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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869.

GLENSIDE, JANUARY 20, 1869.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired. S. A. LUSH, Chairman of Committee. GEO. W. HAHNLEY, Secretary.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58c per gal. U. S. Bonds at Frankfurt, 79 1/2.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 136 1/2.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Original Poetry, Epigrams, Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Interesting Letter from Kansas, The Coming Ship, A Marine Volunteer, A Literary Institution, Miscellaneous, An Act to Provide for the Registry of Lots in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE HOUSE BILL repealing the Tenure of Office Act gains no strength in the Senate. Its passage in the present shape is regarded as most improbable; if adopted at all, it will be with essential modifications.

It is understood that the Justices of the Supreme Court are in consultation upon the decision of the cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Acts. An adverse opinion is not generally expected.

The Republican members of Congress from Ohio agree to oppose the BOUTWELL Suffrage bill, but favor an Amendment in terms specifically providing for universal suffrage, without either property or educational qualifications.

FORT WAYNE stock continues active in Wall street, the purchasers being the same parties who have taken largely of Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Rock Island. The impression is still stronger that this clique have secured the control of Fort Wayne. To make a sure thing of it, one of that party, Mr. F. A. LANE is reported to be now on his way to Europe, to secure additional proxies.

AN ISLAND OF VERACITY, of the most interesting nature, seems to be made between two well-known public men. EX-Secretary STANWELL is reported as denying, in the whole or in detail, the truth of the sensational story recently made public, purporting to state that the War Office had ordered Gen. BANKS to supersede Gen. GRANT prior to the fall of Vicksburg. And now comes a respectable journal, printed in Gen. BANKS' Congressional district, which declares, from personal knowledge, that such orders must have been given, for that the original and official orders are now in the hands of Gen. GRANT. Here is a direct contradiction and upon a most interesting point, which, perhaps, the publication of these orders would aid materially in reconciling.

THE Journal of the last Pennsylvania House of Representatives shows that early in the Session the whole number of its officers for the Session was fixed at forty-three. But at the close of the session the number paid was nearly as many as one hundred as could well be—Commercial.

Why did you not bring out the whole truth, instead of stating facts as to give them the effect of falsehood? If you really searched the Journal, as you intimate you did, you doubtless found that the House did not appoint to office any thing like the whole number of men who were paid as officers at or after the close of the session. To this extent the fault was with the higher officers of the House, and not with the House itself. Why not say so, in straight-forward, manly terms, and be done with it? Is the object to hold up the actual offenders to reprobatior, or, by setting the public on a false scent, to screen them?

SENATOR TRUMBULL, who distinguished himself in the impeachment trial by his peculiar views of Republican duty, insists now that the Senate should admit the Senators who claim seats from Georgia. Mr. Johnson's counsel from Illinois supports their case by citing the loyal action of the Georgia Legislature, before the rebels had violently revolutionized it by expelling, as intruders, the majority of the members to whom the Senators owed their election. Mr. TRUMBULL's inclination to take an impracticable and mischievous view of a very public question, is only equalled by his reluctance to deprive the rebel element of whatever advantages it may claim through trick or fraud. Hence, his view is usually the rebel view, unless where they are likely

to prove too much against their own case. This is illustrated by the present Senatorial question, which should go out of court upon the rebel arguments and rebel facts.

"We don't know of anything worse in any public functionary than wasting and stealing the people's money."—The public. Exactly so. But, then, the Commercial howls perpetually about the comparative paucity sum paid by the Legislature for FURDOR's Digest and for Pasting and Folding, while it stands as indorser to the scheme for selling at public auction, to the highest bidder, millions of railway bonds held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company must, from the very nature of the case, be deeply interested to have that sale made, for it would then doubtless be able to buy up its own obligations at a great discount. Next to the release of the Tonnage Tax, this would prove to be the most favorable movement for that Company ever made by the Legislature. The Commercial must be aware by this time of the truth of what we say in this regard, yet it maintains an ominous silence. Once again, we entreat it to speak out.

