We hear nothing more, however, of the proposed Democratic co-operation this year.

Colorado holds on Monday, the 3d, a popular Convention, all parties concurring therein, to take some essinite action upon the desired recognition of the Territory as a State. All local questions are now so happily arranged, that an entire concord, upon the Constitution formed in 1865, is looked for with a new election for State officers in December and an immediate removal of the application to Congress.

THE new District Attorney, a Democrat at Philadelphia takes no part whatever in the presecutions growing out of the late election frends in that city. The cases are conducted entirely by Col. MANN, and with great fidelity. The Bulletin says:

results. The hearing of the election officers of the finite and Fourth wards, at the Central Station. Central Station, pesterday, resulted in holding some of them for trial for misdemeanor and perjury, and continuing the other cases for future hearing.

THE Indiana Democracy, at their ensu ing 8th of Banuary Convention, will hold an inquiring meeting, for the purpose of settling the future policy of the party upon some practical basis. One faction, perhaps the strongest of the party will insist upon the adoption a progressive platform, and many features identical with that presented by the friends of Undge CHASE to the New York Convention. Senator HENDRICKS. is identified with this movement and its success is anddipated. The Democracy of Indians, as of all the North and West, are weary of their unavailing fight against living principles and in behalf of issues that have had no vitality for years. They prefer to swallow a good wholesome dose of Republican doctrine, rather than to languish in an otherwise incurable doctrine.

THE PRINCES of the proposition for another amendment of the Constitution such as to confer the suffrage irrespective of race or color, will be wise to confine the movement simply to the qualifications for participating in the Federal elections-for Congress and for Presidential electors, leaving to the several States the absolute control of the question so far as it concerns local elections. In any event a proposition of this character can at present secure the required three-fourths of the State Legislature, California, Oregon, Delaware, Maryland, Kentacky, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, ten in all, must be counted out, and the twenty-seven other States, all assenting, would not supply the needful authorization. And, of these even, Ohio must first replace Republican control in her Legislature, which is now Democratic. It is evident, then, that the proposed amendment, if submitted by Congress this winter, cannot be adopted, if at all, before the close of 1869, and that we shall need, to secure that result, the votes of at least two

of the States above excepted.

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU. One third of the territory of the Republic is seen to be this day smitten with a paralye ing bilght. All that broad and once fruitfal area of States, in which the institution of Mayery once ruled, and inexorable oppression, wrung from labor its fullest measure of suppaid toil, and exacted from a fertile earth and a grateful climate the largest returns which nature could grant, is seen nproductive, its population distracted by social dissensions, with one-half of their numbers, and very acarly the whole of their once capable and vigorous labor, excluded from every social privilege, every personal right, except that of supporting the need for the existing Bureau. Nor, their own existence. The States which from that day to this, can we find in all the uncar own extractions valuable tribute to the facts, one solitary sound argument for distinct thousand four hundred and seventy nine building, it must seem almost incredible that once young wealth of our national productions, pensing with a provision the real need for members, instead of less than one hundred so few perished.

are made to feel bitterly that their freedom seems to have been purchased by a proscription in which their old masters apparently

aim at the extinction of a race. Sound principles, like simple truths, are neither inconsistent with each other, nor incompatible with the higher and juster aims of progressive civilization. Principles, correctly based upon justice and a right moral sense, cannot conflict with each other, and them, in any form of development, to be say that the sanctity of the principle of to the welfare of the millions whom we have Liberty for All Men is dependent upon the taken under our guardianship. circumstances of its application! Shall we concede, that under any state of facts, nals or even incapable of civil duties, in an who, with enough moral sense to make

ings may visit the enfranchised millionspatience which God has permitted to be

as any other truth which God has made known to his creatures. The woes worked by three centuries of man's cruelty are not to be effaced in an hour, nor can the national habit of injustice, which ten generations of wrongful mastery have ingrained in the moral constitutions of a slaveholding people, he eradicated wholly in a day. When we talk of educating the blacks of the South up, or their late masters down, to the altered situation, it would be well to remember that there is quite as much of moral degradation in the oppressor as in his victim, and that the Southern problem can never be rightly solved until the hearts of one race, equally with the brains of the other, have come to know all the radical

