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MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Interesting Letters from Special Correspondents, Spicy Reading Matter.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87½@87⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 131¼.

SPEAKER BLAINE, will announce the Committees of the House to-day, and gossip states that the Pennsylvania delegation will be placed in many leading positions.

THE HOUSE resolution to adjourn Congress before the close of this month will be amended in the Senate. It is doubtful if the public business can be all disposed of before the end of April.

A DISPOSITION has been developed at Washington to run General HANCOCK as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, this year, with the view, in case he shall be successful, of making him the candidate for President in 1872.

THE Louisiana sugar-growers are prosperous, and decline to ask for any increase in the present duties on that article. Hence there is little probability that Congress will make such a change, to please the refiners of Philadelphia and New York.

THE Spanish Treasury is exhausted, and the Minister of Finance proposes to replenish it by means of a loan. Considering the repudiation of the old debt by the revolutionary government, it may well be doubted if the new loan will be easily negotiated.

THE HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, late United States Senator for Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury under President PIERCE, died on Saturday last. He was a man of more than common capacities, and exerted a large measure of influence upon public affairs.

IN REPLY to a congratulatory note from a convention of colored Republicans in Maryland, Postmaster General CRESWELL triumphantly alludes to "the noble stand taken by President GRANT in his inaugural in favor of the ratification of the proposed Constitutional Amendment."

THE *Commercial* loudly professed to be opposed to the retention in or appointment to public offices of men who belong to that much abused class known as politicians; but it squirms vigorously whenever it discovers reason to think that one of its special set is likely to be turned out or fail to get in.

FRANCE elects a new Corps Legislatif next month, and a contest of unusual interest and excitement is anticipated. While the choice of a majority in the interests of the government is conceded as certain, it is probable that the opposition will secure an increased number of members.

THE XVth article has been approved by the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the House proposes to ratify it on Wednesday next. This delay is conceded to the opposition, whose dying speeches and maledictions consume a good deal of time. "A rogue ne'er feels the halter draw, with good opinion of the law."

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA hold different estimates on the lives of editors. GRANT assassinated POLLARD in Richmond, firing down upon him from a concealed place. He was tried and acquitted by a jury. Dr. DARDEN assassinated an editor in Warrenville, Georgia, last week, imitating GRANT'S method of taking off precisely. He was taken to the woods by a Committee of citizens and shot.

GENERAL LONGSTREET, it is stated, will peremptorily decline the Surveyorship of the port of New Orleans, and on the ground that to accept it would expose him to the imputation of supporting the Government in consideration of pecuniary profit. This elevates still higher the reputation of the General, at the same time justifying in the strongest possible manner the action of the President.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT in England favors the appointment of JOHN BRIGHT as a special envoy to Washington charged with the adjustment of the Alabama question, the entire negotiation being remitted hither. With Mr. MOTLEY to represent us at the Court of St. James, the question would be safe in his hands, but Mr. BRIGHT would be welcomed here, we think, if charged with ample powers in the premises.

THE POINT is well taken by the New York *Advertiser*, that the concurrence of the Senate in the STEWART nomination did not of necessity imply its ignorant disregard of the law of 1789. It was a proper inference for Senators, in any event, to presume that the name was submitted with a full understanding of all the legal conditions, and that existing obstacles, if any, would be removed prior to a legal qualification of the nominee.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.,) does not deny the design imputed to its friends in the Ohio Legislature, to re-district the State for Congress, but dwells on the injustice of the present apportionment, and substantially insists that two wrongs will accomplish one right. It is to be observed that the *Enquirer* only claims that "the Democrats are entitled, by their popular strength, to nine of the nineteen districts." Its friends are likely to carry out their design, but we agree with the Cleveland *Leader* that the Legislative elections of next autumn will practically remedy the intended mischief, in time for the canvass of 1870.

NORTH CAROLINA has ratified the XVth Article, and her action has been duly certified by Governor HOLDEN. This is the eleventh State to enroll its decisive support for the new Amendment.