THE ELLERSHAGEN PATENTS, covering the new method of manufacturing iron, of which we gave an account in yesterday's GAZETTE, have been conveyed to trustees, the iron interests of Pittsburgh, New York, Detroit and St. Louis, being represented in the Board. These trustees issue five hundred share-certificates at \$10,000 each, one hundred of which are to be preferred stock, and as such entitled to 8 per cent dividends. Each share carries with it a license (transferable) to manufacture 2,000 tons per annum free of royalty. Licenses to non-shareholders are to be granted for a royalty of \$3.00 per ton of pig blooms.

We learn that the process is covered by patents from every European government, and that one of the trustees goes to Europe next week, and especially to give personal attention to the introduction of the process at the great Downless Works, (St. John's Gussier's), an agent from which has recently inspected and approved it at the mills here.

VINDICTIVE DAMAGES.

It is reported from Washington, by the reporters whose business it is to pick up and renovate the cast-off opinions of great men, that the President elect condemns the new Alabama treaty because, paying only for the value of the property directly destroyed with English connivance, it provides no redress for the resulting or secondary damages, such as were our flag driven from the sea, the war prolonged and the lives thereby lost and the pecuniary cost entailed upon our people. The reporters leave it to be inferred that the President elect expects these resulting damages to be paid for through another and more comprehensive method than is now provided. This omission is very tantalizing. Doubtless, if General GRANT has stated these objections as reported, he has also indicated the amount of damages justly due to us, and how we may expect to realize on the claim. Damages of that sort were certainly inflicted on our National and individual interests, but we think it will be difficult to state the precise amount thereof in dollars and cents. Such damages are not usually satisfied by a money-payment, in the transactions of either nations or individuals. The reparation is sought by proceedings in personam; that is to say, a good sound thrashing in the case, or war in the other, are the only avenues to a complete satisfaction.

The opinions now attributed to the President-elect must bear this construction, and none other. We shall be pardoned then for believing that General GRANT has said no such thing.

SENATORIAL CHECK.

The railroad ring is still strong enough in the Senate to prevent its opponents from giving a coup de grace to pending applications for subsidy. For example, Mr. FOXENOV succeeds, day after day, always only by a sharp fight, in keeping his bill relative to the Central branch of the Pacific road upon the calendar, and in the way of more valuable measures. Of late, we perceive a gleam of hope for the country in the partial disorganization of the ring itself. The Pacific Railway section refuses to support the Congressional Railway job, that is, the proposition to give a Federal charter to certain lines radiating from Washington, and the friends of the latter resort with amiable efforts to knife the little speculation of the ring which Mr. FOXENOV represents. A dispatch, purporting to give some interesting facts touching this Central branch proposition, incidentally lights up the position of its Senatorial champion in very clearly conclusive colors, thus: Pomeroy's bill grants a subsidy in bonds of two million four hundred thousand dollars to extend a road located in that State, and the right to issue first mortgage bonds to the same amount, and a land grant of one million nine hundred and twenty-four thousand acres. These are exactly thirty-eight stockholders, and Mr. Pomeroy's cousin is President of the road, he having succeeded the Senator who, before the last election for officers of the road, was President, and his brother-in-law Vice President. The road has already been subsidized at the above rates for one hundred miles from Atchison to its present terminus.

It is satisfactory to feel assured, as we do, that even if this bill gets through the Senate, it will stand no chance in the House at this session, and still less at the next.

FINANCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Some years ago the tax for State purposes upon real estate was abrogated. The last year this tax was levied and collected, it amounted to the sum of \$1,344,092.14. Last year, towards the close of the session of the Legislature, when the general appropriation bill was under consideration, it was found that the resources of the General Fund were not adequate to the demands the bill laid upon it. Two remedies were proposed; one to cut down the appropriations; the other, to take some source of revenue from the Sinking Fund, and make them over to the General Fund. Another remedy existed, and that was to restore in part, at least, the tax on real estate; but this expedient was not proposed. In accordance with the prevailing instinct for lavish expenditures, in public as well as private life, a strong disposition was manifested to trench upon the Sinking Fund; but the point was urged that items, whether actual assets or sources of revenue, once assigned to that Fund, could not legally be taken out. The force of this consideration was yielded to, and the Sinking Fund was left untouched. The appropriations were then cut down so as to enable the Treasurer to get on, and the consideration of the general subject sent over to the present session. It will doubtless come up before the final adjournment.

