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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Letter from Grace Greenwood, A Mysterious Revelation, Washington Items. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133¾.

THE BILL before the Ohio Legislature, to prohibit the erection of bridges of less than four hundred feet span over the channel of the Ohio, has become a law. Under this law, a penalty of $10,000 is imposed, and the structure is liable to abatement as a nuisance, by the usual proceedings.

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio is deliberating upon fresh penalties against voters of visibly admixed blood. They regard the approaching adoption of the XVth Article with the same sort of horror which African savages exhibit at the approach of a solar eclipse,—and attempt to avert the phenomenon by similar means—by making a tremendous noise to scare the intruder away.

DEATH OF HON. ARNOLD PLUMMER.—A dispatch received by JOSEPH PLUMMER, Esq., Wood street, last evening, announces the death of Hon. ARNOLD PLUMMER, aged 75, at his residence in Franklin, on yesterday afternoon. MR. PLUMMER represented the Venango District in Congress two or three terms, some twenty-five years ago. He had many friends in this city, and was well known and much esteemed throughout the State. His death will be a public loss.

A CHICAGO JOURNAL has ascertained, from the talk of everybody "in the streets, on horse-cars, in the railroad trains, in the club-rooms, around euchre-tables,"—the Chicago headquarters for public opinion—that the present Administration is very weak; that there are no statesmen in the Cabinet; that the President has appointed too many personal friends and relatives to office; and that these mistakes explain the failure of the proposed repeal of the office-tenure law, "more than half the votes against that repeal having been made by the indiscreet act of appointing Mr. WASHBURNE to the State Department." The way public opinion, at Chicago, responded to this attack upon Gen. GRANT was remarkable, considering that "everybody's talk" was in this same direction; neither of the Republican evening journals of the city, of the same day, made the slightest allusion to it! This instance may have been due to their amazement and grief, or was it because the "horse-car and euchre-table" public at Chicago have a natural explanation for the milk in that kind of cocoa-nuts.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The suggestion, from the *Post*, that the "children in blue," the orphans at the Homes, should have a prominent place in the ceremonies of the 30th of May, meets a cordial response from the city press. We hope that it will be heeded and adopted throughout the Commonwealth, wherever the Homes are situated, or wherever the day may be appropriately observed, and any of these orphans are to be found. Where are they *not* to be found, in Pennsylvania? The proper arrangements for this leading participation in the proceedings of Memorial Day, are not to be omitted.

Says the *Post:*

Their presence may possibly give a tinge of sadness to the occasion, not anticipated by young men and maidens whose lives are not as bright and lovely as the flowers of May, they meet to strew, but to the more mature, the living presence of several hundred orphans of soldiers will awaken stronger emotions than the green turf which covers the inanimate bodies of their fathers, even though it be covered with immortelles.

The *Dispatch* remarks:

The ceremonies of "Decoration Day" would be scarcely complete without their presence. We are all mourners for our soldier dead, but their orphan children are the chief mourners. Their hands should be the first to garland the tombs of their heroic fathers. We trust those having the matter in charge will attend to this suggestion.

This change would relieve the President, Heads of Departments, Senators and Representatives of much unpleasant importunity which now falls to their lot, and would leave them ampler opportunities to attend to their proper duties. Then if members of the two Houses could be relieved of the onerous implied obligation to serve as claim-agents and errand-runners for all their constituents who chance to have matters at the various Departments which require attention, the whole public service would be purified. How far Senators and Representatives are taxed in these particulars is not generally understood; but it has come to pass, in many cases, that these functionaries are considered valuable, not because of their comprehension of their constitutional duties, and of their fidelity in performing them, but of their promptness and efficiency in procuring contracts, obtaining favorable adjustments of pending claims, and doing various other things which they ought not to touch at all, and which, in a healthier atmosphere of public sentiment they would be severely censured for meddling with under ordinary circumstances.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, in its essential elements, is precisely what is needed so far as relates to Government employés. Why will not the two Houses of Congress pass it, or a similar bill, into a law? Their own comfort cries out equally with the public interests for this change. We trust that early in the next session this measure, unaccountably delayed, will be pushed to consummation.

