

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Epigrams, The "Beautifulest" Poem, Whipping Green-up Girls, Mystery of Edging, Causes of Ignorance, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Markets, Imports, River News, Seventh page: State Legislation, Birmingham Councils, &c.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 152.

The bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act was before the Senate yesterday, and after some discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A COMMITTEE to which the Republican Senators referred questions relative to the pending public business, have reported a recommendation for the passage of the bill repealing the Civil Tenure Act, to strengthen the public credit, and the Hooper bank-bill.

The XVIIth Constitutional Amendment, reported into the State Senate with affirmative recommendation by the Committee on Federal Relations, was fully debated last evening, and passed on the second reading. It will be brought before the House and passed to-day.

The new Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. W. H. SMITH, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, is a lawyer of ability and experience, and has enjoyed for years a distinguished position at the Central Ohio bar. Personally and professionally, he stands at BRICKLEY'S antipodes.

MR. HOAR was sworn into office as Attorney General yesterday. This puts an end to the speculation that the Massachusetts delegation in Congress held him in their hands and would sacrifice him in order to secure Mr. BOUTWELL'S appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. The induction of Mr. Hoar into the Cabinet seems to preclude the possibility of the State he represents getting anything more, so that New York will probably have the Treasuryship.

THE intimation of the Post that Mr. STEWART'S offer to donate the profits of his business to charitable purposes was intended to deceive, while his real object was to purchase the consent of members to a repeal of the law of 1863, is disgraceful to its reputation for candor. It cannot be, under all the circumstances, that the Post believes its own intimation to be true, and certainly no man of common intelligence the country through believes it deserving of a moment's credence.

THE RECENT DECISIONS of the Supreme Court, upon questions arising under the Legal-Tender Act, elicited from leading journals the most opposite inferences as to the ultimate determination of that tribunal upon the main question of the constitutionality of that Act. While it is maintained, in one quarter, that the Court, after recognizing all possible exceptions, will affirm the substance of the law, others hold that the present decisions are but cautious approximations to a final decree which shall blot out that page of our public statistics.

THE Post insists that Mr. STEWART'S offer to distribute the profits of his business in charity was "all a sham," and that his real proposition was to divide six millions of dollars, the estimated profits of his trade for four years, "among the Congressional ring." Good neighbor! if you believe that, we ought not to hear any more from you about the venality of Republican members of the two Houses. Six millions is a vast sum. Yet Congress was not even tempted, but kept both the spirit and letter of the law. At this rate, how many millions does the Post compute it will require to induce Congress to do a wrong?

AS BETWEEN the two positions, we concur in Representative WILSON'S opinion that the subject matter of petitions, memorials and remonstrances from the constituents ought to be made known to the Legislature, at the time of their presentation, rather than to be referred, unread, to Committees which are not always certain to give to them an attentive consideration. It is, however, not impossible that a practice of reading the full text of such papers might occupy an inconvenient share of the hours of daily business, and that it would meet all desirable ends to charge the member with the responsibility of presenting, briefly, his own statement of the subject-matter

of such papers as he submits. This statement should accompany the usual reference. Those who went, as we did, through the great controversy in defence of the right of petition, will not have it infringed now.

COFFEE-HOUSE TACTICS. We made allusion, two weeks since, to the Democratic plan for organizing a popular pressure upon the Legislature, against the ratification of the XVIIth Amendment. It will be remembered that the plan which they adopted was put practically on foot, not only before the Article passed Congress, but before the opposition knew even what its tenor would be. They showed the State with thousands of printed remonstrances from the central coffee-house at Harrisburg, against an Article which Congress did not adopt at all. This blunder was a fair illustration of that partisan spirit which opposes any proposition, no matter what, from a Republican source, and does not even wait to see what it is. Of course, the mistake was corrected, and new remonstrances sent out, which have been signed to order and returned to headquarters, thence to be laid before the Legislature. Public opinion manufactured in this way signifies nothing, and we need waste no words upon so palpable a blunder as this Democratic protest against a true Democracy. Had similar tactics been worthy of Republican adoption, we could have matched each remonstrance with a still larger list of petitioners, not a few of these having impartially signed both.

