## The Nettsburgh Gazeite.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Termo-Datly, Semf-Weekly, Weekly, tanger, 250 Single copy. 1.50 One year, 250 Single copy. 1.50 One month 75 Six mos. 1.50 Scopies, each 1.25 Bythe week 15 Three mos 75 10 . . . 1.15 (from carrier.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869, MEETING OF REPUBLI-Republican' State Central . Com mittee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURS-DAY, 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.

GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman of Committee. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretaries,

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 584@504f. U. S. BoxDs at Frankfort, 781@793.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 1863.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GMETTE-Second page: Postry, Ephemeres. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Mercantile, Markets, Imports, River News, Seventh page: Miscellany of interesting reading matter, Emusement Directory.

A CONVENTION of the Editors and Publishers of Fennsylvania has been called, to meet at Harrisburg on Toesday, the second day of February.

WE LEASIN from the Washington Reporter that the subscribers to the new stock of the Chartiers Valley Railway Company are promptly transferring their names and amounts to books prepared according to the suggestion of the President of the Tennsylvania Railway Company. If this transfer shall ractually be accomplished, the road will certainly be completed inside of twelve months.

GOV. ARTHUR I. BOREMAN Was yes terday unanimously nominated by the Republican legislative caucus for United 'States Senator for West Virginia, implace of Mr. Van WINNE. No other mame was presented. This promotion, so made. is a powerful testimonial to the acceptance with which ke has presided over the affairs of the State. In Mr. STEVENSON, he has a worthy successor to the Govern-

Twe Councies of fair city have hefore them to determine whether the advanta- our dangers or our misfortunes, but, most ges resulting from it promise to be sufficient to compensate therefor. We urge enchored to the everlasting and immutathem to give the Bill a full consideration, ble moorings of a divinely ordered prinand at as early a day as practicable.

WE REGRET to learn that Hon. M. B. Lowny, the Senator from the Eric instrict, suffered a slight shock of paralysis, on Monday iast, at Harrisburg. The Televeraph of yesterday stated that he was much better and likely to be able, in a few days, to resume his Sanatorial duties. Mr. Loway is a public man of much distinction, fairly earned in the service of the ~Commonwealth, a faithful and vigilant guardian of the interests of his constituents, and we trust he may long live to enjoy their conspicuous confidence.

IF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES sahall proceed on the assumption that it can increase the number of its officers at Haws existing at the time of the increase, we feel confident that the State Treasurer will not pay the additional salaries. It is clearly his duty to be governed by the llaws regulating the number of appointments and the wages to be paid. But, we trust the House, upon fuller conside ention, will adhere to the wise eastern of re trenchment embodied in the law passed at the last session, and under which it or.

THE BOARD of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College have agreed to ask the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the close consolidation of the two Thranches of this institution, either at Washington, or Canousburgh, or some other place to be determined upon. If the College shall be removed to Washbe conveyed to Trustees empowered to se one man, in all personal and poestablish and conduct a Seminary of less grade. In the event of the College going to Canonaburgh, a like disposition vill be made of the property at Washingto 1. If it shall be taken to a place other that I either of these, two lesser institutions will be maintained one at Washington and the other at Canonaburgh.

Steui enville, Ohio, offers \$100,000 to have the College taken thither; and a still more tem, sting offer is made for a union with the 1 tew University at Wooster,

CLOSE OL THE INDIAN WAR. and effectively. His own return from flict with that peaceful flag which is ever the field is hourly expected at St. Louis, to conquer in the sign of Liberty and his troops being also withdrawn from the of Right. plains, and distributed for the ordinary