SIDE ISSUES.

Whoever supposes that the Republican party is in such danger of going to "everlasting smash," that nothing will keep its organization unbroken, unless a variety of side issues are resorted to, clearly fails to appreciate the real foundations upon which the party has been built up. If Republicanism has no solid merits of its own, which are independent of the varying phases of the hour, and which spring out of the immutable principles of morality and public justice;—if it has been a merely temporary political shift, to bring about a change of places between the *outs* and the *ins*;—if the field of National politics to-day presents only exhausted questions and accomplished results, not one wrong needing to be righted, not one mistake yet to be corrected, with no longer any public duty neglected or any private right denied;—if Liberty, Equality and Justice, the public faith, the obligations of the Union, and the supremacy of the law be everywhere acknowledged and respected;—if the partizan opposition, which has so long, so bitterly and so powerfully withstood the final triumph of Republicanism, be, at last, extinguished, never to be revived;—if, in fine, all the people of the States be cordially agreed to accept and stand faithfully by the new order of things for which Republicanism has apparently won such decisive victories—then, perhaps, there will be no further use for it as a political party, and we may wisely turn our attention to the attractive side-issues of foreign wars, and annexations, or to the more domestic charms of the temperance question, or that of the rights of women.

But the facts do not yet justify us in congratulating each other upon the complete triumph of the Republican cause. Let us complete Reconstruction, reform the civil service, purge the Treasury, and make a fair start in the payment of the vast war-debt, before we talk of the Republican mission as complete.

Fortunately, there is no danger to be apprehended in the direction of a foreign policy of annexation or war. In that quarter, are rocks which would shatter the Republican party in an instant and hopeless wreck. But, whatever madness may possess individuals, the wiser counsels of Republicanism will steer clear of that palpable ruin. The real perils to be feared will be found in the side issues which are likely to afflict our politics for the next two years, with an Egyptian pertinacity. Here lies the hope of the opposition, and, possibly, temporary disaster to the great party which feels itself strong enough to risk anything, and which is strong enough to overcome any opposition outside of its own ranks.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Persons who are so situated as to be able to form the most reliable judgment in the premises, estimate that one hundred millions of dollars are lost annually to the National Treasury through the incompetency and dishonesty of the fiducial agents of the Government. This computation is confirmed by such glimpses as all citizens get into the management of public affairs. Of course, this conclusion includes the disbursement as well as the collection of the moneys. From one-fifth to one-fourth of all the legitimate income of the republic is either suffered to run to waste or else plundered after it has been gathered. No more cogent proof can be presented that the Civil Service is rotten, and needs overhauling from top to bottom.

Now, it must be confessed that in all other countries, and under the most diverse forms of government, incapable or corrupt men manage to foist themselves into public positions of delicacy and responsibility. If they are incompetent, they fail to gather and husband the interests over which they are appointed to preside; if dishonest, they connive, for their own advantage, at base practices both in levying and collecting revenue, and in making contracts involving the disbursement thereof. In many instances collossal fortunes are realized as rewards for eminent services, of which complaint cannot reasonably be made, but oftener through the personal favoritism of a sovereign. Neither of these forms of expenditure is known in this country; though a practice has grown up of appropriating large sums of money for specific purposes under the expectation or agreement that extravagant profits shall be made, and the gains be divided between placemen and contractors. This is worse than any system or caprice of imperial favoritism, entailing greater losses upon the Treasury, and producing a much wider and more fatal demoralization.