OUR LONGITUDE. Through the kindness of the gentlemen of the United States Coast Survey Corps, the Allegheny Observatory has been connected by telegraph with the Observatory at Cambridge, and the astronomers at both of these places are determining their longitude or difference of time. The sidereal clock at Cambridge is connected with that at Allegheny, and each tick is heard and dotted down on paper by the observers in both places. While this is going on the astronomers are watching the stars and determining the exact time. By making numerous observations, finding out the mean time at each locality, and comparing the two means, the exact longitude of each is discovered.

This mode of determining longitude is an American one, and a wonderful series of observations have been going on now for some time, under the direction of the Coast Survey. Cambridge has been connected with Greenwich on the East by overland wires. Everywhere the importance of the work has been recognized and every possible facility given to the gentlemen having it in charge. The officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company here have extended their lines to the Observatory and tendered their personal services, we understand, without charge. We are pleased to note this evidence through appreciation of the valuable work thus being carried out.

GRANT'S DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS. In the harmony of the recent Inaugural with the past official expressions of the Republican party, the opposition press fail to see any recommendation either for that Inaugural or for General GRANT. That objection, was to be expected, but it has no weight outside of a faction which would support the new President upon the sole condition of his betrayal of himself, his country and his party. Since, in fact, he is incapable of that moral delinquency, his partiality to the principles of Liberty and Justice cannot fail to be met by the continued "enmity" which he has encountered, alike in arms and in peace, for the past eight years.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican, an opposition journal of considerable ability, and of an equal candor, that for this facility, on the part of the President, "the old party" will be continued, with scarcely a variation." This declaration surprises no one who justly regards the implicable hatred of a faction as the sincerest of tributes to the truth and the power of patriotic principle. Nor has the President waited until this time to find out. From that hour when he accepted a high nomination, from the same political organization which for seven years guarded the ark of the Republican covenant, and upheld the hands of the great Captain who was leading the hosts to victory for Liberty and the Law, ULYSSSES S. GRANT has been the aim of an organized and scandalous defamation. His capacity, his services and character, personal, military and political, have been assailed with an ingenious malignity which spared neither truth nor the common decencies of a Christian people. This faction, which now pledges its renewed "enmity" to him held up his name as that of a "liar," a "drunkard," and a "libertine." They talked about cotton speculations and pronounced him a "chifer." They pointed to the victories, which he delivered out of the shock of the bloodiest battles of this century, and howled their execrations upon the "butcher" of his countrymen. They charged upon him every private sin, and denied him every personal virtue. They sneered at his military capacity, mocked at his successes, derided his preparations, derided his plans, derided his patriotism, and hardily cared to conceal their prayers for his downfall. And when they had exhausted the vocabulary of rebel hate in its last climax of falsehood, they called him a Democrat. Throughout the war, from Cairo

to City Point, opposition journals and speakers never attempted to disguise their personal "enmity" to the leader of the Republican hosts. Throughout the canvass of 1863, there was no fabrication too false, no falsehood too vilely base for the use of Democratic journals and orators, against the personal and official services and character of the Republican candidate. From Chicago to the White House, the "hounds of partisan hate" have been baying on the track of the "dictator" who was already plotting the overthrow of all constitutional liberties. Whether at Headquarters or in the War Office, these assassins of reputation have dogged his steps with their poisoned daggers, sometimes delivering ineffectual blows, often willing to wound but afraid to strike, in sleepless ambuscade for some moment of advantage, sheltered in the connivance of an historically infamous Chief Magistrate, but, thank Heaven, forever baffled in their designs.