Each branch of the Georcia Legislature has voted for ratification, but each has reconsidered its vote, and the question is retained under consideration. The affair is very embarrassing to the rebel-Democracy of that State, whose dilemma hangs between a reluctance to accept equal suffrage for themselves, and a vindictive desire to inflict it upon the North. In the meantime, telegrams from their Senators at Washington implore the Legislature to ratify, as the only way to escape a more distasteful reconstruction.

The Arkansas Senate ratifies by a large majority.

POLITICIANE, like the rest of mankind, are divisible into two classes—the good and the bad. Many of the best and the wisest men in the nation are politicians. GREELEY, SUMNER, CHASE, WADE, FISH, BOUTWELL, may be taken as specimens of this class. Not a few politicians are among the worst of men. JOHNSON may be taken as the most prominent sample.

Many business men are entitled to the highest commendation for wisdom, purity and usefulness. Some of them are so clearly of another description, that they are inmates of penitentiaries.

Clergymen, as a body, have superior training, are models of social and moral propriety, and do much good in the world. One of them was arrested last week in Missouri for getting his own daughter with child.

Need we say more to show the folly and injustice of indiscriminate denunciation? Let each man stand or fall, justly according to what he is.

OHIO is a decidedly Republican State, but a very large majority of its citizens deemed it wise, in October '67, to reject an equal-suffrage amendment to the State Constitution, and suffered themselves to elect the "Democratic" Legislature which is still in session. The XVth Article has been sent to this body for its action, and we regret to announce that the "unterrified" majority have not the pluck to reject it, although their present majority is due to the local unpopularity of a kindred measure. Under the specious pretense of a desire to submit the question directly to the people, at another election, they seek to escape the odium inevitably to result from a square refusal to ratify the most purely Democratic proposition of the day. They are valiant enough, however to propose a project for re-districting the State for Congressional purposes, so as to secure thirteen of the nineteen members, in the face of a popular Republican majority of about 18,000. The partizan assurance which this exhibits may be better understood, when we reflect that, under the new census, to be taken next year at the latest, the regular decennial apportionment must follow. It is comfortable to know that next October will afford the right kind of popular commentary upon this sort of "Democracy."

THE PRESIDENT and Senate will transact a very large amount of business this week, in the reformation of the Johnsonized officeholders. A long list of nominations will be sent in to-day, including several of the foreign missions. The English mission is the most important, and is likely to be given to Mr. MOTLEY, although the President's inclinations have at one time favored the selection of HORACE GREELEY.

The appointment of Mr. MOTLEY, if it shall be made, will be an excellent one; and yet we should be much better satisfied in the selection of Mr. GREELEY, and for several reasons: 1. Mr. GREELEY is the strongest and clearest thinker and writer on political and social questions in this nation: 2. He is in perfect accord with what are understood to be the views of the Presidential and Republican majority in the Senate, on the questions pending with England; 3. He is one of the men who has furnished brains and moral impulse to the Republican movement, from the beginning to this hour, and it is most fit that in this moment of complete emancipation and enfranchisement, he and such as he should be duly honored and promoted. 4. No party can reasonably expect victories in the future, that steadily neglects its representative men.

AND now comes "the war-cloud in Europe" again. It is seen this time, not half as big as one's hand, in a railway quarrel between France and Belgium, but all the sensational journalists insist that every leading political question of the Continent is wrapped up within its tiny folds. We recognize, once more, the same old story of NAPOLEON'S ambition, of the humiliated and vindictive French pride, of the calm confidence of BISMARCK, the impecuniosity of Austria, the Italian disorders and the Russian plots for territorial aggrandizement. Possibly, it is the habit with some of our cotemporaries to keep a variety of leading articles on European politics standing always in type, for reprint each quarter-day with the least possible correction. Certainly, we have heard the same story over and over again. It is pleasant, in the meantime, to know that this particular "war-cloud" will be as harmless as its nine predecessors.

THE COUNTY JUDGESHIPS.

Upon the promotion of Mr. HENRY W. WILLIAMS to the bench of the Supreme Court, Mr. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK was commissioned by the Governor as his successor in the District Court. The place will be filled by election next October. It is understood that the friends of Mr. KIRKPATRICK will endeavor to secure the Republican nomination for him. We have farther heard it mentioned that the friends of Mr. JOHN P. PENNY and Mr. DAVID REED will press their claims for the nomination.