Those best acquainted with the condition of the State Finances insist that the tax on real estate ought not to have been relinquished entirely; that the wiser course would have been to release the tax on personal property and let off half the tax on real estate. This would have diminished taxation by the sum of \$800,000 and more, annually, and still have left the Treasury in an easy condition; whereas, there is now, and is likely to be for some years to come, a steady pinch. It is also stated that the Treasurer has been using temporarily for general purposes half a million dollars of cash belonging to the Sinking Fund, in order to prevent running around. This condition of affairs ought not to exist, and the duty of providing a remedy for it devolves on the Legislature now in session.

Now, while we hold that it is most unwise, if not illegal, to take from the Sinking Fund assets specially appropriated thereto, we are not prepared to say that sources of income designated for the use of that Fund may not be diverted to other purposes. It seems plain that any tax laid by one Legislature may be repealed by it or by another, whether the moneys arising therefrom are assigned to the General or Sinking Fund. This greater power of repeal seems to include the lesser power of diverting from one Fund to another. The real question, therefore, is whether the Sinking Fund is in condition to bear the abstraction without impairing the public credit, or which is the same, putting off for too long a period the possible cancellation of the State debt.

During the last financial year the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund paid, in amount on State bonds held by them, more than \$1,500,000, bought bonds to the amount of more than \$2,000,000, and had \$804,000 left over. It will thus be seen that if the General Fund is short, the Sinking Fund is flush, and could spare half a million a year without prejudice to any interest, public or private.

If, therefore, the case shall be found to stand in this wise, either that the State tax on real estate must be restored, or certain sources of revenue now belonging to the Sinking Fund be given to the General Fund, it may happen that the latter expedient will prove to be the best. But, whatever members of the Legislature may do in this regard, they must remember that the tide of popular sentiment has turned against the spirit of extravagance which was engendered by the war, and which was one of the worst legacies it left behind it. Not unlikely in the reaction a degree of retrenchment will be insisted on incompatible with the public welfare. But this is certain that lavish appropriations for meritorious objects will be closely scrutinized and caviled at, while unnecessary appropriations of public moneys will provoke storms of popular indignation which will overwhelm all upon whose heads they may fall.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

If Government means anything, it means a government by all the people. If an aristocracy means anything, it means a government controlled by certain classes to the exclusion of others. It does not surprise us that the Post, or any other organ of what is known as the Democratic party, is opposed to Universal Suffrage; that is, to acknowledging the right of the whole people to participate equally in the administration of public affairs. That party, for thirty years, has been the unflinching champion of caste and privilege, occupying substantially the same position in this country as the Tory party does in Great Britain and the party of Reaction in Continental Europe. Repudiating all its honorable traditions, erasing from its banners the legends which made it illustrious, entering into the worst conspiracy against civil liberty that defaces the annals of civilized nations during the last thousand years, and becoming the most false instrument in the hands of reactionists for overthrowing popular government on this continent, and establishing instead a government based upon usurpation, bigotry and selfishness, it is every way fitting and

congruous for it to restrict suffrage within as narrow limits as is now practicable, and to avail itself of all opportunities which may hereafter arise to tighten the restriction so as to exclude other classes whose prerogatives it does not now venture to assail!

