The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.60
One month	75	Six mos.	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE — *Second page: Poetry, "Maccaroni," Ephemeris, Pennsylvania Items, West Virginia Items, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Washington Topics and Gossip, Brief Telegrams, Real Estate Transfers, Amusement Directory.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54½@55f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87½@87⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130⅜@130¾.

THE ANNUAL SPRING ELECTIONS of the townships and boroughs throughout the Commonweath will be held to-day. No good citizen should absent himself from the polls if entitled to vote, as the election is of much importance, especially as officers to serve at ensuing elections dur the year are to be chosen.

MR. WASHBURNE proposes to put in several weeks with his family at Galena, previous to departing for France, for which country he will leave about the first of May.

DELAWARE discharges her political pop gun against the XVth Amendment. That little State is not proverbial for doing proper things at proper times, and the last performance will not mar its reputation.

THE first official signature confirming a law passed by Congress was appended yesterday to the act strengthening the Public Credit, by the new President. An admirable and auspicious commencement.

THE debate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act was resumed in the Senate yesterday, but a vote upon it was not reached. Mr. TRUMBULL announced his intention to press the question to final action to-day.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON has begun to "swing around the circle" homeward. It has been said that a circle has no end, but a too long afflicted country will pray for an endless exception to this rule when this pestilent demagogue reaches Tennessee.

THE infamous bill providing for the inspection of boilers at enormous cost to the owners, has been defeated at Harrisburg. There is not a boiler in the Commonwealth so sadly in need of inspection as was the motive hidden in the verbiage of the condemned act.

THERE is an unusually large attendance of representatives at the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, now in session at New Philadelphia, Ohio. The proceedings thus far have been harmonious, orderly and systematic. Elsewhere an interesting letter will be found from our special correspondent in attendance.

THE debate on the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law has drawn forth speeches of no ordinary merit and ability, clearly demonstrating the material constituting the Senate. The House members might profit by noting the courteous dignity which has marked the important discussion in the other branch of the National Assembly.

SENATOR SUMNER contradicts the rumor that he is about to make a belligerent speech. He declares that his exposition of our foreign policy, especially in connection with the Alabama business, shall be of the most pacific character. This is more creditable to the Senator, and more in keeping with a well-earned reputation for wise statesmanship.

WASHINGTON is invaded with an army of office seekers. GRANT moved with less trouble on Richmond, through the close ranks of the enemy, than could he now walk down Pennsylvania avenue through the line of button-holing and beseeching friends. The country should be proud that either in war or peace, armies flock to the National Capital to force their services on the government.

IT WILL be gratifying to the reader to know that the report of the capture of General CUSTAR by the Indians is without much foundation. He is a brave, dashing officer, who rendered conspicuous service in the suppression of the rebellion, and it would cause much sorrow throughout the land should he fall into the hands of the red men, who would hardly handle him with much tenderness.

THE bill creating the office of Gas Inspector of Allegheny county has passed both branches of the Legislature. If the appointment provided for be awarded by the Governor to some responsible gentleman capable of attending to his duties, and independent enough to stand as a guard of protection between the Gas Companies and the people, the community at large have much to congratulate themselves upon in the passage of the law.

Two murders per day in Texas since GRANT's election! So says a memorial, from loyal citizens of that State, which was presented the other day to the Senate. That is a low average for Texas, but it should be lower still. And it will be lower after the XLIst Congress takes one strong, decisive step in the interests of a fully vindicated Federal authority. Until then, the Texan Aceldema will garner its regular harvest of slain friends of the Union.

OUR Consul General for Canada, Gen. AVERILL, who is so favorably known to many of our own citizens, has made many personal friends in the Dominion, while his discharge of official duties has secured for his country, as well as himself, the universal respect of all our well-informed neighbors. The press of the Dominion deprecates any possibility of his removal by the present Administration. Fortunately, there seems to be no reason to suppose that his government will be insensible to the merits of a gallant soldier and faithful representative.

THE appointment of an editor to office has stirred up a terrible tempest in the Harrisburg tea-pot. The new dispensation, which has been promulgated of late by a few gentlemen who can't see their way clear to good positions for themselves, is to be enlarged, to include journalists as well as politicians. N. B. This doctrine was not broached until *after* the last election, nor shall we hear so much of it on the eve of another. At present, it looks like a clear case of rebellion of stomach against brains—and will realize, in fact, the same result as in the fable.