It is to this faction of his personal and political opponents that General GRANT owes the vindication of his personal worth, his gift or good-will? Would he hold himself living for, or dead, to be remembered in his honor by a grateful land—would even the dying father leave to his children their rightful heritage of an unspotted name, if the "Democrat" yet in all this Satanic warfare upon a man whose fidelity to his God, to his country, and to his conscience, has been his sole offense, and he invited to behold "a strong disposition on the part of members of the Democratic party to deal fairly with General GRANT." No gentlemen of the opposition! He prefers, the country prefers, every sincere patriot prefers you, impotent "enmity" to your fatal friendship. Go on, as you began seven years since. Your "fair-dealing" has no temptations for him, and no danger but for yourselves. Already, a hundred thousand honest citizens, whom your "Democrat" had too long misled, have forsown your future company. Take good care, or you will lament a still greater desertion.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION. Under this caption, not many days ago, we presented some considerations upon the importance of employing the Western University, located here, as a direct and powerful means for the development of mechanical and manufacturing interests, by thoroughly preparing large numbers of youth and young men for engaging therein. We entered the suggestion by referring to what had already been accomplished in some of the manufacturing centers of Europe, and what farther had been projected, and was certain to be carried speedily into effect.

Nothing can be plainer than that physical labor becomes honorable and remunerative just in proportion as the mental faculties are essential to the direction and consummation of the required processes. On this account, slavery, as a system of labor, proved to be a mistake. In order to hold the slaves in subjection, it was necessary to keep them in ignorance, and their want of knowledge precluded their employment in any but the rudest industries. This was among the great reasons why the South always lagged behind the North in the acquisition of property. The gains of labor were as they always will be, in ratio to the brain-force put into work.

The capitalists of various nations in Europe are now engaged in the noble rivalry of seeing which can surpass the other in the exactness and efficiency of the preparatory educational discipline given to those who are to direct the great manufacturing establishments. Nor is this discipline restricted to those who are to be General Superintendents. Nor yet does it stop with those who are to be foremen of departments or sections. The purpose is to reach and benefit the whole body of skilled workmen, thus lifting the whole to a higher level of intelligence, and, consequently, of producing capacity. The tendency of this movement is to counteract the impost duties established in all countries in which these manufacturing designs to compete with the domestic producers. If the body of workmen abroad shall, by any means, be raised greatly above the grade of our own, in educational outfit, the latter will no more be able to stand the inevitable competition, than the laborers of the South, in the condition of ignorance in which they were kept, were able to keep up in actual results with the laborers of the North. If any manufacturer among us thinks it wise or practicable to enhance impost, from time to time, to counter-balance differences in intellectual training and activity, he is resting under a manifest infatuation.

The men of Massachusetts, who are commonly two generations in advance of the men of any other State, have already founded an "Institute of Technology," in which they provide for special training in Mathematics, in Geology, in Industrial Chemistry, in Analytical Chemistry, in Metallurgy, in Organic Chemistry, in Architecture, in Astronomy and Navigation, in Mining Engineering, in Physics, in Modern Languages, in Free Hand and Machine Drawing, in Mechanical and Plain Drawing, and in Military Tactics. This means that the manufacturers of Massachusetts do not intend to fall behind their competitors elsewhere in that training of workmen which is a source of power and an element of success; that they do not intend to be shut up to the necessity of appealing to the government

to do that for them by increased duties which they ought to have done for themselves by affording facilities for education to those upon whose skill their own success depends. Already there has been complaint that Massachusetts men do not stand up for that larger degree of Protection which the men of Pennsylvania take to decide by what reasons the men of Massachusetts are actuated; but we cannot help intimating that it will be to explore and see if they are not influenced, in part, at least, by a justifiable self-confidence, the natural outgrowth of the educational policy they have adopted and are resolved fully to develop.

In addition to the regular day classes in this Boston Institute of Technology, evening courses of instruction are maintained for the benefit of persons of either sex who are prevented from availing themselves of scientific training during the day. The design is to provide substantial teaching, rather than merely popular illustrations of the subjects.

In this connection, and in the absence of information as to the success or failure of these evening classes in Boston, we will mention that, some twelve or fifteen years ago, a citizen of St. Louis made a donation to Rev. Dr. ELLOR, Unitarian, of ten thousand dollars. He made that gift the nucleus of an educational enterprise, contributing that sum towards the endowment of what is called, we believe, the Washington University. The total sum since raised is between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. A full course of day instruction was established, for which somewhat high rates were charged—\$175 a year for each pupil. An evening course was also established, at \$1 a year for each student. In 1860, the evening course was attended by eleven hundred and ninety-nine scholars. Here is both a suggestion and an encouragement.

