The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry "To a Political Friend," Ephemeris, Laying of the Last Rail, Cunning of the Fox, Massachusetts Elopement. Third page; Live Stock, Petroleum and Telegraph Markets. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Produce Market. Seventh page: Nature and Art, and Abroad. For Sales, Wants, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 84½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 137¾.

THE anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania have inaugurated only a partial strike. The Lehigh and Schuylkill men are out, but those of Luzerne decline to participate. If the latter should continue at work, the strike elsewhere must soon terminate.

WE ARE indebted to one of the most skillful physicians of this city for the contribution, which we print elsewhere, affording valuable popular information as to the prompt treatment of cases of poisoning by belladonna or stramonium. The article is suggested by a recent melancholy occurrence in Allegheny.

FROM Philadelphia, we hear that Cuban fillibusters have bought the old rebel iron-clad steam ram Atlanta, from our Government, and that she has been removed from the League Island anchorage to a city dock for needful repairs. Having fair notice of the fact, our authorities cannot permit this formidable craft to go to sea, without a palpable violation of their own orders as now enforced at New York.

RUSSIA is considering a plan for the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church within its boundaries. It is not improbable that the Greek Church will be met in the spirit of conciliation by that of Rome, and that the faint line of distinction which divides the two great religious bodies will be wiped out, and the former communion absorbed in the latter. This is an end devoutly hoped for by Roman Catholics, and we would not be surprised should it be consummated.

IN PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island, the SPRAGUE stock went down so low that the candidate for Mayor representing the little Senatorial monomaniac's peculiar politics was compelled to withdraw from the field, fearing that he could not obtain a corporal's guard in his support. SPRAGUE will soon realize that he mistakes his strength in the plantation he represents in the United States Senate. Henceforth he is a cipher in the political circles of his State, and once out of the service, will never again rise to the exalted position he undeservedly now enjoys.

SENATOR SPRAGUE finds his contract, to run the State of Rhode Island, altogether in his own interests, a larger and more troublesome business than he had anticipated. His man Friday, candidate for re-election as Mayor of Providence, was forced to abandon the track on Tuesday—and that was only the first of the disasters which are accumulating over the foolish Senator's head. His scandalous impeachment of the valor of the Rhode Islanders during the rebellion has awakened a general resolution to make, of the coming memorial day, a funereal ceremony which shall forever bury, in a political death, the libeller of the fallen soldiers of the State. His friend JOHNSON can do the Senator no good by hastening to his relief. The unfortunate man's case is past all hope.

FOR no small share of the damage inflicted by the Alabama and other rebel privateers upon American commerce during the late war, the country was indebted to the stupid ignorance and official sluggishness of the Tite Barnacle who ruled the Navy Department. More than once, information was laid before Mr. WELLES which would have enabled any Secretary of ordinary discretion and energy to have headed off these cruisers, and especially the Alabama, by despatching fast-sailing steamers, to the points for which that sea-rover was known to be aiming. The Secretary did send several vessels to intercept her, but *always too late.* He seemed to know nothing of navigation or geography, or even that the world was round, and his daily official career throughout the rebellion was an endless series of blunders, which neutralized the skill and valor of our sailors, made the service contemptible, and inflicted a loss upon our maratime interests which the youngest of us may not live to see wholly repaired. It will surprise no one to learn that he closed his official experience with sending a public ship, drawing eleven feet of water, to transport his household effects to his home on the Connecticut river—with a bar at its mouth carrying only six feet of water at the top of the tide. It was in the same skillful way that he suffered the Alabama to cost somebody an hundred million of dollars.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

On the Sunday which witnessed the completion of the Pacific Railway connection, a second line of rails was finished between its eastern terminus, at Omaha, and Chicago. The Rock Island road now competes with the North Western for the through business across the continent, each of them making the five hundred miles of distance, from Chicago to the common point at Omaha, in eighteen hours. Nor will railway rivalry be satisfied with the two lines. The public will require, and will secure, the early construction of additional connections from Omaha eastward, and without the needless detour towards Lake Michigan.