THE Indian trouble at Ellsworth, Kansas, is a fair illustration of how the red men are dealt with on the frontier. A party of five Pawnees, peaceable and harmless, enter the town, are insulted by ruffians, and because of making a show of manliness three are cruelly butchered and scalped and two taken prisoners. A delegation of Pawnees, naturally enough, demanded the persons of the wicked murderers, whereupon war on the whole tribe, which was at peace with the whites, was waged by the military, and seven red men were slain. Sympathy in this case would be misdirected if bestowed on the civilized whites.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee, reporting a measure for the pacification and reconstruction of Georgia, have clearly recognized the sentiment of all loyal people. The new bill, of which we printed a synopsis yesterday, is radically thorough in its treatment of the situation. It is simply a remand of the Georgian people back to the attitude from which they have attempted te escape by an impudent fraud. For them, their original situation is to remain unchanged until suitable works shall illustrate their good faith, in the acceptance of those conditions which the people of the Union have imposed on all the rebel populations alike.

THE Election Committee of the House reports that, while the contest for the final award of the seat from the XXth Pennsylvania District may be pending, the *prima facie* claims of Mr. COVODE shall be recognized. This is in accordance with the general impression that, now or hereafter, his case is stronger than that of his competitor. Yet the latter has endeavored to secure the possession, on the strength of certificates from certain return-judges, and without the usual endorsement of the Governor of the Commonwealth. Upon the final decision of this contest, Mr. COVODE is expected to show a legal majority of several hundred votes.

DARING.

Apropos to a discussion about whiskey, an "honorable member" from Ohio "dares" another "honorable gentleman" from Massachusetts, to do something. Thereupon rises a colloquy in which the two highly honorable members inform the world how much each dares, or the other dares not, do, ending, as is usual with colloquies in which whiskey is concerned, in a confusion of ideas on both sides, and an agreement upon nothing except a mutual exhibition of ill-temper and folly.

If "honorable" gentlemen must engage in this puerile business of "daring" each other in parliamentary debate, why won't they dare, and do, something which the public may profit by? For example, dares Mr. BUTLER make a good point, or say a sharp and sensible thing, in the interests of his country, without doing it, as has been his invariable habit, in the most offensive way, and with an uniform impeachment of the honesty of somebody else who don't see it as he does? Dares he venture to think that other members or public servants in any capacity, could, by any possibility, be honestly mistaken, in an opinion or as to a fact? Would he dare, just once, to take it for granted that, as even Representatives are not perfect, there might now and then be a case when one could really be in error while intending to be right? Dares he have a little charity—if no more than a grain of mustard-seed—for the motives of any one who differs with himself in judgment upon a particular issue? Could he ever have the audacity to comprehend that a mistake does not justify the constant imputation of a villainous motive? Would he ever aspire to the temerity of the reflection that sound ideas, commendable propositions, or really just animadversions are likely to fail of their object, if urged with an imperious temper in utter disregard of the courtesies properly recognized among gentlemen? Dares he remember, in fine, that the fatal advocacy of the honorable member from Massachusetts—whose ability no one denies but whose habit of dragooning opposition is alike distasteful to his friends and to his enemies—has come to be regarded, in the light of Congressional experience, as the worst obstacle in the way of more than one meritorious proposition?

So, it would be a pleasing novelty to a somewhat disgusted public if the "honorable member" from Ohio would "dare" to respect himself, his constituency and the country so highly as to curb a hasty, petulant disposition, in favor of a more dignified and sensible way of devoting himself to the public interests. Dares he to remember that the floor of Congress is no place for frivolous and puerile personalities? That it is time enough to repel an accusation when it shall be made? That his characteristic sensitiveness to personal insinuations is entirely uncalled for, and usually subjects him to the unjust construction of people who do not know his sterling worth?

We should like to see these men—and not a few other "honorable members" too—daring to discharge all their public duties with fidelity, and without flagrant offence against good breeding and good taste. Will they not dare at least one trial, to prove that a Representative may be faithful without being perfect; that an error does not always imply a dishonest motive or justify the vilest of imputations; that an official may be vigilant without uncharitable suspicions, firm without a pugnacious obstinacy, critical without becoming a blackguard, and even a member of Congress without, of necessity, forfeiting all the proper attributes of the well-bred man!