Why cannot the manufacturers of Allegheny county emulate this liberality, and find their own ultimate advantage therein? Twelve hundred and young men, never put under regular training in this way, would speedily tell in the advancement of our peculiar industries. The Western University has a solid foundation laid and is under the management of excellent and wise men. All that they need to enable them to perform this work is substantial encouragement in the form of money, to defray the inevitable expenses. A few of our citizens, accustomed to take broad views of all questions, and to act in accordance therewith, have devised liberal things for this institution, and are willing to go yet farther, provided a willingness shall be evinced to co-operate with them.

Nor can we avoid saying a word for the School of Design. The pupils therein are doing excellently. No reason can be given why this establishment, and the two like establishments—the one at Philadelphia and the other at Wilkesbarre—should not receive State benefactions, the same as Normal Schools.

This School of Design deserves special credit for having engrained on its course for young men, an evening course for young men. For lack both of means and room this evening class has been restricted to comparatively small numbers; but we happen to know that some who have enjoyed these advantages have made admirable progress in practical fitness for usefulness as skilled laborers. A bill to continue the annual State donation in aid of this institution, has passed the House at Harrisburg. We trust it will not be allowed to fall in the Senate.

THE DARIEN CANAL SPECULATION. The treaty just negotiated by Mr. CUNNINGHAM encounters a bitter opposition in the Colombian Congress, where it is denounced, with not a little plausibility, as an movement, in the interest of the Panama Railroad corporation, to foreclose the object of a competition. The annexed extract from the *Varo Mundo*, a Borota journal of Jan. 26th, presents the objection very forcibly. It says: "The truth about the treaty is this: The Government of the United States has contracted with the Government of Colombia that the former shall have the exclusive privilege for sixteen years, from the date of the opening of a canal, to enjoy their present monopoly for that term, in perfect security, without competition of the United States, in recompense for the privilege, compromises itself to the terms of the treaty, which surveys, &c., must be made within three years from the date of its approval, which surveys, &c., will consist of imaginary pictures made in New York, with, perhaps, the aid of an engineer, to some point of the isthmus, for mere form's sake, and when the end of the next five years are gained, sufficient to meet the requirements of the second term of treaty, which brings the time up to fifteen years and eight months, make sixteen years and eight months, before anybody else can commence to open a canal across the isthmus."

Washington Items. It is a scandalous fact that when President Johnson left the White House he carried off all the official records, so that there were not even the form of an appointment left. The motives which prompted such action are unrevealed.

Senator Sumner entertains some fear that our foreign relations will not continue very long, as pleasant as they are just now. It is known that the revolutionary government in Cuba will soon send an envoy here to demand the same recognition of them that Spain extended to the rebels during the war, and it is believed that President Grant will accord it to them forthwith.

The President is severely criticised for not having appointed the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to a position in his Cabinet. It may be interesting to know that it is not General Grant's fault that Mr. Wilson is not to-day a Cabinet officer. He was tendered the Attorney Generalship, and upon declining that, was offered the office of Secretary of War, which he also declined. He prefers to retire to private life and the practice of his profession.

The letter of Commissioner Rollins, asking for Binckley's dismissal, says: Mr. John M. Binckley was appointed Solicitor in August last. On the 24 day of the following month he requested his removal upon the ground that he was a willful perjurer, or so weak and credulous as to be the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious men. Not having changed my opinion of him since that time, I have assigned him no duty whatever, and for the last five months I do not know that he has even ostensibly done a single hour's labor for the Government. He has repeatedly drawn his monthly salary at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. Mr. Binckley is notoriously unqualified for his office. I do not know that he even claims to be a lawyer. Certain it is he never undertook to practice law, and the Internal Revenue I do not believe should be continued under the present administration.

