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WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869. WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page:

Poetry, "How the Strike was Ended, Ephemeris, Interesting Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: The Fashions, Clippings, Wants, For Sales, Amusements.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 86.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 512f. GOLD closed in New York yesterday

Bogora inclines to reconsider its rejection of the Cusured Canal treaty.

at 1354.

WE HEAR encouraging accounts, from our horticultural friends, of the comparative exemption of the truit-germs from injury by the recent cold nights.

THIRTEEN of the western railways earned, in the three months ending with March, a total sum of \$14,613,942, or nearly two millions more than in the same period of 1868.

THE COMMITTEE on Foreign Relations will not go to see their foreign relations in San Domingo as has been announced -reason, no money provided for the trip out of the national treasury.

THE NATIONAL BANKS Of New York exhibit a very healthy statement, and the fact that their reserve is seven millions in excess of the requirements, proves a more than ordinary adherence to the provisions of the law under which they operate.

BROOKLIN is to have a paid fire department, similar in every respect to that proposed recently in our Councils. Nearly every city of any importance in the country will soon have their machines in the hands of hired laborers.

A CONGRESS of the Cuban revolution tionists has formally declared that they are fighting Spain first, for their independence, and next for annexation to the United States. This is a nice bait thrown out to catch and involve our government

BARON GEROLT, who has so ably and creditably represented at our National Capital the Prussian Government during the past twenty-two years, left for his native country on a visit yesterday. Prussia evidently appreciates the importance of keeping good men long in posi-

AN ASTUTE member of the Cleveland Board of Education opposed the employment of fair maidens as teachers on the ground that "they are continually looking out for a chance of getting married." Vary clever, but no wonder they are since their salaries are so slim that they cannot help hoping to better their condition. Marriage is preferable to genteel

HEREAFTER, soldiers, or their heirs bounty-claimants from the government, will receive their funds directly from the Pay Department at Washington, the attorney handling no funds whatever except his own fee, which the Government transmits to him directly. The claimant receives one check, and the attorney the other. This new arrangement takes effect under the joint-resolution of April 10th, and is intended to protect claimants from frauds and extortions.

MR. A. T. DOUTHETT who has filled the position of County Superintendent of Common Schools for three successive terms, covering a period of nine years. was re elected yesterday, at a convention The opposition was divided between two other candidates, and was not of a serious nature. The Convention also took -some action concerning the Normal School project, which has been under consideration for some time.

TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED fraudulent votes have so far been proved to have been cast for the Democratic ticket in Philadelphia last October. Nor is all the evidence yet in, before the Examiners who are hearing it under the order of the Court. That, by the bye, it is well enough to mention, is the Court of Common Pleas, not the Court of Justice Thompson or Justice Sharswood, or Prothonotary Snowden. These functionaries do not appear to share in any taste for such unseemly investigations.

IT is understood that Mr. J. S. CAR-LIBLE has returned to West Virginia, somewhat disgusted with his failure to

likely to prove unavailing.

THE new State Treasurer, R. W. MACKEY, Esq., entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last. General W. W. IRWIN, his predecessor, retired, leaving the finances of the Commonwealth in a position which reflects a higher credit upon his official capacity and integrity than may be expressed by merely eulogistic words. During his balance of \$1,135,134 32 cash in the Treasury.

THE American cotton crop averaged, from 1856 to 1861, about 3,742,251 bales per year. The three years since the war show a production, respectively, of 2,522,-694 bales for '65-6, 2,171,716 bales for '66-7, and 2,591,601 bales for '67-8. These figures, in Hunt's Magazine, are supposed to present the first accurate and complete statement that has yet been made. It is seen that the production is considerably below the anti-rebellion figures, but it is increasing slowly, while the prices of the late crop have been so high as to yield to the planter quite as much cash as in any former year.

THE act of 1862 gave discretionary liquidation of the public debt. Mr. Mcadministered by Mr. Bourwell, on that | the other, of her voters may approve of it. the advent of President GRANT has been accompanied by a marked improvement

THE ST. Louis merchants seem to have taken a fresh stock of business enterprise, and are arousing themselves from the lethergy which permitted other cities to draw to themselves advantages which she once enjoyed. So far as formidable papers, and progressive resolutions of her Board of Trade are concerned. St. Louis is making rapid headway towards the position which she feels she should enjoy. New Orleans looks on complacently at the frantic endeavors of St. Louis, and chuckles over the idea that she will benefit by any tangible good her cotemporary may obtain. The grain business has been satisfactorily disposed of by speeches, resolutions and memorials, and now the Brazilian trade is receiving attention. Poor New York!