Daring of this sort, in public life now-a-days, certainly implies the highest order of moral courage. Who will be the brave man to inaugurate it at the Federal Capitol? We dare to throw down *that* gauntlet at the feet of honorable Representatives.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Every week in the year, almost every day in the week, we have predictions from the newspaper press, from writers and thinkers on political economy, and from all classes throughout our nation, that the balance of trade is against us. The universal cry is that our imports are in excess of our exports, and that, as a consequence, we are running into debt to foreign nations, and poverty and ruin are overtaking us. It is difficult to reconcile our acknowledged prosperity and increasing wealth as a nation, and the fact that the balance of trade, in this sense, has always been against us, with the correctness of this universally conceived principle, and it is time that its fallacies should be exposed. It will be worth while to examine into this matter, and thus establish right opinions.

The first error into which a majority of writers and thinkers fall, is in regarding the books of the custom-house as the only standard by which the prosperity of the nation can be measured. They estimate the value both of our imports and exports at our own custom house, instead of estimating them in the foreign country where the exchange is made. We learn at the custom houses that one hundred and twenty millions have been received during a certain period, and that only one hundred millions have been sent to pay for it; and, if we are not acquainted with the course of trade, we at once join in the cry that a debt of twenty millions has been incurred, and shudder at the thought of having all the gold and silver drawn from the United States to pay for it.

Now, principles are best tried by familiar examples. A farmer has fifty bushels of corn, worth fifty cents per bushel on his farm, which he brings to market and sells for five barrels of flour, worth ten dollars per barrel where he lives. If the value of these articles is to be estimated at his own door, he has exported twenty-five dollars, and imported fifty dollars. But the expense of his journey has been twelve dollars, which makes his exports really thirty-seven dollars. Custom-house returns give just as correct a view of the trade of a nation, as an account kept at a farmer's door of his out-goings and incomings would give of the state of his business. These returns are valuable and necessary, but for a very different purpose than that to which they are applied.

A merchant exports from New York flour worth thirty thousand dollars to Europe, and sells it there for manufactured goods worth fifty thousand dollars, which all appears on the books of the custom-house as the sum of his imports, with only the cost of his flour at New York to balance it. But as the merchant must keep his vessel in repair, purchase the outfits of his voyage and pay his seamen, the difference between his exports and imports is really interest of capital, wages of labor and profit.

Custom-house returns show the *net* of our exports and the *gross* of our imports. A merchant, sending his ship to sea, must charge against his voyage not only the first cost of his cargo, but all the outfits, provisions and wages advanced to his seamen, his own or agent's services, and the premium of insurance. On the return of his vessel, he must again charge the adventure with the seamen's wages, and all the expenses attending the landing and sale of the goods. In order to know, then, whether the balance of trade is for or against the country, the imports of the merchant must be placed against all these charges, and if they exceed their aggregate amount, his business, which custom house returns will prove ruinous, can be continued with profit to himself and benefit to the country.

When the balance of trade is said to be against the country, that is, when she imports more than she exports, so far from its being a sign of ruin or decay, it may be a mark of prosperity. In the case of an individual, nothing can be plainer than that his imports should exceed his exports. How can a man prosper, unless by receiving more than he parts with? When the master of a whaler takes out provisions worth four hundred dollars, and returns with oil worth five thousand dollars, we would find it difficult to make him believe that, because his imports are heavier than his exports, he was ruining himself and his country. When a farmer goes to market with a load of pork, which costs him fifty dollars to raise, and returns with a load of merchandize worth seventy-five dollars, which he has purchased with the proceeds of his pork, besides paying the expenses of his journey, he would wonder a little at that political arithmetic which would teach him that he had made a losing journey.

The same course of reasoning will hold good with a nation. If the United States, by exporting one hundred millions, can import one hundred and twenty millions, we need not fear for her prosperity, for it must be apparent to any candid thinker that nearly the whole of the difference is represented, not by so much debt, but by legitimate gain to the country in the form of interest on capital, wages of labor and profit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS OF A SENTIMENTAL IDLER, from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and the Holy Land. By Harry Haywood Leech. With a portrait of the author, engravings of Oriental Life, etc. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Years ago we enjoyed the pleasure of reading gossipy letters from the author of this work, and we were, therefore, quite prepared to find these "letters" enjoyable as well as piquant and instructive. The simple fact that he has traversed familiar ground, described over and over again by gifted pens, is no reason why much may not be well written, and made entertaining by others. Travelers now-a-days do not give us so much "guide-book" matter as formerly, but their observations from mingling with the people and at places of interest. Changes occurring all the time in the old world, a sprightly writer and keen observer, cannot fail to write an entertaining work. These letters are from points of interest to most readers, and the charming, graceful style makes them both attractive and interesting. We think the volume a real addition to this class of works. The illustrations will serve to give readers a good idea of Oriental life.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By William Hepworth Dixon, editor of the "Athenæum", and author of "Spiritual Wives," etc. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co. and Henry Miner.