blessings of a new birth. But our business, now, is not with the white race at the South. They can and will take care of themselves, and in due time they will learn that man lives by the sweat of hisown brow, and not of another's. The question is what shall be done with the five millions of that other race, who are to be either the strength or the wretchedness of ten great States? Shall we make of them good citizens, or shall we abandon them to whatever fate may come to them from the tender mercies of their former masters? American Slavery was a great crime, but it dom to the oppressed, and after that no protection whatever in their friendless and

helpless estate. It is not enough that we have given them political rights; they must be protected, while educating themselves to understand the value and the right use of these rights. Something more is still needed without some instruction, of that general sort which every State of the Union provides, as a matter of duty, for its population, but which none of the States in question have been disposed to ordain for the benefit of this race, there would be no enlightenment for their hereditary ignorance. Their freedom would prove a most dangerous gift, and those States would inevitably, sooner or later, come to experience the most disastrous results, from the presence of a population strong enough to master them, and liable to be guided into the most perilous

Making free five millions of human beings at one breath, the Nation entered upon the gravest responsibilities, completing none. It ordained the triumph of a principle, as suming at the same moment, every obligation essential to its future maintenance. Giving liberty to a race, we intended a perfect gift. In the hour when so many loyal millions stood at the Great President's right hand, and ratified his declaration that the shameful btot of human slavery should be forever after wiped away from the American name, not a citizen could have been found who would have denied, or even have doubted, that the National faith was in the same hour pledged to perfect its work. Are there any of these who incline to doubt it now? Who would consent that Liberty, by whom ever it is enjoyed, in any quarter of the Republic, shall be dishonored by ignorance, or made a reproach instead of a blessing to its possessors? In that day, the nation took order at once, and as for a logical result of the emancipation; it made instant provision for the care of the millions-houseless and landless, and, in their own States, friendless as they were. The organization of the mated as being worth about twenty thou Freedmen's Bureau met the cordial approbation of all right-thinking citizens. The scope of that organization included the personal and social condition of the blacks: the enforcement of their natural rights, and their education, as far as possible, up to tion for said Association, it affirms that in the standard already recognized in the legis- the unity of the Godhead the Father, Son action of authority in these premises was and eternity. Mr. Summerbell denies this, as cordially supplemented by the vol- and challenges the Association to debate. untary, and for awhile the eager, aid of In a sermon before the late General Conpopular bodies in the loyal States. In time, came new political questions, and a change in the status of the freedmen, who found their natural rights reinforced by the political rights of an equal citizenship. Instead of abating, this very justly increased

return now almost nothing. Millions of which, in all its vigor unrestricted, will thousand, as previously stated. The inonce servile hands have been made free, but survive until, the freedmen shall be found entirely qualified for the citizenship, and their title thereto no of dollars. longer disputed by any formidable oplitical partizanship has in vain assailed an holiness. institution which has been so beneficent in it would be as absurd as unprofitable to hold ated their approval, of a policy which they New York, in behalf of the Indians, many pernicious to the material interests of either | welfare of the South, indispensible to the he argued that our relations with the Inindividual or social humanity. Shall we honor of the Nation, and vitally important disns, from the beginning to the end, is

Yet, it is known that, yielding, somewhat timidly, to an unreasonable clamor, or to accomplish any possible end, it may be the Federal authority directs the terminadefensible to hold human beings, not crimition of this policy within another year. Still more unfortunately, we are not blind arbitrary bondage? How many men live to the fact that, much as other bodies in the community have heretofore aided in the responsible beings, can to- work, many of them seem to have grown stand up and maintain be cold in their zeal, and there are even fears Christendom, that the individual that, should the National provision be omitmiscries, the social oppressions, the ostra- ted, the private contributions of the people cism of a race, as seen now in the once would be found very short of accomplishthe ruling prices in the markets at the time of slaveholding States, furnish any trace of ing that work which needs to be done tothe business transaction in dispute. Terms: Peroof that American slavery was wisely day as much as ever. Is it not our duty to abolished? No, that accursed institution continue faithful to our responsibilities in died, and none too soon, its just death, and, this regard, whether as a Nation, or as enno matter what temporary trials or suffer- lightened and Christian citizens, and to consider seriously whether we are right in who still wait for the real day of jubilee, perilling the welfare of those millions and the WE PRINT on the treeds pages of this which shall proclaim them in every way to be, peace of the States by an untimely betrayal

