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SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Religious Intelligence, Poetry, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: General Miscellany of Interesting Reading Matter.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54½@55f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 131.

UNUSUALLY flattering figures are promised for the Treasury exhibit, at the close of the present month.

IT IS settled that Hon. JOHN B. ALLISON, of this State, is to be Registrar of the Treasury. This will gratify every good Republican in Western Pennsylvania.

THE Erie-Stickney-Railway bill has passed the Ohio Legislature, a Senator averring that the "passes" in members' pockets done the business, and that it has cost the FISK concern less than $50,000 to buy the Ohio Senate.

HON. JOHN SCOTT, Senator from Pennsylvania, made his first speech yesterday in the Senate on the Tenure-of-office act. He declared in favor of a suspension of the act, with proper qualifications and safeguards, but opposed its repeal.

WE HAVE so often expressed approval of the suggestion, that a large share of our Indian business should be committed to the supervision of Friends, that we need only note the fact, now announced, that such is to be the policy of the Administration.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR is said to have advised the President that an Executive pardon cannot be revoked after it reaches the hands of the Marshal or other officer, and that persons named in such pardons may claim their release upon a writ of *habeas corpus.*

THE most serious embarrassment to the oil producing business in Venango and elsewhere has been the destruction of petroleum yielding wells by the water from non-producing holes. An act looking to the abatement of this inconvenience has been passed in the House at Harrisburg and will in all probability become a law. The bill enjoins and interferes with no one's interests, but protects operators of good wells from great losses and business disappointments.

THE APPOINTMENTS for the XXIId district have been very nearly determined upon at Washington. While of course there are personal disappointments, the individuals selected are capable and honest men, vigilant and active Republicans, and will give abundant satisfaction to the masses of the party here. General NEGLEY has, on the whole, exercised a wise discrimination, and exerted a powerful influence in controlling the course of affairs, which argues well for the success of his Congressional career.

THE NEW "Bounty Law" of March 3d gives the bounty of the full term to soldiers who were discharged by reason of "expiration of term of service." It also gives the additional bounty provided for in the Act of July 28th, '66, "to the widows, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged," and who, if living, would have been entitled under that act. But these and all other claims under the act of July 28th, '66, must be presented before the 1st of December, 1869.

THE recent order for the consolidation of the army will disengage some seven hundred supernumerary officers, for at least five hundred of whom there will be no duty whatever until vacancies shall occur. The rank and file at present will no more than fill up the retained regiments. The interests of economy are to be still further promoted by keeping the expenses, in all branches of the military service, closely within the appropriations; to this end General SHERMAN puts himself on record against any more deficiency bills, and announces that the blue coats, of every grade, must be cut according to the Congressional cloth.

THE FRIENDS of Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS are to be found everywhere. But not all of them were wise enough to perceive, the other day, that the General Order assigning the five Major Generals to duty, so far from being in any sense a slight upon that meritorious officer, was really of a gratifying and honorable character for him. It promoted no one over his head, except according to the fixed rules of the service, and it did promote him from the command of a department to that of a military division. Where there were but two divisions before, a third is now created, of which he may take charge when it suits his convenience. If that was a "slight," his friends think that he can stand it.

THE rumor from Harrisburg, that Ex-Governor CURTIN has accepted the Russian mission, comes to us in advance of any definite intelligence of either his nomination by the President, or confirmation by the Senate. But we have no doubt of the fact that the mission has been tendered to him, and that he will be in due time nominated and confirmed. We scarcely need add that we share in the general feeling of satisfaction, that the character, capacity and distinguished public services of our "War-Governor" are thus recognized by the Federal Administration.

It is also understood that our accomplished friend, Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, of Franklin, goes with the new Minister to St. Petersburg.