CARLISLE. The Wheeling Intelligencer says: "It s again reported from Washington that Mr. Carlisle is to be reappointed to the Stockholm mission. That gentleman returned to Washington, we hear, last Sunwithout some expectations. If General Grant and his advisers want to fill the Republicans of West Virginia with unutterable disgust, they cannot find a more effective way than through Mr. Carlisle's after all that has transpired and all that is known."

PLACE FOR THE CHILDREN! The greatest sufferers by the late war part, if any, the children shall take, and of the cold. it is desired that the persons in whose care they are should know, before they make other arrangements for them, for a with touching proofs of past fidelity to day which to them is, or ought to be, the party. For example, the Pittsburgh of the School Directors, held in the city. perhaps, the most sacred of the whole year. | Post, with a significant frankness which The presence of these children cannot fail to impart, to the most formal proceed-

ings of Memorial Day, that air of just sleep in honored graves that the Republic | put by our neighbor as follows: may live. In view of the general expectation, which assigns to the children in blue a leading place on that day, we hope to be enabled to acquaint our readers ere

ceremonials. OHIO RAILWAY LEGISLATION. The new railroad-law which the Ohio

long with the order of the commemorative

Legislature has just enacted for the benefit of Cincinnati is so remarkable in its provisions as to justify a brief synopsis for our columns. Cincinnati is not named in the law, but it expressly applies to cities "of the first class," having more one such city in Ohio.

may prove to have been a failure. There resolution declaring that a line of rail- They feel that it is unfair to attribute this may prove to save been a minute.

Way, to be specified in the resolution, and decline, in the strength of the party here, Brazilian mission; which was supposed between designated termini, as essential to those war-issues which, by the comto have been offered to Mr. Blow. De- to the interest of the city, the Court of mon Democratic consent, are now exlays in the final disposal of that place, are Common Pleas, upon the petition of the ploded. It may have been true that now spoken of. The suggestion of the City Solicitor, may ap point a board of some of our Democracy did, at one time, now spoken of. The suggestion of his five trustees. When these trustees shall decline to support a party, or a candidate, awakened some opposition, but this is be duly authorized, by the vote occupying a disloyal position which jusof the construction of such railway, modern times. But hope tells now a

of which, with the added provision for mantle of oblivion over the most flagrant sirking fund, shall be met by such annual political sins, should, and may safely, be term, he has redeemed \$2,875,866 71 of tax as shall be needed to make up the dethe State loan, and his successor finds a ficiency of current income. The trustees the Union, so long as he stands acquit give bond to the city. They shall have of any shadow of infidelity to his party. control of the funds and disburse them in We trust that this view may prevail, and the construction of the proposed railway, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will with all the powers, privileges and duties go into the canvass of '69, nobly reusually pertaining to a railway directory. A delinquent trustee may be removed by the Court on the application of the solicitor, or of any tax-payer, for cause shown. They are authorized, instead of constructing a new line, to purchase any existing road which may properly be adopted as a part of the line proposed. When the road shall be completed, the trustees shall lease it to any party who will comply with such conditions as the Council may fix.

This is the substance of the Cincinnati law. A few days after, Toledo was authorized also to build a road, upon the power to the Secretary of the Treasury to approval of a two-thirds vote of her establish a sinking-fund for the gradual | Council and tax-payers, to cost not over \$450,000, paying for it at once by a direct CULLOCH never found the public finances levy of that sum, by a five per cent. tax so easy as to warrant him in exercising on her duplicate. Toledo wants a road these powers. Our new Secretary, how- eastward, to the broad gauge track in ever, gives notice of his intention to cre- Summit county. Cincinnati wants a ate such a fund as early as July 1st, and Southern connection. The first road to appropriate from the current revenues | would be altogether in Ohio; the second therefor, regularly from and after that altogether out of the State. Either city date. Either this means that the Treas. may undertake the work, whenever a ury is to be more capably and prudently | majority in one case and two-thirds in

It is needless to remark that when either question shall be presented to the in the financial situation of the Govern- people, it will be on issues between the voters and the tax-payers. There is an ugly Constitutional question which already looms up, and will not be easily put down. Nevertheless, the roads may be voted for, and the projects will go on unless the Courts shall interpose. The bills were rushed-in fact, we may say, were whirled-through the Legislature at railway speed-leaving discussion upon details to come afterward. Of this, from the present indications, there is likely to be a good deal.

