

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alleghany Counties.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Epigrams, Miscellaneous Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Interesting letters from Kansas City, Spicy News Items, Amusements.

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

FOR ADVERTISING at Antwerp, 53 1/2.

NOT closed in New York on Saturday at 138.

THE proposition for amendments to the State Constitution has been abandoned for the present, by the Ohio Legislature, for want of time to give the required six months' notice.

THE Senate varies its grave official duty, by a lecture upon Democracy and Liberty. Dr. Nye, of Nevada, will cooperate with his customary precision and skill, while Rhode Island has the unenviable honor of affording the subject of the demonstration. It is expected to be an instructive lesson upon the fatal consequences of youthful error.

THE lower branch of the Ohio Legislature passed, on the 16th, a bill prohibiting the erection of any bridge over the Ohio, connecting with the Ohio shore, with a main span of less than 400 feet, or elevated less than 115 feet above low water mark. Our advice is that this bill will be approved by the Senate of that State. For this measure we are indebted, not only to the strenuous efforts of influential persons at Cincinnati, but to the wise sagacity of the legislators who do not consent to sacrifice to corporate privilege the rights of their people, in a natural highway which costs them territory for nearly five hundred miles. Whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad corporation expect to defy the State sovereignty of Ohio, as successfully as they have, for the present, smothered the popular complaints of Pennsylvania and West Virginia in the Federal Congress, remains to be seen.

THE DUTY OF THE SENATE. The country reposes an unlimited confidence in the prudent dealing of the present Administration, with all the domestic and international questions likely to spring out of the insurrection in Cuba, against the Spanish authority. There are but few, who believe that the President inclines to discard the traditional policy of the Republic, by measures, either overt or indirect, in the direction of an encouragement to the existing insurrection in the territories of a power at peace with our own. No one credits the sensational rumors from Washington, which intimate, or broadly assert, that the President desires, either directly or by indirection, to reinforce the rebellious movement in that island with the palpable sympathies of the American Government, or through such a harsh and needlessly rigid intervention, for the protection of the just rights of our own citizens, as practically to aid the insurgents by the pressure of international questions upon the Spanish authority.

WE are not unaware of the existence of serious difficulties in the proper treatment, by our own Government, of such questions as the situation is likely to present. The Colonial authorities are prone to mistakes, in the execution of their laws, which will too often involve inadmissible infringements upon the comity of nations. Our commercial relations with Cuba are varied and extensive. Our flag floats always from the American shipping in its ports. Thousands of American citizens are residents, for longer or shorter periods, upon the island. The police and customs regulations of Cuba have at times been arbitrary, and enforced with despotic and unrelenting vigilance. This was the case long prior to the rebellious outbreak, and, in the nature of things, that vigilance and inflexible rigor are not likely to be relaxed when rebellion is defying the domestic authority, and when an unfriendly sympathy menaces an armed intervention from a foreign, but neighboring coast. Cases must occur—cases do occur daily—when Americans invoke the protection of their own Government, against what are claimed to be unjustifiable aggressions upon their personal rights by the Cuban authorities.

WE have no reason to believe that these cases will be denied that public protection to which they may be entitled. We have as little reason to fear that this protection will outstrip the just limits of international law. We are assured that an adequate exhibition of American force in the Cuban waters, with ample instructions to our resident political agents, will ensure the investigation of these cases, as

they may occur, with the needful reparations of any personal injustice. Beyond that, our government should not, and we think will not, go.

