The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: The Registry Law in full. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Ephemeris, Clippings, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 134⅜@134⅞.

AN eight-per-cent. rate of interest for money is now lawful in Ohio.

WE publish the new Registry Law, omitting those sections which apply exclusively to Philadelphia.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair will be held at Harrisburg this year, commencing on the last Tuesday of September. All entries by exhibitors will be free, except of horses entered for speed.

IN THE event of hostilities between France and Prussia, European journals anticipate another popular movement against Rome, for which GARIBALDI and MAZZINI are supposed to be already plotting.

THE Pacific Railway connection is not yet made. The Central rails were laid to the point of junction on Friday, but the Union is delayed by heavy rock work, which may require all of the present week to overcome.

THE Brazilian Mission has been given to Hon. H. T. BLOW, of Missouri. The intention, of the President, to renew his offer of diplomatic appointment to Mr. J. S. CARLISLE, is again rumored, but, as we trust, without sufficient foundation.

THE APPOINTMENT of our philanthropic fellow citizen, F. R. BRUNOT, Esq., as one of the unpaid Indian Commissioners, is one heartily endorsed by this community. Mr. BRUNOT is a gentleman of ample means and leisure, a zealous Christian, and we are sure will fill the requirements of the position with honor.

RICH DEPOSITS of bituminous coal, nearly equal to that found in the mines of this neighborhood, have been discovered at several points on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. There is no telling how rich in mineral resources that hitherto unknown and unexplored region of our Continent will prove, when its development properly commences.

THE Butler murder trial which has occupied much of our space during the past ten days, was brought to a close on Saturday, the jury finding the prisoner, ZACHARY TAYLOR HOCKENBERRY, to be guilty of the highest grade of homicide. It is not improbable that a new trial will be granted the prisoner, and that he may escape a second conviction.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says, of the existing bridge obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio, that they are built of perishable materials, which the Company proposes ultimately to replace with an iron structure. The *Post* adds:

"If so, it would be no more than even-handed justice, and no retrospective exercise of the court's power, to order them to conform to what has been for years the law of the land. The casualties of the last week on the Ohio demand it."

THE majority of our Supreme Judges have been politically known as Republicans, *not* Democrats, as inadvertently stated on Saturday. We hasten to correct our own error on that point. In the same connection, it is proper to remark that the act of one Nisi Prius Judge, in overturning the rulings of another made at the preceding term, has no other public importance than as encouraging the hope that the conflict of opinion may ensure an ultimate decision by the full bench upon the contested questions.

THE official Treasury statement shows a decrease of the public debt, during April, of nearly six and half millions. Of the $24,000,000 due for interest May 1st, upwards of $8,000,000 has been paid in advance, the Treasury securing a proportional rebate. Had a greater stringency been felt in financial circles, during the month, a much larger demand, in this way, would have been made upon the idle cash in the Secretary's hands. The use already made of this resource, by the public creditors, is a significant indication of the extent to which these funds may be utilized, in an emergency, and abundantly sustains the Treasury policy.

THE action of Assessor WEBSTER, of New York—in holding bankers liable, as such, to the tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month upon so much of the money employed by them in the business of banking as is borrowed from day to day, or for a longer period—has been sustained by Commissioner DELANO. All banking capital is held to be subject to tax, whether permanent or borrowed for any length of time whatever. This ruling has been stoutly opposed by the private banking firms of the country. Its effects will be largely beneficial to the public revenues, and, moreover, are likely to check certain practices of Wall street, which have not been favorable to the financial interests of business circles generally.

MR. HORACE GREELEY prints a card, in his New York *Tribune*, correcting the erroneous report that a change had been made in the management of that journal. Mr. YOUNG remains at his post. Mr. GREELEY finds nothing in the recent publications, which may justly impair the confidence of his associates in the gentleman who has been assailed, but insists that the charge involving treachery to the Associated Press ought to be fully investigated, suspending, for that purpose, his own judgment thereon. It is stated that libel-suits are to be instituted against all journals which copied the original scandal from the New York *Sun*. But few Western journals reprinted the full text of the publication; but the synopsis, which was prepared and telegraphed by the Associated Press agent in New York, has appeared in probably every newspaper in the country which regularly receives news through that channel. In this connection, a Philadelphia journal charges that the New York agent of the Association is a personal enemy of Mr. YOUNG, and that he has availed himself of his official position to gratify his inimical feeling. This charge has enough of plausibility to entitle it to a hearing in the proper quarters, and we commend it to the attention of the Executive Committee of the Western Press.

THE MARY LOWELL.

