## The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors

OFFICE: BASETTE BUILDING, NUS, 84 AND 86 FIFT H ST OFFICIAL. PAPER of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and gheny County.

One year... 30.00 Ond year. 32.50 Strate copy. 31.65 Green month 75 Stx mos. 1.50 5 optics, each 1.22 by the week 15 Three mos 75 lo and one to Agent.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY

The Bepublican voters of Alleghenv coun are requested to meet at the usual places for olding elections in the several wards, buroughs

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869, and e ect delegates from each election district to and e octaining acts it on each electron districted each of the three following Conventions, viz:

Two delegates from each to the COUNTY CON-Two delegates from each to the COUNTY COR-VENTION, for the purpose of nominating candi-dates for Shertif, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter besti ms, Clerk of The Orphans' Court and Commissioner. Two other delegates from each to the LEGIS-LATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose of

nominating one candidate for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Bussell Errett, resigned, and six candidates for Assem-

Diy. And
Two other delegates from each to the JUDICIAL CONVENTION, to mominate one canddate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Osnvention.

These Conventions will severally meet, in the

elty of Pittsbergh, on TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869, At II o'clock A. M., at the following places: The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the

COURT HOUSE.
The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will most at CITYHALL, on Market street. And The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet h MASGRIC HALL, on Figh avenue, between

m MASONAU HALL, words and Smithfield streets.

The election of delegates will be held between the bours of A and Tolock P. M., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican members of the election boards in the seweral members of the election boards. districts; and in those districts where the Repubminures; and in those districts where the kepub Examplection officers are a minority of the regu-lar election boards, the said officers are authorised to appoint enough additional officers to com-

plete the board.

The voting in the cities and beroughs shall, in all cases, be by bailot, and in the townships by

parking.

The President of each Convention will appoint ttee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicaand appoint a County Committee for the ensuing

By order of the County Committee.
RUSSELL EREETT, Chairman.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Postry, "Aileen Aroon," Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia State Items, Washington Correspondence, Letter from Brownsville, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household, Amuse-

ment Directory. at 141 @ 141 }.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 86%.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 411f.

THE Treasury sinking fund receives weekly addition of \$1,000,000, in bonds purchased by the Secretary, in pursuance of the Act of '62. The bonds are stamped, as belonging to that fund, and will be again offered for sale under no circumstances whatever.

THE great tunnel under the city of Baltimore, for the use of the Potomac and Northern Central Railways, is to be put under contract forthwith. It will cross from the western boundary of the city to Jones' Falls and, with the needful collateral works, will give employment to thousands of men.

WE should not have omitted to direct the attention of our Republican readers to the card in which Hon. Thomas How-ABD is announced as a candidate for nomnominated, he will be a creditable representative for Allegheny county.

HAB it struck any of our friends that the day set spart for decorating the soldiers' graves is the same designated by the Republican Executive Committee for holding the primary elections? Inasmuch as all persons desire to participate in the solemn proceedings at the cemeteries, and that many will be deprived of that pleasure if the time for holding the meetings be not changed, we would strongly advise the political committee to change the programme in order to afford everybody a holiday free of politics and business of any character.

WITH one exception Alabama is prob ably, politically, the pleasantest of the Southern States for Northern or foreign immigrants. The people there seem to have made up their minds, pretty well, to accept the situation, and indeed from all accounts seem anxious that men of capital or skill should come among them, and in order to effect this object, or perhaps for other reasons, allow a good deal of that freedom of thought and action which Americans are accustomed to look upon as their birth rights. We have received a copy of the Alabama Manual and Statistical Register for 1869, a valuable work, compiled for the purpose of givto persons living there or thinking of perween community and continuous the common low of man, but they protest line upon the recent completion of the common low of man, but they protest line to California, made some against being obliged to follow the emdoing so, or of investing in land or any | route which now requires four or five river and ends where it does, far from any | Northern line to California, made some | against being obliged to follow the em-

by his position for the work which he has undertaken.