BUT we are bound to admit that a gravely uneasy feeling of vague apprehension is now pervading the public mind, in reference to the Administration policy towards Cuba. We believe that there are no just grounds for the fears which may be entertained, and that the country should be completely assured on that point, and at once. The Senate is still in session. It has a co-equal jurisdiction with the Executive, in the foreign policy of the Republic. This body has already placed its judgment of the Cuban question clearly upon its record, in tabling the miscellaneous resolutions of two recent sessions, by which the House would have fatally compromised this country as well toward England as with Spain. Yet the country would welcome some expression, from the Senate, of a character yet more decisive. A resolution which should combine the clearest avowal of the National obligations toward our own citizens, with a frank and explicit disclaimer of the policy of propagandism and annexation, as to the Spanish West Indies—which should at once shield and warn our own people, which should reassure the confidence of Spain in our international faith, and which should be notice to all the world that the Republic abides by its own doctrines of the past eight years—such a resolution would satisfy the country, and would give a vast moral strength to our position upon questions more gravely with other powers. The Senate owes precisely such an expression to its own dignity, to its rights as an element in the administration of foreign affairs, and to the current popular anxieties.

A LARGE TRANSACTION.

OUR neighbors of West Virginia are reminded, in the recent nomination of Ex-Senator CARLISLE for a foreign mission, that their State has been singularly unfortunate, in the class of its citizens who have been thus far successful in securing, in the name of the people, places of trust and profit. Two such Senators as were CALDWELL and VAN WINKLE, have been a great burden—quite too much to be comfortably borne by the loyal and honest West Virginians—without the still existing danger that a tardy repudiation of the former may be followed by the transfer of his contemplated honors to another political adventurer, of even less favorable reputation among the people. Yet, as if the painful record which those unworthy Senators have inflicted upon an abused constituency were not enough, West Virginia again finds herself deploring another betrayal of her interests—this time material and not political—by a citizen who has been honored with the highest trusts—her Ex-Governor and present Senator, Mr. BOREMAN. This gentleman has recently availed himself of his Senatorial position, to transfer one of the most valuable rights, an essential element to the material prosperity of a State, to a private corporation. His vote, to a private corporation. His vote, to sustain the usurpations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company, in the matter of the bridges across the Ohio, from two points on the West Virginia shore, deserves the severest denunciation of his constituents. It was neither statesman like, nor even faithful to his official duty. It was a flagrant disregard of the rights of the people in all the entire Northern third part of West Virginia; it was, and has been properly so denounced, a precedent disregard of the county which should ever be regarded by adjoining States; it was either an ignorant or an impudent perversion of the facts involved in this question of the free navigation of the Ohio, and it was, more than all that, a palpably weak and short-sighted disregard of the future interests of the Southern regions of his State, which the Sandy and Kanawha Rivers drain.

Said Mr. BOREMAN, in replying to an objection made in a Committee-room of the Senate, the other day: "There need be no apprehensions as to the coal-supply of the lower Ohio valley, by reason of the bridge-obstacles at Bellair and Parkersburg. The Sandy and Kanawha rivers, below these bridges, will be able to supply all the lower markets." This was the substance of his argument—the argument of an attorney for his railway clients, and not the grave and well-considered plea of a faithful Senator. He degraded his trust, and betrayed the interests of his people, in this paltry make-shift. We do not impugn his motives; that may be left to an outraged constituency, who will not overlook their own duty in the premises. Nor shall we discredit the universal belief, at Washington and elsewhere, that he is the Senatorial attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio, and that fact, as we have paid attorney for the corporation could not have said and done more than he effectively did, to promote its special interests.

WE believe that the people of the Northern portion of his State will yet induce the Senator to understand, that they have a direct interest in the free navigation of the Ohio, above the mouth of the Sandy, clear up to Pittsburgh, and thence to the headwaters of the Monongahela, drawn as these are from West Virginia territory; that, as a Wheeling journal has well said, this river constitutes the natural highway for a West Virginia population dwelling upon its banks along a course of one hundred and fifty miles, and that they, the people, own the unobstructed stream, by a natural right prior to any

constitutions, and above the reach of any corrupt betrayal. He will learn that the corporate usurpations, which one law would attempt to justify above the month of the Sandy, are equally to be warranted below that point, as soon as a warranted company shall hereafter see fit to descend the same right of bridging the lower stream. No logic excuses, and no state of the facts can maintain the arbitrary distinction of the law of '63, at any specified point along the river. The arguments for the bridges now proposed will apply with equal force to future encroachments. The collars and lumberers of the Kanawha have no future safety for themselves, except in holding up the hands with which the people of the Ohio and Monongahela valleys resist the complete abrogation of a principle common in its protection for the entire territory which the Ohio drains.