By the proposed Southern Railway the Cincinnatians can reach Dalton, in Georgia, by way of Knoxville, in 406 miles, of which only 152 are to build; by way of Emory River in 380 miles, with 203 miles to build; by way of Chattanooga in 393 miles, with 246 miles to be constructed. Dalton is admitted to be a common point to be arrived at in whatever decision. What is known as the military line, that by Emory River, is regarded with the most general favor, and its construction is quite within the control of the city—provided the course of popular and legal opinion shall run smoothly.

The new consolidated "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company," has a total alignment of 845 miles, including the main line from Erie to Chicago and branches. The thirteen directors of the company are to be chosen at Cleveland, June 2d.

The Dunkirk and Warren road drags. The New York end is nearly graded, but our Warren County friends are doing nothing for their ten miles. There can be no State aid from New York, and the project wears, now, the look of an indefinite suspension.

Canadian Engineers have recently given the most flattering testimony as to the superiority of American re-rolled rails, over the new English importations. It seems that Canada shares alike in the complaints now universal, against the English article—and in the equally general impression, that a better article is always to be had from a near-by manufacturer, other things being equal.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a long and interesting article on this subject, from which we glean the following:

In 1829 Mr. Robert A. PARRISH obtained a charter to run a line of railroad from the Delaware to the Schuylkill along the line of Willow street in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of transporting passengers and freight. The carriages for passengers were like the old fashioned stage coaches, were drawn by horses and were for some time very popular, but the novelty wore off, and the line was not quick or regular, for the freight cars interfered and the passenger traffic of the road was finally dropped. Thus passenger horse railways were begun in the same year that the first steam locomotive drew trains in England, and six or seven years before the introduction of the less convenient omnibusses, which for a while reigned supreme.

But Mr. Parrish did not give up the idea that street horse-railways were bound to be a useful and available invention; he exerted himself again and again but in vain to get legislation to empower him to carry out his plans. In 1850 he applied for the first time to the Philadelphia City Councils for permission to build what is at present known as the Second and Third street road. Every species of objection were thrown in his way; others seized his idea, and two roads were built in New York, and one actually in Philadelphia before he was enabled to realize his own plans.

This is a short, and we believe an accurate history of the conception and introduction of that useful adjunct to modern American civilization; and now there are probably at least $100,000,000 of capital in this country invested in them. In Philadelphia the taxes of the companies alone amount to more than $40,000, and it has been estimated that suburban real property in that city must have been enhanced at least $100,000,000. Here, in Pittsburgh, their value has been very great, not proportionately to those of Philadelphia, for in that level city of right angles their construction is easy, and the cost of their support much less than here; but nevertheless Manchester, Lawrenceville and Birmingham probably owe much of their growth to their ease of access from the central portions of the city.

REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.

We had occasion, yesterday, to speak of the growing inclination of the friends of the Union, in all of the late rebel States, to relax at the earliest practicable moment, the restrictive power which the success of the Federal policy enabled them to apply, not without the temporary justification of necessity, to the conquered enemies of the Union, at the termination of the war. In Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee, as throughout all the South, the wisest of our friends have come to agree that these restrictions have fully accomplished all that was to be reasonably expected from the policy—the effectual exclusion of the traitorous element from any participation in the work of repairing the mischief which they were wholly responsible for inflicting upon the Republic. It was very naturally and properly held, in 1865, and for the three subsequent years, to be right that the business of reconstruction should be wholly incumbent upon the loyal portion of the people of those States, and that such citizens as had been prominent in resistance to the Federal authority should be content for the present with back seats. And this policy was effectually enforced by depriving the latter of all political rights whatsoever.

