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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Religious and Miscellaneous News. Third page: Petroleum Market, Markets by Telegraph, River and Railroad News. Sixth and Seventh pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Produce and Iron Markets, "Landing a Trout,"—a sketch, Miscellaneous News Items, and Amusement Directory.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfurt, 87½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 36½c.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 124½.

ALTHOUGH Congress has repudiated every existing treaty with the Indians, it seems to be generally understood that the reservation policy, which was inaugurated by the Peace Commissioners, is not to be abandoned. On the contrary, it is to be made a cardinal point in the direction of Indian affairs, by this Administration.

RAILWAY NEWS.
The unfinished portions of the New Lisbon road, in Ohio, are to be completed forthwith.

The Pan-Handle, or P. C. & St. L. Company, have offered substantial aid in promoting the construction of a road from Cochocton, Ohio, via Mt. Vernon to Delaware and Marion. This road will be constructed upon the line of the present Walhonding Canal.

IRREVERSIBLE FACTS.
The three Democratic Justices of our Supreme Court appear to find no difficulty—certainly no scruple—in overruling the decisions of their two Republican associates, which seems to touch the point of Democratic impunity in ballot-box stuffing, forged and fraudulent naturalization papers, and in other similar Democratic proclivities during an exciting political canvass. The latest instance of the alacrity of these Democrats on the bench to do their level best for the excellent party which it is their privilege to represent, was afforded at Philadelphia, recently, where one of them overturned an obnoxious decision of last autumn, to the great satisfaction of his political friends.

If the opposition could, with the same facility, blot out the black record of his election trials at Philadelphia last October—if it could so easily obliterate every trace of the infamous practices which the subsequent investigations have exposed by testimony so irrefragable that even Democratic candidates, whom those frauds seemed to have elected, have abandoned their claims in disgust—if the Democracy of Philadelphia can prize the flagrant record of its facts as easily as they can supply themselves, at an hour's notice, with Judge-made law—one might then, perhaps, be inclined to believe that the party is really as immaculate as once was the ermine in which our Judges were robed.

A CONFLICT DECLINED.

Kentucky still groans under the irrepressible conflict. It has been everywhere else repressed, except in that State, but there it flourishes to vex the saints of Democracy, to torment them with a peace which is not peace, and to provoke them into a frantic and bootless struggle with a higher Federal law. Kentucky refuses obedience to the Civil Rights Act of the United States, of April 8th, '66. She has declined to admit the testimony of negroes in her courts, and challenges the direct issue with the Federal authority. Kentucky is very brave in this—but considerably more discreet than some people give her credit for. For example, one CONLEY, colored, on trial in a Kentucky court for his life, offered negro testimony in his defense, under the provisions of the Civil Rights Law. The Judge rejected it as inadmissible under existing State legislation. The accused was convicted and sentenced to death. His execution was appointed for yesterday, the 30th. On the preceding day, Judge BALLARD, of the U. S. District Court, ordered a stay of proceedings, for a revision of the legal question upon the validity of a Federal law, before a Federal tribunal.

From the way they talk in Kentucky, the reader would naturally suppose that they would snap their fingers at the Federal intervention, and hang the damned negro at the time appointed. Not a bit of it. Kentucky valor is tempered with quite enough of wise discretion. The Governor at once replied the man for thirty days. Kentucky rings with indignation against the Federal Court should intervene in the case, and with the menace that no more delay is to be granted after this reprieve expires. We shall see. We respect Kentucky valor, but we have a profound admiration for Kentucky discretion. The

Federal Courts will adjudicate upon the matter in due time, and until then the man's life is safe. Whether he is afterwards hung or discharged, will depend very much upon the Federal interpretation of his legal rights.

The Governor of Kentucky shows a statesmanlike wisdom in declining the conflict of authority, which the inconsiderate hot-heads of some of his people would precipitate upon that Commonwealth. He defers to the obligations of his own official oath, to uphold the Federal Constitution and laws, and awaits patiently that ultimate decision which will have his implicit obedience when it is rendered.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The elections in the unreconstructed States are likely to be deferred until after the crops shall be laid by, say in September. This will enable the laboring classes to take an active interest in the canvass. The Virginia Conservatives will make an earnest effort to secure the assent of the President to an earlier date for the election in those States, but probably without success.