Is There a Gulf Stream? Whatever doubts may be entertained by skeptical minds as to the existence of a North Polar current, which appears in modern times, we have supposed that certain leading geographical facts would never be called in question. There is an equator, and an equator which is good enough to cross the equator (both imaginary lines, and yet unquestionable verities), at a certain angle, thus securing to the waters upon earth many blessings which we cannot stop to consider; and there is a North Pole, albeit daring navigators have tried to reach it in vain. We all know from Sidney Smith that the equator and North Pole have been "spoken of disrespectfully," but we never heard of their very existence denied; and yet here comes a certain Mr. Findley, who does something quite as bold, and declares there is no such thing as the Gulf Stream! What shall we say to this? Clearly we cannot give up the Gulf Stream. Its real sure reliance for the explication of all exceptions to the general law of weather and freaks of the thermometer, and the oldest and most beneficent agency of the great deep.

The attack on the Gulf Stream comes from England, and is not enough, England would be an inhospitable region for the tempering influence of this central current, and should we ever get at war with her, she would be the first to divert the Gulf Stream, by joining the two oceans at the Isthmus, to convert the coast of Delaware and the meadows of the Isle of Wight into a shore as desolate as Labrador.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The New York Herald says Parson Brown presents the most extraordinary picture of physical debility that was ever before witnessed in any legislative assembly. Thad. Stevens might have been considered, when brought into the Senate Chamber on men's shoulders to take his place among the managers in the memorable days of the impeachment trial, the best illustration up to that time presented of the triumph of intellectual will over a shattered and prostrated body. Parson Brown's appearance shows even greater indications of physical weakness and ruin, and yet the latter lacks not and energy that marked to his latest moments the character of the Great Commoner. When taking the oath of office, he bent back in his chair, his head bent down, his face shrank, ghastly and of unearthly hue, his hands clasped in agony, vice-like grasp, and his whole appearance indicative of great physical depression. As Mr. Collins, a feeble arm, the poor old Parson raised his right hand, which shook with palsy and dropped every moment to his side. Assistant Sergeant Atty Bassett went over and sustained his arm through the remainder of the ceremony, though the old man made two or three desperate efforts by himself to sustain the right arm by propelling it with his left hand. After he had taken the oath the Parson stretched forth his hand for a glass of water, which shook wildly before it reached his lips. The ordeal, alight as it seemed, had completely exhausted him.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal, it is asserted, being only eleven feet deep, excludes from the navigation of Lake Superior the class of vessels drawing from fourteen to sixteen feet of water, which is required for the economical transportation of Michigan and copper ore. The State appropriaed 750,000 acres of land from the United States Government to aid in the construction of this improvement, on the terms that only sufficient toll should be charged to keep the canal in repair. Michigan is also prohibited by her Constitution from making any appropriations for internal improvements. As the means of enlarging the canal, it is asserted, are withheld by the General Government on the ground that it is owned and controlled by Michigan, the Legislature of that State has been urged to transfer the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the United States.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A new system of telegraph, invented by Boneili, has recently been brought into public notice at Paris. The Emperor Napoleon III, to whom it was submitted, is stated to have expressed his complete satisfaction with the new process—the advantages of which consist in the perfect and authentic exactness of the message sent, as well as the increased rapidity of transmission. The Government has been desirous of the French Telegraphs has been desirous of the French every facility necessary for the general adoption of the new apparatus.

The Valentine Trade in England. The Liverpool Mercury says that the total number of valentines delivered this year in the postal districts of Liverpool was 115,000. As in former years, an immense number of dolls were sent as valentines, such as rings of black puddings and rats, red herrings, but these were, by order of the Postoffice authorities, stopped and destroyed. One gentleman was favored with a night cap, which was superscribed "To—, a sleepy headed gentleman," &c.

About 45,000 valentines were posted in the Birmingham office and its sub-offices. Of these about 28,000 were for delivery in the town and rural districts, and 17,000 for other towns. A corresponding number was received from other towns for delivery in Birmingham, making the number delivered in Birmingham, making the number received there, about 55,000 valentines. The Birmingham office, which was sorted and again dispatched, making the total number of valentines dealt with at the Birmingham office 97,000.