WEST Virginia is really a noble State. Her people have been tried by fire, and have come out of the ordeal, true patriots and loyal sons of liberty! We wish they were better served by better men in their high places. But their eyes are so open to civic defections as to political treachery,—to venality as well as to personal corruption,—to their own selfish interests as well as to all just and perilous fallacies of lawyers as well as to the insolent arrogance of placemen, who blindly fancy themselves above popular rebuffs. Such a people are not to be sold, by even Senator BOREMAN, nor even to so powerful and wealthy a corporation as his present clients, without a word to interpose for themselves. The Senator has undertaken to extort a transaction; negotiate as he may, he will find insuperable difficulties in delivering up the larger half of his constituency to the Baltimore and Ohio corporation, according to that contract which recent events have exposed.

THE PUBLIC INTEGRITY.

CONGRESS regulates all the Indian treaties, including those which expressed its own settled policy of one year ago, that of gathering the tribes upon large reservations, where they might be restrained from warfare, protected from white encroachments, and instructed in the arts and industry of peace. The same day, which heard its vote repudiating these engagements recorded at the Capitol, also saw from twelve to twenty thousand Indians gathered about our military posts in their territory, drawn thither by these promises, or driven in by vast military efforts to enforce their submission. Now comes this report from the plains. We think that it may be relied upon: A large number of the Indians whom General Sherman and other Peace Commissioners made treaties last summer are much dissatisfied with their situation and the manner in which they have been used. They say that the Government has not kept its promises to give them the annuities stipulated. Spotted Tail and other influential chiefs are leading confidence in the Government, and if the promises of its agents are not fulfilled this summer, trouble will be the result.

NEED any one be surprised to hear this? Have the Indians no rights, has our own good faith no claims, which a civilized and Christian people are bound to respect? Let us be ready to hear, as we shall hear, that the red men are faithless, and that no degree of fidelity on our own part to our treaty engagements, would have saved us from the annual outbreak of savage hostilities when the spring break comes. But who shall so imprudently disregard the patent facts of the past year's experience as to assert that we have ourselves no responsibility, for the natural results of our own vacillating and faithless repudiation of solemn obligations, which were authoritatively sanctioned by the Peace Commission, and which we enforced with SHERMAN's troops at a cost of thirty millions of dollars? Better, let us avow the policy of a complete extermination of these miserable creatures, at once. Better to harry them with fire and steel, with a force large enough to butcher the last Indian survivor before the next frost, than this policy which alternates between war and peace, between four months of nursing and eight months of bootless but expensive hostilities, and which promises nothing but another twenty years of frontier disturbance, and a perpetuity of National shame! We are about to send among these savage tribes a Commission of "citizens eminent for their philanthropy and integrity;" it will be the first proof they have ever had of the integrity of the white man.

STILL FAITHFUL TO HIS COUNTRY.

HON. ANDREW STEWART, of Fayette county, addresses a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, with some practical and pointed considerations based upon the late free trade attack, under the auspices of Commissioner WELLS, upon the protective tariff policy of this country. We regret that our limited space precludes the republication of the full text of this letter, which is written in the most forcible and incisive style of the earlier days of its venerable author. Mr. STEWART directs attention to the significant fact, developed by Mr. WELLS himself, that the wages of European labor average less than half the rates paid in this country, and suggests the pertinent objection that our own labor claims protection from that ruinous competition. On the other hand, the free-traders, for whom Mr. WELLS has spoken, would

meet the situation, by a parallel reduction of the wages paid to American operatives. Mr. STEWART is right; as he always was, in holding to the sounder American doctrine.