Virginia politics are rapidly simmering down into a square contest between the radical and the moderate Republicans. The former have nominated WELLS for Governor, and will support the complete text of the proposed Constitution, while the latter have succeeded in securing the co-operation of the formerly rebel element, in favor of WALKER's candidacy, and accepting the Constitution without its three offensive sections. Mr. WALKER was placed in the field some weeks since, by a Convention, which certainly represented all the practical wisdom of the reconstructed rebels of the State. These were content to accept suffrage as a fact accomplished, and to make the best of it. With them, were a few citizens who have always been loyal to the Union, but who doubt the expediency of sought like a harsh policy toward even the unpunished among their people. The Convention which sat this week at Richmond represented the extreme left of the rebel wing—that portion of the people who find nothing but necessity to recommend their submission to the new order of things. But they do recognize the necessity, and pledge themselves to the support of the Walker ticket. There were some malcontents in this Convention who breathed a sullen defiance, and who may yet decide to abstain altogether from attendance at the polls. It is more probable that they will ultimately submit to the Walker party, and trust to the results for their more effective influence in shaping the future policy of Virginia.

On the whole, it is now clear enough that the new Constitution, exclusive of the clauses referred to, will be adopted without any effective opposition from any quarter. It is equally probable that those clauses will be rejected. In either event, a State Government will be organized, Congressmen elected, two Senators chosen, the XVth Article ratified, and the Old Dominion, purged, renovated and pretty thoroughly reconstructed, will be ready in December next, to resume that place in the staterhood of State which she spat upon eight and a half years before.

The political tendencies in Texas and Mississippi all point in the same direction, and similar results may be looked for. The popular feeling in those States is quite unanimous upon one point—that they have been out of their practical relations to the Union quite as long as is good for them, and that all questions which reconstruction may not finally settle should be adjourned until after their recognition as States.

The next session of Congress will close upon the open questions as to these three States. Only the Georgian business will then remain for adjustment, and when it comes to that, and that only, the pressure for its settlement, in some such practical way as will not surrender too much of the Federal position, will prove irresistible. After that, again, broader concessions, toward all the once-rebel States, may, from time to time, be suggested by the progress of events, and especially by the advancing loyalty of their several populations.

THE PERIL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The organization of the Republican party was not an original movement, but an outgrowth of an earlier one, having for its ultimate object the extirpation of slavery from the soil of the United States. As was natural, this earlier movement had respect mainly to the moral and religious aspects of domestic servitude. Glowing appeals were made to the conscience. Powerful arguments were addressed to selfishness itself. The effect was prodigious. The momentum of the movement was susceptible of measurement by the magnitude and formidableness of the forces brought into formation to resist its march, and turn it backward. It was inevitable that such an agitation, conducted in a country ruled by popular institutions, should lap over into the realm of politics. The evil under debate was political as well as moral. It had managed to find a sort of shelter in the Constitution; and by means of the political influence with which it had become armed, had succeeded in surrounding itself with a fictitious halo of sacredness that imposed on the credulity of millions of citizens.

The Republican party was so organized, and the objects to be accomplished

through it so defined, as to bring it as fairly within Constitutional limitations as any other party whatsoever. It contemplated no revolutionary measures; demanded no change in the organic laws; called only for that which each voter had a right to urge and demand; and this was not proposed to touch it; but the resolution was inviolable to prevent it from going farther. Herein was not only due reverence for law, but an unexpressed practical wisdom. If the pernicious institution could be effectually circumscribed, the augmentation and diffusion of population would reduce it to comparative insignificance, and, by stripping it of political importance, expose it to ultimate, if not to swift decay.

If any man or woman supposed, from this definition of the political end to be attained, that the Republican party was not actuated by a profound abhorrence of slavery, and by an irrevocable determination to do all that it lawfully could to undermine and destroy it, he or she was strangely mistaken. In its proclamation it halted where the Constitution commanded, and not because its convictions would not have carried it farther. The men who gave the party its mental power and moral impulse, were of the old anti-slavery school, having their virtues purified from all obstructions, and their vows recorded on high that the giant iniquity against which they had taken up arms should fall to rise no more forever. Imbued with an invincible enthusiasm, they inspired their co-workers with large measures of their own temper.