England makes a peremptory demand upon the Cuban authorities for the release of the Mary Lowell, an American vessel seized by those authorities in British waters, and in violation of the British sovereignty, which was at the moment responsible for her protection. This demand also includes such other reparation as justice requires. The vessel has been already condemned by the Spanish Admiralty as a lawful prize—that verdict standing upon the fact that her cargo consisted of war material, understood to be for the insurgent use—so that the position cannot fail to embarrass the Cuban government. But the violation of her sovereignty, of which England complains, was flagrant, and could not be submitted to, even without that American demand, for the enforcement of the English maratime-law, which rests at the foundation of this case. It is satisfactory to perceive the promptitude and vigor with which the affair is taken up at London, and which will be fully sustained in the West Indian waters, in securing, in any event, the redress thus insisted on.

THE ALABAMA IN ENGLAND.

The English press comment upon the rejection of the Alabama treaty, and upon the accompanying speech of Mr. SUMNER, with a freedom of criticism which was naturally to be expected. They are quite willing to await Mr. MOTLEY's arrival, and to listen to his propositions courteously, but all the journals are agreed that the American ultimatum, if substantially in accord with our Senator's positions, will not deserve the consideration of an hour.

The cable also supplies us with what purports to be a synopsis of the Ministerial deliberations. It is noticeable that the Premier, GLADSTONE, expressed confidence that American diplomacy would not insist upon the extreme views presented by our Senator, but would meet England upon fair and reasonable terms. Lord CLARENDON held a similar opinion, and avowed his faith in the efficacy of friendly negotiations for the final adjustment of the controversy.

It is apparent that popular feeling in Great Britain inclines to look upon the American claim as aggressive, and to resist it as such, and not because of its intrinsic injustice. John Bull, when confessedly in the wrong, would rather fight than submit to be bullied. He will see that his newspapers ridicule our claims as unreasonable, and humiliating to the English pride, and it will need but a very little time to get the back of the British lion into its most pugnacious curve. It will be quite as well as we need expect, if the national sentiment does not turn out strong enough to control Ministers, and force their Government into an attitude much less friendly toward America than their present judgment indicates. Public opinion is a power in this country, but it is an element of at least equal strength in Great Britain. Upon this question, the crisis of excitement has passed by in popular feeling here, but it is just setting in on the other side of the water.

It is quite probable that Mr. MOTLEY will be instructed not to reopen negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. With an official announcement of the opinions which his own government entertains, our Minister will refrain, it is believed, from further discussions; at all events, he will take the initiative in no formal propositions looking to any definite arrangement. We are in no haste, in this matter. If the British public would have time to become cool, they can have as much as they wish for. In due time, after the popular excitements, on either side, have passed away, the questions at issue will be again taken up, and with better success.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Our sympathizers with the Cuban insurgents are encouraged by a transient gleam of light in the direction of Mexico, which recognizes the belligerent rights of the rebels. There is not much in this. It is true that Mexico, although an otherwise insignificant figure in the great family of nations, is still a nation, with all the nominal prerogatives of an independent and established sovereignty. This recognition was equally within her discretion and her authority. But she has no marine. Her flag is never seen in the Gulf, or upon the seas. This recognition leaves her still neutral; she takes by it no part in the existing hostilities, beyond the simple acknowledgment of each of the two flags as equally entitled to their legitimate freedom of the seas. But neither of them may establish prize courts in her ports; neither of them may make her neutrality a cover for any new form of warfare against the other. Unless Mexico goes yet farther, in her old hatred for Spain, and allies herself with the rebels, which would be war for herself also, she cannot suffer her neutral flag to be prostituted for letters of marque, or exhibit her sympathies by any overt act whatever. All that the insurgents have really gained is the sufferance of their own flag, flying over their own shipping in the Mexican harbors. Of course, no obstacles are likely to be put, by her officials, in the way of shipments of warlike material for rebel use, but in that sufferance she will risk the forfeiture of her own neutrality, for, if persisted in after remonstrance, it will be a good *casus belli* for Spain, whose navy is ample to blockade her ports. The Juarez government has little inclination, and less ability, to support an unnecessary war, and will therefore, we think, abstain from every overt act of hostility, even against the hated Spaniards. Hence, the Cubans, who have not yet one seaport of her own, need expect but little of substantial benefit from this recognition.

Again, come rumors from Washington, that the Administration inclines to follow the Mexican lead, by supporting the rebels with our own more potential recognition. It is even declared that this step is already resolved upon, and is to be speedily taken. It is also announced that a recent order, from the President, for the sale of our surplus war material to any applicants therefor, is issued expressly in the insurgent interest. Neither of these reports is worthy of belief. We have a surplus of war material, at the command of any cash purchaser. Its removal from our coast, in violation of our own obligations to a friendly power, is prohibited by law, and therefore quite another affair. It would equally be prohibited by the same laws, even if we were to recognize the rebels as belligerents. Neutrality would then forbid us to afford, to either party, such material aid.