Nor does it surprise us that the Post deliberately misrepresents our clearly expressed sentiments, in declaring that it is our hope that the next Republican State Convention will inscribe Universal Suffrage upon the banner of the party. The upshot of our remarks, thus distorted, was clearly to dissuade the Convention, in view of the present attitude of public opinion within this Commonwealth, from making that experiment. We left no room whatever for misapprehending either our purpose or desire. We are for Universal Suffrage, in the broadest sense of that term; that is, we believe that all persons, arrived at years of discretion, upon whom any of the burdens and responsibilities of government rest, are entitled to share equally in its rights and privileges. Rights and duties are the exact measure of each other. There can be no duty to obey that does not imply the right to direct in matters of political government. But we said explicitly that we do not mean to defeat or delay the end we seek by prematurely forcing a decision. We have learned the time had come to make a distinct and square issue upon this point at the ballot-box. We do not mean to defeat or delay the end we seek by prematurely forcing a decision.

Mingling in political affairs for thirty-five years, always in the advance, and having no other cardinal ideas than to abolish slavery, dignify labor, elevate laborers, and establish Republican Government on the foundation of immutable justice and equal rights, we have never been disheartened by the delays incident to all large movements, but have been encouraged by the vast progress made. We abide in full confidence that what we desire will certainly come. Slavery fell, though butressed about by prejudices as venerable and pulsant as those to which the Post now appeals in order to maintain the utmost distinctions of caste which are possible under the circumstances. Caste, in all its political manifestations, is foredoomed to follow into the tomb the parent institution of slavery from which it sprang. The period in which it can flourish is short. The Post is its champion to-day. Five years hence, when the thing shall be dead and buried, the Post will look back upon it as mournfully as it now does upon slavery.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS.

The attention of the public having been pointed to the so-called extravagance of the last Legislature, in the employment of a large number of unnecessary officers, and believing that blame should at all times be attached to the wrong doers, and not be visited upon the heads of others, we propose to some extent to review the subject. We start out by alleging that the House of Representatives as a body are not responsible for this condition of affairs, and presuming the Auditor General's figures to be correct, we charge that some persons must have received from the Treasury large sums of money, to which they had no claim.

To explain this it will be necessary to go to the Record. On page 34 of the Journal of the House we find that there were elected one Chief Clerk, one Assistant, one Sergeant-at-Arms, one Postmaster, five Transcribing Clerks, one Doorkeeper, and one Messenger. On page 35 of the same document we find that there were appointed one Assistant Postmaster, five Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, five Assistant Doorkeepers, and five Messengers; this number together with the Resident Clerk making twenty-eight officers upon the floor. At the same time there were appointed fifteen pasters and folders. These, however, do not appear upon the record; making in all forty-three officers employed by the House.

The records fail to show that any authority was ever given for the employment of any others. On the contrary, on page 191 of the Journal we find that an effort was made to appoint a Mr. ILLIUS as a transcribing clerk, which was refused by a vote of twenty-five yeas to thirty-six nays; thus showing that the House was opposed to an increase in the number of its officers.

Further, we find on reference to the appropriation bill, page 23, Pamphlet Laws, that when the work became too pressing upon the transcribing clerks, in the latter part of the session, they chose, rather than to increase the number of officers, to give additional compensation to two pasters and folders.

As we have not the names we must take the aggregate of the salaries to discover whether more officers were paid than were employed or authorized by the House. First, we find under the head of Transcribing Clerks, \$7,097 00. Five were authorized at a salary of \$1,000, and an average of \$50 each for mileage, amounts \$5,250. Balance on this account \$2,847 00, or sufficient to pay two extras. There appears to have been paid to the Sergeants-at-Arms, Doorkeepers and Messengers the sum of \$27,991 00. Authorized by the House, \$19,500. Balance on this account \$7,491 00, or sufficient to pay eight extras. Paid to the Pastors and Folders \$37,723 10. Authorized to be paid: The Superintendent and Assistant each \$900, and say \$75 for mileage, and thirteen others at \$700 and \$75 mileage each, amounting to \$12,025.