Mr. MELLON is approaching the end of his term as one of the Judges in the Court of Common Pleas, and does not wish to be re-elected. As his successor, Messrs. THOMAS EWING, R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, WM. B. NEGLEY and F. H. COLLIER, have been named.

It may be that the some of the gentlemen mentioned as aspirants, are not so; and that other persons, not included in the above lists, really are.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The New York *Independent* states that "Ex-Secretary STANTON is in very poor health, with only slight chances of recovery."

We were advised, last year, that the physical condition of Mr. STANTON was such as to fill the hearts of his friends, to whom the facts were known, with the most painful apprehensions. Later, the impression has prevailed that the symptoms of his disorder were yielding to the kindly influences of relaxation from labor, of repose from cares and responsibilities which would have been fatal to any other man in the country, but which he administered faithfully to the last letter, and still survived. We still trust that a constitution of iron and an indomitable will may, under Providence, still preserve our great War-Secretary, to enjoy, in a green old age, the well-earned gratitude of his countrymen. Living or dying, the day is sure to come, nor is it far off, when all partizan asperities and even rebel animosities shall fade away, and one American people, from the Lakes to the Gulf, shall honor the name of this man. Loyalty can never forget him, and those who once hated the Union will yet acknowledge their great debt to one who contributed so much to save them from themselves.

THE TRUE REMEDY.

The North Carolina Judge who makes public proclamation specifying certain leaders of the K. K. K., by name, commanding their surrender to the officers of the law, summoning the posse of their county to aid the Sheriff in their arrest, and notifying them that resistance will justify their death on the spot, hits the best possible method of quelling the lawless spirit which has made large districts of the South uninhabitable by law-abiding men. Let the parish Judges of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee follow this example, and there would be little if any occasion for calling their State militia into service. Those local magistrates who know their duty, and dare to do it, are always the best possible conservators of the public peace. The cases are very rare in which their timely and vigorous interposition will not repress crime, and check any tendency to lawlessness; when such cases occur, the superior authority of the State should be safely relied upon. It is only in the very last emergency that the Federal power should be invoked to maintain the laws.

We hold that the entire Union affords not one solitary precinct, not even in Texas, where the sentiment of obedience to the written law is wholly eradicated from the popular breast. This sentiment is the universal attribute of our American citizenship, and is often most acute and, if need be, demonstrative, in districts where the rudest ignorance prevails. The courageous magistrate who squares his official conduct by the lines of his legal duty, never appeals to this sentiment in vain. No matter how completely his neighborhood may seem to have surrendered itself to thieves or assassins, even under political pretexts, the offenders are ever found to be really but a fraction of the community, and are speedily outnumbered and mastered by the friends of good order and the law. These may wait for the proper summons, but when it comes they swarm up from the earth like the men of RHODERICK DHU. It is such magistrates that the South needs, and she will show that she has them, when she finds herself held responsible for her own social and political regeneration. She can keep her own peace, if she will. And she begins to realize that she must help herself.

OUR BREAD—AND HOW TO GET IT.

St. Paul, at the head of river navigation on the upper Mississippi, is the central point in the Northwestern system of railways, several of which are in various stages of progress towards completion. Its connections with the Southeast are already perfected, and it extends its iron arms toward the North, and Westward toward the Pacific Coast. The Northern Pacific Railway starts from St. Paul as its initial point, and, before many years have gone by, will penetrate an exceedingly favorable region, and reach the shore of the great Western Ocean above the mouth of the Columbia. Of this route it is claimed, and we have reason to think with justice, that it presents a better alignment, easier grades, climatic conditions more favorable, and traverses, through nearly its entire extent, a region of larger agricultural capacity, and in every particular more congenial to the habits and physical temperament of our ruling race, than either of its southerly rivals for the trans-continental traffic of both the Western and the Eastern world. The construction of this great road awaits the public decision, and it is already apparent that the temper of the public sentiment is rapidly taking a shape which renders its early completion inevitable.