We have written, more at length than we to-morrow evening at the Third Presbyteduty of an enlightened and Christian people in those premises. The meeting will be ad- project. dressed by Gen. O. O. Howard, the present head of the Freedmen's Bureau, a Christian soldier, whose name and career are dear as household words to all loyal hearts. Other speakers will also be present. Will not the intelligence, the patriotism, the Christian goodness, the brains and the soul of these cities, also be present?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

"The poor ye always have with you." Expensive churches provided with all the luxuries that money can buy, are, called upon to consider what they will do with their poor members, or rather how to retain them. The New Nork Observer gives the following plan and example for the benefit of all concerned. A large and flourishing Presbyterian church anthorizes its treasurer to let pews and sittings in its spacious house of worship to all persons applying, and at such annual rent as the applicants are able to pay, themselves being the judges. And the price agreed on is known to no one but the treasurer and the party. This encourages the poor, and those not very poor, to come and take seats.

The Independent charges the Jews of New York with lack of interest in literary matters, and the higher Hebrew educational learning on a secure foundation, consider ing the wealth which the Israelites possess. It further represents that of the thirty Jewish ministers in New York, only three are able to address their congregations in

English. Mr. Beecher in his sermon on Sunday week, spoke of the wickedness of New York in the sharpest kind of words. Judges, magistrates, business men, and even ministers got a rap from him. We hope we have none of the class of ministers he represents they have in New York, who, he says, are supposed to be the mouth piece of God, yet they grow fat in the service of the Devil by keeping silent when they should lift up their voices and expose the wickedness of corrupt men in high places.

From a communication in the Medical and Surgical Review, by a physician in Rochester, Mo., a young man in that place died last month while being immersed. After being immersed, but while still in the river, he wiped the water from his face a few times with his hands, then threw his hands and head backward, and fell backward into the water, whereupon his friends ran quickly in and took him on to the bank, after which he gasped five times and died without a The confusion, smoke and heat increased struggle. No post mortem examination was allowed; but the physician thinks, as he had was perfectly healthy, that the death was due to the physical shock of the nervous system, taken in connection with the small amount of water which he may have awallowed.

Bishop Ward, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, preached on board the steamship Sacramento, on his return trip from the Pacific coast. The sermon attracted great attention from all the passengers, and was much admired. This is quite a contrast from the illiberal policy of the Cunarder line, and other companies owning

steamships. The United Brethren in Christ, of Johns. town, Pa., are erecting a fine church. The roof is on, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy. The church is esti-

sand dollars. A minister of the "Christian" persuasion. named Summerbell, has been offended by the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Cincinnati, because in reporting a constitulation of nearly every other State. The and Holy Ghost are of equal power, glory

> vention of Universalists, at Providence. R. L, by Rev, Mr. Saxe, of Rochester, N. Y., declared that the Universalist denomination would be benefitted by "diminishing its quantity and improving its quality."

The revised statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1868, shows from that day to this, can we find, in all the s net increase of one hundred and nine fire, and to all who are familiar with the

crease in the value of churches and parsonages for the year will be over seven million

More than two hundred and fifty persons position. These views have been repeated connected with the M. E. Churches, in The Speaker of the House will be from the ly affirmed and re-declared by the people of Wheeling and vicinity, during the past the controlling and always loyal States. Po- three months, have professed the blessing of

In an address by Bishop Whipple, during its operations. With every recurring sp. the recent session of the General Convenpeal to its judgment, the people have reiter- tion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in thoroughly understand to be essential to the of whom are within the limits of his diocese. such as to make every American blush for shame. For almost three centuries our nation has pursued a policy of extermination, at untold expense of blood and treasure. He thinks the Indian question must be setfled on principles of Christianity, or else a war will come of which our children schildren will not see the end.