OF the proposed revision of the tariff, which the attention of the House Committee and of the Secretary are to be directed to the recess of Congress, Mr. STEWART remarks that certain rules should be borne in mind: 1st. That foreign luxuries, with such other articles as can and ought to be manufactured at home, should be taxed highest. As to the latter, with an ultimate reduction in price, actual experience showing that a great many articles so protected heretofore are now made at home, and sold at a price less than the amount of the duty originally imposed; 2d. Raw materials used by our manufacturers should be admitted at the lowest rates, or free of duty altogether; 3d. The taxes, burdens and expenses of our labor should be made as light as possible; 4th. The preference for specific over ad valorem duties; 5th. The highest protection for those manufactures which stimulate the largest consumption of our own agricultural products.

THE declaration with which Mr. STEWART—who promises to write again—concludes this letter, will be commended by every enlightened judgment. He says: The thorough revision of the present tariff, incongruous and defective in many of its provisions, and its adjustment, do more to improve our finances, promote the national prosperity, and hasten peace, than any keeping our gold at home to enrich our own people, instead of foreigners, than any other measure that Congress can adopt.

HON. RUSSELL ERRETT.

THIS gentleman, recently a Senator from Allegheny county, by his devotion to the interests of the people, in the direction of an economical expenditure of the public funds, exposed himself to the personal ill-will of certain petty officials in and about Harrisburg. One of these, having access to types, as the editor of the State Guardian printed a malignant and abusive attack upon our Senator's personal motives as well as his public course. We copy, below, Mr. ERRETT's remarks, replying to that attack and vindicating himself. It is but simple justice to add that these remarks were fully supported by the hearty concurrence of other Senators, irrespective of political claims, operating with LIZOPHET and WARRA (Reps.) and SEABRIGHT and DAVIS (Dem.) all gave their strongest affirmative testimony, acquitting our Senator on all points. After the reading of the abusive paragraph in question, by the Clerk, Mr. ERRETT said: Mr. Speaker, this infamous article is an illustration of the truth that the man who conscientiously tries to serve the State gets no thanks for it, while he who simply takes care of himself is one of the finest fellows alive.

I have endeavored, during my short term in the Senate, to serve the State to the best of my ability; to promote her prosperity; to cut down the expenses of the government, to establish an economy in its rule, and to ward off every attempt to load the public funds. My record, here, will show that I have voted against almost every claim that has been brought up here, against the State; that on the floor of the Senate, I have invariably tried to keep the appropriation bill from the unwieldy departure from its standing by the House, has saved the State, at this session, from expending a thousand dollars; that I have resisted every attempt to increase salaries or to give a bonus to any of the officers in the different departments was reduced by the Senate. The Committee has restored them, in a variety of other features. I find that the Senate has yielded to the House. Again, sir, when the joint resolution authorizing the employment, by the House, of twenty-seven additional officers, was presented to the Republican caucus, I voted against it, and the proposition being then rejected, I believe, sir, that the action then taken would have been the same, had the House voted to elect or employ their own officers, and also to indicate and determine their number. They did so, and subsequently ascertaining that they had committed a blunder, they asked a caucus of Republican Senators to rescind and annul their error. In that caucus I again voted against recognizing the action of the House, and declared that I never would sanction any proposition legalizing that action. Now, sir, I am asked to vote for this bill which makes provision for the pay of twenty-seven men employed without authority of the law, and in direct opposition to the expressed will and desire of the Senate. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be factious or to act in opposition to my party friends. But there is a principle involved, which I think ought to be insisted upon, and if we are compelled to adjourn without an appropriation bill I shall feel justified in my action, and believe that I will be sustained by my immediate constituents and a majority of the people of this Commonwealth. I vote no.

OF THE election, by our State Senate, of Hon. C. H. STINSON, of Montgomery county, as Speaker, the Harrisburg Telegraph says:

Mr. STINSON is a gentleman of ability and experience, a faithful representative of the Fifth District, a watchful guardian of the interests of the State at large, possessed of fine executive qualities, and exceedingly courteous and pleasing in his manners. A better selection could not have been made.