The State of Minnesota lies in the very heart of a region which constitutes to-day the largest and most productive wheat-garden of these States. The locality of the leading production of this cereal, which is first and most essential of all the grains for the food of man, has been moving steadily, for two generations, towards the West and North. The Eastern wing still rests upon Michigan and Illinois, but Wisconsin, and still more Minnesota, are now the centre of a region which yields the largest and surest supplies of this staple, and of the most desirable quality. And still the wheat-belt slopes westwardly. Within the lives of our young men, the rich plains of Dacotah, of Saskatchewan and of the Red River of the North will control the wheat markets of this continent. This remarkable movement of the wheat-growing belt is due in part to the impoverishing methods of American agriculture, which rapidly exhaust rich soils of the elements needful for the best growth of the wheat plant, and in part to the opening up of new territories which develop the especial adaptation of their virgin soils, and the congeniality of their climate for the successful cultivation of this grain. In the regions which we have specified, there extends an area broad enough for an empire, of the best wheat land on the face of the globe, and scarcely the scratch of a plow has yet been given to it by the shiftless pioneer.

This region extends in the rear of Minnesota to the North and West. Its business, in travel and the traffic in its surplus productions, must necessarily come by the shortest route Eastward, touching the valley of the Mississippi at St. Paul, and thence toward the sea-board markets, by the best route considering time and expense of carriage. This transportation must be by rail throughout the region of which we speak, for nature there presents no facilities whatever for a water-carriage. But wherever this water-carriage can be made available, in bearing the bulky products of agriculture, hundreds and thousands of miles onward to the markets of consumption, the inflexible laws of trade will give to such carriage the preference over railway transportation.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the situation already engages the attention of sagacious capitalists, who recognize the need for an early and ample preparation to meet the approaching demands of a vast traffic between the States of the East, which have, years since, ceased to grow their own bread, and this broad granary of the Northwest, which is within so few years to swarm with the industry and prosperity of civilization. Obviously, the eye of science and enterprise turns to the readiest and cheapest method of connecting the production of those fertile plains with the consumption of the Eastern millions. Water-carriage, by the great Northern Lakes, offers its ready and ample channel for eleven hundred miles, and so nearly in the general direction which the traffic will take, that the mileage by water, from the western extremity of Lake Superior to Buffalo very little if any exceeds that of the shortest railway line yet constructed between the two points. Our Lakes are all connected by rivers or navigable canals, and would bear the fleets of the world without inconvenience. The grain-laden barque which sails from Du Luth, the westernmost port of Superior, need not break bulk until she reaches Ogdensburgh, within twelve hours of the sea-coast. It is apparent, therefore, that this must be the principal channel of the immense traffic which is to grow out of the present rapid development of the Northwestern States, and of the States yet to be shaped out of the unbounded empire beyond them. It needs only to connect the railway system of that region with the Lake Superior coast, to give an impetus almost without limit to the Westward progress of population and agricultural production, and to secure a splendid reward for capital and enterprise.

The distance from St. Paul, the centre of that railway-system, to Du Luth, the port on Lake Superior, is but 150 miles. The "Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company" are now constructing the entire line, of which thirty miles are finished and in use, while the residue of the work is much advanced and will be completed by the 1st of January next, through to the Lake. Its management is in the most competent hands; this is evident enough when we know that J. EDGAR THOMSON, S. M. FELTON and ISAAC HINCKLEY are the Executive Committee of the Company. These gentlemen, who are recognized as of leading influence in the railway world, see that they have a good thing, and have taken hold of it to put it through.

The Company is believed to possess the most valuable land-endowment of any railway in the Union. Congress has given to them 1,632,000 acres of land, really as valuable for its timber and for agricultural use as any in the Union. This is a larger domain than the State of Delaware, and, naturally, is worth a half dozen Delawares. Intending to build a first-class road, expressly with a view to the requirements for a business which nothing but their capacity can limit, the Company spares no expense. Its Executive Committee know how to spend the money so that it will tell. They offer now a seven per cent. gold-loan of $4,500,000, secured by a first mortgage upon the franchise and all the property of the Company, including therein its valuable land-grant, which would be less than $3.00 per acre on the land, with one hundred and fifty miles of first-class railway, constructed and in operation, with all its equipments thrown in. The bonds, principal and seven per cent. interest payable in gold, are offered at ninety-five cents in currency, by the agents, JAY COOKE & Co., who say they never yet sold a bond which did not turn out a safe, first-class investment. The offer certainly merits the favor of capitalists, and investors.