It is refreshing to learn from the Bible Record, that in more than two hundred different languages, the people of the earth are permitted to read the Word of God "in their own tongue, in which they were born." This is one of the strongest evidences of the spread of Christianity.

Rev. W. Roberts, Superintendent of the Idaho Missions of the M.E. Church, thinks ability and fitness for the position. We rethat notwithstanding the building of the fer to Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysthat notwithstanding the building of the Pacific Railrord, we are to have considerable, and perhaps prolonged trouble with the Mormons.

A first class Female College is about to be started at Chambersburg, Pa., under the care of a local presbytery. The handsome property of Col. A. K. McClure has just been bought for that purpose, at the sum of forty-five thousand dollars. One lady has given thirty thousand dollars towards the

Rev. Addison Jones and wife, of Santa Clara, California, have recently been excluded from the Baptist Church in that place for believing and practicing free communion. The vote was eleven to eleven the chairman casting his vote in the affirmative, which excluded them.

Few instances of liberality are on record as in the case of the Howard Presbyterian church of San Francisco, which was liberated of a debt of nearly fifty thousand dollars by the efforts of two persons, Dr. Scudder, pastor, and Cyrus Palmer, Esq., one of the deacons, in the space of four days, during which time they waited upon the members of the congregation for their offerings.

John A. Gardner, Esq., a member of Dr. Wedekind's Lutheran church, has given a worthy example of liberality to rich men, by donating to the English Evangelical Lutheran church, of Brooklyn, New York, four beautiful building lots, twenty-five by one hundred feet each, as his jubilee gift. The only condition of the gift is, that the congregation shall erect a church within a specified number of years.

A correspondent of the Church Union argues that man is inferior to woman from the fact that God in the order of creation began with inferiors; and ended with superiors : the last created to rule the creature facilities, from the fact that so little has been immediately preceding it. He further afdone by them to put two institutions of firms that all the inharmony in the universe of mind is caused by man getting out of his sphere, and attempting to dictate law to woman, a creature above his comprehension, morally, intellectually, and socially.

DESTRUCTION OF A LUNATIC ASY-

Our exchanges furnish the annexed re port of the destruction of the Asylum at Columbus. The unfortunate inmates who were rescued, are to be forthwith returned to their several counties, to be cared for by their friends or the local authorities :

COLUMBUS, Nov. 18.—At about 91 o'clock to night, as a portion of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were in the dancing room. it was discovered that one of the dormitories in the eastern wing of the building, devoted to female patients, was on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded, but before the engines reached the place the fire was under good headway. Measures were immediately taken to remove the patients from the burning rooms. Then a terrible scene

All efforts to induce the patients to leave their rooms proved unavailing, and the a tendants and citizens were obliged to rush in and tear them from the terrible fate that awalted them. The scene was horrible their madness, and they raved and straggled to free themselves. As fast as rescued they were taken to the dancing hall, where never had convulsions of any kind, and warm clothing was given to many who were almost naked. A police force was in attendance to take charge of the most violent ones. It is now impossible to tell how many perished, but it is certain that seven were suffocated.

Dr. Peck and his assistants, male and female, acted well, being unusually cool and sensible in this most trying emergency. the hero, going into the burning rooms, time after time, and removing many patients, until he fainted and is now in a critical condition. S. S. Rickley was also somewhat injured by the heat.

At this hour, midnight, the fire is gaining ground, and it is feared the building will be entirely consumed. Conveyances are now arriving to remove the patients to some other portion of the city. The light of the burning building attracted thousands to the

LATER. -The fire is gaining ground, and it now seems impossible to save the building. The male patients, who occupy the comparatively quiet, are now growing fran-tic as the fire approaches them; but if human aid can help them, they will all be saved. It is supposed the fire originated from a defective five in one of the sleeping-LATEST, November 19, 1 A. M. The en

tire building is now one sheet of flame, and all hopes of saving any portion of it are given up. All of the patients in the western wing were resoned, with one exception, a middle aged man who was found suffocated in one of the lower rooms. Much of the furniture, bedding, dc., is saved, and is being removed to various portions of the city as fast as possible.