west, where, under the administration of savages, white or black.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The problem of the American future is leading subject of study in the enlightened minds of all civilized peoples. The philanthrophist hopes, the philosopher speculates and the stateman approaches its consideration with mingled feelings of apprehension and pride. All of these agree in the recognition of the republican idea—the absolute and equal freedom of all the human race, subject only to the divisely ordered conditions which are prescribed for the government of all His hunsan creatures alike; -all of them accept the application of this idea in the theory of the Great American Republic. and all admire the mighty progress which, sometimes briefly checked, at other times impetuously accelerated, still, in the great march of events, illustrates the steadily increasing approximation of our mational life to the loftiest standards ever upheld to the lovel devotion of man. Our mistakes are not seldom; our perils are frequently such as seem to menace a speedy and unhappy end to our participation in the national rivalships which divide the peoples of the earth,-a disastrous catastrophe for the highest hopes of Christendom. As in the experience of individuals, so the annals of this nation prove that the only dangers which are formidable, to the one or to the other, are self-criginated, and domestic, attributable to no causes outside of an internal responsibilitiy. The weaknesses of personel or national constitution, the vicious, enervating, demoralizing after-growths successful temptation to disregard the wardings of the national or individual conscience—it is here that the historian and the moralist unerringly discover the fatal causes upon which the brightest promises, the most glowing hopes, the noblest aspirations and the most splendid careers of achievement have been ultinately wrecked.

But the Great Republic-let us be justly happy in the thought-presents the completest illustration of its greatness before the world, in this that, more than any nation in all the records of time, it has been them a project for a law to be enacted by conspicuously blessed in a Divine protecthe Legislature for registering all lots of tion from all perils, fatal mischiefs, land situated within the corporate limits, whether from within or without; that as If this bill shall be passed into a law it will the problem of Man's Destiny grows upon entail considerable trouble and expense us it finds us stronger to endure, to avert of-all, ourselves; that the Republic, fast ciple, rides out every gale and evermore proudly floats its flag of mastery, while the great sea of life is everywhere else dotted with hopeless and indistinguishs-

ble wrecks.

What has saved us? Why is it that this nation alone, upon this continent and in this era of the world, may gratefully confess that matchless fortune which thus presents her career as splendidly the exception to all recorded experience, as the constitutional order, the principles upon which the theory of her government is builded up, are of novel application in the regulation of human society? How much of this triumphant fortune do we owe to our peculiar principles alone, or how much of it to our large, share in the pospleasure, and in contravention of the session of a power of brute force common to the race? Is the Republic to-day so magnificent an example of national promise, before all the nations of Christendom. merely because it has armies, navies and wealth to cope with any people on the globe, in the ultimate resort of war, or is it rather because the moral force of the republican idea, illustrated, before every eve on earth, bythe internal blessings of every material nature which attend our faithful obedience to st, commands, all over the world. the homage of the human mind and enforces respect from other nations of Christendom? The Great Republic is strong because it is republican in fact; it is feared because, alone among Christian peoples, the forty millions of its citizens, behind none in science, in art, in the most skilifai exemplifications in every department of practical knowledge, are, more ington, the property at Canonaburgh will than al, homogeneous, sharing, united litical privileges, each individual being himself the State Divided tion is the only one on the surface of the matched. globe whose government stands for the every citizen. The Republic is great be- helping Paraguay by our "quiet in tercause its justice begins at home. Its power is matchless because pivoted upon driving her to the last wall. If there be the same unconquerable principle of justice to all the world. Our moral power is the secret of our greatness. More than most flattering to our diplomacy. one rival nation has larger armies, vaster GENERAL SHERIDAN seems to have fleets, richer acquisitions of material

has been ample to secure protection for will have it that, in the solution of that IDAN's blows have accomplished a result | charged upon this people—a probreaux could never have attained. It is then march on until it comprehends all understood that he is soon to re-enter the nations and races of the earth—that upon his former command in the South- the republican idea which it involves must tive perusal of our columns. depend, not upon its own irresistible mer-President GRANT, the country will soon its, but upon the measure of brute force be indebted to Phil. Sheridan for vic- with which zealous propagandists shall tories less expensive but yet more accept- seek its expansion. These speculations able. His success is equal in dealing with see nothing American to fear, or to be feared, except the numbers of our armies, and our resources for war. Would they say that England or France, fearing our warlike power, would abandon the least claim of right, or fore. go any tempting ambition? They forget that either of those, like still other nations of Europe, are prepared at a day's notice, to set as large armies in the field, or to send as great fleets swarming over the sea, in any just quarrel. Should France fear us, when a million of her soldiers this moment wait eagerly for the signal which shall precipitate them upon a million of enemies beyond the Rhine? Does England stand in awe of our military or naval strength, when she has ruled the great oceans for centuries of victory? When she dares, for a quarrel more another's than her own, to beard the countless hordes of the Czar, upon their own soil? When, to vindlcate the personal freedom of a handful of her imprisoned sons, she sends forty thousand men to bear the red cross of St. George into the heart of