THE RIGHT KIND OF DIPLOMACY. In view of the expected visit to this city by a distinguished party of the foreign Diplomatic representatives at Washington, we take a great deal of pleasure in expressing the general intention among our citizens to contribute, by the largest possible courtesy and attention, to the favorable impressions which these gentlemen should receive, of the skill, enterprise, wealth and oulture of this manufacturing city. Their close investigation of the material resources of the Republic and where have they a better field for observation than in Pittsburgh?-cannot fail to inspire the greatest foreign powers, through their own confidential advisers here, with juster ideas of our National importance, than they may glean through all the official red-tape diplomacy of the Cabinets. Let us enable Mr. THORNTON, and the Baron LADERER, and their friends, to perceive in what we are doing every day, the true secret of that recent four years' werk of American patriotism. which remains to this hour a mystery to the other peoples of Christendom. They can find the explanation in our schools and in our workshops, in the General Diffusion of Knowledge and in the

> A CORRECTION. We have the following note from highly respected citizen and esteemed

friend PITTSBURGH, May 15th, 1869, Will the editors of the GAZETTE say how, as Christian men, they dare recommend the Sunday Leader to the Christian mend the Sunday Leader to the Christian public as a first-class paper for Sunday reading? Do you, in the face of the commandment of Almighty God. mean to say that it is safe for me to pursue my regular business on the first day of the week (the Christian Sabbath) as on other days in defiance of the Fourth Commandment? Do you say that God Commandment? Do you say that God has abrogated the Fourth Commandment, and if so will you please show when this was done? If I can pursue when this was done? If I can pursue my business on Sunday without incurring the Divine displeasure, I may then defy the law of my State, for man has no right to set a bound to my legitimate business. I ask these questions for the purpose of reconciling to my own conscience the teachings of your issue of Saturday, May 15th, in which you call the attention of your readers to the advertisement of the Pittsburgh Leader, and recommend it as a proper paper for

The editors of the GAZETTE have shared in their correspondent's feeling of indignant surprise at the appearance of the offensive paragraph. It found its way into our columns without first meeting the supervision of the responsible Editors, who would not have failed to suppress it. When we say that its terms of laudation a business sense, and equally at variance with the known opinions of the editorial management of the GAZETTE, we need scarcely add any other expression of our own regret for the publication. We thank our correspondent for this opportunity to disavow it altogether.

BUSINESS WITH THE PACIFIC. The first through train, from the Western coast, reached Omaha on Saturday may be the government de jure but is not with five hundred passengers. We do not suppose that the regular business of the next twelve months will show a daily average of more than one-tenth this amount of travel. But it is as equally which ere long will tax the utmost capacities of the great Continental artery. With the fatigues of the transit alleviated, its perilsaltogether dissipated, and the formidable interruptions from the wintry elements nopolize a very large share of the business of integrity, ability, and familiarity with hitherto been conducted across the Isth- Federal Administration can interpose public sffairs, if elected, as he will be if mus of Panama. Much of this business often tedious, transit between such points and their nearest sea-ports. For so much of it, the railway route will be preferable at once, while its greater speed, and the lower cost by which it is soon to be marked, will also commend it to the travel and trade of the maritime cities.

The Panama route in 1867 transported property valued at \$91,000,000, two thirds of which was Eastward bound, and more than half of it in the precious metals. There were also thirty-five thousand passengers in the same year, which would average fifty per day each way. The new railway will stimulate as speedy and large an increase of this travel, as we have invariably seen to follow the development of that system in our inter-State business nearer home. It is not all of our readers who have an adequate idea of the great changes which have

thus been brought about, even in this generation, in the in tercommunication of our own States and neighborhoods. But there are many who will remember the stage-lines which. twenty-five years since, were ample for the carriage of a score of daily passengers from the West, via Pittsburgh, eastward across the Alleghenies. It is not so long as that since the writer of this paragraph, ing all such information concerning the one wintry day and night, was the resources of that State as may be useful sole passenger, by the mail stage route