It is conceded, however objectionable previous works of the author are, because of his highly colored statements, especially in his work on "Spiritual Wives," his remarkable genius and ability in grouping events together in rich language, has been rarely surpassed. There is a wealth of thought, too, in the beautiful pictures sketched by his pen, that render his writings very attractive. The thrilling events of the old tower are full of tragic interest. Familiar as these historical facts are, the memorable scenes are here encircled with a framework curiously wrought by the gifted author. There is something in a name, and the shrewdness of Mr. Dixon is demonstrated, not only in naming this work, but also the one entitled "Spiritual Wives." Titles of this kind are apt to excite curiosity; this volume, however, is one of decided ability. The great publishing houses of Harper & Brothers and J. B. Lippincott & Co. have both issued excellent editions of this work and at low prices.

THE BOOK OF TABLEAUX AND SHADOW PANTOMIMES. Published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

This is a collection of tableaux vivants, or living pictures, embracing moving tableaux, charades in tableaux, together with directions for arranging the stage, casting the characters, and forming appropriate groups.

PEG WOFFINGTON, CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Chas. Reade. Household Edition. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., just removed to 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Popular as "Griffith Gaunt" and other creations of Mr. Reade are, this volume, the eighth and concluding one of the Household Edition, is regarded by most of his admirers as the best. "Peg Woffington" is a story of touching interest; indeed, all of them are interesting, as well as short. Of the special merits of this edition we have named on two or three occasions. For neatness in binding and text, paper and convenient size, the edition is marvellously cheap. The publishers have given a practical demonstration of their abundant resources, by issuing the eight volumes in such a brief space of time. The people will appreciate such promptitude by a liberal patronage.

HOW HE WON HER. A Sequel to "Fair Play." By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, Pittsburgh.

Most of our readers are familiar with this lady's writings, as she is the author of a score of novels, most of which appeared in serial form in periodical publications. This novel is thought to be fully equal to "Fair Play," which has been extensively read. Its highly wrought scenes, and startling incidents, will please her numerous admirers. The volume is gotten up in substantial binding, and sold at a low price.

THE WAVERLY NOVELS. By Sir Walter Scott. Bart. 3d vol. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This volume contains "A Legend of Montrose," "The Talisman," "The Antiquary," "Red Gauntlet," and "St. Ronan's Will." When the first volume of this edition came out, we took occasion to speak in commendable terms of its excellencies, and every succeeding volume confirms the opinion then expressed. Fine paper, clear text and elegant binding are prominent features of this edition, and withal it is very cheap, only $1.75 per volume. Of the novels nothing need be said, as they are pre-eminent among this class of literature.

PLANCHETTE; or the Despair of Science. Published by Roberts & Brothers, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Persons desiring light upon Spiritualism will find much in this work to enlighten them. It contains a full account of modern spiritualism, its phenomena, and the various theories regarding it, with a survey of French Spiritism. The name hardly conveys a correct idea of the contents of the work. The account of the Fox girls, Foster, Home, Davenport brothers, etc., is a curious piece of history. The scholarly style is a commendable feature, and reflects credit upon the writer. It forms the third volume of the "Handy-Volume Series."

FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON: or, Journeys and Discoveries in Africa by three Englishmen. Compiled in French by Jules Verne, from the original notes of Dr. Ferguson; and done into English by William Lackland. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Our readers need not be told that this book is simply a satire on recent English books of African travel. It is an amusing affair throughout, and contains happy hits at certain authors. We are told so far as the geography, the inhabitants, the animals and the features of the country are described, it is entirely accurate. The mode of locomotion is, of course, purely imaginary, and the incidents and adventures fictitious.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, have sent us "He Knew he was Right," by Anthony Trollope, being the first part of that readable story. The work is thoroughly English, and is regarded with great favor; but it is not advanced sufficiently to give an intelligent opinion of the merits of the story. The wood cuts are much better than usually put in such publications. The same publishers have furnished us with a copy of "Griffith Gaunt," in paper covers, price only 25 cents. This novel has created quite a sensation. The low price, and elegant style in which it is gotten up, ought to command a large sale of it.