The Rebellion which the slaveholders inaugurated and maintained, not simply to preserve their prescriptive right to human chattelism, but to bring the political institutions of the country into harmony with the social forms prevailing in the Southern States, by the establishment of a monarchical or imperial government, made occasion for the war power to come in, and, by a blow, to demolish slavery. What anti-slavery men of all grades and labors effort went down in an instant, as if smitten by fire from heaven.

What remained was to conform the Constitution and the statutes to the immutable justice the sword had decreed. The Fourteenth Amendment, and the Civil Rights act went a long way towards that end. The Fifteenth Amendment, now pending, will complete what is yet unfinished. This will bring the end which the Republican leaders and masses alike had in view when they enlisted in the momentous undertaking. The Fifteenth Amendment has already been ratified by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, so that here, as in a majority of the States, it can only incidentally become involved in popular discussion. A judgment thus solemnly awarded, must, from the very nature of it, be held to be irreversible.

Nor is there now, if there was formerly, any reason to doubt as to the ultimate ratification of the amendment by a sufficient number of States to make it a legitimate part of the fundamental law, and as legitimate and binding as any other portion thereof. This result is unmistakably foreshadowed by the elections held this spring. A year may elapse before the work shall be finished, but the completion of it is as certain as any future event whatever.

It is apparent, therefore, that the distinctive reformation for the accomplishment of which the Republican party was created approaches fulfillment. Consequently a large number of earnest, able and influential men, who, during many consecutive years, gave their best thoughts and energies to the Republican movement, feel a sense of relief, and are inclined to retire from active participation in politics. These men did not enter the political arena to subvert personal ambitions; to gain the honors or emoluments of public stations; but to vindicate natural justice, denied to millions of their countrymen, and to purify the republic from the odium under which it rested of tolerating the vilest system of oppression upon which an ever-shone. These great men are content to put the weapons of political warfare, and to allow them to be taken up by who ever will. What they did was well done, and neither by force nor subtlety can be reversed. Slavery cannot be re-established; and the ballot once given to the blacks, caste is doomed to absolute annihilation.

Nor are the old Republican leaders, alone in deciding that their work is accomplished, and that they are hence at liberty honorably to retire from their labors. The new administration at Washington has bestowed conspicuous recognition upon only one of these men—Mr. JOHN JAY, who worthily wears a name illustrious in the history of his country. So pregnant an ignoring of the old Republican chiefs could not have happened, had the contest been progressing. The masses would have demanded their accustomed leaders, and ordinary prudence would have constrained compliance with the popular requisition.

Doubtless a new and younger set of men stand ready to take the places of the prominent Republicans who are now turning to seek repose from the fierce labors in which they have shared for ten, or twenty, or thirty years. Are these new men able worthily to wear the mantles they covet? Will the masses recognize their voices, and put as much confidence in their suggestions and ap-

peals as they did in the leaders under whose guidance they went through all the vicissitudes of the great and protracted struggle? What are to be the fresh issues, consonant with the questions now closing, and intended to supplement them, by which the traditional enthusiasm shall be maintained, and Republican ascendancy perpetuated? These are interrogatories which occur to all reflecting members of the party, and answers to them must be had in practical ways. These questions, however, and the condition of facts which produce them, reveal the peculiar peril which at this moment besets the Republican organization.

That two political parties must always exist in this country, as in every other, is certain. There is no prospect or even possibility of the disintegration of the Democratic party. It may, and must, from time to time, change its rallying cries, and the special points of attack and defense. "Constituted essentially of ignorant or vicious masses, it cannot do otherwise than reflect their passions and prejudices. So much is not in the least doubtful. But, can and will the Republican party under the new inspiration and leadership be kept up to that genuine love of Liberty for all men which has been its glory, and through which it won those memorable victories recorded in political annals? To come down from the emulations of moral purity of political expediency; to the payment of the public debt; to the development of the national resources, important as these latter topics unquestionably are, is a descent likely to be followed by large abatement of enthusiasm.