This project has our hearty good-will, since its success will supply the needful link to perfect the continuously connecting chain, between the non-producing States of the East and those distant but fertile regions from which a half of the Republic must draw its food-supply before another generation passes away. The construction of this short railway link has a powerful bearing on one of the most vital questions in our social economy—the bread-question, to which so many others are subordinate. It is in this view that we welcome the sure success of the project, and congratulate the promoters upon a forecast as prompt as it is sagacious.

Washington Items.

The President had filled up to-day the nomination of Mr. Motley to be Minister to England, vice Johnson, to be removed. It will be sent in with others on Monday next.

Hon. James Campbell will be pressed by his friends for re-appointment as Minister to Stockholm, from which post he was removed by Johnson.

Of three applicants for the Postoffice at Dubuque, one claims it because his wife is a cousin of Grant; another says he can "go him two nieces better;" and the third wants it because he is a tanner.

Senators Cameron and Scott have indorsed State Senator Worthington, from the Chester and Delaware District, for Naval officer at Philadelphia.

It seems conceded that A. T. Stewart's voice will be potent in regard to the New York Collectorship, and that Judge Henry Hilton will be his choice. The appointment of Hilton, or any other man Stewart may name, will be, from appearances, desperately resisted by most of the New York Congressmen.

No removals or nominations of Postmasters have been made yet where they are Presidential, but a number are being prepared for action early next week.

It is asserted that the name of Colonel Parker, the Indian Chief, of General Grant's staff, will go to the Senate on Monday as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The mission to England is the subject of some anxiety to the President. It has been his desire to appoint Horace Greeley, and at one time it was his intention to do so, but we doubt if this selection is now made. Mr. Motley is also mentioned.

A good many believe that Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, will receive the appointment of Minister to Italy.

The date of Washburne's departure for Paris has not been decided upon. He will first go to Galena to settle up and arrange his private affairs.

The President has decided to give the English mission to Mr. Motley, and his nomination, and that of Governor Curtin to St. Petersburg, would have been sent in to-day if the Senate had been in session. Minister Marsh will not be disturbed at Turin.

It is said that an immense stock of nominations have been prepared at the White House, and will be sent in on Monday, among the principal ones being General Daniel Butterfield, of New York, for Minister to Spain; Col. Ruble, of this city, Minister to Switzerland, and Gen. Palmer, of New York, Minister to Stockholm. There is no end to the applications for Foreign Missions and Consulates. Over fifty are already on file for Consul General to Frankfort, thirty for Dresden, and other places in proportion.

The appointments outside the Cabinet do not suit the politicians any better than the first Cabinet did, and mutterings are made on every hand, not only on the streets and in the hotels, but by members and Senators, and the cases are not exceptional.

Complaint is made that applicants' papers are filed and classified, but not considered or referred to in making the selections, and that personal favor is the ruling influence in the appointments to office.

The city is crowded to overflowing, every hotel and boarding-house is full, and the Departments are overrun. Every train brings new additions, and if the ratio of increase continues the city will not hold its visitors by the end of the month. Such crowds of office-seekers were never known here before. It is not likely, however, that the hordes will remain for any great length of time, for the appointments will be disposed of during the coming week with astonishing rapidity, and every office filled will take on an average two dozen people from the city.