It must be considered moreover, that private employers, who have nothing to consult but the necessities of the various callings, frequently find it difficult to obtain the grade of help they desire. Men who have even common aptitudes in any craft or pursuit, in combination with even fair degrees of administrative capacity, are apt to put their powers into use exclusively for themselves, instead of barely renting them for wages. In this country, more than in any other, is this tendency observable, and for the plain reason that no barriers of custom are interposed to prevent each individual from doing the best he can for himself.

The Civil Service of the Government not only encounters this difficulty, but is subjected, not of necessity so much as through habit, to another and more baleful discomfort. Appointments are largely controlled by personal or political considerations. A President uses his prerogatives to reward, by public preferment, individuals who have been kind or helpful to him, either in private life or official career. Heads of Departments are actuated by the same influence. Senators and Representatives, so far as they are potential in controlling appointments, look largely to compensating the men who have been of service to them, or may be of advantage to them in time to come. Under such conditions competency and integrity gradually become of secondary consequence. This evil is seriously aggravated by sweeping removals from office upon the incoming of a new Administration.

Experience counts for much in all pursuits. Nay, experience is commonly superior to genius that has been untrained in the special business to be managed. This is abundantly verified in all professions and employments. The men who are justly rated as authorities in this or that department of thought or physical activity, are not generally men of unprecedented natural gifts; but men of only fair powers who have set themselves resolutely and doggedly to the task of mastering a particular thing, and have succeeded.

Experience counts for as much in governmental concerns as in any other branch of human affairs; and counts for as much at the top of government as in any of the gradations from the top down to the bottom. Any man may be made the nominal head of a Department; but his appointment will not enable him to discharge the duties of the place. The same rule applies inflexibly through all grades of officials in a Department down to the lowest. What no prudent business man would think of doing in the prosecution of his affairs, in the way of employing subordinates, cannot be safely done in governmental concerns.

What is imperatively called for by the exigencies of the Civil Service, by the interests of the tax-payers, and by the dignity of those individuals who hold the keys of power and place, is the adoption of a totally different system from that which now obtains. That system ought to provide that no one shall enter the Civil Service by appointment except after a full and strict examination as to his qualifications for the special employment, and then that he shall be secure against removal for ordinary political cause. Such a system, rigidly followed, would secure competency and integrity in public business to the same degree that those qualities are conspicuous in private affairs. More could not reasonably be expected, and, if expected, could not be had.

THE ANTI-PACKER WAR.

The *Post* of the 27th quoted an Easton paper, for its authority for publishing the rumor of Judge PACKER'S withdrawal "from the Democratic canvass for nomination." It added:

"An irresponsible telegram printed in the *Post* of yesterday, said to come from Mauch Chunk, denies the declination. We have before us undeniable evidence of Mr. Packer's reluctance to have his name used in any struggle for gubernatorial honors, as we have *of a few interested and apparently anxious friends to keep him on the track* for what it will bring. Judge Packer talks about the matter in a very sensible fashion. *He is now up in years, has all the money he wants, never had much political ambition, and will not under any circumstances be a party to any scramble for position.* He would not reject the nomination for Governor if it came unsolicited and with unanimity, but would not have it upon any other condition. In this we are not mistaken."

The italics are ours; we employ them to indicate the *animus* of the *Post*, toward the Judge. On the 28th our neighbor copies the "irresponsible" telegram, with this explanation:

"In his Chambersburg letter he merely stated he did not desire the nomination, but if tendered he would not feel at liberty to decline. As the *Post* did not originate the report of the withdrawal of Mr. Packer, it does not hesitate in publishing the above card, the moment it was brought to our notice. Our allusion was based upon the expression of a Democratic journal, and *the announcement could have no political effect one way or another, as it was susceptible of instant contradiction.*"

This apology is very humble. The deprecatory remark which we italicize shows that our neighbor is quite well aware that his political "roorbacks" don't amount to much. Had he also reprinted the Chambersburg letter, the reparation would have been more complete. The letter reads thus:

MAUCH CHUNK, January 16, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 12th instant, desiring to know whether I will consent to the use of my name in connection with the nomination for Governor in the next Democratic and Conservative State Convention, has been received.