A FRANK APPEAL.

It is evident that our Democratic

friends, who think they have a right to support the claims of Indge PACKER for the Gubernatorial nomination, are a little some of the indiscreet friends of our own andidate. General Cass, to crowd them off the track. But all parties should exercise a little forbearance with each other. The Eastern Democracy will do well to remember that the friends of our own candidate think it hard that their demands should be forever ignored, merely because they are so unfortunate day; so it is fair to infer he is himself not as to be found only on the western side of the mountains and in a part of the ture of necessary elements, the appetite Commonwealth which usually contributes to Democratic victories with a Republican majority of from ten to thirty thousand. It is we who think it quite unkind reappointment to Stockholm, especially in our Eastern friends, to insist upon naming always the candidate, merely because they have to do the work in electing him. It is true that our Democracy cannot do much in the way of majorities, but they feel that, if they are to be are the orphans of those men who fell forever denied any crumbs from the table victims to it, the adopted children of the which is kept up from the party strongnation. These children, too young to holds in Central and Eastern Pennsyltake a part in the great struggle, will as vania, even the fervor of their princicitizens hereafter reap the advantages re- ples may ultimately abate, and, perhaps, sulting from it perhaps, as they certainly the annihilation of the western wing of have felt its bitterness. On the coming the party would be complete. Aware 30th of May, these orphans of the soldiers | that their claims may not be pressed upon will of course take part in the decoration | the score of justice, our Democracy of of the graves of their fathers, whether the west confidently appeal to the magnathat decoration be a ceremonious or a pri- nimity of Berks, Luzerne, Bucks, York vate one. Those gentlemen who have the | and the northern Gibraltars of the party, arrangements, for the proceedings of that to forego all merely personal consideraday, in charge, should decide upon what | tions, and take them in, at least once, out

This petition of our friends and neighbors is urgently put, and it is sustained does credit to the excellence of its memory and to the charitable sweetness of its fraternal feeling, reminds all whom it olemnity which will be most befitting in may concern of the clear record of the a National tribute to their fathers, who Western Democracy. The point is well

> The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania do not belong to a class who attempt to get up a bogus convention after nominations are made, or show any signs of lukewarmness. We trust the allusion will be under

stood and heeded in the right quarters. It will do no harm to have a better understanding all round. It is not the fault of our Democracy, or of their proclivity for unpopular candidates, that the majorities of the "Radicals" foot up higher and higher each year in this quarter of the Commonwealth. Democratic opinion here settles down into me conviction that this ugly feature of their of forms, and are so constructed that the political record is to be fully accounted from the weather, and also be safe from all intruders. They are attached to the than 150,000 inhabitants, and there is but political record is to be fully accounted somewhat disgusted with his failure to Whenever a majority of the elected friends to recognize them with an occasecure the Swedish mission. We trust it members of a City Council shall adopt a sional sop in the way of a nomination.

of a majority of the electors of tified, excused or even palliated the most the city vot ag expressly in favor causeless and infamous rebellion of they may issue bonds, in the name of the more flattering tale. Our Democracy city, for not over \$10,000,000, bearing | will insist, in the coming Convention, seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, that no matter how obnoxious in this which shall be secured by mortgage on respect, the record of a favorite candidate the road and its income, which shall be may once have been, that Democratic sold at not less than par, and the interest charity, which knows how to expand its affirming the broad National doctrines which were its pride in '60-'62, and with its standard committed to the hands of a gentleman who, alone in the present competition, may faithfully represent them.

On the score, then, of generosity, of courage, and of fidelity to its past record, the Democracy are affectionately entreated to heed the appeals which come to them over the Alleghenies, in behalf of one who stands, as he then stood, faithful among so many faithless, in this Western citadel of the Radical enemy.