Clearly these latter topics are next in order, as growing out of the necessities of the case. While the war lasted every effort was required to reinforce and sustain the armies. After the war closed the reconstruction of the Union necessarily followed, with the obtaining of equal rights for all classes of the people; and these ends are really realized. The most pressing concerns now up for consideration are those of finance and national prosperity. If the men who now hold leadership are competent to the positions they occupy; if they perceive accurately the ground upon which the party stands, and must maintain, and if they shall be found capable of devising broad and comprehensive schemes, adequate to the occasion, and if so presenting them as to secure popular acceptance, the Republican party will go on to additional triumphs, which will increase its claims upon the gratitude of the country, and the applause of the friends of political amelioration throughout the world.

"NO MISSIONARY NEED APPLY."

Sir Samuel Baker is going to head an expedition to explore the region of the Upper Nile. It will be under the auspices of the Egyptian government, and its object will be not simply to discover but also to open up obstructed navigation, develop commerce and to try one of Sir Samuel's pet schemes for irrigating and reclaiming large desert tracts. He means to go well appointed. He will have a steamer carried in sections over the portage, and in it proceed, with both flags flying, to "The Albert N'Yanza." He will have astronomical instruments for latitude and longitude, meteorological instruments, a medicine chest, a medical man or two, and something cheerful for hot weather and wet weather, as the case may be.

Mean while the company is to be altogether select. He will have men that can reckon, men that can tell about the rocks, mines, soils, roots, herbs, trees, springs, and the rest of that kind of thing, a whole library when they get home; men to shoot his game, cook his dinners, interpret his eloquence, carry his dispatches, and make themselves useful generally, but no missionary need apply. There must be, in such cases, some principle of discrimination, and what is more reasonable than that Sir Samuel's troupe should be composed of all the best of the world? They go to look after the rivers, lakes, fountains, and the dry sand of that clime of mystery. Keep out those vinegar-faced interlopers whose interest in the fumes of those localities might extend to the genus to which they themselves belong!

No missionary need apply! Meanwhile the missionary packs his knapsack, slips his Bible into his side pocket, picks out a few trusty men, who think none the less of him because of his philanthropic infatuation, and sets out from the other end of the continent, and soon the whole world of letters is glad to follow his every step. They hold their breath when the rumor comes that evil has befallen him, and when, from the depths of the African wilderness, there issue broken syllables of tidings of him as still a living man, there is not a telegraph in Christendom, on continent or island, or under the tides of the ocean, that does not tell the story.

Any body may apply when the missionary makes up his expedition to discover new fields of victory for the Christian faith. Astronomy, meteorology, geology, botany, medical science and ethnology may all send their representatives, or, if the offer is not appreciated, he will, in his humble way, represent them all himself.

Alas for the narrow-minded bigotry of modern Christianity! Give us science and art, and communion to expand the mind and enlarge the views of men! Let these evangelized exclusives learn a lesson from Sir Samuel, and his select fellow-adventurers!

BUTLER HOMICIDE TRIAL.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Court opened at 8½ o'clock. Mr. Riddle began his argument by reminding the jury of the usual procedure in cases of this kind. The substance of his opinion is that it will out. He quoted Hamlet to prove that guilt will write itself upon the face of the guilty party, and insisted that it had so written itself on "this villain," "his blood-stained hands and adamant heart." The speaker's sentiments in this convincing argument were given with considerable sound and fury. The "bleeding hearts" of the bereaved parents' had appropriate and noisy mention. His argument appears to be chiefly made up of hard names, so I shall stop trying to follow, and report what it is very unworthy of the gentleman to speak, on so solemn an occasion.

After freeing his mind on the appearance and behavior of the prisoner during the trial, and calling him all the foul epithets in the language, the eloquent gentleman referred to the Magna Charta of our rights, which, of course, requires that the old texts and told the jury all about cleansing the land of blood, by the blood of him that shed it. "For ten long, weary days the defendant has been lying from the strongest of blood, fleeing to the city of refuge. If he be guilty, God grant that he may not enter there." He defended the "vicious parents" and urged that it is necessary for them to sit in Court facing the audience and jury, asking vengeance, because at home they must meet those marks of blood, the blood of their child. (Suppose that all folks in such cases remove personally to the Court House of their county! There was a dead hush in the house as he drew a most touching picture of the scene of the murder, and drew tears from the afflicted mother, but failed utterly to move the father or the sister, who remembered and swore to the letters which are relied upon to heal the wounds of this afflicted family by a sticking plaster of blood. He went carefully over the testimony, assuming the guilt of the prisoner, and appeared as if he were fully convinced of the correctness of his version of the dark and bloody code. One might mistake Mr. McJunkin for an old Scotch Covenanter, diving by the impressive manner in which he spoke of the great danger of breaking the Sabbath. This part of his speech would make a good tract.