The pressure for office is beyond conception. It is far beyond that of 1865, and fully equal to the pressure of 1861, when there was a radical change in the Administration from Democratic to Republican. Members of Congress are beseiged in the most unmerciful manner. They bar their doors against the army of comers; they approach their lodgings through alley-ways and by back-staircases, to avoid the applicants. They seek refuge in out-of-the-way places, and pass sleepless nights because of the anxious throng who beseige them at all hours and upon all occasions. What is worse about it is that in the chaotic upheaval of things political here, it is impossible, even for members of Congress to tell, with anything like certainty, what they may expect. Never was there a worse time for calculations for patronage based solely on political service. States are at a discount—they are made and unmade daily. Recommendations for office are little better. Nothing is efficacious except strong personal influence, which carries with it a solid conviction of worth and merit. Impecunious office-seekers are rapidly losing their patience. Their resources are rapidly becoming exhausted, and in a few days hundreds of them will depart, sadder if not wiser men. Very little progress can be made on any subject until this office pressure abates; it occupies three-fourths of the President's time and the time of his Secretary. President Grant is growing weary and exhausted under it, and he is daily drawing the lines closer as to the number and character of visitors. This he must do, or cease to be anything more than a mere listener to the wants, claims and desires of thousands of people, without power to act. It will take about thirty days for this state of things to abate. An early adjournment of Congress will greatly facilitate it.

Commissioner Delano has taken hold in earnest, working day and night in order to get familiar with the business at once. There will be a general overhauling of all the internal revenue offices throughout the country, the new Commissioner being desirous of making himself familiar with the history and general official standing of each of them. Mr. Rollins has given him invaluable aid in this respect, pointing out the officers whom he considered honest and efficient, and those who have proved themselves otherwise. The President expresses great anxiety about the collection of the internal revenue, and has great expectations of Mr. Delano. The Commissioner's first desire is to rid the service of all dishonest and incapable officers, without regard to politics, and when that is accomplished, then, of course, those holding office, who supported Messrs. Seymour and Blair, will have to give way to representatives of the Administration party. Applications for office are pouring in upon Mr. Delano to-day, and three hundred were received and filed away.

CHICAGO, March 13.—*Evening.*—There was a fair movement in No. 2 spring wheat at the open board. Prices were a trifle higher, closing at $1,00, cash. Corn and oats ruled dull at closing on 'change. In the evening No. 2 spring wheat was quiet but firm at $1,08¾@$1,09. Other grains were lifeless. Pork products were quiet but firm; sales 100,000 bbls dry salted shoulders at 12c on spot, and 1,300 boxes Cumberland at 12c in St. Louis.

BE CAREFUL.

At no season of the year is the above injunction of more weight than now. The changes of temperature have been so sudden from warm to excessive cold, that the human constitution, like everything else in Nature, feels the shock, and gives way to its impressions. Thousands of people who lie down at night, unconscious as it were, of injury to the constitution, wake up with hoarseness and coughs, which, unless the first symptoms are heeded, are apt to involve the lungs or some other of the vital organs in deep seated and incurable disease. If the fact were as well known to all our readers as to ourselves, that an infallible cure for most of these incipient ailments may be procured in DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, the Doctor's new store would soon be too small to meet the exigencies required of it in the manufacture of this valuable medicine. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is without doubt a valuable desideratum in the cure of disease, a fact well known to thousands of people who have been relieved by its health-giving power. If the proper estimate were placed on human life and health, those who neglect coughs and colds would be fewer in number. Dr. Keyser would in no case, of a serious character, advise the dispensing with a doctor, but how many hundreds are there who, in the beginning of a disease, could be cured before a doctor could be reached. It is in these cases as well as others of a more serious nature, that the lung cure comes to our aid and dispenses health and comfort, which otherwise would never be obtained. It is thus a handful of roots and herbs are made into a healing syrup, which is often the precursor of health and usefulness. The suffering invalid would often apply for relief if he knew where to promptly obtain it; and that it can be promptly obtained in Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is no longer a doubtful problem. Let not the March winds make dangerous inroads upon your health, when, with a few doses of this syrup, you can fortify your system as well as drive out of it those noxious miasms which undermine its strongholds and render its exertions nugatory.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM OLD ST. CLAIR, NOW SIXTH STREET.

Dr. Keyser's Office for the cure of obstinate Chronic Diseases and Examinations, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

HOW HOSTETTERS BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which churns, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritious portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.