LORING, BOSTON, has just issued "Virginia Graham, the Spy of the Grand Army," and forms one of the series of Loring's Railway Library. It is well printed, and no doubt will sell well.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York, have published "The Phantom Ship," one of the series of Marryatt's Popular Novels. At the low price of fifty cents. The lovers of these sea tales will find this edition portable and very cheap.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

The publication of *Appleton's Journal*, by D. Appleton & Co., New York, it is announced, will commence some time during this month. It is to be weekly, devoted to Literature, Science and Art. Illustrations will form an important feature in the plan of the *Journal*. Each number will be accompanied by either an Illustrated Supplement on some popular theme, a steel engraving in the best style of the art, or a large Cartoon engraved on wood. In the first number will be commenced the new story, by the great French author, Victor Hugo, entitled "The Man Who Laughs." Price per year four dollars. For sale by all newsmen. This brief outline will serve to convey the character of this new candidate for public favor, which we expect will be worthy of this eminent house.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

The debate in the Senate upon the Tenure-of-Office act proved conclusively that the friends of that measure will not abandon it without a hard struggle, and will not only place their own argument fully before the people, but will compel their opponents to show every reason for its repeal. They admit that the act was passed to restrain Mr. Johnson, but they do not admit that this was the only end. They assert that it embodies a just and constitutional principle and that once incorporated in the laws it should there remain. They meet the argument that the act restrains the President from removing unworthy officers, by declaring that the Senate will undoubtedly concur in every removal he makes, and by doing all in their power to secure the suspension of the law for the coming eight months. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Edmunds took this ground, and ably maintained it. Mr. Morton made the point that the suspension of the act implied distrust of Grant, and, that Congress placed him on probation. The friends of the measure say that, on the contrary, the suspension of the act would be the highest compliment to the President. It would mean that, while Congress holds to the principle, it yet has such faith in Grant's integrity and judgment that, in order to give him complete liberty to act peremptorily and at once, it consents that a just principle should not interfere with a practical necessity. They want Grant to have opportunity to undo what Andrew Johnson did, and part with a constitutional right to meet an immediate necessity. Mr. Edmunds made some very striking arguments, which had a powerful effect. The result of the debate to-day is that the opposition to the repeal of the law has been greatly strengthened, though the fact that the President earnestly wishes the act to be killed has great influence with many Senators.

The President yesterday made answer to an applicant for a certain office, "Why that place, sir, is not vacant," which would seem to indicate that Gen. Grant does not intend to make appointments to offices except where vacancies exist, until the repeal, modification, or suspension of the objectionable law, holding to the principle of his inaugural, that the best way to obtain the repeal of an obnoxious law is to rigidly enforce its provisions.

It was stated that the proposed suspension of the act was satisfactory to the President as far as it goes. There is no doubt that he would accept it and act under it with his customary promptness should it become a law. But I learn that he, yesterday, expressed himself earnestly to the effect that he preferred that it remain as it now is. Its repeal he would look upon as a decided mark of confidence. A temporary suspension of its provisions, as the reverse, or at least an ungraceful concession.

The President has expressed his views quite freely to Senators and others about the law. He holds that it protects office holders just as much during the session as during the vacation of Congress. He says it authorizes suspension during vacation for certain specific reasons, and in his opinion a strict and fair interpretation of its provisions will not allow removal during the session except for reasons warranting suspension during vacation, but that officeholders having political views different from those of the Administration does not in his judgement constitute proper ground for suspension, and therefore, of course, not for removal. It may be noted in this connection that he has made but one removal, all his other nominations having been for vacancies. The paper in the case of King, head of the engineering bureau of the Navy Department, reads "in place of B. F. Isherwood, whom I desire removed," but no reasons were given. He could, of course, use similar formula in other cases, but whether he would choose to do so is a question he alone can answer. It can also be stated that the view of the President was communicated at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and was endorsed by all the members. The President has no purpose to antagonize Congress or the Senate, but must, under the Constitution, see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that he has no official advisers but members of the Cabinet.

THERE are four hundred joint stock companies now in process of liquidation in London. The total losses by these speculations amount to ten millions of dollars.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY has a collection of shells numbering 5,000,000, representing 12,000 species, and which it took their collector thirty-five years to gather.

THEY have discovered the silver buckle of the sword belt of Pepin, the father of Charlemagne, and deposited it in the Museum of the Louvre, Paris.

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 LUNG EXAMINATIONS, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION

All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, insinuating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, *so much the worse for him.* His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The *masses*, happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as *well-grounded, reliable*, as well as *bigoted credulity*, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and antibilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer*