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F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Violet Time, Pennsylvania Items, Interesting Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Additional Local News, Washington Items, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53@53¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132⅜@132½.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourns to-day. All pending legislation of importance seems to have been completed.

THE new Spanish constitution establishes Roman Catholicism as the religion of the State, but recognizes the absolute freedom of all other creeds.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error in yesterday's GAZETTE was so palpable as scarcely to need this correction. Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT takes the Assessorship, and *not* the Collectorship of the XXIId District.

THE Senate defers the ratification of the Darien Canal treaty until next winter. Senators at present find difficulty in discovering in its provisions the large advantages which have been claimed for us, by the friends of Messrs. SEWARD and CUSHING.

THE name of JOHN A. MYLER, Esq., of Allegheny, has been sent into the Senate by the President for Postmaster of that city. Mr. M. is an active Republican, a good citizen and a gentleman of large business experience and capacity. The appointment will afford the liveliest satisfaction in this neighborhood as few are more esteemed and respected by their fellow citizens than Mr. MYLER.

AT THE session which has just ended, the Federal judicial system was remodeled by Congress in several particulars. Another justice is to be added to to the Supreme bench, and the new office of Circuit Judge was created for each of the new Circuits, into which the Republic has been divided. Other changes are specified in another place on this journal. Of these ten new judges, none are yet nominated to the Senate. The places will not be filled until next winter.

RHODE ISLAND will discard and disown the Senator who has recently libelled her best citizens, and dishonored the State which has unworthily honored him. Mr. SPRAGUE can retain his seat in the Senate, if he chooses, until his legal term expires, but he has forever forfeited the regard of his constituents, and the respect of the just-minded everywhere. He is said to be very rich, and Rhode Island is known to be a very small State, but he finds out decisively that he is not rich enough to buy her, small as she is. Most of his old supporters, and all of her good people, have abandoned him altogether.

SENATOR SUMNER'S argument against the Alabama treaty was based upon the following points:

1. That the treaty substantially omits the question of England's right to recognize the Confederacy, a right that did not exist, and which she ought to admit she could not claim.

2. That the treaty involves other claims than the Alabama claims, and prepares for an offset of them by counter claims.

3. That England ought to admit the damages and propose a treaty to estimate them by a Claim Commission.

It is but just to that Senator, to state that he consistently opposes that premature recognition of the Cuban insurgents, which is so inconsiderately urged by most of our Anglo-phobists.

WE HAVE the first number of *New Louisiana*, a quarto journal issued by the Louisiana "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," and filled with information of the greatest value to intending immigrants. Only yesterday, we gave some account of the great and wonderful change in Southern sentiment toward Northern emigrants. The journal before us completely fortifies the statements we have made. Indeed, it is evident that the entire South has awakened to the importance of securing the largest possible accessions of population and means from abroad, and that the suicidal frenzy of former efforts to exclude emigration is abandoned, and we believe forever. In every Southern State except Texas, and to some extent even there, an organized movement is now in progress to invite the largest immigration from the Northern States and from Europe. In several of those States, Commissions have been established by public authority, funds liberally appropriated, agents employed and a series of publications commenced, to promote the desirable end. And politicians everywhere admit that there could be no better form of reconstruction.

THE MEETING TO-DAY.

There should be a very full meeting at the Mayor's office to-day, of those citizens who have one of the leading interest of the city at their hearts. One hundred millions of capital are invested in this region in the coal business, and thousands of our people look to that business for daily employment. This leading department of our industry, with many others of but little less public consequence, is directly assailed by the selfish policy of a neighboring corporation, which is about to barricade against us our lawful highway to distant markets. Is not the matter worth the public time and attention? It is to be considered by to-day's meeting, and every man who knows his own public duty will be there, to take part in the proceedings.

OUR NORTHERN SWAMPS.

It has been ascertained that the large tracts of swamp-land, in Crawford county, which are known as the Conneaut and Pymatuning marshes, contain respectively, six and nine thousand acres of area, all of which may be subdued, for the most valuable uses of cultivation, with a moderate expense for drainage. A partial examination of their topography has been made by Surveyor General CAMPBELL, under the terms of a resolution of the last Legislature. He reports that the Conneaut marsh may be drained at an expenditure of not over $45,000, or at an average cost of say $9 per acre, and the Pymatuning at a cost of $36,000, or not over $4 per acre.