The Administration has no official knowledge of the existing insurrection. It is thus far considered, in the diplomacy of the two nations, as a riotous resistance to a legitimate authority. It is in this way that Spain chooses to avoid the embarrassments which our own recognition of the Southern rebellion brought upon our Government, eight years since. Whether it would be wiser for the Spanish Government to recognize the Cubans as insurgents, and to put all other powers upon their just neutral responsibilities, is a question which is likely to be determined by the events. Until then, our Adminisiration must ignore the insurrection as politically a fact, or take a long and most decisive step toward the interruption of friendly relations with Spain. Such a step has been, and still is, most improbable. Any existing difficulties in the maintenance of a strictly neutral position, by the American government, between Spain and her colonial subjects, would be immeasurably increased by our recognition of the rebels. The President will not multiply his embarrassments in that way, *unless he proposes to go still farther*, in a direction which the National sentiment cannot justify.

MEXICAN ANNEXATION.

It is rumored that dispatches, recently received from our Minister in Mexico, cover a proposal from that Government to cede the two provinces of Sonora and Sinaloa to the United States for a fixed money consideration. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held on Friday afternoon, the President summoning the attendance of such Secretaries as were then away from the city. It was then supposed that the subject for Cabinet consideration would be the nature of instructions to be given to Minister Motley, but it is now thought that the Mexican proposition occupied the meeting. In either event, none of the conclusions reached in the council have yet transpired.

These Mexican provinces would constitute, in respect of their vast mineral wealth, a desirable acquisition to the territory of this Republic. But their geographical position is so peculiar as to exclude the idea of the annexation of these provinces alone. Skirting the eastern coast of the Gulf of California with a narrow strip of territory, of a width varying from one hundred and fifty to four hundred miles, east and west, and more than fifteen hundred miles in length, north and south, and hemmed in on the eastern border, for that distance, by the Mexican States of Chihuahua and Durango, these States are confronted by the Gulf and, beyond that, by the Mexican peninsula of Lower California. The States of Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila are interposed between Sonora and Sinoloa, on the West, and Texas on the East. Against the annexation of an area thus situated, there appear the strongest political and military objections. Indeed, such annexation would necessarily involve the speedy absorption of the three other Mexican States which now cut them off from our present Texian border. Nor could Mexico hold the peninsula west of the Gulf for any length of time.

It is probable that if Mexico proposes any cession of her present territory whatever, it includes the States of Sonora and Chihuahua alone, or perhaps the peninsula also. Such a re-arrangement of boundaries would conveniently round out the northern possessions of the neighboring Republic, and would give to us the control of nearly all of that vast area stretching due west from Texas to the Pacific Ocean.

Annexation in that direction, and with a just regard to the geographical relations of the two nations, is much better worth our while, than anything to be found in the Caribbean Sea. In the first case, we should render our imperial territory solid, compact, defensible, and sweeping the continent clear from the Gulf of Mexico to the Western Ocean. The construction of the Southern line of trans-continental railway would at once follow, and the mineral resources of the new territories—which are very inadequately known, but of which we know enough to warrant the belief that they are practically inexhaustible, when thoroughly developed by the energy and skill of our countrymen—would, in a very few years, repay all the outlays of the nation and of individuals.

Mexico is to-day, as she has been since the expulsion of the French invaders, enjoying an unusual exemption from domestic commotions. President JUAREZ holds the Government with a firm and steady hand, and, on the whole, as it seems, over a people more contented and obedient to authority than Mexico has known since Santa Anna's palmiest days. But his treasury is empty, and he looks in vain, for resources, to a people whose agriculture is limited to the simple procurement of their own subsistence, —an easy matter in that climate—who have no manufactures adequate even for similar domestic necessities, and whose mining interests, once fruitful of the precious metals for the commerce of the world, have dwindled into an absolute insignificance. Burthened with vast public debts and altogether without means to discharge them, the government supplies its current necessities by forced contributions and arbitrary impositions of every sort upon the people. It is not, then, surprising that the old project of a territorial sale to this powerful and wealthy Republic of the North should be again revived, but it will be a novel experience for Mexico if this project be now consummated, with the consent of a people which has ever jealously resisted all similar propositions. If Juarez seriously contemplates it, and shall succeed in carrying it through, he will not only find us willing customers, but he will exhibit to the world a most convincing proof that his power has a substantial hold upon the loyalty of his own countrymen.