THE proposition to annex Cuba and San Domingo has an influential friend in General BANKS, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. We have observed a feeble effort in some quarters, to claim the President as cordially supporting this movement, and ready to act as soon as he shall have the Congressional sanction. But other rumors intimate that Secretary FISH of the State Department, does not accept that branch of his predecessor's foreign policy, and will cordially take no steps which legislation may not require. Since there is no present likelihood that Congress will recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuba insurgents, much less their independence, the attention of the Administration has been called to the fact that, at various ports on our coast, from New York to the Florida Keys, there are constant shipments of warlike material, with the frequent embarkation of sympathizing recruits for the rebel cause. Secretary FISH cannot but be aware that such flagrant violations of our laws and of international comity can and should be immediately checked. Clearly, a majority of our people will welcome the entire West Indian Archipelago under the American flag, but not through the violation of our own laws, or of our treaty engagements, or until their populations shall be free to dispose of themselves.

THE FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

The constitutional power of Congress, to submit amendatory articles for ratification by the States, is to be conceded, of course. Its power, "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" all its other constitutional powers, is equally undeniable. Such legislation as may be found "necessary and proper," to ensure the action of the States upon the propositions for amendment from time to time submitted, is clearly warranted by the Constitution itself. Its necessity is patent in the fact that, without Federal legislation to meet the case, a State Legislature might altogether ignore a proposition when thus submitted, indefinitely postponing its consideration—and thus, by indirection, nullifying a plain constitutional provision.

It is held, and we think justly, that, in whatever relates to a Federal duty, or may be properly an incident of the right of Congress or of the obligations of the State under the Constitution, the Congressional control over the question is complete, covering all the ground and leaving to the States absolutely no latitude whatever, except as the Constitution may itself specify, or, as in the case of a submitted amendment, the naked discretion of ratifying or rejecting it.

No duty enjoined, no obligation imposed, no execution provided for in the fundamental instrument is to be lawfully evaded or disowned by any indirect means. Especially would this hold good of amendatory propositions. The discretion of each State to accept or reject these is expressly guaranteed. But in these two directions—of acceptance or rejection—and in these two only, lies the course of so much sovereign power as remains to the individual States. They must choose one of these—and without needless or unreasonable delay.

It would be mischievously absurd to claim the right of the States to defeat the exercise of a power heretofore expressly delegated to the Union, with the other incidental prerogatives necessary for that exercise, by any "extra constitutional" means whatever. For, such means, however pacific they may appear, are as essentially revolutionary in spirit as an armed attempt at secession itself. One, like the other, is a substantial denial of the Federal authority, with an unwarrantable assumption of sovereign privileges which the States, having once conceded, can never rightfully reclaim.

Whatever duties are enjoined by the Constitution upon either the State or Federal authorities, are equally obligatory upon both. As well may one party disregard them, as the other. It would be quite as justifiable for Congress or the Executive to withhold, or indefinitely postpone, the implied Constitutional duty of acting promptly upon the application of the endangered authorities of an insurrectionary State for the Federal aid to suppress a revolt, as for any State to evade a duty equally imposed upon it in turn by the same mutual compact. Suppose a formidable revolt, growing out of partizan antipathies, were to break out, not in a small State like Rhode Island, but in Ohio, New York or Kentucky, against the legally constituted State Government, and that it could not be suppressed without the Federal interposition. What would be thought of a Congressional majority or of an Executive, which, in political sympathy with the insurgents, but not daring to take the responsibility of a square refusal to grant the military aid asked for by the imperilled State government, should seek to evade it, and indirectly to promote the rebellion, by resigning and abandoning their official trusts? Yet that case would be precisely a parallel to that of State legislators who, swore first of all to uphold the Federal Constitution, are guilty of an unreasonable delay, or of an attempted evasion, in any indirect mode whatsoever, of a clearly constitutional duty.

It is not enough to say that such an evasion, in the case of an amendment submitted to a Legislature, practically works no bad results, since such amendment must have a certain affirmative vote, and that the silence of the minority would count negatively in any event. That does not meet the case. An amendment once submitted ought to be disposed of without unreasonable delay. If one State may choose to give no expression upon it, others may do the same, and, less than three-fourths voting at all, the question might remain open year after year and until, perhaps, an emergency of danger had ripened into a fatal disaster to the fabric of the Union.

The joint resolution offered in the Senate by Gov. MORTON on Wednesday, prescribing the manner of proceeding by State Legislatures upon amendments to the Constitution submitted to them for ratification, intends and distinctly provides for the early compliance of the States with this duty of affirmation or rejection. The resolution specifies the precise period of the session at which any amendment so submitted shall be taken into consideration, directs that it shall be continuously discussed until brought to a vote, and provides that no resignation or withdrawal of a minority of members shall obstruct a final decision by the majority of the same body. This measure is doubtless suggested by the recent "extra-constitutional" course of a partizan minority in the Indiana Legislature, who have, by a concerted resignation, succeeded in breaking the three-fifths quorum required by the local constitution, and so delaying the decision of Indiana upon the XVth Amendment. The resolution is ample to meet all such contingencies hereafter. It takes, as by clear constitutional right, the entire control over the details of State action upon a Federal question, and makes the "necessary and proper" provision against an indirect repudiation of the just obligations of the States to the whole Union. That control must be somewhere—and where would it be, if not in Congress?

It is needless to add that we heartily concur in the sound policy and constitutional validity of the Senator's proposition. We have not always been able to agree with him, upon questions of leading public concern, but, in this case as in most others, we have to thank him for the uncompromising logic and clear statesmanship which lead him to propose this long-needed measure. Its novelty is the sole argument against it; the more it is considered, the clearer its merit is established.

And we have to thank, too, the Indiana Democracy for the opportunity which they have thus furnished for the better and more exact definition of both State and Federal obligations. They may thank themselves for having repeated once too often that favorite blunder of the opposition, a Legislative "bolt." The time has come at last when no partizan dodge of that sort, in a State Legislature, can be suffered to obstruct the legal and orderly fulfillment of any just Federal requirement. The Constitution can and will vindicate and protect itself, and secure its own due observance by either States or individuals. It will equally protect the discretion of the States, in accepting or rejecting amendatory propositions, and the clear Federal title to a decision, one way or the other, without needless delay, or obstacles factiously interposed, and even in spite of the trammels of any authority which States may improperly claim or attempt to exercise over a purely Federal question.

Washington Items.

It is not certain that Motley will be Minister to England. Some days ago it was decided that he should have that place, but since then circumstances have arisen which may necessitate a change.

Hon John Allison, of Pennsylvania, was to day appointed Register of the Treasury, Mr. Halsey, of New Jersey, having declined it, and Hon. R. W. Clark was appointed Third Auditor. Both are highly indorsed by the members of Congress, and will be confirmed to fill vacancies.

The President stated to Senator Cameron, last night, that Mr. Murdock would certainly be appointed Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

It is understood that quite a number of nominations for foreign missions made out a few days ago have been entirely changed. This is the result of an interview of the President with the new Secretary of State, and with Senators, who suggested to the President that the names were not satisfactory.

Secretary Boutwell to-day nominated the Hon. Henry D. Moore, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. The news fell like a thunderbolt among the Philadelphia politicians here, and they hardly know yet whether they are dead or alive.

M. E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The "Singing Pilgrim"—The Temperance Sermon—The Prayer Meeting—Representation of Districts—Rev. J. H. Vincent—Bishop Ames's Address—Chaplain McCabe's Singing, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO, March 18, 1869.

I omitted yesterday to say that on the evening before Philip Phillips, the "Singing Pilgrim," was here, and gave a concert of sacred song. He was assisted by a Mr. Davis, a remarkably fine bass singer. The music rendered by these two gentlemen was excellent. The church was crowded, and the proceeds of the concert must have amounted to a handsome little sum.