The policy of exclusion has accomplished all that we expected from it, and it should end with the causes which existed for its justification. Reconstruction is complete, in every political sense, in eight of the eleven States which attempted secession, and it only remains to remove the no longer needful restrictions to which we alluded, to perfect the entire popular restoration to the legal and original status of full civic rights. In a ninth State, Virginia, the delay of reconstruction has resulted at last in an absolute certainty of its early completion, by the consenting aid of all classes of its people, who are to decide for themselves, at the same time, for or against the continuance of the present political disabilities of a part of them—and they are likely to discard the restrictive policy altogether. In two other States, Texas and Mississippi, the same issues are likely to be decided, during this year, in the same year. The States of Missouri and West Virginia were not participants in the rebellion as States, but their populations were divided by the most hostile animosities, and their territories were the theatre of many of the sharpest conflicts of the war. These States, with Tennessee, maintained their practical relations to the Union, as States, unbroken, and that necessarily means that their governments were controlled by the Republican adherents to the Federal government. With these States, the sharpest and most stringent policy, in excluding the rebels from all political rights whatever, was justifiable as a war-measure, if upon no other grounds. We need not say that it was adopted accordingly—and to the uttermost extreme of which the situation admitted. Yet these three States are at this moment ready to recognize the progress of events, and to meet the growing loyalty of feeling and the heartiness of submission to the greater results of the conflict, among their lately rebel citizens, by abrogating, at the earliest possible moment, every invidious distinction of political status among their populations, and by restoring an equality of citizenship to all, irrespective of race, color or past ill-deserts. We know that Tennessee would do this to-morrow, if some of the embers of the rebellion's baleful fires were not still fanned alive by a few mischief-makers of the Johnson type. In Missouri, the movement toward an universal amnesty has already enlisted the good-will of the wisest loyalists of that State. And now comes West Virginia, with its best friends of the Union urging the immediate need for a policy of liberal conciliation, upon the people and the State authorities. The question, says the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, can not be ignored; it presses and must be met—and without delay. From 10,000 to 25,000 of their citizens are at present under political disabilities, for their share in the rebellion. The rebel power is broken, not only politically but morally; it can never be revived, because it is *already dead at the heart.* The need for these disabilities exists no longer, and every consideration of a wise public policy requires that they should be swept clean from the statute-book. Statesmanship is but an elevated and broad recognition of the dictates of a plain common sense. And the popular common-sense, in all of these States, points with an unerring unison precisely in that direction, the removal of the last needless trace—and any trace whatever is now a needless and unjustifiable source for irritation,—of a great struggle, which nothing but its own rich political and social results can prevent the lover of his country from mourning forever.

In West Virginia, and perhaps in other States, the day of amnesty can only be provided for by an amendment of the Constitution. But in whatever mode it may be secured, it is evident that the popular feeling supports the new policy, which is certain to be inaugurated, in each and all of those States which were touched with the withering curse of a fraternal strife, before the close of Gen. GRANT's administration. And that will be the most successful statesmanship, the wisest and truest Republicanism, which shall hit upon the shortest, speediest and most effectual way of securing once more the political brotherhood of every citizen alike.

Pennsylvania Postmasters Appointed.

The following additional Postoffice appointments in Pennsylvania have been announced:

Sidling Hill, Fulton county—J. H. Martin, vice C. Shill, removed.

Warfordsburg, Fulton county—W. H. Brigge, vice A. Covolt, removed.

Hostontown, Fulton county—G. H. Hinnis, vice W. Leighty, removed.

Allenville, Mifflin county—Edward Wheaton, vice William W. Powell, removed.

Benesett, Elk county—William E. Johnson, vice Wm. A. Ply, removed.

Wilmore, Cambria county—J. K. Satyock, vice J. McGolgan, removed.

Washington Items.

Senator Trumbull left for Illinois today a dissapointed man. He has secured little or no important patronage from the Administration, and attributes the fact to his vote against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. The President is inexorable on that point, and favors no man who held office under Johnson or voted against his impeachment.

It is believed that Senator Sumner and others have finally influenced the President against the appointment of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Spain. The name of William Cullen Bryant has been mentioned for the place, but if the President appointed him it is doubtful if Mr. Bryant would accept.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement of our public debt on the first of March, similar in form to those issued for April and May. It shows that the debt when Grant's administration came into power was $2,525,463,260, and that in one month it has been reduced $6,665,869. Nearly the whole of this reduction was in April, and the present indications are that the reduction in this month will be more than in both the preceding months.

Mr. Motley, the new Minister to England, is, it appears, to receive some written instructions of a general character in reference to the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of the pending questions between this country and Great Britain. It is stated that they will be very brief, and cover not so much what the present Administration would be willing to consider satisfactory of the Alabama difficulty, as what it would be sure to reject. Mr. Motley will sail from New York on the 19th inst.