A heavy snow is falling, that only adds to

the desolation of the scene. I understand that about three hundred and fifty inmates were confined at the breaking out of the Opinions of the Press.

From the Philadelphia City Item.] The West presses Moorhead vigorously The arguments used in his favor are strong. resent Senator, Gen. Cameron, is from the East. The Governor is from the East,

East.
These are points well taken. But the strongest remains to be stated. General Moorhead's record is envisble—he is honest, popular;—a rigid protectionist—no one is better acquainted with the history, the re-sources, the wants of the State; our railroads, canals, public and private instituions, our public men, our manufacturers. hippers, merchants, are all well known to im; for ten years in Congress he was found industrious ready, capable, influential, and this long experience admirably fits him for the Senate. All this, it must be admitted makes the case of Moorhead a strong one But, there are other considerations—his integrity is above suspicion; no man stands in private, he has been honorable and useful. Just in the prime of life, his activity is equal to every demand likely to be made upon it. Let us have a publicist for Sena-

tor—a man of high character, who will be useful to the State, and respected by the whole country.

The Gubernatorial question will plunge us into another excitem soon as the Senatorship is disposed of. shall do our share of talking when the time

comes. [From the Bedford Inquirer.] We think the Sixteenth District has man second to none in the State for eminen barg. A ripe scholar, distinguished for talent and ability, intimately acquainted with all the machinery of our Government, having served with distinction in the lower House, thoroughly devoted to the interests of his native State, and intimately acquainted therewith, he is pre-eminently qualified to fill the high and responsible position of United States Senator, with honor to him-self and credit to his State.

[From the Crawford Journal.] Why cannot the Legislature for once go outside of the usual round of applicants and elect some man for his worth? Hon Edwin M. Stanton is looked upon by the whole country as one of the ablest and foremost Republicans in the State. If he should be lected it would not only be an honor to the State but to the whole nation. With two such able men in the Senate as Stanton and Cameron, Pennsylvania would be a power in the councils of the nation.

[From the Crawford Journal.] As an Executive, Governor Geary possesses rare abilities. Wherever and whenever he has been called upon to act in an executive capacity he has always discharged his duties with fidelity and prudence. Durable with the capacity and produce of the characters of the capacity and produce of the capacity and produced ing his present term of office there have been o exciting occasions to call forth any great exhibition of his peculiar merits as a Governor, and some might think from that, that he does not excel in executive ability but such is not the fact. He has given the closest attention to the duties of his office vetoed many bills which he considered unjust or unnecessary, and conducted the affairs of our State in an economical manner. Whenever the people get hold of an able and honest public servant it is best to hold on to him, and believing Governor Geary to be such a one, we earnestly recommend his re-nomination by the Republican party for the office of Governor of this Common-

(From the Raftsman's (Clearfield) Journal.)
The Harrisburg State Guard declares for the re-nomination of Governor John W. Geary, and in so doing justly reflects the prevailing judgment of the Republican party in favor of a brave and faithful public ser-

[From the Venango Republican.] We expect before long to find the entire epublican press of Western Pennsylvania

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. DE, SABGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,

Cure Diseases of the Kidneys Cure Diseases of the Kidney Cure Diseases of the Kidneys DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS:

DE. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, BARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

Cure Diseases of the Bladder Cure Diseases of the Bladder Cure Diseases of the Bladde DP SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS, DB. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILIS.

Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organ Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs This calabrate. Diuretic medicine can be found a any druggist and dealer in medicine. Prepared and sold by GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, orner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh

18 SICKNESS AVOIDABLE! Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day who migh ave been well and hearty, had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most preciou of earthly blessings, a sound mind is a sound body rits depressed, and the nervous system unna nischief is brewing. These bints and warnings, nchasfed as such by a kind Providence, ought i to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is to generally the case, the next thing may be a fever severe billious attack, or some other form of sout ilsease. They indicate as clearly as if the intima-tion were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debili-tated. Under these circumstances, the ONLY THING TO BE DONE IS TO REGULATE AND RESTORE, and the BEST BEGULATING AND RESTORATIVE PREPABA-TION EVER USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF SICK-NESS IS HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In

LET ANY ONE TRY A VEW BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE AND IT WILL ESTABLISH ITS MERITS BEYOND CONTROVERSY.