The sermon of last night by Rev. Smith was preached to a large audience. The speaker was not well, and consequently did not discuss his theme with his usual ability. He dealt largely in hard words and rough phrases. He is evidently a radical temperance man. He denounced intemperance, and all its aiders and abettors, in the strongest terms, and argued in favor of prohibition.

Nine O'clock A. M.—An hour has been spent in religious devotions. It has been a delightful one. The songs and the prayers have been from earnest and fervent hearts. Bishop Ames is in the church and Dr. Pershing is reading the minutes of yesterday's proceedings. By the way the Doctor is a model Secretary—quick and accurate.

Dr. Williams, Presiding Elder of the Allegheny district, says his work is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Nearly one thousand have been received into the church. The financial reports will be encouraging.

Dr. Cox, Presiding Elder of the Canton district, remarks: We have had a year of tolerable success—some good revivals—an extensive one at Massillon. Collections will be an increase on last year. We have all striven to do our duty.

Rev. W. B. Watkins, Elder of Steubenville District, says that there was at the beginning of the year some dissatisfaction as to the form of the district, but all are satisfied now, and the work is in a prosperous and hopeful condition.

Rev. S. F. Minor says that the district he represents—the Cambridge—is improving—not less than twelve hundred have been added to the Church. The salaries of preachers are larger than heretofore; the collections in advance of last year. We have reason to be thankful and take courage.

Rev. J. S. Bracken, of the Barnesville District, thinks his work is improving. A number of good revivals have taken place, resulting in an addition of some six hundred to the Church.

Rev. L. McGuire, the presiding elder, says the McConnellsville district has prospered spiritually, but that financially it is not as encouraging as he could wish.

Dr. Dempsey reports the North Pittsburgh districts as quite prosperous. All the preachers have worked hard and have had success. Nearly one thousand have been added to the church. Money raised for benevolent objects will compare favorably with last year.

The Conference orders a committee on the time of holding the session of the Conference. Many seem anxious to have the time changed to a later period in the year.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, one of the Secretaries of the Sunday School Union, is now representing to the Conference his course. He urges collections for the Union to be taken in all our churches. Many do not take this collection. He has maps of Sacred History for Sunday Schools; also, cards very nicely prepared.

E. B. Webster, J. F. Core, H. Pershing, D. S. Momyer, J. F. Riley, L. B. King, R. E. Edgell, T. Finley, J. Winters, J. F. Huddleson, J. M. Swan, J. B. Wallace, S. W. Horner, S. H. Cravens, W. B. Grace were continued on trial in the Conference.

J. M. Pershing, J. Mechem, G. Orbin, T. Patterson, W. F. Smith, J. E. Starkey, C. W. Smith remain deacons in the church.

H. C. Beacom, C. McCaslin, D. H. Pierce, J. H. Conkle, W. H. McBride, J. C. Castle, F. I. Swaney, D. C. Knowls were elected to Elders' orders.

Bishop Ames is addressing the Conference on the importance of Church Extension. He speaks wisely and eloquently.

Prof. McCabe is singing "A Thousand Years to Come;" now he is thrilling the whole audience with the "Battle Cry of the Republic," a song he sung in Libby Prison when the news of victory from Gettysburg was received. The whole congregation joins in the chorus, and the singing is as the voice of many waters. One good brother shouts out, "glory to God." We are having a good time.

AMICUS.

THE COURTS

District Court.—Judges Hampton.

FRIDAY, March 9.—In the case of Hoeveler vs. Schappe & Kaufman, rule to show case why judgment as to Kaufman should not be opened and defendant let into defence, proceedings stayed.

The case of Logan vs. Allegheny City, previously reported, is still on trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, March 19.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Rorick, convicted of larceny, motion for a new trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. F. A. M. Kreps and J. W. Caldwell, indicted for forcible detainer, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the defendants pay the costs.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. E. Blasdell, indicted for larceny, Jacob F. Smith prosecutor. The defendant had been a driver on the Oakland Passenger Railway, on the car on which the prosecutor was conductor. On or about the 19th of February, Blasdell having been discharged from the service of the Company, went with the conductor to the office of the Company to receive his pay. The money (four dollars) was handed to Smith, who alleges that the defendant snatched it from his hand. It appears that the conductors drew the money and paid the drivers, and it is stated by Smith that there was only two dollars and fifty cents coming to Blasdell, and that after taking the four dollars referred to, give back the change. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Henry Goldstein, indicted for larceny by bailee, Annie Robinson prosecutrix, was next placed on trial. It appears that the defendant sold to the prosecutrix, Annie Robinson, and Miss Nettie Bishop, a quantity of furniture, valued at $400, which they were to pay for in installments of $18 per week. About one month after the furniture had been delivered, a circumstance occurred which rendered it necessary for the parties who had purchased the furniture, and who were at that time occupying a house at 61 Logan street, to quit the premises, and Goldstein, it appears, got possession of their goods for the purpose, as alleged, to keep them until such time as they should procure another house. On the other hand, a bill of sale was produced, made by the girls to the defendant, which it was contended by the defense was given in security for the payment of sundry bills due him.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 48. Com. vs. Michael Kaufman.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

No. 123. Com. vs. Francis Kdipicka et al.
No. 129. Com. vs. James Thackery, 2 cases.
No. 148. Com. vs. Thomas McDonald.
No. 149. Com. vs. Eveline Meyer.
No. 142. Com. vs. John T. Murdock.
No. 155. Com. vs. Frederick Reichter.
No. 188. Com. vs. Ferdinand Richter.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

No. 208. Com. vs. Thomas Murphy.
No. 230. Com. vs. Fred Miller.
No. 225. Com. vs. John Hughes and Wm. McKeon.
No. 231. Com. vs. John Enright.
No. 232. Com. vs. Frank Lenstetter.
No. 233. Com. vs. David Auday.
No. 226. Com. vs. Charles A. Miller.
No. 227. Com. vs. W. O. Johns.
No. 187. Com. vs. Joseph Rowe.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, March 19.—The case of Lighthill vs. Lighthill, which has been occupying the attention of the Court for several days, was submitted to the jury. No verdict.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home.

We have received from the Managers of the above patriotic and charitable institution a report of the present condition, together with a concise history of its organization and progress. Our readers are familiar with the circumstances attending the early history of the Home, what led to its foundation, and from whence the necessary funds for its maintenance came, and hence we pass over that portion of the report. We learn that since the opening of the Home until the 1st of January, 1869, ten thousand and twelve men have been admitted, eight hundred and ninety discharged and forty-five have died. Five hundred and seventy-three were under medical treatment while inmates.

Of the deaths, twenty-two occurred from consumption. The disease and death in four of these cases originated from exposure while in Andersonville prison. Of 581 persons admitted during the years 1867 and 1868 there were 275 natives of the United States and 301 foreigners.

For subsistence, expense, fuel, medicine, clothing, salaries and garden, $74,799.35 were expended during the four years of organization. This amount includes cost of Government buildings purchased, furniture, improvements and repairs.

The annual income of the Home from the endowment fund, $175,000 in 5-20 bonds, is $10,500 in gold. The report says that it has been a subject of much regret to the officers and managers that any soldier should prefer to lead the disgraceful and precarious life of a beggar to accepting the comforts of a home so freely offered. There are such persons, but many of them who are found begging in our city streets are impostors. A worn suit of blue is easily procured, and in some cases discharge papers, which have been borrowed or stolen render detection difficult.

At the close of the rebellion, Soldiers' Homes were established in many parts of the country. The necessity for them was absolute, and the duty of maintaining them was cheerfully recognized. The necessity has gradually become less pressing, and the munificent provision made by the Government Homes has led to the abandonment of one after another of the private Homes until this one only remains.