Court adjourned at six and a half o'clock.

Artist Injured.

Yesterday, about noon, an old wall, connected with Sawyer's soap factory, corner of Stephenson street and Fifth avenue, fell down. Mr. W. C. Wall, the well known artist, who was passing the place at the time, was struck by a portion of the falling debris, and quite severely injured. He received a severe gash on the forehead, several cuts on the head, and was considerably bruised upon other parts of the body. He had just recovered from a severe illness, and was out, we believe, for the first time in many weeks when the accident occurred. It is likely he will be confined to his room for some time again, but no serious consequences are anticipated.

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 lack 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 apply 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 healthy and proper condition, to duly perform their appropriate functions. Every one understands, without a newspaper advertisement, that if a leg or arm be broken, an artery severed, or a rupture made, or other show itself, that these are organs worthy of our deepest care and solicitude. These organs, when you observe the human body becoming emaciated, the chest contracting into a 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 is 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 so much responsible to the position of the organs, and their being in place, as it is to the physical and due regulation of blood and respiration. We have known persons, hundreds of them, with narrow and hollow chests who scarcely took in air enough to vitalize half the blood, speedily resorted 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 disease of the respiratory organs are at all imminent.

These Braces are sold and applied at, also all other mechanical appliances, at DR. EYER'S, NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 157 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR, AND AT HIS CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 180 PENN STREET, COR. 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

COMMON SENSE.

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misanthropic and metaphysical philosophers may say to the contrary. Who sees a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSSETT'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from the derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines, but why should this prevent your resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it? Judge, if you should only try them, you would have done so in their "armies"; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice array your reason, to the ever-lasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is recommended in all cases, and it is the only one that is so pleasant to the taste, agreeable in its effects, and also so valuable as a tonic or restorative for indigestion.

proud of her bar, and has reason so to be. The counsel against the prisoner in this case would do very much better, and appear to much better advantage, if they were laboring for a conviction under any other than a death penalty law. Mr. Greer, the District Attorney, appears like a fish out of water. His instincts evidently tend to growth and progress, and when he got up yesterday, and in a voice all alive with quick sympathies, and all the higher principles of Christian civilization, and went to urging the enforcement of that old Jewish code, he stumbled, and hesitated, and repeated himself, as he would not have done if he had been assured in his convictions of the wisdom of the law he felt it his duty to enforce.

Mr. McJunkin opened the closing argument at twenty minutes to five o'clock. His manner was solemn and impressive. He began with an address to the jury on their special duty.

He feels that the public would rather take to its arms the most bloody criminal than rally to the aid of the outraged and violated law. He assumed that to repeal the law of the death penalty, would be to repeal the Bible, and deprecate the flood of iniquity which must break in upon us when the good and the ancient law shall be set aside. He quoted the old texts and told the jury all about cleansing the land of blood, by the blood of him that shed it. "For ten long, weary days the defendant has been lying from the strongest of blood, fleeing to the city of refuge. If he be guilty, God grant that he may not enter there." He defended the "vicious parents" and urged that it is necessary for them to sit in Court facing the audience and jury, asking vengeance, because at home they must meet those marks of blood, the blood of their child. (Suppose that all folks in such cases remove personally to the Court House of their county! There was a dead hush in the house as he drew a most touching picture of the scene of the murder, and drew tears from the afflicted mother, but failed utterly to move the father or the sister, who remembered and swore to the letters which are relied upon to heal the wounds of this afflicted family by a sticking plaster of blood. He went carefully over the testimony, assuming the guilt of the prisoner, and appeared as if he were fully convinced of the correctness of his version of the dark and bloody code. One might mistake Mr. McJunkin for an old Scotch Covenanter, diving by the impressive manner in which he spoke of the great danger of breaking the Sabbath. This part of his speech would make a good tract.

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