the State. The book seems to be a good dred travellers. So it need not surprise its operation during the past year has few sentences. and exhaustive one; it is edited by Mr. any one to see a daily transit of at least been profitable, its gross earnings having Joseph Hodgson, editor of the Montgomery Mail, and a gentleman qualified railway within three, years time. And with this must also come a corresponding growth of the trans-continental carriage, of both the American and the Asiatic trade.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR GEORGIA. Georgia fernishes us with a daily report of citizens assassinated for opinion's sake. The victim is always an Union trating the plains nearly two hundred man, and sometimes it is his dark skin which renders his presumption, in daring to rise above the prescription of men who are no longer his masters, an unpardonable and fatal offence. Georgia is the ing progress of population and business one remaining black blot upon the other- in Kansas. Yet Congress, having lavgood fruits of a great struggle, in haps Congress in this case but responded which it is the popular idea that to what was the popular sentiment for the Liberty and the Law triumphed moment, and did right in so doing. over all opposition. The lesson taught to intelligent observers by current events well; for now enterprising capitalists, affords a palpable answer. Murder, seeing that it is a first-rate enterprise,

ever been, before 1861 or since. The of the road—lands which, without a road, laws of that State furnish the same clear are absolutely worthless—and the work definition of individual rights, in life, will be immediately resumed and eneruniversal recognition of the Dignity of limb or property, as they ever did, and getically prosecuted. the same penalties are still prescribed for any violation thereof. The theory of their local government is as perfect in prise and push it on to the Pacific; but these respects as it need be, for the they are prepared to carry the main line amplest protection of the humblest, or even of the most obnoxious, laws to which he looks for his own safeguards. Yet, personal outrages, for political causes, and of every deep shade of

villainous atrocity, are daily perpetrated, and go daily unpunished, in a State which has nominally two governments, and cannot realize the shadow of those benefits which either one of them should confer upon every individual citizen. And this state of things, if left unchecked, promises to be worse before it is better. Where is the fault? Where is the rem-We have always regretted the failure of the Pacific will bear off in a Southwestern

ical status of Georgia. That which is now zona, over a route that has been carefully neither a firm and impartial military control as over an unorganized State with a climate than which there is none more saconfessedly still rebel population, nor an lubrious and delightful in the world. It energetic, faithful and responsible State is a route that will never be interrupted the following resolutions were unaniwell chosen words of Congressional in that through Kansas, will have a large tervention last winter, into either one and ever-increasing way traffic. No road or the other of the needful and sufficient of any considerable length can be opeforms of public authority which should rated profitably without that. Gold closed in New York yesterday were wholly unmerited, and in roint of be felt, respected and obeyed. But But it is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. But It is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. But it is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. But it is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. But it is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. But it is not to be expected that private be felt, respected and obeyed. line of duty, and Georgia experiences a upon a social and political anarchy. Because Congress might have prevented this, it does not follow that Congress is

to be held wholly responsible for the continuing disorders. The greater fault is decidedly to be attributed rather to the incompetency of a State authority which so in fact—because, although it has legally the requisite prerogatives for the maintenance of the last letter of the local laws, it must look to the military aid of the Federal arm to support the certain to show a daily, weekly and authority which is not respected by monthly increase, and with each returning the people-and Governor Bullock has year, a rapidly swelling tide of traffic neither the nerve nor the political honesty to ask for that aid. Since Congress did what it should not have done in partially admitting Georgia to the Union, and did not do what it ought to to have done in promptly turning out obviated, the railway must ultimately mo- its half reconstructed rebels upon the discovery of their blundering duplicity, of our North-west coast, which has there is no law to-day under which the has pertained to the interior districts of except upon the requisition of the bastard our Pacific States, with an expensive, and State government over which Bullock presides. And this Governor has not, probaly dares not, make that requisition for military aid which existing formalities prescribe. The President is helpless, and the Governor is worthless, because he can but will not put down the lawless violence which is now rampant throughout Georgia. The responsibility for this state of things properly belongs therefore to Governor Bullock directly. So long as he remains the Chief Magis-