The same inquiry has been made by numerous other friends from different sections of the State, to which I have uniformly replied that I did not desire the nomination, and in view of all the cares and responsibilities to be assumed by the nominee of the Convention in the event of a successful canvass, my reply to you would, if my own views and feelings were consulted, be of the same tenor. But there are due from every man, public as well as private, duties; and if the Convention, after considering the subject in all its bearings, should, in its wisdom, decide to confer the nomination on me, I will not consider myself at liberty to decline.

With thanks for the very complimentary manner in which your partiality has induced you to bring this subject to my attention, I am, gentlemen,

Your friend and obedient servant,
ASA PACKER.

Of course, Judge PACKER wants the nomination. His guarded phrases of qualification are the usual thing with all candidates. The *Post* knows this as well as we do. Why then attempt to sneer down so distinguished a competitor for our candidate—Gen. CASS?

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FLOATING RAILROAD BRIDGE-SECTIONS PROPELLED BY STEAM.

It is about ten years ago that the writer of these lines, shortly after the Connellsville railroad was completed to its present south-eastern terminus, in a conversation with one of the leading coal merchants and pit owners at McKeesport, suggested the practicability of affording, by a short railway along the foot of the hills on the left bank of the Youghiogheny river, to the owners of coal mines on that side, the means of transporting their coal to market at all seasons of the year, without being dependent on the slack water navigation of said river, which then already was in a state of utter dilapidation. The means by which this certainly advantageous object could be accomplished, was, in the writer's mind, besides the construction of said railway, which could have terminated at McKeesport, or at any other convenient point further up stream, the building of a kind of moveable sectional bridge, propelled by steam, in the shape of a ferry boat, with a platform erected on the deck, high enough to be level with a platform at the terminus of said railway, and a platform of a side track of the Connellsville railroad, constructed on the right bank of the Youghiogheny.

Although the suggestion seemed not altogether impracticable to the gentleman who then was also one of the directors of the Connellsville Railroad, and though he granted that the project might prove an important auxiliary or feeding branch to the Connellsville road, yet considering the then crippled state of the financial affairs of said road, and the great improbability that it would or could be undertaken by private enterprise, he thought there was no prospect for a realization of the plan, and so we dropped the matter.

And now, after the lapse of ten years, a very similar project has been practically and successfully carried out on a much larger scale on the Lake of Constance, the details of which I take from a German paper, devoted exclusively to news from Germany and Switzerland.

While the most expert civil and military engineers of France and England tax their ingenuity to discover a means by which to transport entire railroad trains, without the irksome, laborious and time-consuming trouble of unloading and reloading the cars, either *across* or *under* the British Channel or Straits of Calais and Dover, from the French to the English coast, and vice versa, a contrivance for a similar purpose has been constructed on the comparatively small, but-by-five-sovereignties-bordered Lake of Constance, which has already proven not only perfectly practicable, but also entirely reliable. This novel contrivance is by the republic of Switzerland and the kingdom of Wirtemburg, jointly built the so-styled *Traject-boat*, the mission of which is to connect the termini of the Wirtemburgian railroad at Friedericks-hafen (Fredericksport) and of the Swiss northeast line at Romanshorn, in a most expeditious way, so that the transhipping of passengers and freight is altogether avoided.

This Traject-Boat was designed by the English engineer, Russell Scott, Esq., the renowned builder of the "Great Eastern." There is not the least doubt, as Mr. Scott remarked in a toast at the initiation festivity, that this first Traject-Boat will furnish to the French and English a model to traverse the "Pas de Calais" in a far more simple and decidedly cheaper manner than by a gigantic bridge *over*, or a stupendous tunnel *under* a strait of two oceans at a cost of almost uncountable millions. It really seems now most singular, to those who have witnessed the complete success of the Traject-Boat, that this problem, apparently so simple, should not have been solved long ago in this plain manner.

The Traject-Boat has a length of two hundred and forty-five feet, and the side-wheel boxes or cases, included, a breadth of sixty-four feet, and a draught of but six feet; on the deck is erected a platform thirty feet high. From this platform, eighty-five by sixty-four feet, the captain issues his orders by means of three speaking tubes to the crew in the engine rooms, on deck and the steerage quarters. The boat is supplied with *two* rudders, one at either end, which are guided from the platform, to avoid turning; which, however, can be done with ease, as it readily obeys its rudders. The diameter of the side wheels measures twenty-five feet and the breadth eight feet; each wheel has twenty-four paddle boards. The wheels are independent of each other and are each propelled by one hundred horse power engines, strictly constructed after the models in the Great Eastern. The oscillating cylinders have a diameter of 3½ feet and a piston stroke of 6½ feet. Two double boilers for each engine generate the required steam, and consume about three tons of coal during each trip.

To regulate the height of the platform correspondingly with the stage of the water and the level of the shore platforms, there are chambers in the hull of the boat into which water is pumped to sink or raise it at one end or the other. The pumping is done by a separate engine, which also works the capstan.

The projecting shore platforms are constructed of iron and movable, so that they can likewise be raised or lowered to secure the necessary level of the track.

Thus a train of sixteen cars, after being pushed on the platform of the boat by the locomotive on one shore, and after the locomotive and tender are unhitched, will be conveyed across the lake, a distance of about fourteen English miles, in a much shorter time than any other steamer can make and does make, to the opposite shore, where a locomotive is in waiting to take off the train and start directly ahead on its tour.

What an enormous advantage this actually simple and comparatively cheap means of traversing a sheet of water with an entire railroad train in such an easy, as well trouble as time-saving, manner affords, can only be duly appreciated by men conversant with the nature of transportation.

Of course, in comparison to similar Traject Boats, which undoubtedly will pass ere long to and fro on the English Channel between France and Great Britain, the present one, plying now on the Lake of Constance, will appear at last only a miniature model; but as it is, it seemed on its first trip on said lake, to the people along its shores, of a Leviathan size.

One cannot help to hope that this novel and invaluable mode of transportation of *entire railroad trains* across lakes and rivers will soon be introduced also in our country, and that it will supersede in the end the necessity of building precarious and obnoxious bridges at enormous costs to railroad companies over navigable streams, whereby not only free navigation is obstructed, but much bitter contention caused between interested parties, as it is now the case *between the B. & O. R. R. Co. and our shippers.*

To secure deep enough channels for such Trajectboats, or *floating railroad bridge sections, propelled by steam*—as I have styled them at the head of this article by way of circumscription—across rivers from abutment to abutment, can certainly not be considered an insurmountable obstacle, since we have bagger machines and many other serviceable mechanical appliances for the purpose. And as to the construction of such Trajectboats and the shore platforms, the models are now ready at hand, and American ingenuity will certainly not be at a loss successfully to imitate and even improve them.

Let us all devoutly hope that our railroad companies will, in their own interest, readily take up the preceding suggestions, and thus obviate the obstruction of free commercial highways. J. F. Z.

Took Poison by Mistake.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., April 28.—Judge M. H. Johnson, of Centreville, came to this city this morning on a visit to his father, who is an old and prominent physician. His mother, who is sick, had in her room a bottle containing aconite and one containing tincture of gentian, and, through mistake, the Judge took a swallow of the aconite for gentian, which produced death in less than thirty minutes, in spite of every effort that could be used to counteract the poison. This is a sad calamity, and has thrown a deep gloom over our city. The Judge is well known in Indiana; was Judge of the Criminal Court, and was highly respected as an attorney and as a man.

Kentucky State Fair.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 28th.—The Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society met this morning and decided to hold the next annual State Fair on the grounds of the Jefferson County Association in this city, commencing September 13th, and continuing through the week. There will be offered for contest a large and fine list of preminims. The Directors are determined to make it the most attractive Fair ever held in Kentucky.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The grand jury at Quebec, Canada, has found a true bill against the boy Chalmer, for shooting Ensign Whittaker.

—Rufus C. Nash and Chas. H. Squires two of the most expert counterfeiters in the country, have escaped from jail at Albany, N. Y.

—Gilbert Robertson, a jeweler, was found murdered in his store at Rye, N. Y. His skull was crushed in by a gun barrel, and he was robbed of seven hundred dollars.

—Walbridge C. Field, for three years past Assistant United States District Attorney at Boston, has been appointed to a corresponding position at Washington by Attorney General Hoar.

—The dramatic company of the Olympic Theatre, of St. Louis, have chartered a steamer for five months, and will sail along the Ohio river, exhibiting at different towns, leaving here May 10th.

—In New York City, on Tuesday, at No. 55 Amity street, Edward J. Martin, son of the proprietor of the Southern Hotel, shot and probably mortally wounded Mattie Brienslow, a married woman, boarding at the house.

—The jury in the case of Henry Burlew, in the U. S. District Court at Covington, failing to agree, were discharged on Monday by Judge Ballard. Burlew was charged with making false statements as to the amount of tobacco on hand.

—About half the town of Helena, Montana, was burned Tuesday night. Ninety-eight business houses and about forty residences were destroyed. Loss $500,000. The homeless people are encamped on the hill overlooking the town, and are in a pitiable state.

—A girl named Reilley, aged thirteen years, residing in Orange, four miles from New Haven, Conn., while passing along a road between the two places on Tuesday evening, was assaulted by a negro, dragged into the woods and violated. The villain made his escape.

—In the United States District Court, at Savannah, Ga., yesterday, in the case of Wm. Honn vs. the James River Insurance Company, the defendants' counsel demanded the jury should subscribe to the iron clad oath of the act of June 17th, 1862, which was read to the jury, when every juror left the box and the trial fell through for want of a jury.

—The trial of Joseph Telyea, James Drury, John Bebee, Oliver Decello and Michael Gallagher, the five policemen indicted by the grand jury, some time since, on a charge of manslaughter, in connection with the death of the late Judge Tyler, commenced in Chicago yesterday, in the Cecorder's Court. Several witnesses were examined, but as yet no important testimony has been given.

—Martha Sprague, white, and Alex. Cornell, colored, have been arrested at Peekskill, N. Y., charged with murdering an infant belonging to the former. The woman states Cornell took the child alive, sewed it up in a bag and carried it away from her house. The body was found in Foundry Pond Monday evening, partly encased in a bag or sheet.

—At Watertown, N. Y., L. S. Pratty's cotton mill took fire Tuesday night, and was burned down. The remnant which the flood left of Kimball's barley mills was also burned. H. H. Babcock's pump manufactory took fire several times, but was extinguished without much damage. Insurance on cotton mill, $15,000. There was very little stock in the building.

Cardinal Cullen on the Freemasons.

A Dublin letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The Roman Catholics are violently agitated by the Cardinal's last unmistakable condemnation of Freemasonry. His mixing up all secret societies together was believed to have been an error, but the postscript to the clergy removes all doubt. A Freemason is *ipso facto* excommunicated. Several respectable gentlemen who have for years been sinning without knowing it, have publicly recanted their errors 'for the present,' or in other words, have withdrawn their names from the lodges to which they belonged; but the female portion of Dublin society is by no means so willing to submit to his Eminence's tyranny, since he expressly forbids them to attend the forthcoming Freemasons' ball, when the craft, headed by the Duke of Leinster, who is grand master, entertains Prince Arthur at the Exhibition building. Women are devoted to their spiritual advisers and ready to yield implicit obedience in all ordinary matters, but they do not hesitate now to express their belief that Dr. Cullen, in proscribing the ball, has exceeded the limits of his spiritual jurisdiction, and the propriety of refusing to obey has been openly discussed. Nevertheless, it is certain that very few, if any, Roman Catholics will attend, and Protestants must make up their minds to dance alone with Protestants."

