The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE — *Second page: Poetry, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Items, Letter from Annapolis. Third page: Allegheny Cattle Market, Markets by Telegraph, River News, and Imports by Railroads. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Markets, Petroleum Markets, Seventh page: Farm and Garden, Amusement Directory, &c.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 67½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 83½@54f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133¾@133¾.

THE Chicago Presbytery, O. S., has adopted a resolution favorable to the union with the New School branch, on what appear to be just and liberal conditions.

WE are requested to announce that the name of HON. THOMAS HOWARD, as a candidate for election to the Senate of Pennsylvania, will be presented to the Republican Convention of Allegheny county.

THE Sonora revolutionists are in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Verily, it looks very much as if we are soon to have countries begging to share in the blessings of our well ordered free Government.

IN another column, will be found a correct reprint of the new law, of this Commonwealth, which legalizes the testimony of parties litigant in their own cases. This privilege was exercised in several of our tribunals yesterday.

Mr. MOTLEY will leave for England this week. His instructions are to hold that Government strictly accountable for all property destroyed by the pirate Alabama. Mr. JOHNSON will make a few more dinner speeches and then come home.

NEW ORLEANS seconds the enterprise of St. Louis by organizing a grain association with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The former city is sagacious enough to manifest enterprise when the whole glory and profit will result to herself.

AMONG the important bills enacted at the recent session of our Legislature, were the general registry law, the Act creating a State Board of Public Charities, the law making the parties to be competent witnesses in their own suits, a law requiring the proper ventilation of coal-mines, and the law imposing penalties for cruelty to animals.

THE New York Legislature received, on the 16th, the twelfth veto of their session, from Gov. HOFFMAN. The measures thus disapproved by the Executive have related almost entirely to the internal-improvement policy of the State, and it is but justice to add that these vetoes are generally sustained by the concurrent sentiment of the people.

THE distance from New-York to San Francisco, by Chicago and Omaha, and the Pacific Railways will be 3,305 miles. At the present rates, the through fare will be $153,91. But the Pacific Companies engage to reduce their rates in July, when the cost for the through trip is likely to be about $115, first class. It is also proposed to sell second and third class tickets at proportional reductions, say $75 and $50 each. While the poorest emigrants may thus be able to compass their transit, either to the mining districts or to the Pacific coast, other arrangements are, about to be made, and at a largely increased cost, for the luxurious accomodation of wealthy tourists.

ENLIGHTENED sentiment in the South, among citizens of all shades of political opinion, has come to regard Northern immigration as a powerful element in promoting the future material prosperity of that part of the Republic. Very naturally, it results that the current talk about West Indian annexation awakens very little Southern sympathy. It is clearly seen that Cuba and San Domingo, when added to our National possessions, would present greater inducements for Northern capital and enterprise, diverting these to a very serious extent from investment in our own Gulf States. The cotton and sugar interests of the South also regard the West Indian movement with a jealous eye. Political considerations are yet potent in all the late rebel States, reluctantly recognizing the danger of fresh accessions to the political strength of the colored race. The protest against any more black States will take an organized and effective shape among the Southern politicians of this class, and at an early day.

THE XVTH ARTICLE

Has been ratified by twenty-one States, as follows:

MAINE,	ILLINOIS,
MASSACHUSETTS,	WISCONSIN,
NEW YORK,	MINNESOTA,
PENNSYLVANIA,	IOWA,
WEST VIRGINIA,	MISSOURI,
NORTH CAROLINA,	NEBRASKA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	NEVADA,
ALABAMA,	ARKANSAS,
TENNESSEE,	LOUISIANA,
FLORIDA,	KANSAS—21.
MICHIGAN,	

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut will unite in the ratification during the year. Rhode Island has hesitated, not because she still clings to the exploded dogma which would restrict human liberty to one race alone, but because of certain vague apprehensions concerning the ultimate extinguishment of State sovereignties. Very recent events in the local politics of that State will, however, have the effect to ensure the prompt ratification of the Article, at the meeting of the Legislature in May.