The following are the officers of the Home for the ensuing year:

President—Robert C. Loomis.
Secretary—Ormsby Phillips.
Treasurer—James H. Wright.
Directors—Felix R. Brunot, G. L. B. Fetterman, John W. Chalfant, Wm. McCreary, W. P. Weyman, Thos. H. Lane, C. W. Batchelor, Jos. S. Morrison, W. S. Haven, W. P. Miller, Joseph Albree, General J. B. Sweitzer.

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. 130 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. Positively he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating 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 *bigoted unbelief*, 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 property 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.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN DESCRIBING A

RECEPTION

AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

The Washington Star Says:

"A peculiar style of wearing the hair, last evening, among the ladies, was a subject of much comment, and the remarks were, for the most part, altogether in its favor, as a becoming substitute for the waterfall."

An exchange says: "Now that the 'waterfall' is a little *passé*, it is rumored that it originated not in Paris, but in India." The luxuriant, glossy tresses of the maidens of the Indies have, for centuries, been celebrated and sung by a thousand bewitched poetasters, while the secret of their highest charms remained undiscovered. It was left to Burnett, the famous Boston chemist, to solve the mystery, in the invention of the article styled "COCOAINE," by which the active principle of cocoa-nut oil (a product which the natives used,) is secured in a deodorized and liquid form, delightfully perfumed and *chemically combined* with other ingredients. This compound forms an article unrivalled in excellence, upon which the public has, for years, set its seal of enduring approval. Its fame is unrivalled."—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 19, 1865.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

Is the hair-dressing which the belles and fashion of this country use. *The effect upon the glossiness and richness of the appearance of natural and artificial hair is equally durable, splendid and efficacious.*

"Burnett's standard preparations are celebrated throughout the civilized world."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Burnett's Standard Preparations

Are just now all the rage among the ladies, who generally indorse them as unrivalled. They express themselves as highly delighted with

Burnett's Cocoaine,

and dwell with no slight enthusiasm on its wonderful effect in promoting and preserving the beauty of the hair.

Burnett's Kalliston

is equally admired as a healthful, fragrant and beautifying cosmetic. Burnett & Co. are also the proprietors of the choice perfume called

Burnett's Florimel,

and of the pleasing dentrifice,

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash.

They have since added

Burnett's Cologne Water

to the list. It is much admired by connoisseurs, among whom it has acquired the reputation of being second to none other, foreign or domestic.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Take unexceptional rank as the best made in America. They are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal Purveyors, Confectioners and Hotels in the United States.—*Chicago Tribune.*

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

REGARDING

Burnett's Standard Preparations.

Unequalled among the preparations of American chemists.—*True Flag, Boston.*

The ladies of our household indorse them as unrivalled.—*Home Journal, N. Y.*

Enjoy the highest reputation among the ladies.—*Louisville Journal.*

Deservedly popular.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Are fully established as goods of high order.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Important auxiliaries to a lady's toilet.—*Washington Caronicle.*

Of approved usefulness—all that they profess to be.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The best preparations of their kind extant.—*Sears' National Review.*

Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity.—*Christian Guardian, Toro.*

We heartily recommend them to all our readers.—*Leslie's Family Magazine.*

Once used, they recommend themselves.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations.—*Boston Journal.*

We learn from the first confectioner of this city that Burnett's Extracts of Fruits and Flowers are equal to the English articles of the same kind, of the highest celebrity.—*Montreal Witness.*

SUBSTANTIAL TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1868.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS rank high among the leading staples in our line of trade. Experience has taught us that a reputation so wide-spread and enviable as that enjoyed by the articles of their manufacture, can only be earned by *genuine merit.*

Yours, respectfully,
DAMAS BARNES & CO.

The above expresses the opinion of dealers generally. For sale wholesale and retail by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash

Is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them *without injury* to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substantiates these facts.

Burnett's Florimel.

Closely resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands unrivalled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.