It is apparent that the Commonwealth is not called upon to engage in the work of draining and subduing these fens at public expense. There is considerable force in the Surveyor General's suggestion, that a comprehensive and systematic survey should be undertaken, in the public behalf, of the topography of all that remarkable district which includes the "divide," on the crest of the two watersheds which send their flow to the Lakes on one side and to the Ohio Valley on the other. The peculiar feature of this dividing ridge is that it is no ridge, at all palpable to the unscientific eye, but rather a high plateau, of great but varying width, and so nearly level that its waters appear to be everywhere stagnant,—except at the extreme brink where they appear to assume sluggishly their doubtful course of escape. There must be one hundred thousand acres, or more, of this fen-district within the limits of the State along that water-shed, and its proper drainage undoubtedly presents a question of such great importance as to justify the interposition of the State authorities, not for the purpose of undertaking the work of drainage itself, but of supplying to the resident population the needful scientific data, to guide private operations in the direction of an uniform and practical system. Properly surveyed by a topographical corps, the levels and distances regularly connected, the courses of the streams, as well as the relations of the fenny district thereto, being accurately mapped, or at least with some degree of general precision, a system could be deduced, for the guidance of private enterprise, which would aid very largely in promoting the early and complete subjugation of a vast area of most valuable territory, adding within ten years from one to five millions of dollars to the productive land-capital of Northwestern Pennsylvania. No private enterprise is likely to undertake these surveys or to complete them with the precision and systematic scope which the public interests really require. That is a work which very justly may be reckoned among the proper responsibilities of government to the governed.

Beyond that, there remains nothing to call for the public intervention. Private capital and enterprise are quite capable of improving all the possibilities of the local situation. Indeed, it is probable that speculation will not always await such scientific and general investigations as we now suggest. Large tracts of fen, where the question of subjugation does not present too many palpable difficulties, will be taken in hand by individuals, as soon as the pecuniary inducements may seem to justify the outlay of their capital. For example, these two marshes, of which we have first spoken, present a promising field for money and skill. The Surveyor General estimates the cost of reclaiming the five thousand acres of Conneaut at $9,00 per acre, and that $4,00 per acre will convert the nine thousand acres of Pymatunning marsh into meadows and arable fields. Once subdued, each acre of these fourteen thousand, equal in the total to a body of land nearly five miles square, would be worth an average of any three other acres in Crawford county, for all the other purposes of agriculture. It is evident that, with a considerable increase in the cost, as estimated by the Surveyor General, this speculation is a seductive one for private enterprise.

The writer of this, years ago, enjoyed many a day of sport with rifle and hounds in the great Copley swamp, a tract of some six thousand acres not far from Akron, Ohio. Dotted with small lakelets, overgrown with the cranberry and with thickets of the swamp alder, with numberless glades in which the wild grass waved, as the foot sank, far above the head of the hunter, and, here and there, the points of solid ground, rising out of the boggy level, covered with groves of magnificent pines, the only exceptions to the deciduous forest-growths of that section of Ohio, the great swamp was regarded as irreclaimable for agricultural use, and so remained, the game-preserve of all the country around. But one day came a keen speculator, with his surveying instruments. He worked quietly, but to his purpose. His levels were taken, courses and distances run out, the valueless swamp changed ownership, and within a few years, and at a comparatively trifling cost, thousands of acres of inexhaustibly fertile land rewarded his sagacity, nerve and capital.

The great marshes of the Crawford county water-shed will be reclaimed in the same way, and with equal profit to the individuals or companies who may undertake the work. This will be done, as soon as the speculation shall justify them in undertaking it. If the State shall contribute to the settlement of the requisite scientific data, individual enterprise will need nothing more, to enlist it in a work which will give rich returns to capital, and a vast addition to the material wealth of that section of Pennsylvania.

ONE FREEDOM THROUGHOUT CHRISTENDOM.

With one exception, all the leading European powers, with many of the inferior governments, have recognized and adopted the American view of the citizen's right of expatriation. It is only in France that the old feudal doctrine of "once a vassal, always a subject" is to-day maintained by State-policy. Commencing among the lesser German potentates, the new expression of the personal rights of man has been successively recognized by Austria and Prussia and the Northern Powers, and, last, came Great Britain to surrender a principle which she has maintained in all the centuries. With the single exception named, the European who migrates to the Great Republic is forevermore sanctioned, under the laws of his birth-place, in putting off the nationality of his origin, and in putting on, with its obligations, every privilege, at home or abroad, of American citizenship.

The treaty, which incorporates this American principle with the international law of the United States and Great Britain, was ratified by our Senate, a day or two since. The American press have been so intensely engrossed by the temporary interest involved in the question of the Alabama claims, as to pay but little heed to this very important matter of the right of expatriation. But, now that the former topic has been removed from current discussions, we shall look for a general and just recognition, of the large progress by which these naturalization agreements have advanced throughout the world the cosmopolitan vindication of the liberty of man. French feudalism cannot long resist the concurrent sentiment of Christendom, and we are safe to anticipate a very early day when it may be said, of every civilized people on this planet, that the republican liberty of America—a liberty absolute under the law, against all foreign sovereignties and powers—awaits the self-investiture of their expatriated citizens. Touching their feet upon our coasts, invoking the shield of our laws and the future protection of the American flag, the entire Christian world may surrender its hundreds of millions of people to the possession of this liberty, for themselves and for their children in all the coming generations.

It is not merely that the treaty-recognition of this right of expatriation promotes the personal security of the immigrant temporarily revisiting his native land. We gain vastly more than that. The traditional policy of a thousand years has been blotted out from European law; the American doctrine of personal liberty is now sanctioned in their jurisprudence, and must become familiar as a household word to all those populations. They have known that our freedom was that freedom which their own laws have never granted to them; they will now learn that this freedom is as ever within their reach, and that, once acquired, it is forever after to be respected as inviolate by all the laws of Europe. Thus the American doctrine is incorporated into the jurisprudence of despotism, and its living principle of human progress blooms, and promises a richer maturity, upon every plane of European society.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RING AND THE BOOK. By Robert Browning, M. A., Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. In two volumes. Vol. II. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

This is a remarkable poem in many respects. It is one, too, of singular breadth of thought, and is unique throughout. It contains passages fearfully grand. A poem of such length is likely to have defects and be objectionable to critical minds, but it should not be condemned, because it may have some blemishes. However scant the thread on which the story is constructed, the poem well illustrates human passion, with vividness and wonderful fidelity. Losing sight of its alleged defects, the poem gives evidence of the great creative powers and signal ability and genius of the gifted author. The numerous quotations and favorable comments of the press is a significant fact. This volume completes the poem. It opens with Pompilia's touching statement of the tragic affair which accupied so much space in the first volume, then follow the arguments of the counsel on each side, for and against Guido. The charge of the Pope is next given, pronouncing judgment against Count Guido, who speaks in his own defense, before he is taken to the scaffold, and last of all follows, under the title of "The Book and the Ring," the poet's reflections. Some days since we gave seventy-five lines from this poem, which will enable our readers to judge of its merits.

PHINEAS FINN, the Irish Member. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Trollope has fairly won his way into popular favor, for his faithful protraiture of society and fidelity to nature. His works are not of the sensational cast of some novelists, but remarkable for common-sense. Phineas Finn is a story of English political life, presenting at least phases that will interest as well as instruct the reader. The volume is liberally illustrated, which helps to make it attractive.

THE BLAMELESS PRINCE, and Other Poems. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

It must be conceded that this volume of poems is far above the average of most of the poetry recently published. Mr. Steadman is a true poet, and is justly awarded a high place among the lyric poets of this country. The leading poem is a story of human passion, somewhat mediaeval in theme. The incident is confined to no age or land, but is such as may and must happen in all. It depicts the conduct of a prince of old, who was regarded in the eyes of his wife as being blameless, while his course of life was one deserving great blame. Notwithstanding the *Blameless Prince* has fallen, the world still pays him homage as one truly blameless. Passages of great beauty abound throughout the poem. The minor poems are many of them dainty bits of versification. They are generally short, and comprise a variety of topics. We gave a specimen in a late issue.

THE HORSE IN THE STABLE AND IN THE FIELD. By "Stonehenge," McClure, and Harvey. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh.

It is rather surprising that, comparatively, so little is known of this noble animal, in view of the various uses for which he is employed. This work is regarded as the best authority on the subject in England. It embodies the Natural History, Physiology, Pathology and General Management of the Horse, suited to the age. The work is practical, and in a style properly intelligible. Drs. McClure and Harvey have edited the work, and carefully revised every page to meet the progressive views of Americans, and have added some valuable papers. It contains invaluable information for those who are interested in this useful animal. It is illustrated with over eighty engravings.

ENGLAND'S ANTIPHON. By George Macdonald, LL. D. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

This new volume forms one of the series of "The Sunday Library for Household Reading," published by this firm. It contains specimens of English religious poetry from the thirteenth century to the present time. In the brief notes linking the poems, Mr. Macdonald has alluded to the religious history of the country. The delicate duty has been performed with exquisite grace, as the author is noted for the nice discrimination observable in all his writings. Much valuable historic lore is brought out in the notes of the religious and intellectual history of England.

JULIETTE; OR NOW AND FOREVER. By Madeline Leslie. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Among the best features of this pleasant story are the excellent religious lessons taught, and the duty of acknowledging Christ openly and fearlessly. It is a story of our land, and of the present time, and will enable the reader to beguile time pleasantly and profitably. Works of this sort are much sought after these days, and we look for quite an extensive sale of this book.

SEATS AND SADDLES, BITS AND BITTING, ETC. By Francis Dwyer, Major of Hussars in the Imperial Austrian service. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

We have here a manual of instruction of incalcu ble value to horseback riders, and indeed, to all who have to do with horses. The various phases are discussed with great ability, and with such clearness that the theory taught can easily be mastered, and put into practice. The work is divided into three parts. The first treats of the frame-work of the horse, the saddle and its influence, on the seat, and the military seat. Part second discusses in detail the use of the bit and bitting. The third and last, gives the means how to render horses obedient, treatment of restiveness and special forms of restiveness. The admirable illustrations are in keeping with the text.

PHYSICAL MEDIA IN SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. By G. W. Samson, D.D., President of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work treats of the phenomena of responding tables and the planchette, and their physical cause in the nervous organism, illustrated from ancient and modern testimonies. This interesting subject is presented in the form of letters, and the free and easy style in which the work is written makes them quite readable. Several important points bearing upon the discussion are presented with clearness, and many of the difficulties to a complete knowledge of the science are in a great measure removed by the gifted author. Facts and historical information are also embodied in the work, which cannot fail to enlighten the inquirer after the truth. His views are sensible and from a standpoint that will command respect.

MADAME DE STAEL: An Historical Novel. By Amely Bolte. Translated from the German by Theodore Johnson. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis, No. 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

History is here woven into the charm of romance. It is a bundle of historical facts, in which eminent personages, Voltaire, Napoleon, Schiller, Goethe and others, whose names are illustrious, are prominently brought out and clothed in glowing language. The wonderful career of the Necker family is depicted in attractive words, and with much delicacy. It is an interesting novel, and is denominated a "wreath of beautiful historical flowers." It is one of the excellent series of publications by Putnam, entitled "Library of European Literature," elegantly bound in green and spangled with gold.

THE DAY DAWN AND THE RAIN, AND OTHER SERMONS. By the Rev. John Ker, Glasgow, Scotland. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh.

It is rarely the case that printed sermons read as well as when first delivered, but these discourses are an exception to the rule. They are vigorous in style, compact in thought and attractive in language. The variety of topics, and but few doctrinal sermons, are noticeable features. This fact will doubtless give them a wider circulation among orthodox denominations. Another feature worthy of mention is the high tone and evangelical spirit which pervades them. The publishers have robed these discourses in beautiful attire.

THE WIFE MESSENGERS. By Mrs. M. R. Horton. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Lovers of pleasant stories will find this volume entertaining. Its tone is decidedly religious, indeed the style of the work throughout is of this type. The author's design in the work is well calculated to do and accomplish good. Works of fiction, of a high moral tone, should be encouraged, instead of the sensational publications issued by some houses. The work is elegantly printed.

APPLETON'S PUBLICATIONS.

Brief mention has been made to *Appletons' Journal* on two occasions. Four numbers have appeared, each one worthy of the high expectations of the public. It essays to occupy a field by itself, and will not interfere with any of the present weeklies and monthlies. In some respects it is quite different from *Harper's Weekly*. It is in brief an elegantly printed, conveniently shaped quarto of thirty-two pages. It will be mainly devoted to literature, science and art. Illustrations of a high order will appear in each number. In addition to handsome wood engravings, a steel plate, or large cartoon, or a supplement devoted to illustrations, will accompany each number. The specimens which have appeared are superb. Particular attention will be given to Science and Art. The vast resources and facilities of this house, are a sufficient guarantee that the public will realize their most sanguine expectations. The chief feature in the numbers published, is Victor Hugo's great story, "The Man Who Laughs," and will be for some time to come.

These publishers have sent us through S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, of this city, a copy of the "Poetical Works of Alexander Pope," a stout volume in paper covers of 480 pp. This is a new and revised edition by Rev. H. F. Carey, and contains a brief Biographical Sketch of the Poet. The work is well printed, and like all the issues of their series of Standard Poets, is surprisingly cheap. We received through the same source, number twelfth of Marryatt's Works, "Percival Keene," which we believe concludes the series. Price only 50 cents. Also, "Anne Geierstein" of the Waverly Series. This is volume twenty-third; two more will complete the set. Very cheap and well gotten up.

PETERSON'S WAVERLY NOVELS.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have sent us through W. A. Gildenfenny, of this city, several numbers of their "Cheap Edition for the Million of the Waverly Novels," as follows: "The Talisman," "Count Robert of Paris," "Highland Widow," "Woodstock," "The Betrothed," "The Surgeon's Daughter." Each volume is sold at twenty cents. Publications of popular works at such a trifling expense, ought to supplant the *trash* of light literature which have been so widely circulated heretofore.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* "hears that a revenue collector of an adjoining district is now *thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars* in arrears for taxes actually collected; although he was removed by President JOHNSON some three years since, yet he has been permitted to retain the money; but we learn that the present active Commissioner has given orders that the money must be collected at once."

As a result of the recent railroad war between the Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Companies, the latter have formed a through Eastern freight line *via* their road to Lima, and by the Pittsburgh, Fort and Chicago and Pennsylvania Central. The establishment of new line, it is thought, will lead to a lively competition, and, perhaps, some cutting under for freights.

THE LATE Lord Belhaven bequeathed to Queen Victoria the following interesting relics of Mary, Queen of Scots: Relic No. 1 is a cabinet made of ebony, richly ornamented in front with designs in tortoise shell; height, five feet two inches; width, four feet two inches; depth, one foot nine inches. The front opens with folding doors. In the centre are two small folding doors, which, on being opened, reveal a small recess, with tesselated pavement and roof with side mirrors. The inner folding doors are surrounded with drawers. The Scottish Queen brought this cabinet with her from France on her return to Scotland to begin her eventful career. The souvenir must be three hundred years old, but it is in wonderfully good preservation. Relic No. 2 is a purse (the work of Queen Mary's own hands) beautifully wrought with a crown, scepter and sword in gold, with the words "God Save King James." Relic No. 3 is a piece of unleavened bread, to which no authentic history is attached, but traditionally understood to have been a fragment of what Queen Mary had used when participating in the most solemn rite of her religion. There is also a lock of Mary's hair, which is of a light color.

THE JUDICIARY BILL just passed by Congres provides that the supreme court of the UnitedStates shall consist of the chief justice and eight associate justices, and six of whom shall constitute a quorum. For each of the nine circuits a circuit judge is to be appointed, whose jurisdiction therein shall be the same as that of the justice of the supreme court allotted thereto. The circuit judges are to receive $5,000 a year salary, each, and have power to appoint the clerks of the circuit courts, district judges appointing the clerks of their own courts. The chief justice and each justice of the supreme court must attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of his circuit at least once in two years. Any judge of any court of the United States who shall have held his commission ten years and arrived at the age of seventy years may resign his office and retire upon full salary. It seems to us that the provisions of this bill are wise and just, and we presume it will receive the signature of the president.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "What a curious book might be written on the history of suicides! The ingenuity of distorted minds in discovering strange modes of death seems inexhaustible. An English carpenter a few years ago turned his mechanical skill to account in constructing a guillotine for his own decapitation. A New York merchant very recently hanged himself, and after putting on the noose adopted a most ingenious way of tying his hands between his legs, so that he could not release himself should his heart fail him at the last moment. Religious mania has been known to drive men to self-crucifiction. The most horrible case of suicide, however, that we remember, occurred a few days ago in London, where a man emptied a can of paraffine oil over his person and then set himself on fire."

R. G. JANUARY, of the firm of R. G. January & Co., leading merchants of Maysville, fatally shot himself through the head, on the 13th, in a sudden fit of mental aberration.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent, that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of Trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an incontestable proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be; Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needful to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance on his skill and integrity with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss, suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducable rupture, is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion, that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a light affair to suffer for years with a protrusion that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be unfortunate to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement out and preserve it, so as to enable them to retain the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 130 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. .ap8

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopiae of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a PREPARATORY ANTIDOTE to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of Science recognise its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sale