> hunted and outraged Unionists of Goargia, and to the demands of the National sentiment, in the effectual and perfected reconstruction of that unfortunate State. A DIRECT ROAD TO DENVER. The Kansas Pacific Railway-formerly known as the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, but the name was changed by act of Congress at the last session-now terminates at a little improvised town on the plains called Sheridan, four hundred and five miles west of Kan-

sponse to the appeals of the proscribed,

been profitable, its gross earnings having amounted to \$1,910,162; its operating expenses, repairs, &c., to \$1,036,494; leaving a net revenue of \$873.668. Of the ing a net revenue of \$873,668. Of the gross earnings, \$487,920 were for government transportation, consisting of freight, troops and mails, and \$1,422,242 arose from the ordinary railroad business

of freight and passengers. Such a degree of success on a new and unfinished road, in a new country, pene miles beyond the present border of population, is a most triumphant vindication of the wisdom of the location of this road to the Pacific, and attests the amazwise regenerated face of the South. ished millions and scores of millions And why? Whose fault is it? What upon the more northern line by way of party is answerable to just censure, for the Platte and Salt Lake, has shut down a condition of things in that State, which upon this road and left it sticking fast in the abrogates constitutions, defies all law, very heart of the great plains. But natramples upon every personal right, and tional generosity or enterprise, like the practically blasts for that people all the ocean, has its floods and its ebbs; and per-

At all events it has happened to turn out whether by secret assassination or with have stepped forward and taken the work the open defiance of mobs, is as much a in hand without Congressional aid, legal crime to-day in Georgia as it has other than a grant of lands along the line

We do not say that these capitalists are going to pick up this gigantic enterfrom Sheridan to Cheyenne Wells, a distance of about sixty miles, and then, from citizen, so long as he himself obeys the that old trading point, construct a branch that old trading point, construct a branch
To is, therefore, my opinion that a careroad to Denver, a distance of about 175 miles. This branch will pass through the best part of the territory of Colorado, and through or near to extensive coal, fields and pine forests, and terminate at the emporium and centre of the great mining districts of that territory. The Omaha or Platte road runs near to the northern border of that territory, but does not touch it; while this road will penetrate to its centre, and through its richest and most

productive part. From Cheyenne Wells the main line to Congress to settle the muddle in the polit-Government, duly chosen and cordially by snows, and every part of which will mously adopted: supported by the people themselves, be enlivened by agricultural or mining might have been converted, by twenty activity, and consequently the road, like

for a long time to come grapple with this condition of things which verges closely greater enterprise; yet it is a great point gained to have the Kansas road extended to Denver, and to an immense area of the richest part of the Rocky Mountain range. There is gold-bearing quartz enough in that region to give profitable employment to many thousands of men, and there will soon be a market there for food, clothing, machinery and a thousand other things which will give prosperity to many other will be close, intimate, and immensely

remunerative. This Denver branch runs directly that part of the Rocky Mountains in which is found the rarest combination of the grand and the beautiful in natural scenery, and probably the most salubrious atmosphere to be found in the world. When the road is completed it will become a favorite resort of summer tourists. The North, Middle and South Parks lie just back of Denver, like polished emeralds in the very heart of the mountains, eight thousand feet above tide, surrounded by chains of peaks crowned with perpetnal snow.