With these twenty-five States, three more will be needed to make up the constitutional three-fourths number. Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will do this before next December, while, in January, Ohio and Indiana will be ready to be enrolled in favor of this last great step of progressive liberty.

DOMESTIC DIPLOMACY.

Dipatches were received yesterday, in this city, from Washington, stating, on the best authority, that the nomination of General A. L. RUSSELL, for the mission to Ecuador, was put down to the account of this county of Allegheny. If that were all of it, the joke would amuse our Republican friends. But it is not all; the corollary, accepted in high quarters, is that Allegheny, claiming properly but one diplomatic appointment, receives all she is entitled to, in this nomination of General RUSSELL,—and so our popular and capable friend, Judge P. C. SHANNON, for whom the entire Republican party of Western Pennsylvania desires the considerate regard of Executive favor—would, of necessity, be ruled off from the track.

We may say, frankly, that General RUSSELL, a sound Republican and most capable and excellent gentleman, is not, and has not for some nine years been, a citizen of Allegheny county at all. Whatever post he may be honored with, he will worthily fill, but no such nomination is to be charged to the local account of our own Republicans. Some one has been imposed upon in this matter, but we are quite sure that the mistake or the trick does not lie at Gen. RUSSELL'S door.

The slate of Allegheny has presented the name of but one candidate for a diplomatic post. Judge SHANNON would honor the mission to Lisbon, and we hope may get it. And so say all of us!

OUR LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Executive Committee, of Allegheny county, meets to-day, to consider important business, for which a full attendance of the members is requested. We understand that a leading question before the Committee will relate to the time of holding the primary meetings, and of the assemblage of the Nominating Convention or Conventions.

In this connection, we may state that propositions are to be discussed, for the adoption of the principle which was inaugurated, by our Republican friends in Philadelphia, last year, with the most complete satisfaction to the entire body of the party. This proposes to substitute, for the single convention to which our friends in Allegheny have heretofore committed the selection of all the names to be placed on the ticket, a system of separate and distinct conventions, each with its separate set of delegates, and with its powers limited to the nomination for but one office, or for only one class of offices. The experiment which was so successful at Philadelphia, assembled no less than thirty-three distinct conventions, or nominating boards, on the same day, each with its own distinct membership, and each filling but one of the thirty-three places on the general ticket. The result commanded, for the first time in the local politics of that county, the unanimous approval of the party. Not one of the defeated aspirants, nor of his friends, was heard to complain of injustice or neglect. The usual, and often the too well justified, allegations of corrupt combinations and log-rolling intrigue, were altogether silenced. A ticket was secured which faithfully and confessedly reflected the preferences of a majority of the Republican party, and it was supported at the ballot-boxes with a correspondingly unanimous and cordial zeal.

At that time, we observed the progress of the experiment in Philadelphia, with the closest attention, and did not hesitate to express our gratification at its success. It is with equal pleasure that we regard the movement, in our own Committee today, for the adoption of the same principle, in the selection of the Republican ticket of this county for the coming autumn.

While the principle may be faithfully recognized, it is probable that the system to be adopted may show a different application. Instead of a separate Convention for each office, it is proposed to group these offices, so as to commit all of a specified class to one body, with similar divisions of the rest. For example, a Judicial Convention will select both the candidates for Judges; another would nominate a Senator and Representatives; the eight County offices might be broken up into two, three or four classes and given to the charge of as many different Conventions. Or, the Committee may deem it expedient to recommend that the nominations, for the sixteen offices to be filled,—to-wit, District Judge, Common Pleas Judge, Senator, six Representatives, Sheriff, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Register, Director of the Poor, Recorder, Treasurer and Commissioner—shall be committed to sixteen different Conventions, each composed of one delegate from each of the one hundred and seven election districts of the county. Or, the Committee may send the two Judicial nominations to one body, the two Clerks to a second, the Senator to a third, the six Representatives to a fourth, the Sheriff to a fifth, the Director of the Poor and Register to a sixth, and the three other county officers to three more—in all nine Conventions, to one of which the choice of delegates to the State Convention may also be assigned.