Ethiopia 9 This talk, about the salutary fear with which American arms have inspired the other great powers of the world, is simply fustian. When the old wager of battle closed by invoking God to defend the right, it expressed rudely that idea which now, in this nineteenth century of Christian knowledge, is still the most potent of mortal arms. For a just quarrel, there lives not a people in Europe which would hesitate an hour, with that invocation, to throw down its gage against this boasted Republic of ours. And in that sign, thrice armed against an which are the sure consequences of any American aggression, our antagonist would win the same inexorable justice which has not once swerved since the world began.

We read frequently in our exchanges, as unhappily we have often been condemned to hear it from the numberless ELIJAH POGRAMS who afflict a land with ts "home in the bright settin' sun," that it is the "manifest destiny" of the Republic to overshadow, absorb and assimulate all the contiguous territories in this Hemisphere. Such talk is very absurd: it never was and never will be profitable, except to promote personal ends through popular ignorance and prejudice. Our only destiny-unhappily not known to the mere demagogue, but manifest to all enlightened comprehensions—is to be guided always faithfully by the republican idea foreign propagandism of all sorts to the just influence of a consistent republican

Recently, a journal of eminent prudence and thoughtful breadth of views. the Philadelphia North American, was betrayed into the advocacy of a direct propagandism among neighboring peoples. It would "interfere quietly" but nevertheless effectively. It would diplomatise the more efficiently, because the Republic has great belligerent power, a fact to enforce its recommendations and yet ample to preclude any need for the exertion of that power directly 'at our own risk or cost. We ventured to remark upon this, that our cotemporary was inconsistent and illogical, not to say really guilty of giving practically bad advice. We thought then, and think still, that the North American risked a paradox for the sake of a paragraph, and really counselled a policy not wise if possible but in fact an impossibility. That journal objects to our criticism, insisting that a "quiet interference" is our wise and proper policy.

Such, it claims, was the American diplomacy which "negotiated the French out of Mexico," because "France had no desire to try her arms against us under such circumstances." 'Unfortunate illustration of a "quiet interference without risk," when thus "our amazing display of naval and military strength and material resources" is expressly relied upon!

Again, the same sort of American diplomacy is credited by that journal with bringing about the recent league of South American Republics against Spain. We take issue on the fact. Chili and Peru. both at war with Spain, repelled her assaults and maintained themselves without aid from our diplomacy, which came halting along, if at all, after the conflict was over. Chili and Peru, united, saved by no social castes, distracted by no ar. themselves by their own hard knocks, bitrary and unequal distinctions, this na. and Spain, single-handed, was more than

The world learns for the first time, absolutely unanimous expression of from the North American, that we are ference" against the allied forces now such an interference in this case, it is certainly very quiet, and its results not the

When our cotemporary affects to undervalue our knowledge of the transfinished up the Indian business speedily wealth, but not one of them courts a con- marine interests of the Republic, and corps after the State was overrun There are journals, some of them of tra- journal simply forgets its habitual courgallant conduct at the battle of Cow- \$60,000. Other failures are reported.

service of the government, at various ditional claims to the public regard—there tesy, and ignores its usually thorough ac pens. Soon after he invested two British points. These facts warrant us in believ- are still more politicians preferring doubt- quaintance with the American press. No forts at Augusta, Ga., and took them. ing that the chastisement of the savages ful titles to an enlightened respect, who journal has taken more advanced ground After participating in the unsuccessful than has the GAZETTE, upon all questions | siege of Ninety-six under General GREEN, the frontiers, and to enforce the peaceful great problem of human destiny which in our foreign policy, and no American he followed the retreating enemy to the submission of all the hostile tribes. Sher. Providence seems to have especially journal has already so clearly indicated seaboard, and at the battle of Eutaw led IDAN's blows have accomplished a result charged upon this people—a prob the inevitable triumphs of the republican one of the brigades of South Carolina which Indian Commissioners and Bu- lem which, concerning first ourselves, must principle in the West Indian islands. militia, Marion commanding the other. We trust to be favored by the North American hereafter with its more atten-