Balance on this account \$20,698 10, or sufficient to pay thirty-three extras. From the Auditor General's Report, it appears that these extras were paid. If payment was made to other persons than those duly appointed, the moneys must have been disbursed upon orders drawn by the Speaker of the House, the same as to persons legally employed. That personage was Mr. ELISHA W. DAVIS. Howes it to himself, to the reputation of the body over which he presided, and to the Republican party of the Commonwealth, to explain how and why this occurred, if there is any valid defence to be offered. To this end these columns are at his service.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The loyal nation is willing to accord to Pennsylvania the honor and glory of having performed a lion's share of work in conquering rebellion and sustaining the Government in her hour of trial; but there are few who have any proper idea of the large measure of credit due our army of volunteers who so promptly responded to the call for troops and made themselves felt in many of the most important engagements of the war. That the present generation, and those who follow after, may not underestimate the part played by this Commonwealth in the suppression of rebellion, there has just been published, under the auspices of the State Government, a military history of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which embraces an account of the organization, and services in the field, of each regiment together with a roll giving the name, age and residence of each officer and soldier, the date and term of enlistment, the promotions, the discharges and casualties, and the places of burial of those who died in the service. The important duty of compiling and writing this work was wisely entrusted to Mr. SAMUEL P. BATES, member of the State Historical Society, and a gentleman of large knowledge, experience, ability, culture, and in every way competent for the discharge of the task. We have just received the first volume, and cheerfully add one word of testimony to the high terms of admiration with which the work has been greeted by the press of our own and adjoining States. It supplies an existing want, and will find a welcome place in thousands of households. As a concise, plain and intelligent history it is unsurpassed, and not only reflects credit to the State, but likewise to the learned gentleman entrusted with its preparation and publication.

THE ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE.

By the Auditor General Report for 1868, we find that the officers of the two Houses, last year, cost \$111,841.05. By a law enacted at the last session, limiting the number and fixing the pay of the officers of the two Houses—a law framed and passed by Republicans—we find that the officers of the present Legislature are fixed as follows:

Table listing salaries for legislative officers: Two Chief Clerks, \$4,000; Four Assistant Clerks, \$2,000; Ten Transcribing Clerks, \$1,000; Three Postmasters and Assistants, \$800; Five Sergeant-at-Arms and Messengers, \$600; One Doorkeeper, \$500; Two Messengers and Assistants, \$400; Two Pastors and Folders, \$1,500. Total, this year, \$45,800.

By the Auditor General Report for 1868, we find that the officers of the two Houses, last year, cost \$111,841.05. By a law enacted at the last session, limiting the number and fixing the pay of the officers of the two Houses—a law framed and passed by Republicans—we find that the officers of the present Legislature are fixed as follows: Total, this year, \$45,800. Saving this year, \$65,041.05. To this number of officers the House proposes to add 27, alleging it has not enough, at \$800 each, \$21,600. Detaching which leaves \$43,441.05 as the total saving this year; or, in round numbers, \$50,000 saved by the present Legislature on last year's expenses.

But, we do not believe the House will appoint the 27 additional Pastors and Folders, in which case the saving will stand over \$66,000.

Why persistent efforts are made by Republican journals to conceal these facts we do not comprehend. If there is reason for punishing this Legislature for the sins of other people, we fail to discover it.

CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.

A supplementary report from Professor CHAMBLER, to the New York Board of Health, states some results of his experiments, showing the effect of combustion by the wick upon the oil in the lamps. The entire subject is of interest to our readers. Prof. C. says: In continuing the investigation with regard to dangerous kerosene, it was considered a matter of importance to ascertain the temperature to which the oil is heated in the lamps while they are burning; as a knowledge of this point is obviously a preliminary to the establishment of a proper standard for safe oil. To this end twenty-three different lamps were purchased, such as are commonly sold in the Metropolitan District—eleven were of metal, mostly brass, twelve were of glass. These were all filled of the same oil and allowed to burn for seven hours, the temperature of the oil in each lamp being determined at the end of one, two, four, and seven hours. The temperature of the room was nearly constant during the experiment, varying from seventy-three degrees F. to seventy-four degrees F. The range of temperature observed was from seventy-six to one hundred degrees F. The highest temperature of one hundred degrees F. having been reached in a brass lamp at the end of the first hour. That this is an exceptionally high temperature is proved by the fact that the highest temperature reached in any other lamp was ninety-two degrees F. The temperature reached in the eleven metal lamps varied from seventy-six to eighty-six degrees F. The average being about eighty-one degrees F. The average temperature of all the observations on all the lamps was eighty-three degrees. I do not consider these experiments to have established any claim to superior safety on the part of glass lamps. On the contrary, the greater liability to fracture fully counterbalances the slightest difference in the heating of the oil. The comparative safety of the different lamps in use can