The whole question will be carefully considered in the Committee to-day. We have confidence in their disinterested and wise devotion to the interests of the organization in Allegheny county. In adopting the Philadelphia precedent, it will not escape their perception that the nearer our own experiment shall approach to that model, the greater our assurance of the most successful results.

THE GROWTH OF PITTSBURGH.

A stranger, entering our city to-day, after an absence of ten years, would fail to recognize the Pittsburgh of that date in the great commercial metropolis into which it has expanded. The growth of the two sister cities, lying on either bank of the beautiful Allegheny river, has been marvellously rapid, and the ratio of increase promises to become even larger in the next decade of years. It is hardly an exaggeration to assert that within the time specified, our cities and boroughs have tripled in their importance and population, and, we believe, notwithstanding the known growth of contemporary municipalities, that the forthcoming census will award Pittsburgh much higher rank than she has hitherto occupied among the leading communities of the world. Previous to the passage of the consolidation act, whereby much territory was gained, the spirit of enterprise had set in and a steady accretion was observable; but the growth came rapidly after that movement, and up to the present time we have been assuming with each passing day still greater population and vaster proportions.

Real estate was estimated much lower in this neighborhood up till within a few years back, than in any other city of the Union of corresponding prosperity and numbers. The advance came like a flash and property suddenly rose from nominal values or song-like prices to figures so high and fancy as to almost put in the shade the selling valuations of any other city in the country. This rapid enhancement was not ephemeral, but came out of a true estimate of the new life taken by the city and anticipation of her growth and importance. Higher rents followed higher prices for real estate as a natural consequence, and while the sudden transition occasioned much grumbling and dissatisfaction, the people have accommodated themselves to the situation and are more prosperous than ever. The increase in population rendered necessary the erection of more business and dwelling places, and thousands of new houses have been erected and are now occupied. The hitherto retired portions of the city have been transformed into business centers and the dwellers therein forced out to new places for escape from the din and noise of the workshops and the sooty and begriming atmosphere of industry. Hence, it is, that there have sprung up all along the many lines of railway leading into the heart of the city, closely populated suburban villages to contribute to the municipal greatness.

The present spring will witness more building enterprise than has marked any season since that following the great fire of 1845. On all sides, everywhere, the spirit of improvement is manifest, and scores of the new buildings arranged and contracted for, if not already under way, will largely contribute towards the architectural attractions of the city.

Councils, too, have roused themselves into full appreciation of the progressive era we have entered, and by wise and judicious legislation are contributing their full share towards securing for the city its fullest measure of growth and prosperity. Broad avenues are being opened and paved, new market houses provided, governmental advantages secured and other reforms and advancements mark the legislation of the representatives in that body, and so far as they are concerned the crime of fogyism cannot with justice be laid to their charge. Altogether, we have much to congratulate ourselves upon in the expansion and growth of these communities. Our prosperity is solid and enduring, while no city in the world has clearer claim to a substantial and hard-earned wealth, nor has any it distributed so equally among her citizens.

A CRITICAL experiment in social morality is under trial in Louisiana. Gaming-houses are not regularly licensed, but are controlled by law, which suffers their existence, but requires them to be open to the public. The New Orleans *Republican*, announcing the name and location of a new house just opened, remarks:

Thus far the experiment of open gambling-houses has not disappointed the public. The novelty of the experiment has induced hundreds to visit these gambling-houses, and some of them have had a lively fight with the tiger. Men of large means and men of small means have engaged in the fight. It has been stated that two distinguished Union Generals of the Democratic persuasion tried their skill in this new mode of warfare, and that one of them won several battles, while the other was vanquished, and left the scene without laurels or money.

KANSAS.

Advantages offered Farmers and Mechanics—The National Land Company.

DETROIT, Kansas, March 30, 1869.