WOMAN'S RIGHTS PRACTICALLY To all who desire the intellectual progress of the human race, particularly of the physically weaker sex, a most important and interesting exhibition is being held this week-the fourth annual exhibition of "the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women." It is interesting, if considered merely as an elevating sight, to study the progress of a strict education in art: to see how, from apparently simple beginnings, the eye and haad are educated to a close and fine delines. tion of difficult forms, in all varieties, in the combination of nature in landscape, and in copies of some of the world-renowned statuary. We may rejoice in having such an Institution and such models in our city, the position of which, among the cities of the United States. makes us earnest in desiring that she should add, to her attained commercial importance, the possession of and love for intellectual pursuits.

Fortune has given us the means, and, therefore, our people should be diligent and proud to encourage the arts and sciences, without which a people would be very unsymmetrical; like trees with air and light only on one side, the branches would grow in that direction where all the right influences were thus attracted, and on the other side a deformed appearance would be presented to the spectator. Thus man requires to have all his faculties drawn out and educated, at least in some sort of symmetry. Nations, or their parts, should foster any kind of knowledge which careful parents would be ready to supply for the instruction of their child-

This Institution of ours is mainly designed for women, the evening classes for the other sex being rather supplementary. We confine our observations now to the importance of this school to the sex especially interested. The fundamental, leading Idea-what those concerned are working for, giving their untiring zeal and energy to accomplish, what some of f now the possessor of wealth, should The painter Opie's answer to the inquiry, daughters' future when they know this. any twenty men could manage specifi-

To the young women themselves, we cally to repudiate them. desire to quote the words of one of their own sex, one who toiled, not for fame, but for a duty; for an independent living, and not to depend on an old father, and also that she might cultivate a Godgiven talent, and achieve the fame which followed. CHARLOTTE BRONTE said: "Men begin to regard the position of woman in another light than they used to do; and a few men, whose sympathies are fine, and whose sense of justice is strong, think and speak of it with a candor that commands my admiration. They say, however, -and, to an extent, truly, -that the amelioration of our condition depends on ourselves. Certainly there are evils which our own efforts will best

To the public, we would give the words of J. S. MILL: "If there be a natural unfitness in woman for man's employnents, there is no need to make laws on the subject; leave all careers open; let them try. Those who ought to succeed will succeed, or, at least, will have a fair chance—the incapable will fall back into their right place." Every lover of his race should encourage and support this school, that future years may show, as the past has done, that woman elevated raises man's own estate.

DEATH OF GOV. PICKENS. Ex-Gov. F. W. PICKENS, of South Car-

olina, died on Monday last, at Edgefield, in that State, in the 62d year of his age. His grandfather, Andrew by name, was born in Bucks county, Penn., but removed to South Carolina in his boyhood. In the colonial struggle with the mother country he was an ardent patriot, kept the field at the head of a partisan especially to disparage our intelligent and by British troops, and finally rose cases. It was "flat Berghlary." sincere desire for a paramount influence to the rank of a Brigadier Generin the West Indian archipelago, that al. Congress voted him a sword for

He was afterwards sent to the Legislature and to Congress, and then went back to the Legislature.