Secretary Boutwell desires it to be understood that in issuing the order for the purchase of bonds, the bonds so purchased are not to be set aside as a sinking fund, and that it has no connection whatever with that matter. His purpose is simply to use the surplus money in the Treasury to purchase the six per cent. gold bonds in order to stop the interest. It is not his intention to cancel the bonds, but to allow them to remain in the Treasury. It may become necessary for the Department to dispose of them again, if there should be a falling off in the receipts. Respecting the carrying out of the Sinking Fund law, no conclusion has yet been reached.

When that excellent gentleman, the Hon. Gideon Welles, retired from the government of the Navy, he was a good deal bothered about the expense of moving his furniture and baggage back to Hartford. The franking privilege not being quite elastic enough to cover his case, he was permitted to take one of the Government vessels. Who permitted him—whether he did it himself, or his successor—we are not informed; but the vessel was loaded, and off the gallant old salt sailed for the Connecticut river. When he got there he found that vessels drawing more than six feet of water could not get into the Connecticut river, whereas his drew eleven! Mr. Welles had never been so much astonished in his life. His chagrin was only equaled by the Vicar of Wakefield's when that delightful person found that he had ordered a portrait so big that he could not get it into the house. The result of it all was that Mr. Welles had to go beating along the coast until he found water enough at New London to float his goods, and thence he sent them home by rail, at just double the cost of shipping them from Washington in the regular way. It may seem rather singular that a gentleman who had been eight years Secretary of the Navy should not know something about the depth of water on Saybrook bar, and still more singular that he should send a vessel on a voyage without inquiring whether she could possibly get into her port of destination. But then Mr. Welles always was a very remarkable man.

Pacific Railroad Finances.

The paid and accrued interest, up to the first of this month, on the Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the Government was $4,240,411, of which amount the roads had refunded $1,380,438, leaving $3,059,983 charged against them on the books of the Treasury. The original railroad act of 1862 gave the Government a first lien on the road for bonds and interest, but in the act of 1863 this was changed, so that the Government gets only a second lien. Not one of the roads has paid a cent of money as interest, their entire credit being for mail service, transportation and other work. They rendered their accounts, and the amount found to be due to them is credited as reimbursement of interest. The figures show that the Union Pacific has reimbursed but about one-third of its interest; the Eastern Division about two-thirds; the California Pacific only about one-twenty-fifth, and the Sioux City only sixteen dollars out of over $80,000. The law provides that all companies shall reimburse their interest, but fails to provide any way for its immediate collection if not paid, though it could probably be obtained by suit in Court. Most of the roads now have accounts against the Government passing through the Auditing offices of the Treasury, and when these are credited up to the various roads, the showing against them will not be so bad as it is now.

AN English journal contains the following commentary on the fate of greatness: "The Countess of Mornington, widow of the notorious William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, who died recently in her 70th year, adds an incident to the romance of the peerage. After the ruin into which the reckless Earl's affairs fell, some forty years ago, this lady was for a brief time an inmate of St. George's workhouse, and more than once had to apply at police courts for temporary relief. Yet she might have called monarchs "cousins" She was descended from the grandest and greatest of all the Plantagenets. Her mother (wife of Col. Patterson) Ann Porterfield, of that ilk, came through Boyd, Cunningham, Glencairn and Hamilton, from Mary Stuart, daughter of King James the Second of Scotland, and seventh in descent from Edward the First of England. The earldom of Mornington, extinct in the elder line of the Wellesleys, has lapsed to the Duke of Wellington.

TO CURE THE TOOTHACHE.—Saturate a piece of clean cotton wool with a strong solution of ammonia, and apply immediately to the affected tooth. The relief is instantaneous, and elevates the patient from the depths of despair to the heights of bliss. Remember it!

Enterprise vs. Luck.