[Correspondence of the the Pittsburgh Gazette]

I reached my favorite among Western towns, Kansas City, by the new west branch of the North Missouri Railroad. This route through the north side of the beautiful and fertile valley of Missouri, does credit to the foresight of its projectors, and is destined to become very popular.

From Kansas city the great Kansas Pacific Railroad, stretches more than four hundred miles westward; forming the grand trunk route of Kansas now, and probably (in view of the snow and other obstacles to the working of the Union Pacific Road) of the nation hereafter.

Our old friend Col. Lamborne, who honors the position of secretary of the road, tells me it will be pushed through to Denver this season; thus securing the best market in the world (that of the mining country) to the producers of Kansas.

After a somewhat extended trip over this road, I might indulge in very enthusiastic descriptions of the beautiful scenery, delightful climate, rich soil and mineral resources of Kansas.

But as I have selected a location, with the intention of coming here to settle this season, and I know that many of your readers are looking westward for future homes, I will simply give a business man's reasons for preferring Kansas to other western States, and this point in Kansas, (though I found it pretty hard to make a choice in this grand western country.)

I want to note for the especial benefit of young men, and those of small capital, why I think this is the best country for *them*.

I suppose all my farming friends will allow me to commence with the axiom that "farming pays best where *good* land is cheapest and farm products dearest," and when I state that *good* lands range in price from one to five dollars here, I may call my point marked.

Then, *second*—It is a fact that Kansas excels her sister States (except California,) in the productions of the staple grains, by quite a handsome excess.

For this statement you should not take a correspondent's word, but refer to the records (for the past few years,) at the National Bureau of Agriculture, at Washington, which show how much the average production of the cultivated acre was in each State.

Then, *again*—Grain and staple products are about fifty per cent. higher here than in Ohio and Pennsylvania; (for instance, corn sells at $1,30,) a fact easily accounted for by the proximity of the consuming, but non-producing frontier, droving and mining population and the Government posts.

It follows, then, that grain farming pays better here than farther east.

To illustrate, one can buy here with $3,000 dollars a farm that would cost $30,000 in Ohio or Pennsylvania, or say $15,000 in Missouri; and with much less labor than in the Eastern States grow crops worth more money, or, in other words, he can net a larger income with the small sum *here* than with the large one *East*, and use the surplus (if any) in other ways.

To say nothing of a *third* point—advance in the value of the land—which, while it rarely covers the interest of money invested in the older States, will here double value annually for five years to come. Lands settled as homesteads, *for nothing*, in Eastern Kansas, ten years ago, are now worth in many instances one hundred dollars per acre. It is here, then, that I find good land at the lowest, combined with markets at the highest rates, in a way I have nowhere else seen. For while Iowa and Minnesota must pay toll to the overcharged markets of Chicago and the East, this favored region finds a ready market waiting its products at its western doors.

But while this is as I have tried to show, the best country for grain farming, its pre-eminent superiority consists in its special adaptation to, and facilities for, stock farming. With pasturage of the richest, almost perpetual mild, short, open winters, and a cash market at its doors, I think this is destined to be one of the greatest stock growing sections of the West. Six miles west of Detroit, also on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is Abilene, the great cattle buying and shipping point of Kansas, whose market is never glutted, having many resident buyers, representing millions of eastern capital.

Prices for stock are almost as high as east, though the cost to fatten is less than one-fourth as much.

I need scarcely say that Kansas offers as good inducements to mechanics and tradesmen as to farmers; and having noted some of her *natural* advantages, will call attention to some *artificial* ones.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has adopted the very liberal policy of selling their lands (comprising alternate sections within twenty miles of their road) on five years credit, with only six per cent, interest on back payments, at prices ranging from one to five dollars.

They also aid the emigrant by reduction in rates of passage and freight.

The agency through which these Railroad lands are sold is that of the "National Land Company," of which many of your readers have heard. Their headquarters are at Topeka, where Dr. W. E. Webb, the affable and plucky general agent, resides They are doing more probably than all other agencies combined to advertise and develop Kansas. They have sub-agencies at all the railroad towns. I made the acquaintance of Capt. A. C. Pierce at Junction City, R. H. Bishop at Salina, and W. H. Lamb at this place, all affable gentlemen representing well the interests of the company at their respective points. The National Land Company are making arrangements to furnish to buyers of their lands agricultural implements, and portable houses, at manufacturers' prices.

Those wishing information can address any of the above named gentlemen; or, after April 15th, the writer at Detroit, where I will always be very glad to hear from my old friends.

S. J. MCFARREN.

A Deaf and Dumb Service.

In a deaf and dumb asylum the resident clergyman is a "speaking person," (as the deaf and dumb call *neus autres;*) but this makes no alteration whatever in the manner of the service. There is a dignity about him, an earnestness, a solemnity that comes straight from his own poor imprisoned soul. He has to act everything, as it were, (since the system he uses is a mixture of the spelling with our old child-learnt dumb alphabet, and the representation of words, and even phrases, by expressive signs), and he is so moved by the poetry of the thoughts he is communicating that his head and arms and whole body are idealized by it, and he is a picture in every attitude he assumes. No Oriental could give a painter or a sculptor more delight. He is elevating his hands now to heaven in a close appeal; and now he has no hope left of mercy, and stands there abased. He is resignation, alarm, hope, and tender love; he is gratitude, humiliation, anger, rapture; he turns from adoration to hate, from joy to despair; he supplicates, he mourns, he worships, he disdains, and all with the swiftness and beauty of a man with a fairy gift. All the congregation are standing with him for a prayer (they cannot kneel, nor yet bow their heads, nor do anything that interferes with the freedom of their eyes,) and his fingers are making incessant movements—rapidly, magically, madly—and are adding to his expression considerably more. His arms are out, in, up, down; forward, behind, to the left, to the right; his thumbs are together, apart, making emphasis, upraised; his palms slide rapidly by one another, his little fingers hook; he points, he touches, he makes rings and fists; his fingers go over, under, through, on; and they twirl, and twist, and clasp, and throw one another away, without a moment's pause. Then his whole *pose* again is trust; and then he triumphs, and then he complains, and then ecstasy carries him completely away. He has scarcely entreated before he confesses he has no right to entreat; he has scarcely sunk under his afflictions before he declares he has received the strength to battle with them, and he is a new man, erect. He shows faith, and submission, and abhorence, and rage; he yields, he questions, he admits he is unfit; he is tranquil, and then vehement; he adores, and then he scoras; and then, suddenly, his arms drop by his side lifeless, and he is a picture still, but this time of nothing but a light-bearded, long-coated, intelligent-faced man.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Hebrew Philanthrophy.

The Hebrews have always been remarkable for their excellent system of charitable relief, in which but one other religious body, the Quakers, can rival them. No one ever saw a Hebrew beggar or a destitute Quaker, and this is not owing to the absence of want among them, but to their peculiar and thorough arrangements for taking care of their poor. Each synagogue has a committee composed of the most respectable members, whose business it is to inquire into the condition of every Hebrew in their district, and to afford assistance to such as require it. They act on the simple principle of putting the needy in a situation to supply their own wants, and do not encourage pauperism. Work is furnished to such as cannot get employment, and many of the peddlers and glaziers in our city have been set up by them. The aged are pensioned and the disabled placed in a hospital, or furnished with regular relief. The Mount Sinai Hospital is one of the best in the city; it has been organized seventeen years, and is remarkable for being open to all persons; without regard to color, sex or creed; Hebrew, Christians, blacks and whites being found among the patients. During the year 1868 there were 671 indoor and 743 out-door patients treated, at a total outlay of $19,830, of which only $3,707 was for salaries. There is a Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and they have also a number of benevolent and mutual benefit societies in the city. The great efficiency of these is due to their being superintended by the most energetic and influential members of the denomination, who take a personal interest in their management. A grant has lately been received from the city of twelve lots on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-Sixth and Sixty-Seventh streets, for a new hospital; and efforts are making to raise money for the erection of a suitable building.—*N. Y. Post.*

Profits of Copper Mining.