His Son, also named Andrew, was

lawyer of wealth and ability, and was

Governor of South Carolina in 1816-18. FRANCIS W. was born in Toogadoo, and educated at the South Carolina College, at Columbia, and commenced practice as a lawyer at Edgefield. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature by the Nullifiers, with whom he heartily sympathized, and soon distinguished himself as a debater; and as Chairman of the Committee to consider the relations of sovereignty and allegiance, made a report that sovereignty was a thing indivisible, and that consequently, allegiance was indivisible also. Congress, as the agent and creature of the States severally, had no claim to allegiance, and could exercise no sovereignty, the latter doctrine resulting directly from the former. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, and served for ten consecutive years. In 1836 he made an elaborate report denying the right of Congress to abolish Slavery light, two horse thieves named John in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland and Virginia. In 1844 he declined a re-election to Congress, and was elected to the South Carolina Senate. The "Bluffton Movement." a demonstration on the part of certain citizens of the State to secede from the Union, was then in progress, and was advocated by Governor HAMMOND. Mr. Pickens voted with the majority against the measure. After remaining several years in private life, he was elected to the Nashville Southern Convention, which met in 1850-1 to consider the proper course to be pursued by the South under alleged aggressions from the North. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which met at Cincinnati. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan Minister to Russia. In 1860 he was elected Governor of South Carolina, as one of the preliminary arrangements to the Great Rebellion, into which he entered heartily. The remaining events of his public career will be

readily recalled.

CABINET RUMORS. Time was when a company of elderly our most influential citizens are giving of women, seated around a table and imbitheir wealth to support and spread-is the bing tes, were supposed to be the most education of women, to be industrial, if loquacious and gossipy of the human they require it; to impart a knowledge, family. They had their period of fame, and the power, based on that knowledge, such as it was, and have been surpassed to step into broader, more healthful and and superceded. The writers of Washbetter paid fields of labor. Every wo- ington specials to the various daily news-Up to the period of the late Presiden-

man, of whatever condition in life, even papers beat the old women out of sight. have some of her faculties so thoroughly tial election Gen. Grant's silence, as cultivated that, should fortune prove un- admitted by common consent, was unkind, she may own the power that noth matched by that of any man who ever from her-of | held high public position in this or any self-support. Were this the case, women other country. It was one of the strong would only be more elevated thereby. traits of his character-inherent, con-The power is easily preserved. Their stant and unconquerable. As soon as the homes and paths of duty are more eleva- election was over, the newspaper corrested, the more brain they bring into play, pondents took him in hand, and according to their reports he has done nothing but "Pray, what do you mix, your colors gabble ever since-saying one day a hunwith?" will apply to every duty of life. dred things he was certain to contradict "With brains, sir." Then, if, as is so the next. Some of these reports have been frequently the case in this country, so gross and scandalous that the General 'riches take to themselves wings and fly has felt constrained to deny their accuracy. away," instead of being dependent on But this, which would have restrained father or brother, already, perhaps, over- most people, has produced no change in taxed, how much nobler they would feel in the conduct of the Bohemians. They the ability to help themselves. Certainly | manufacture conversations, opinions and parents must feel more confidence in their | preferences for the General, faster than

> Just now, the larger share of reports about the General relate to pretended utterances of his in relation to the selection of members of his Cabinet. It is safe to conclude there is no more truth in these accounts than in those that went before and have finally been disposed of

The New Cabinet.

The statement attributed to General Grant, and which has caused considerable stir. to wit. that immediately after he is declared President, he will communicate with the men whom he has fixed on for his Cabinet, probably has no further foundation than this -that a leading officer of his staff, a few days ago, on being asked about the Cabinet, expressed the belief that General Grant was pursuing closely the policy that he indicated immediately after his election, viz: that he should keep his own counsel entirely till he received the official certificate; but that he, the staff official, had reason to believe that as soon as that transnired. General Grant would take steps to indicate the men of his choice; and that, in the nature of things, it would not be possible, even f desirable, to observe the same degree of reticence as has existed heretofore. It is not impossible, therefore, that the auxlous and curious public may know somehing more or less reliable by the middle of the coming month.

Time Philadelphia Bulctin says:

After listening for two hours and a half to the eloquent arguments and ap-peals of Messrs. Porter, Bergh, Hutter and Brooks, in favor of the merciful treatment of animals, the large audience coured out of the Academy of Music on Friday night and packed into the street cars to the cruelest extent. Fifty or sixty tender hearted philanthropists piled into each car, and were dragged miles and to their peaceful homes. Whether there were any dead horses reported on Saturday or not, we are not informed; but if there were, we trust that the worthy citizens and citizenessess who did them to death will ponder over the suggestive car-

-S. Calstock, a merchant of Minne-

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-General Sheridan is daily expected return from the plains -Ex-Governor Pickens died in Edge-field, South Carolina, on Monday.