AT THE last monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Directors, the President made the interesting statement as follows:

The work upon the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road is progressing satisfactorily, and it is proposed to place, on an early day, all the remaining sections under contract. No effort will be spared at the earliest practicable period.

salaries is a great point gained, and the stopping of the military history ought to save us at least one hundred thousand dollars, if the will of the two houses is to be respected.

But I expect to see this editor and his associates insisting upon a disproof of this will and upon a continuance of the history, at an ultimate expense to the State of a quarter of a million. Let them try it and see the consequences. This State Guard editor is State Librarian, and one of the Governor's pets. Duffin, and these fellows who are increased one hundred dollars above what is paid him, he vents all his spleen upon me because voted against making it one hundred dollars larger. His zeal for the State is measured by the amount he can get out of the State Treasurer beyond the amount allowed him by law, and as he has been able to get but one other one hundred dollars in abuse of me.

And this reminds me of another employee of the Governor, his private secretary, who, not having a newspaper, has devoted himself every spare moment, availing himself of every place and opportunity to pour out abuse upon those who voted to reduce his salary and specially upon me. Whether he be the author of the beautiful homilies that have been sent us from time to time from the Executive Chamber, in favor of retrenchment and reform, or of the Governor's homilies, is a singular comment upon the man.

My only regret, now, is that I did not let the appropriation bill stay dead yesterday, and pass in its dead state, continuing the appropriation to the soldiers' orphan schools. We should have been able to get along without an appropriation bill, and these fellows who are in favor of a reform that does not touch them, would have been left out in the cold, to suck their thumbs and raminate on their bad luck. One word as to the tax bill. The assertion in this article that I had anything to do with its paterfamilias is a lie out of the whole cloth. I never saw the bill, or knew what its provisions were until it came over here from the House, and the volunteered disclaimer that the Pennsylvania road had nothing to do with it is probably a place with the road had not a hand in getting that bill up, then I am not a judge of its ear marks. Mr. Speaker, I am now about to leave this body, and I have a few words to say to those I leave behind me, and to those who will come after me. Do not, if you value the praise of the newspapers, strive to serve the State by voting against unjust claims or by cutting down expenses. If you do, you will get nothing but curses. But vote next year to make the State Librarian's salary two thousand dollars, raise the Governor's private secretary's salary to three thousand dollars, vote money with a lavish hand, say "aye!" to every claim, operate wide the doors of the treasury, be careful that while taking everything out, you tread on one's toes, and keep your money in, and you will be the best fellows alive, men with large hearts, statesmanlike abilities, and just the men for the place.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Upon the final passage of this bill through the Senate of Pennsylvania, the following remarks were made by Senator GRAHAM, of Allegheny:

Mr. Speaker, I find this bill so greatly changed from what it was when submitted to the House of Conference, that I shall be compelled to vote against it. I find it changed in many important features. The Senate Committee informs us that the House Committee yielded everything that was asked except the payment of the additional employees of the House. Now, sir, in listening to the reading of the report as it comes from the Committee, I find that the House appropriated twenty thousand dollars upon the express condition that nothing additional would be asked. It has twenty thousand dollars appropriated. The House has yielded to the Senate. I think with only one or two votes in the negative, to make any appropriation, has two or three thousand dollars appropriated. The salaries of the officers in the different departments was reduced by the Senate. The Committee has restored them, in a variety of other features. I find that the Senate has yielded to the House. Again, sir, when the joint resolution authorizing the employment, by the House, of twenty-seven additional officers, was presented to the Republican caucus, I voted against it, and the proposition being then rejected, I believe, sir, that the action then taken would have been the same, had the House voted to elect or employ their own officers, and also to indicate and determine their number. They did so, and subsequently ascertaining that they had committed a blunder, they asked a caucus of Republican Senators to rescind and annul their error. In that caucus I again voted against recognizing the action of the House, and declared that I never would sanction any proposition legalizing that action. Now, sir, I am asked to vote for this bill which makes provision for the pay of twenty-seven men employed without authority of the law, and in direct opposition to the expressed will and desire of the Senate. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be factious or to act in opposition to my party friends. But there is a principle involved, which I think ought to be insisted upon, and if we are compelled to adjourn without an appropriation bill I shall feel justified in my action, and believe that I will be sustained by my immediate constituents and a majority of the people of this Commonwealth. I vote no.