Let us take into consideration the very great number of mining corporations that have expended millions in the country and received nothing in return. During the last twenty years there have been 104 mining companies organized; they have paid in the enormous sum of $14,319,500, for which stockholders have not received one cent. Including the eight mines referred to, there has been paid in assessments, near $17,000,000, and dividends declared amounting to over $6,000,000, giving a rate, for the entire work performed, of less than 37 per cent., and considerably less than 2 per cent. annually. These eight companies are the Central, Copper Falls, Franklin, Minnesota, National Pewabic, Pittsburgh and Boston (old Cliff,) and Quincy, which have paid in assessments to the value of $1,981,000, and returned in dividends $6,100,000. Our readers will please observe right here, that these are the *only dividend-paying* mines that the copper regions of Lake Superior have ever had.

Polygamic Depopulation.

A Salt Lake City letter says: A Mormon graveyard is the most melancholy sight on earth. One bishop here has seventeen children buried in one row, and the longest grave is not over four feet! If these men have but the common feelings of humanity, how fearfully are the punished for the crime of polygamy. Brigham's children are generally healthy, except that the girls mostly have weak eyes, and two of them are nearly blind; but they are well housed and clothed. But such is the exception, and I could mention a dozen men whose houses are full of women, but their children are in the grave.

The Asiatic institution was never meant to flourish on American soil, and has resulted here in a "slaughter of the innocents," which is saddening to contemplate.

An Act Allowing Parties in Interest to be Witnesses.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:*

That no interest nor policy of law shall exclude a party or person from being a witness in any civil proceeding; *Provided*, This act shall not alter the law, as now declared and practiced in the Courts of this Commonwealth, so as to allow husband and wife to testify against each other, nor counsel to testify to the confidential communication of his client; and this act shall not apply to actions by or against executors, administrators or guardians, nor where the assignor of the thing or contract in action may be dead, excepting in issues and inquiries *devisavit vel non* and others, respecting the right of such deceased owner, between parties claiming such right by devolution on the death of such owner.

SEC. 2. That a party to the record of any civil proceeding, in law or equity, or a person for whose immediate benefit such proceeding is prosecuted or defended, may be examined as if under cross-examination, at the instance of the adverse party, or any of them, and for that purpose may be compelled, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules for examination, as any other witness, to testify; but the party calling for such examination shall not be concluded thereby, but may rebut it by counter testimony.

SEC. 3. That the testimony of witnesses authorized by this act may be had by deposition or commission issued, as the case may require, with such notice to the party to be examined, and to the adverse party, as is now or may hereafter be prescribed by the rules of the proper Court, touching the taking of depositions and testimony on commission.

JOHN CLARK.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILMER WORTHINGTON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JNO. W. GEARY.

LARGE BELLS are now hung in England upon a plan by which the friction is so reduced that they can be rung without the exertion of much force. The system consists in making the gudgeons upon which the bell is hung V-shaped, like the bearings of a scale-beam, and applying the power by a lever attached to the stock, the wheel being dispensed with. The gudgeons must not be lower than the top of the bell. In a recent experiment with this new method, a bell, with a diameter at it's mouth of 76½ inches and weighing 10,000 pounds, is easier than pulling a clapper by a rope, and does not involve so great a risk of cracking the bell. The tone is also said to be much grander.

GOLDEN HAIR FLUIDS have recently been the subject of continued investigation by an English chemist, who, after a careful analysis, asserts that they are composed of dilute nitric and muriatic acids, with traces, in some instances, of sulphuric acid. Though the proprietors of these fluids announce that these preparations are harmless, yet instances have been reported of ladies being injured by drops of the hair dye falling on their shoulders. The agent to effect the change in the color of the hair is the nitric acid, aided by the chlorine evolved by the decomposition of the muriatic acid.

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. 120 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 th pharmacopias 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 recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proved by its vast and ever increasing sale