Washington Items.

It is understood Mr. Grinnell has notified Secretary Boutwell of his intention to vacate the New York Collectorship, as he finds his duties too hard.

The Mexican proposition comes in the form of a protocol for a treaty. It has been negotiated principally by Senor Romero, the Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, and former Mexican Minister to Washington. It is understood that the Administration decided nothing Saturday.

A movement is on foot to have the Ways and Means Committee to go to Canada this summer and negotiate a new reciprocity treaty for the exchange of agricultural products, bituminous coal being termed an agricultural production. The Committee will have to draw ten thousand dollars to pay their traveling expenses, &c.

The statement that the President will suspend Hon. James M. Ashley from the Governorship of Montana Territory, is simply ridiculous. He can, of course, remove him by appointing another person, subject to the approval of the Senate, but he does not intend to do anything of the kind.

The Navy Department is already making preparations for the taking of the observation of the eclipse of the sun in August, and has directed the Commander of the Asiatic Squadron to meet Prof. Coffin, superintendent of the nautical almanac, and two companions, at Yokohoma, Japan, by the first of July, from which point they will sail for Siberia. Prof. Coffin has decided to select either Okhatsk or Penajinsk, in Siberia, and Norton Sound, Alaska, as the most favorable positions for observing the eclipse. The naval appropriation bill, which passed at the last Congress, appropriates $5,000 for the purpose alluded to.

AT SHAWANO, Wisconsin, on the 12th inst., the work of breaking the "big landing" was commenced. The *Journal* says this landing is probably the largest in the world. The bank from top to water's edge is about one hundred feet. It is about a hundred rods long and contains over eight million feet of logs. Great pains were taken in putting the logs in, so that, were they no heavier than a man could easily handle, they could not be packed any closer. It is one vast closely packed log heap, seventy-five feet high, ten rods wide and one hundred rods long.

The Alabama Claims—Comments of the English Press on Mr. Sumner's Speech.

The London papers open their editorial pages with comments on the speech lately delivered by Mr. Sumner on the subject of the Alabama claims, and the relations generally existing between Great Britain and America. The writers suppress the text of the speech, however.

The *Star*, John Bright's organ, says: The claims of Sumner are so new and startling, so vaguely put that they must be regarded simply as enormous, and withal so unexpected that if they convey merely the shadow of his instructions to Minister Motley, he will come to the English metropolis in a very different official guise from that under which Minister Johnson arrived.

The *Star* deplores the rejection by England of the early evertures made by ex-Minister Adams for the settlement of this question. President Grant, is not, it is said, a whole-soul lover of peace, as was Lincoln. He has intense determination of character, but is a western man without that natural genius which characterized Lincoln, who instead of reading had actual experience of the world. President Grant has no training either as a lawyer or politician. He is intensely American, and the entire world is acquainted with his resolution of purpose.

After defending England from the charge of general sympathy with the Confederation, the writer confesses that the escape of the Alabama from England was both deplorable and disgraceful, forming the worst precedent Great Britain could establish for the future in such like contingencies.

The *Star* expresses, however, its amazement at the character of Mr. Sumner's demand for reparation. If Mr. Motley's instructions are couched in a similar spirit, his mission will be fruitless, as the extravagance in the propositions will strike the public at once. Every one knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly on the subject, but justly considers that if her concessions are to be merely used as stand points for further, and at present, unreasonable demands, England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly, she should establish a worse precedent than that of burning ships on the high seas, by admitting a discussion of the demands as utterly untenable, and which ought to be resisted.

The *Times* designates the estimates of the American damages put forth by Mr. Sumner as portentious, as it has already reached £422,000,000, and may in the future embrace the possible earnings of all the soldiers drawn from the fields of productive labor by the war. The speech, it adds, is worthy of Mr. Sumner, and deserves an impartial consideration. He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England, asking for contrition and public humiliation. Treaties of peace, however, dictated by conquerors at the head of armies, are found to be unencumbered by such expressions. An acknowledgment of moral liability for these claims, made beforehand, would prejudge the controversy and stultify the proposed settlement. In the event of an arbitration, the court declaring England not liable to pay damages, would her apology be taken back? The views taken by Mr. Sumner's arguments on these points is puerile, unreasonable and unstatesmanlike.