only be determined by an elaborate series of experiments, which is beyond the scope of the present communication. Moreover, if the retailers of kerosene are compelled by the Board of Health to sell safe oil, the comparative safety of different lamps will be of little consequence. These experiments prove that in the lamps generally used in the Metropolitan District the temperature does not often rise above ninety degrees F., and that an oil which does not evolve an explosive vapor below one hundred degrees F. and does not take fire itself below one hundred and ten degrees F. is perfectly safe. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that in making laws to regulate the sale of kerosene oil in the Metropolitan District, the Board fix one hundred degrees F. for the vaporing point, and one hundred and ten degrees F. for the burning point of safe oil, and permit none to be sold which falls below this standard.

The Alabama Claims Treaty—General Grant Opposed to It.

The New York Tribune's Washington dispatch has the following: "Gen. Grant is strongly opposed to the pending Alabama claims treaty. The following is his position towards it in his own words: 'The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure the injury inflicted upon this country by the money value of the ships actually destroyed, whereas, the chief damage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Anglo-Spanish pirates in addition to the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South, prolonged the war least a year, and for all the lives lost and money expended for this time England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to settle all these things by the payment of the value of a few ships.' The Tribune's Washington dispatch has a similar paragraph, and says: 'This seems to indicate that Reverdy Johnson will be recalled at no very distant day, and that the entire question will be re-opened on a totally different basis under the new Administration.'

Spain.—The right of suffrage in Spain has been greatly extended by the recent change of rulers. Under the old monarchial system the qualification of electors for the Cortes was the payment of \$20 in direct taxes. In the elections of 1864, there were only 102,291 qualified voters on the lists; only 102,610 voted. In 1865, there was an extension of the suffrage, and 318,271 persons were placed on the lists, of whom 223,311 voted for the Cortes chosen that year. The right to vote has now been given to every male over 25 years of age, and 3,619,643 persons are now qualified to choose the members of the Cortes. If persons 21 years old were allowed to vote, 6,000,510 names would be added to the lists.

At the Wheeling, W. Va., municipal election, on Monday, the entire citizenry refrained from voting. The result was a tie between Republicans and Democrats united in voting for the best men without respect to politics.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

The most efficient DIURETIC, for treatment of all complaints resulting from weakness and derangement of the Kidneys, such as pains and weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Stagnation, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c. DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS can be used with perfect safety in all cases in children as well as adults. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovered, besides being in the form of sugar coated PILLS, making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor.

GEORGE A. KELLEY,

Wholesale Druggist, CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. 50 cents per box.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING?

Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge more or less in bar-room habits. Not alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in the winter months to "keep out the cold." More alcoholic material of all these drinks is more or less consumed than in any other season. As you would shun the deadliest drug, all tavern stimulants, they surely shun the deadliest poison, the liver, the disturber of the natural action of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves, and impair the vitality of the system. The operation of HOPKINS' SWEETENED BITTERS is directly opposite to this. They spur on organ into unusual activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the digestion is feeble, they wake the dormant energies of the stomach, and promote the work of assimilation. If the liver is sluggish and torpid, they regulate its functions; if the bowels fail to perform their functions properly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the circulation is sluggish, the peristaltic action is moderately increased, and the changes become normal. If the right of the nerves are treacherous, they are strengthened. If the system is debilitated, they are invigorated to disperse the gloom.

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain as a case to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage is to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is to earlier application of those who become afflicted with these diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose their lives needlessly, but that all might be induced to use remedies where there is any hope. If the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application to DR. EYBER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.