-The Legislature of Nevada has enenacted a law remanding the business of the State back to a coin basis. -Frank Swift was the successful com-

petitor in a skating match for \$2,000 at the Jersey City Rink, on Tuesday. The Carroll distillery and A. F. Lincoln's warehouse, in Peoris. Ill., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Loss \$30,000.

-A bill was reported by the Committee on Education in the Illinois Legisla-ture, yesterday, striking out the word "white" in the general school act.

-An underground railroad bill for New York city was introduced in the New York Senate yesterday. A bill for the abolition of the death penalty was introduced in the Assembly -The New York State Workingmen's

Association met at Albany yesterday. The annual report showed the Association to be in a healthy condition. The eight hour law is one of the subjects for discussion. -Ten thousand dollars in checks and

four hundred and forty-six shares of Pacific Mail Steamship stock, in a tin box, were stolen from the counter of the com pany's office, in Wall street, New York, on Tuesday.

—In his speech before before the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday, Matt. H. Carpenter, United States Senator elect, said he would retain his position no longer than his course was approved by those who elected him. -On Monday morning, just before day-

of masked men.

-The case of Wm. Kriel, for the mur-der of his wife on the 7th of March last, came up yesterday morning at Louis-ville, Ky. After the examination of a large number of parties, a jury was finally impannelled. The case will occupy several days.

-A lieutenant and six men of the Arkansas Militis, heavily armed, arrived in Memphis yesterday. They were arrested by the police on the charge of intending to arrest certain persons, but were subsequently placed on a ferry boat and sent over the river.

-The Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Pa-cific coast was in session at San Francisco on Tuesday. Reports of various Com-manders indicate the order in a prosper-ous condition. Col. James Cory was elected Grand Commander for the ensung year.

In the Illinois Legislature, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced to compel railroads in that State to charge uniform rates for transportation of freight, in pro-portion to the distance carried, and providing that any railroad charging more than a pro rata proportion shall pay the owner five times the amount wrongfully collected, besides attorney's fees.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. The most efficient DIURETIC, for treatment of rangement of the Kidneys, such as pains and weakness in the Back or Loins; Gravel. Dropsy. Incontinunce of Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation of the Kidneys, ec., &c. DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS can be used with perfect. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and 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

GEORGE A. KELLEY. Wholesale Druggist,

CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND

and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 50 cents per hox.

WHAT ARE YOU TAKING! Probably two-thirds of the adult population of the United States indulge, more or less, in barroom stimulants. Hot alcoholic beverages are habitually imbibed by thousands of people in th winter months to "keep out the cold." coholic material of all these drinks is more or ess poisonous, and is rendered all t'e more del eterious in consequence of being taken warm.

Avoid these dangerous excitements. Shungas you would shun the deadliest drug, all favera stimulants. They paralyze the claestion, congert the liver, disturb the natural scion of the kidneys, irritate the bowels, shatter the nerves, sidneys, irritate in bowels, shatter the nerves, and impair the reason.

The operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S is diametrically opposite to this. They spur no organ into unnaviral activity; but they tone and regulate all. If the disceilon is feeble, they waken the do man energies of the stomach, and promite the work of a similation if the liver is sluggish and torpid, they regenerate it. If the kidneys fall to nerform their functions i roperly, they are regulated without being irritated. If the bowels are constipated, the peristalic action is moderately increased, and the discharges become natural and regular. If the nerves are tremulous, they are strengthened. If the mind is couded, the BiTTERS tend to dispere 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 an index 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 to be gained from this advance in medical knowltaken hold of the public mind in regard to the

upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage edge is the earlier application of those who become afficied with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had curability of consumption, or rather n hat it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be indueed to use remedies while there is any hope. It i the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for it every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough. few cases would go so far as to become irremedia 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 PROMST. CLAIR.
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR
LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREAT-MENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES,
No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from
7 to 8 at night.