A BAPTIST preacher at the New York Methodist Conference, the Rev. Mr. Sing, was the "widow Van Cott." She is the only licensed female preacher in the State of New York, and during the past winter has created an intense religious excitement wherever she has spoken. A clergyman in the Conference states that she has converted nearly two thousand persons during the past year. She is represented as being eloquent, impulsive and astonishingly earnest. One non-yankee man stated that "she is a real stayer." Some members of the Conference are in favor of her continuing in the good work, while others are strongly opposed. One of the latter asserts that if she be allowed to continue, he will look upon the fact as a triumph of female suffrage.

BAGGAGE SMASHERS.—The inconvenience and damage caused by the seeming malicious delight with which the employes of many of the railroads of the United States make in the reckless handling of the baggage passing through their hands, have attracted the attention of the Massachusetts Legislature. In that body there has recently been introduced a bill, which provides that any person whose duty it is to handle, remove or take care of the baggage of passengers, shall willfully and wantonly injure or destroy any trunk, valise, box, package or parcel, while loading, transporting, unloading or delivering, or storing the same, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding two months.

PROF. T. C. FORSTER, formerly of Franklin and Marshall College, and one of the most distinguished naturalists of the country, has nearly completed his elaborate description of the entire flora of Pennsylvania, embracing the forest trees, grasses and weeds, their cultivation, and also observations on the geographical range and their economic value. This is the result of more than twenty years of learned study, and a part of this eminent scholar's labor on the subject has been a donation to the State. The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, lately passed a resolution urging the Legislature to publish it, and the State Agricultural Convention seconded the request.

A FEW evenings since, in Greenfield, N. H., a man and his son, named Haskell, aged respectively about seventy and eighteen, were called upon about thirty miles and boys, and treated to a ride upon a rail, a distance of about one and one-half miles, to the village, for the offense of abusing the wife and mother. They were upon the take turns; while one rode the other carried one of the rail, and vice versa. They were accompanied by a crowd of strolling musicians from the city and drum, tin pans, &c. After being lectured upon the beauty and importance of a due regard for matrimonial and parental duties and obligations, they were permitted to return home without an escort.

THE Vienna Medical Times tells the following: "Last week, at the clinic, in the presence of a class of students, an operation of the stomach was performed by Professor Billroth. The operation was gone through with and the stomach properly sewed up. On the next day the patient died. A post mortem examination showed in the re-opened stomach a large sponge, which had been used during the operation, and which the operators had forgotten to remove!"

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the stomach, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give 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 ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where to go to obtain it, or how to make application. The world is full of Trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an incontestable proof of suffering. This need not be; Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needed for the retention and relief of this terrible ailment, and the best of all assurance that the appliance is the best, is 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 scientific can place implicit reliance upon his skill and integrity with the best assurance that they will not only get the relief 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 a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strange and irretrievable injuries, is a far more common ailment now than in former years, and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion, that the frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or reasonable 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 slight affair to suffer for years with a protrusion that not only afflicts the person to inconvenience, but even places his life in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be unfortunate to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to see this advertisement 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. 150 PENN. ST. FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

THE PUREST AND WAFEST.

THE efficacy of HOSKETT'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for restoring the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States where this precious tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivals, the demand for it has annually increased in a greater and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other medicines combined. "Mind and members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that this preparation produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, indigestion, and nervous diseases, as no other medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSKETT'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnitude of evidence to recognize its merit, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sale."