The *Times* argues that the concession of belligerent rights to the South was a simple act, and in fact not dependent on the Union blockade, for had there not been a blockade it would not have altered the case to any appreciable degree. Mr. Sumner makes, it is said, no complaint against France, although Napoleon was desirous of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederation. It is alleged that though England is held forth as the only foreign power implacably hostile to America, it is not too much to say, that at one moment during the war the fate of the American Union depended on the voice of England, whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, and it evinces a degree of unfairness, bordering on infatuation, to leave this consideration out of account. It is the common practice with American journalists and politicians to villify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them, merely as likely to inflict an injury on Great Britain. Let atonement be made for the insulting language by individuals, and it will be seen whether England and America, by a retrospective verdict of public opinion, will continue the cultivation of that mutual respect which is as necessary as in the private relations of life. Nations, as such, only deal in overt acts, and these constitute merely possible subjects for pecuniary compensation.

The *Standard*, Tory organ, says: The English people now know what Mr. Motley will have to aim at in his efforts to arrange the Alabama claims on a basis now wasted away. In some respects good will ensue from the candor which the American Senate displays. Formerly the danger was that England would step beyond a due regard for national honor and dignity and allow the claims; but now, when the demand has assumed its present proportions, they will feel assured that, even with John Bright in the Cabinet, they are safe from the chance of disgraceful capitulation. The American claim can hardly be described in serious language, and its terms do not excite indignation. They might as well argue against a proposal for American troops to hold the Tower of London as a material guarantee, or that the Prince of Wales should be sent to Washington and placed in the hands of the Federal authorities as a hostage for England's good behavior in the future. The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question. America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the Alabama claims; in short that England shall surrender at discretion and submit to any punishment which the United States Senate in its supremacy over the affairs of the world may choose to inflict. In other words, she has decided that the Alabama claims shall not be amicably settled whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment. It is useless to ignore and dangerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and unmitigated hatred toward Great Britain, and that war with England would be regarded as a national luxury, but expensive. England has not only admitted that such a war would be expensive but deplorable. Under the circumstances, it is probable the Americans will elect to keep the Alabama claims in reserve, and await their opportunity for revenge more cheaply. War is not an agreeable solution, though involving danger rather than dishonor, and it may be better to accept any settlement which the present administration in London may have made, if the attitude of the American Senate was less ridiculous.

Mr. Sumner's speech created an intense excitement in political circles. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the subject of the speech was informally discussed. Mr. Bright declared the embarrassment which the publication produced served England very properly, but agreed not to consent to entertain the terms of settlement foreshadowed by Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Clarendon expressed belief that the actual negotiations going on between the two countries on the subject were of a far less extreme character than the speech of American Senators, or the articles in the public press. He hoped to find Mr. Motley as courteous as Mr. Johnson, and the present administration was eager for a lasting continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

Mr. Gladstone professes to have good assurance from reliable quarters that the recent rejection of the treaty on this subject by the American Legislature was purely a political movement. The present Administration will endeavor to settle the Alabama question on liberal and honorable terms.

Outside, the tone of the English people is anti-American, and more so since having read only the partial publication of Mr. Sumner's argument.

The Tools of Great Workmen.

It is not tools that make the workman, but the *trained skill and preseverance* of the man himself. Indeed, it is proverbial that bad workmen never yet had good tools. A student once asked a great artist by what wonderful process he mixed his colors. "I mix them with my *brains*, sir," was his reply. It is the same with every workman who would excel. Ferguson made a wonderful thing—his wooden clock, that accurately measured the hours—by a common pen-knife, a tool in everybody's hand, but then everybody is not a Ferguson. A pan of water and two thermometers were the tools by which Dr. Black discovered latent heat. A prism, a lens and a sheet of pasteboard enabled Newton to unfold the composition of light, and the origin of color. An eminent foreign *savant* once called upon Dr. Wollaston and requested to be shown over the laboratories in which science had been enriched by so many important discoveries. The Doctor took him into a little studio, and pointing to an old tea tray on the table, containing a few watch-glasses, test-papers, a small balance and a blow-pipe, said: "This is all the laboratory I have." Stothard learned the art of combining colors by closely studying butterflies' wings. He would often say that no one knew how much he owed these tiny insects. A burnt stick and a barn door served Wilkie in lieu of pencil and canvass. Bewick first practised drawing on the cottage walls of his native village, which he covered with his sketches in chalk; and Banjamin West made his first brushes out of a cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket and made a map of the heavenly bodies, by means of a thread with small beads on it, stretched between his eyes and the stars. Franklin first robbed the thunder-cloud of its lightning by means of a kite made with two cross-sticks and a silk handkerchief. Watt made his first model of the condensing steam engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when he was a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; while Rittenhouse, the astronomer, first calculated the eclipse on his plow handles.—*American Artisan.*

THE REASON WHY

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We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

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COMMON SENSE

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'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 as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you disregard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, do use it; their fame lies; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice sharp your cause, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.