CHRISTINA NILSSON is to receive two hundred pounds for every night she sings in London. Mahraza received at Drury Lane £150 a night. Labachs received as much, and fifty pounds for a single singing lesson which he gave to Queen Victoria. The second benefit of Taglioni, the celebrated ballet dancer, at St. Petersburg, yielded her a prodigious sum of 51,000 roubles, besides a large number of costly presents. Paganini gave violin lessons and charged 2,000 francs for each. Hummel, the pianist, left to his heirs 375,000 francs in cash, and a very large number of costly presents, which he had received at the different courts of Europe. Among these presents were twenty-six diamonds. Mr. Highest value, thirty-four golden snuff boxes, and one hundred and forty-two splendid watches. Harlo and Albani, when at the height of their fame, never sang for less than two thousand francs, and Tamlerik received twenty-five hundred francs. Hertz and Thalberg each brought home from one trip to the United States, upwards of three hundred thousand dollars. Bogumil Dawison received from Hansker Woltersdorf, in Berlin, ten thousand dollars for thirty performances, and in the United States he made sixty thousand dollars. Rosini was once offered a million francs, by an enterprising French manager, if he would himself sing, for six months, "Figaro," in his opera, "The Barber of Seville." Rosini declined the offer.

HEMANTY is not so bad as it is often pictured for even the most fallen are often touched with human sympathy. In the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative* we find an account of the rescue of a young girl only fourteen years of age from a life of shame through the influence of one of those creatures who sin to debauch them from filling that high position to occupy. The young girl in question entered a notorious gambling den in a city and desired to be employed as a matron. The proprietor informed her that there was no place for a respectable girl, and advised her to return to her friends, and finally secured her a place of abode at a respectable home. The girl stated that she had been engaged as a domestic in a minister's family, and that she had two brothers engaged in business in that city. These were speedily sent for, and the almost lost one recovered. No explanation of cause of her strange misstep, as to the hope that she will henceforth bear in mind that the only true happiness in this world is to be found in the paths of virtue.

MR. ONEIL, an ambitious member of the Ohio House of Representatives, introduced a resolution into that body on the 4th inst., eulogistic to Andrew Johnson, and inviting the gentleman to visit the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Hughes, a Democrat from Butler, who enjoyed credit of having been beaten in the Democratic National Convention in his district last Fall by Vallandigham, on the score that the latter was more conservative, and less objectionable to Union men, expressed a strong desire to endorse A. J., and is reported to have said that "the belief that George W. Washington was a guilty of treason as John C. Breckinridge."

OLD DICKY is a very wealthy but very illiterate East India merchant and a member of the Oriental Club of London. One day Dicky took a pair of compasses and set about examining a large map of India, the margin of which was illustrated with drawings of the wild and domestic animals of the country. Suddenly Dicky dropped the compass in amazement. "It can't be! it can't be! it is of nature that it should be impossible! ridiculous!" "Why, Dicky, what's the matter?" "It's the tiger!" "The tiger?" "Yes, this Bengal tiger is exactly like the tiger I saw in the jungle." Dicky had measured the tiger by the scale of the map.

LATEST ADVICES from the Indian territory report large numbers of the red men encamped about our military posts, and awaiting their opportunity upon reservations. For the rest, it is said that the hostile bands are now surrounded, and with broken down animals, short ammunition, and no means of subsistence except "the fruits of the chase," there is, at last, a fair prospect of a final settlement of the Indian difficulties in the Southwest.

HOW HOSTETTER'S BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA. THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL. The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-solid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of salivary cells, the gastric juice, which exudes from the contract of the stomach, and partly by mechanical means of the stomach, which churns, as it were, the dissolving masses. The chyme passes from the stomach, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutrient portion of it is converted into a solid called CHYLA, which eventually becomes blood.

It is evident that if the great solvent, the bile, is not produced in sufficient quantity, the mechanical action of the stomach will be but imperfectly performed, and the nutrient portion of the food will be but imperfectly converted into chyme. The result will be a thoroughly accomplished dyspepsia. The cause of this is, in many cases, that they investigate the gastric juice of the stomach, which is the only fluid to be subjected to a complete analysis, and also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an accumulation of the secretions, and a consequent reduction of the food to a thin, watery mass. They also act upon the liver, a reagent which it is to produce the bile, and to establish the proper passage through the biliary ducts. In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia, and the accompanying inflammation of the stomach, and the liver.