When allusion is made in our social circles to those who have risen through their own individual exertions to positions of honorable eminence and wealth, how apt is the expression, "It was good luck." Without regard to what may be the many fine qualities, the indomitable perseverance and determination of character, or the thousand and one struggles and failures to obtain a foothold on fortune's road, future success and prosperity is invariably attributed to that "luck." Never was a word more grossly misapplied—man may have luck in speculation, in the barter of goods or in the inheritance of a fortune, but to the young beginner with scanty means, unknown credit, and few if any friends, luck would indeed be a sad and fatal dependance. If after a brief struggle his efforts should prove in vain and he should quietly await fortune to favor him, the result is easily imagined. It is not luck that enables such a one to prosper. It is pluck, energy and unswerving determination to succeed and triumph in spite of obstacles and discouragements. Disappointed to-day he tries again to-morrow, and the next week and the next month, and even for years he may toil and battle ere he achieves victory and wins success.

As an illustration of fortune honorably won through continued perseverance and industrious application, we can instance a no-more marked case than that of Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia. All our readers are fully aware of the well deserved popularity of his "Seaweed Tonic," his "Pulmonic Syrup," and his "Mandrake Pills," but few are probably acquainted with their early history and the discouraging failures and repeated attempts to introduce them to the public. Thirty years ago, Doctor Schenck, a lingering consumptive on the borders of the grave, given up to die by his attending physician, discovered his wonderful remedy, the Pulmonic Syrup, which saved him, restored his health and made his life strong and earnest to save others from the same destroyer; and it is a vital, living, experimental truth with him to say, that *"consumption can be cured."* After his, as it seemed almost miraculous recovery, he further tested and proved the saving efficacy of the syrup by administering it freely and gratuitously to his neighbors, and it is safe to say that during these thirty years, hundreds of precious lives have been delivered by it. It stands to-day the champion remedy of the world for Pulmonic Complaints, especially when used in connection with his Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, and is a proud and noble monument to the indomitable perseverance, industry and energy, that has successfully introduced it into the markets of the world, and made its virtues available to so many thousands of sufferers. Before this desired end was accomplished, however, great were the trials and disappointments encountered. Being possessed of a very small capital, limited acquaintance, and few, if any friends, who were willing to aid him in what they predicted would result unprofitably, the Doctor commenced his work alone. And no meagre task was before him. The preparations being unknown were suspiciously criticised and classed among the many worthless and injurious drugs, which at that day, like the present, were imposed upon the public. The sales were few and the expenses many. The present was discouragement, while the future seemed dark and uncertain; and to those with less energy, the work would have been abandoned in its unfinished state. Not so with the Doctor. Knowing the usefulness and efficiency of what he offered, he labored with renewed energy. Disappointment and ill-success only nerved him to the battle stronger. The demand for his wares slowly increased, their virtues were discovered by the few who gave them a trial, and after years of labor, disappointment and determined persistence, "Schenck's Preparations" have become a familiar word in nearly every home throughout the land. The sales have increased with such remarkable rapidity, that the contrast, when the articles were first manufactured thirty years ago, in a small, narrow and contracted apartment, and their manufacture of to-day in the present large and commodious structure, is most striking indeed. And even the present mammoth laboratory, handsomely constructed, huge tanks, improved machinery and numerous devices to supply the hourly increasing demand, is not sufficient to keep pace with the growing popularity of these remedies, and is to be supplanted by a huge marble building at the Northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, which, when erected, will rival in appearance any similar establishment in America.

The efforts of the Doctor have been crowned with reputation and wealth, still in unaffected simplicity of demeanor and true manliness of character, he is the same man of a year ago. With the benefits of a larger experience, he demonstrates more successfully than ever, the curability of that fearful disease, Consumption, which annually sweeps away so many valuable lives, and which so nearly terminated his own. One day we hear of him in this city, another day in that, always administering to the afflicted, who anxiously await his coming.