NOT MUCH OF A CONFLICT. The Louisville Express, a new journal which represents, with a good deal of perthe people of Kentucky to permit their inclinations to wait upon a better judgment, discovered, in the appeal of a negro criminal to the Federal Conrt. "a picture terrible in its portentous and ominous outlines." It adds:

The issue is now made, and postponement will not decide it. It will have to that her reputation rests on very unsubbe met and Seitled, and may be in this stantial grounds. As to Mme. Testa, very case. If Judge Ballard holds, after whom you must remember as the impasdue consideration, that the case is prop-erly in his court, somebody will have to back down or do something more deci-sive. We have had a terrible war in the field, and we are now fairly in the way to another on the forum. We see no way to avoid the conflict if the Federal gov-erament persists in its present policy. But, a day or two after, the despondent Express thought better of the situation.

In a conflict of the kind suggested there can be no doubt of the power that would succeed. The Sheriff, backed by the posse comitatus of his balliwick, and supposse comitatus of his balliwick, and supposse the conflict of the suggested there is either hear it again better rendered, or study it from the score. However, I can say now, that although superior to the Stabat as to religious character, it has not ported by the Governor with all the pow-er of the State—military and civil—would be weakness personified before the mar-shalled myrmidons of the mighty United States. The victory would be Federal and easily enough won; but the end thereof, in the distant future, might not be so easily handled. It would be a state, and the bringing about of that consolidated government which has been in-cubating in our unfortunate country ever he rebellion began. It would be the finishing stroke of that fanatical the Gubernatorial nomination, are a little restive under the ill-disguised efforts of the state lines, and which must end in ges, which will certainly be made use of by Take our advice, then, august United States Circuit Court! and let Conley be

hung, as he ought to be, under the tence of our State Court. We breathe again !

How to make Sweet Breath. Food, to be perfectly digested, must be taken only in such quantities as the system demands, and if we take only natural food, in which is the appropriate mixcan always be trusted to interpret the demands of the system, and in that case we should never eat too much. But eating, as we do, flodr, butter and sugar, which have but a part of the elements required, these articles can only be digested as they are eaten with food defici-

ent in the elements which they contain, and these are very few. Consequently these redundant articles, in just about the proportions in which they are eaten, remain undigested in the stomach and bowels, causing flatulence and derangement of the secretions of the stomach, mouth and all the digestive organs,; and the sordes of the teeth, bad taste in the mouth, foulness of breath, and fastidi. ous appetite, which they always have who live on these concentrated, carbonaceous articles. I have often wished-but of course fastidious confectionary and cake-eating

young ladies, who have no appetite except for unnatural carbonaceous food, and whose breath is in consequence so offensive to themselves as to require constant. ly some aromatic seeds or trix, and whose mouth is so filled with offensive saliva, and whose teeth so covered with sordes, that charcoal and a tooth-brush used every day will not keep them clean, might look into the mouth of a cow, a dog, or even a pig, neither of which use charcoal, tooth brush or trix, and see how clean the mouth and teeth are, and who needs no more charcoal, trix or tooth-brush than a pig? and why is not her appetite always as good, and her teeth as clean? No reason can be given but that to which I have referred. Little children, cows, dogs and pigs digest all their food, and the waste passes off, leaving the system pure. The food of the young lady who lives on cakes, pastry, starch and butter, remains undigested, to derange all the digestive functions and secretions in just the proportion as these carbonaceous articles take the place of

THE city authorities of Boston have purchased several scores of iron bird's nests, which are to be attached to the trees in the parks. It is an English invention, used exclusively for sparrows in NEW YORK LETTER.