The Chassepot.

A correspondent of the *Nord* gives the following details of the Chassepot musket: "Experiments with this arm have shown that the present military manœuvres must necessarily be changed. The execution made with it is such that entire battalions would be swept down as if by a cannonade. The men must present the smallest surface possible. They must be taught to spread themselves out as sharpshooters, and to form groops behind trees and on advantageous positions. A proposal was made that, when the troops are formed in line of battle, they should dig a trench and throw up the earth before them to form a rampart; but for that to be done the solders must be armed as as sappers, and some time would be necessary to execute such entrenchments. As a substitute, the men's knapsacks will be piled before the first line. In any case the formation of squares will be entirely abandoned, as they do not resist the enemy, and the troops on the flanks cannot fire. At present, to resist the heaviest shock of cavalry, all that will be necessary is two lines, the second of which will load the arms of the first. The part to be played by mounted soldiers in battle appears to be so much reduced that three-fourths of them might be suppressed, the heavy cavalry especially. The only use of the horse will now be to make reconnoissances or pursue fugitives. In the next campaign a matter of importance will be for the army to understand the power of the musket and not fall into confusion before the Prussian needle-gun. The war should necessarily be a work of attack and not of defence, as what is wanted is not so much troops who stand firm as soldiers who advance. The Zouaves and native regiments of Algeria would be of great utility."

SHOULDER BRACES.

The value of these appliances to human health, and to promote and extend human life, can scarcely be over estimated. When we contemplate the vast number of individuals who have acquired the habit of stooping, and look at the many crooked and ill-shaped persons, the usefulness of these appliances are forcibly suggested to our minds. And it is not merely to those who suffer in the deprivation of health that we speak; thousands of others who are apparently secure in its enjoyment would be compensated a thousand times by the constant wearing one of these useful, we might say necessary, articles of human apparel. The narrow and contracted chest is as much a subject for proper physiological training as is the maintaining and keeping the stomach and other vital organs in a healthful and proper condition, to duly perform their appropriate functions. Every one understands, without a newspaper admonition, that if a leg or arm be broken, an artery severed, or a rupture anywhere shows itself, that these are objects worthy of our deepest care and solicitude. Then why not, when you observe the human body becoming incurvated, the chest contracting into an hour glass shape, and the other vital powers sinking to decay—why not seek out a remedy that will correct these growing evils, which not only concern your present ease and comfort, but likewise the future prospect of yourself and those of your immediate kindred who will one day occupy your places in life? The cost in money is a mere trifle. The remuneration to the health and strength can hardly be weighed in the same balance. It ought to be remembered that the spinal column is not only of primary importance to the physical, but likewise to the mental well being. The health of the human body is as much responsible to the position of the organs, and their being in place, as it is to physic and due regulation of diet and regimen. We have known persons, hundreds of them, with narrow and hollow chests, who scarcely took in air enough to vitalize half the blood, speedily restored to health without an ounce of medicine, so called, by the use of one of the Shoulder Braces. We have known others who have enlarged the capacity of the chest as much as six or seven inches in circumference by the same means, and who can doubt their utility in all cases where the tendency to consumption or any other of the diseases of the respiratory organs are at all imminent.

These Braces are sold and applied at, also all other mechanical appliances, at DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR, AND AT HIS CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. ap24

AN ABSOLUTE SAFEGUARD.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you too may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations and uncongenial climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, who are thus situated, are proffered an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicinal Stimulant and Alterative and you will be forearmed against the maladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a Standard Tonic and Alterative throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands. In Canada, Australia and the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive, and demonstration throws doubt, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.