He has now arrived at that age, fifty-five, when he can and does rationally, enjoy the sweets of a fortune accumulated by his own hands. Surrounded by his family, he has contributed everything that comfort and happiness require. His handsome city residence is the seat of luxuriance and pleasure, while his country retreat, the favorite resort of the Doctor, is unsurpassed, both as regards natural scenery and the many artificial embellishments, completed at a vast outlay of money. The land is beautifully located at Schenck's Station, in Bucks county, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia. To enter into a description of the farm, which comprises some three hundred acres, would require several columns of this paper; the finely cultivated fields are models of farming, and the taste and finish with which they are surrounded please the eye of every beholder. The mansion occupied by the Doctor's family during the summer months, has all the improvements of a modern city residence; the walks are beautifully laid out and the grounds handsomely decorated with flowers and shrubbery; a boat house, a billiard room, a private fish pond and a handsome yacht are among a few of the attractions. The barns are well filled with the products of the farm, which is superintended by the most competent hands, and has been wrought to a high state of productiveness. As in the management of his business, so in the management of this fine place, improvement is the order of the day. Only the choicest breeds of stock, the most improved and desirable machinery for the culture of the land, and the best grain, most tempting fruits and rarest flowers are to be found. Improvements never cease. Workmen are constantly engaged in building new structures or improving the old ones, for it must be remembered that the Doctor can easily devote a few acres of his extensive grounds to improving what is now known as the "Station," but is destined ere long, we predict, to be called "Schenckville." All the spare moments of the Doctor, winter and summer, when not engaged at his place of business, finds him at the farm surrounded by his workmen, taking an active part in all that is being done. He studies the comfort and convenience of his fellow beings as well as his own. One noticeable feature among others, illustrative of this strikes the visitor, is the large clock erected at great expense, on the cupola of the barn; the four large faces looking from each point of the compass, render this an almost indispensable convenience to those residing in that locality. Thus is the time of this man employed. He has no idle moments, his labors are incessant, and it was only such labors, such perseverence, such energy and not that "luck" so often attributed, that made this self-made man what he is to-day, and his memory ever hereafter to be cherished by those who are so fortunate as to be classed among his friends.

Pittsburgh Church Guild.

The following is an abstract of the reports of the Committee on Education, of the Pittsburgh Church Guild, kindly furnished by Wm. M. Metcalf, Secretary.

At the Guild rooms there were ten evening classes, taught by different gentlemen, viz:

Natural philosophy, anatomy; three classes of drawing; lectures on steam engine, arithmetic, geography, German and commercial forms.

One hundred and eighty-four scholars entered, and the average attendance through the Winter was seventy-seven.

The scholars varied in age from sixteen to forty-three years, represented thirty-two different trades and occupations, and came from all parts of the city and neighborhood, some coming six and others eight miles.

The classes were not as large as on the year before, owing to the fact that the presidential election prevented many, who otherwise would have joined the classes.

The Committee has every reason to be satisfied by scholars and teachers in this work, and is determined to push it along still more vigorously next year.

The ladies of the Guild opened a class in St. Peter's Church school rooms for the benefit of girls. Thirty-eight girls, aged from sixteen to twenty-two years, entered the classes nightly and the nightly attendance averaged twenty.

The girls manifested the greatest interest in their studies and were taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and sewing. All but two of them worked for their living and yet were glad to come after their work to try and improve themselves. The ladies feel this work to be of the greatest importance; for to improve the girls is to advance the whole race, and they appeal earnestly to the community to help them, so that they may ultimately have reading room, library and classes for girls as well as for young men. This work, so well begun, will be pushed on in the fall, with, it is hoped, much larger classes.

—The annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was held at New York, yesterday afternoon, the President, Wm. E. Dodge, presiding. The Treasurer reported the total receipts of last year $46,282, expenditures $46,277. Total receipts since formation, three years and five months, $123,951. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Wm. E. Dodge, and eighty-three Vice Presidents, comprising prominent personages representing nearly every State in the Union and Canada: Treasurer, Thos. T. Huffield; Board of Managers, for three years, Rev. Dr. W. W. Newell, Peter Carter, J. N. Stearns, Rev. Mason Gallagher, James Black, T. T. Sheffield, T. P. Norton, John Falconer, A. S. Hunter and J. R. Sypher.

—There was a meeting of Californians at the Astor House, New York, yesterday, to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad, at which Senator Nye of Nevada, presided and congratulatory resolutions were adopted.

THE REASON WHY

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed 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 imparted sufficient to renew them by the use 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 impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose 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 season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are 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 supply others with needful things for their wants cannot 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 medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid?

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.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

WHAT IS A TONIC?

Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but A DEBILITANT. In HUBETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature, so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent minus all the heavy and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as all medicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild, yet effective, alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.