Rendition of Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" at the Academy of Music—Crit-icism by a Home Artist—Kellogg's Reputation—Genius of Rossini—The Reputation—Genius of Rossini—The score to be Brought to Pittsburgh, and iered by Home Ama-

NEW YORK, May 1, 1869. MESSES. EDITORS: This is one of those ainy days, dark and dreary, which wash off the beauty of landscapes and cities. and make New York itself not much pleasanter a place than our dear dirty Pittsburgh, under similar circumstances. ventured abroad this morning, but the blew my hat in such a ridiculous way that, tired at last of such tricks, I resolved to stay at the hotel. Having nothing else to do, I shall, if you please, give you, not a detailed criticism, but a general account of the first performance on this continent of Rossini's "Messe Solen-The mere announcement had drawn to

the Academy of Music one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever assembled in that temple of music. Whispers of great expectation were everywhere heard at the door. Some long faces could be seen inside, before the singers and musicians had made their appearance. It was evident from the respective room assigned to the chorus and orchestra that a great disproportion would exist between these two most important elements of the performance, and sure enough, while the orchestra, composed of about fifty pieces, did remarkably well under the able direction of Maretzek. the chorus recruited by Strakosh, that meanest of all managers, was an insult to the memory of Rossini and a shame to New York. All the old things of both sexes that we have ever seen and laughed at in Pittsburgh, connected with itinerant opera troupes, had congregated on the stage for the octinacity, the reluctance of a portion of casion—no more than forty-eight in number, centuries and centuries in years.

Owing to a predilection that Rossini has always shown for the contralto voice, the part of Mme. Testa was much more important than that of Miss Kellogg. Whether from annoyance at this fact, or from incapacity, and I incline toward the last motive, Miss Kellogg sang to very little advantage, and proved once more sionate Azucena of Troyatore, she won fairly a new claim to the admiration of the public by the fervent and truly artistic rendition of her part. Her voice was less tremulous and truer than I ever heard it before. She sang with real inspiration. The tenor, Boett, and the basso, Antonucci, were well received, and justly so. Of the work 'itself I have neither time nor room to say much. Moreover, before expressing a decisive opinion, I should the completeness of the former work. The two ingues, which occur in the mass, and many other passages, must convince the world that Rossini not only possessed the gift of melody, but was also a master of musical science. Several trite phrases, whose sequence is guessed on the hint of a of Pezaro was quite advanced in years when religion came to him, or else make us regret that he did not so far overcome his proverbial indolence as to retouch his work and cancel a few common place passathe unbelievers in the earnestness of his

worth of an admirable composition. The vocal score I shall bring home with me, and I intend to have three or four pieces of the Mass aring at the concert to be given this routh at East Liberty, and which will be repeated in Pittsburgh for the benefit of the Homeopathic Rospital.

Reminiscence of the Rebellion-The While in Marlon, Smyth county, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of several lengthy chats with Hon. Fayette McMullin. Mr. McMullin says that since the war, he was one day in the President's house in Washington, conversing with Hon.-F. Blair, Sr. Mr. Blair told him that soon after McMullin's "peace resolutions" had been introduced into the Confederate Congress, Mr. Lincoln being extremely anxious to bring about a peace, honorable alike to both sections of the country, and foreseeing, and wishing to avoid, the political consequences of the mil-Mr. Davis and learn what arrangement of the difficulties could be made. He was passed through the lines of the contending armies and conducted to Mr. Davis' house in Richmond. After a long conversation with Mr. Davis and other prominent gentlemen for whom never dared to suggest the idea—that our Mr. Davis sent, and for whom Mr. Blair inquired, Mr. Davis said that he had no proposition to make. Mr. Blair then proposed that General Lee's army bl marched into Mexico against the French;

that General Grant would follow and sup-port the movement; that the united armies would drive out Maximilians and then the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, everything short of independence being guaranteed. At Mr. Davis' request this proposition was made in writing, and, after some consultation and reflection, was signed and accepted by him. Mr. Blair returned to Washington, how pure the secretions, and ("angels and Mr. Lincoln was highly delighted with the success of the negotiation. It was in Now why is not the breath of a young lady as sweet as that of a—little child met the "Peace Commissioner," Hone. the success of the negotiation. It was in met the "Peace Commissioners," Hone. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, at Fortress Monroe; but there, to Mr. Lincoln's chagrin, the Committee declared that they had been instructed to insist upon the independence of the South, and would listen to no other proposal. And thus the whole affair came to a "most ame and impotent conclusion."-Cor. Wheeling Register.

> "PRISONER, you are charged with beg-ging on the public street on Sunday, on the pretense that you were suffering from a grievous wound." "Well, it is all true." "Why didn't you show the wound to the police, then, when they asked to see it?" "I couldn't, your honor. My wound is closed on Sundays."