We feel, in whatever we say in its behalf, that we re conferring a benefit upon thousands of people the would be benefitted by its use. Take any large andience or gathering of people, pay attention for a noment, and see if one out of every ten is not aflicted with a cough. There is no cough without ome difficulty of the throat or lungs-triding it may be at the outset, but gradually growing more and more fearful, until the constitution, at last, is made to necumb to its ravages; and what would have yielded in the beginning to a few doses of medicine has scome a fearful lesion, involving life itself. No no can be too careful at this season of the year, to the first premonitors of pulmonary disease, and when a remedy like the one we have named, is within the means of all, the salutary advice which we have given should not be disregarded. Sold at the great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG STINATE CHEONIC DISEASES, 120 PRIN PA. M. UNTIL & P. M.I

DR. LIGHTHILL

EVIDENCES OF HIS SUCCESS.

A MIRACULOUS CURE

DEAF AND DUMB GIRL

An Inmate of the German Orphan Asylum of Troy Hill.

STATEMENT OF OFFICERS OF THAT INSTITUTE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 13, 1868. Personally appeared before me, Horace S, Snowien, a Public Notary, in and for Allegheny county, Pa., Peter Gelchsheimer, President, and Nicholas Schneider, Vice President, J. Weister, Treasurer, Jacob Dietz, Secretary, and Joseph Lang, a Comnittee of the German Orphan Asylum, each of whom being by me duly sworn according to law, deposed and said that Josephine Reichard, aged fifteen, am inmate in the German Orphan Asylum, Troy Hill, had been deaf and dumb from her infancy. She has lately been operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, 296 Penn street, for the cure of her deafness, which resuited in marked success. She can now hear and distinguish the human volce sufficiently to imitate t, and consequently she speaks already a few words and is daily improving both in hearing and speech. She is still under the Doctor's care, who hopes to complish a complete cure in time.

PETER GELCHSHEIMER, President. NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, Vice President JACOB DIETZ, Tressurer. T WRISTER, Secretary.

JOSEPH LANG, Committee. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 13th day ctober, 1888.

HORACE S. SNOWDEN. Notary Public.

Well Attested Cure of Catarrh. DR. A. P. LIGHTHILL-DRAB SIB-Your treat-

effect, and resulted in permanent good to me, although my case has frequently been pronounced incurable, and I had exhausted all other modes of treatment, without the least benefit. My case was so chronic and troublesome, that by giving a few of the symptoms the value of your treatment can be more readily estimated. For years I had been afflicted with a constant cold in the head, obstructing my breathing so as to necessitate me to keep my mouth open during sleep; latterly the discharges became solidified and impacted in my nose to such an extent that it required the greatest exertion to expel them. Sometimes there hardened lumps would get in my throat causing me to hawk and scrape even by the honr to relieve myself. My breath was offensive; my memory became impaired. Disziness and light headiness made their appearance, and of late symptoms of paralysis stepped in, and when I placed myself under your care one side of my facevas badly affected by this dread disease. My general health suffered alike, there was a constant tired, drowsy and debilitated feeling, with no energy to move or act; I felt as tired on rising in the morning as I did on going to my bed, my appetite was caricious and my disposition morose. In that condition I placed myself under your care, and am happy to state that all those disagreeable and dangerous vmptoms have entirely left me, and I once more enjoy the benefits of good health. By giving this publicity you will benefit others sim-

ilarly affected and oblige me. Yours truly, JAMES SOMMERVILLE. Brookville, Jefferson county.

Brookville, Jefferson county, for many years, and

LEOPOLD HELLBEONER,

LIGHTHILL

On Deafness, Catarrh, Brouchitis Offensive Breath Discharges from the Ear, Affections of the Throse. and Voice, and on all Diseases, Defects and Deformities of the EYE requiring Medical and Surgical

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