> THE potatoo speculators of the West are reported to be suffering from their at. tempts to obtain extravagant prices by holding back their crops. The Michigan papers assert that the farmers in that State are obliged to sell for fifteen cents a bushel

Co-operative House Building. The plan of Mrs. Phelps for colonizing

the poor sewing women of Boston in the suburbs of that city, where they can have houses, gardens, fresh air, and a chance for hea thy life, is by no means an ori-ginal one, save in its application to the special class which this philanthropist represents. State aid is invoked to begin e work, but we do not understand that anything more than a beginning and a deinstration of the practicability of the scheme is derired at State. Private benevolence and the good will of capitalists is expected to carry on the work of establishing these homes when once begun. A similar movement in favor of workingmen has been going wind turned my umbrella inside out, and on for years in Europe, and, as one of its results, we find in the London News an account of an enterprise near London, which is very like Mrs. Phelp's scheme in some of its features. The "Suburban Village and General Dwelling Company," on the 30th of March, laid a memorial stone in their first village, which is to be built at Loughborough Park, Brixton. The houses are to be put up on an estate of twenty-four acres, near which run four railways, with cheap trains for working people. The company is organized on the limited liability principle, for the purpose of building houses in healthy subpurpose of bunding notices in meaning sub-urbs for the accomodation of the many thousands of the industrial classes in large. cities and towns who are suffering on the evil of overcrowding. The houses, when built, are to be allotted to shareholders, whose rents are in a given number of years to defray the cost of the dwellings, which will then become their own property. The rents thus imposed are not to exceed those now paid for houses of like size and character. The first village will contain 650 houses, each having a garden, arranged with a view to domestic comfort and sanitary requirements: provision will be schools, a lecture hall and reading rooms. About 300 houses on the estate have already been chosen or applied for by clerks and artisans, who are prepared to purchase them upon the company's terms and to inhabit them as soon as ready.

Springfield Republican. Few players have the remotest conception of the vast amount of labor expended upon a single plano; of the hundreds of blocks, screws, pins, wedges, springs, and hammers called into requisition; of the piles of timber, fathoms of wire, the gallons of glue, and the hides of leather employed by the building thereof, yea, building, for the instrument must pass through many hands ere it attains com-pletion. Often have I watched the pro-gress of one from the laying of the base block till the last action—till the finishing touch. Some idea of the predigious tension to be provided for may be gathered from the fact, stated on the authority of a London maker, that in a grand plano forte of only six octaves, the pull upon the strings is at least equal to weight of a stone and a half.

THE Toronto Globs states that Charles McKewen is the oldest Mason in Canada, and probably the oldest in the world. He was born in 1757, made a Mason in Lodge 404, Ballenderry, county of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1776, consequently he has been 93 years a Mason. He is now a member of St. John's Lodge No. 68. A. F. & A. M., Ingersoll, Ontario. A gentleman who visited Mr. McKewen a few days since, says he found him in good health, and he said that he never had better health in his life. His mind is clear and his memory good regarding the past, especially as regards Masonic land-

Dr. Kevser's Blood Searcher is the bestcomputed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter-is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months treatment in this way would not at the outside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor mparted sufficient to renew them by the nagor one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefitted by such a process, The liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by the imperus given to the stomach and diges-tive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this sasson of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and toroid state usual to the cold and wintry month. We tary subjugation of the South, sent him know very well that all advertised medicines are (Mr. Blair) to Richmond to confer with spt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD (SEARCHER We feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants and those who sup-ply others with needful things for their wants annot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on their shelves to supply their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains unsold.

It at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a mediries health and life to the suffering invalid?

We earnestly entreat all who read this to sry one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they sed such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Kevser's name over the cork and blown in the ottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himlfresponsible for its results when the directions re closely followed. SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW

MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST. DR. KEYSER'S CON ULTATION ROOMS. NO. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M.

COMMON SENSE

Rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthrop'c philosophers may say to merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial partonage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues, of HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immensequantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized in every section of the family at is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive ergans, such as vised for diseases of the digestive ergans, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspapsia, and for the various fevers that arise from the derangement of those portions of the system. Hottetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to fexas, from the snores of the atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrates STOMACH RITTERS have doubtless create-as much sensation in the community for their remarkable curse as any other medical care. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exist against what are called patent meutilines, but