The same parties who pushed the Kansas Pacific road as far as it has gone are carrying forward this Denver branch enterprise, and the effect of the extension of this great road to that point will be to render the entire Kansas Pacific road, so far as it has been made, one of the most profitable in the country. Its local trade in Kansas, together with the trade of trate, and will not do his duty, we can New Mexico-now carried on from its see no help for the present difficulties unwestern terminus in wagons—has already til next winter, when, let us hope, Conmade it a good paying road; but with the gress will no longer delay its proper re-Denver trade superadded, tegether with the lumber and coal of the mountain slope, and the rapidly increasing business along its border in Kansas, it will very soon be one of the most profitable roads in the country, and convince Congress and the people that the greater work of pushing on through to the Pacific will be not only a safe but a very profitable ope-

It is the way trade, and the development of the vast wealth of the great but hitherto almost inaccessible interior of the continent, and not the trade of China, Japan, India, or even of California, that subsidy of \$16,000 per mile in national is going to make these long roads from bonds ceased, and the work has been sustended for about a year. Nevertheless, although the road begins at the Missouri to the Pacific coast pay. The Chicago Francisco Formany line to California made some river and ends where it does for from any line to California made some against being obliged to follow the road series from any line to California made some

now, as it was of old, it that were now, as it was once, the only trade that the world has. But the times have changed. The miners of Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico and Montana, Utab, and the farmers who occupy the bottom lands between the mineral ranges, are worth more to the men in this city who sell merchandise, and to the men who make steam engines, mining tools, agricultural implements and all the other necessaries demanded by ploneer life, than the trade of all the disciples of Buddha, Brahma and Confudisciples of Buddha, Brahma and Confucius combined, though we should bag every lac of rupees that they will send to this continent. And what is more, that territorial trade is yet in its infancy. Unfortunately for that great line of road, the country it traverses is, for perhaps twelve hundred miles, probably the most destitute of natural resources, and the most unfit for settlement, of any part of our national domain from the line of

Forty-five years since, Gen. JACKSON wrote to D'Coleman, of Pennsylvania, a letter so replete with patriotism and common-sense, as to secure for him the immediate adhesion and steady support of our people to the last remaining hour of his political career. The annexed paragraph from the letter will show the reader what Old Hickory thought of the American system of protection for home industry. He said:

Take from agriculture in the United Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized.

tional debt, and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country de-pend, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, nust prove beneficial to the happiness, inder nity.

Faithfully in consonance with the opinions and policy which Gen. Jackson thus supported, the friends of protection for our own labor, and of a home-market for home-productions, are laboring at this moment to expose the sophistries by which the advocates of a foreign competition in these markets are, striving to embarrass and defeat the only sound American doctrine. For example, at a large public meeting of the triends of domestic industry, held in Philadelphia, April 29, 1869,

WHEREAS, the Congressional Commit tee of Ways and Means is instructed to consider the propriety of revising the Tariff laws, and to recommend to Congress at its next session such legislation upon that subject as may seem to be expedient: therefore, Resolved that the folowing statement be presented to the said Committee as embodying the views of the productive industries of this country:

First, That the development of our own own markets are much than foreign commerce to the weifare of all the people of this nation, to the solv-ency of the Government, and to the attraction of the better class of immigrants; and that by no other method can a duraand that by no other method can a durable resumption of specie payments be attained than by increasing American production and checking importation.

Secondly, That to maintain such possessing the second s

sion of our own markets, and thus to attain financial independence, we must be able to produce at home nearly all the manufactured articles needed by our our water and railway communication direct with Kansas City, have a deep interest in this work; and the day is not distant when our commercial relations dustries which the advances in the arts dustries with that nearest of our great gold fields and the progress of civilization require.

Thirdly, That it is impossible for such great establishments to prosper, for smallgreat establishments to his or the new in-er ones to spring up, and for the new in-dustries to take root under a fickle and sometimes unfriendly policy which holds them constantly in fear of revul-

fourthly, That as a means of promo-ting regular growth in the productive powers of our country, it is the duty of the government to announce, adhere to and steadfastly act upon the policy of defending its citizens in their industrial conflict with foreign nations, of assuring o those who are supporting the govern ment a marked preference in our markets over aliens who are our rivals in peace and our foes in war, and and our loss in war, and of outging off-eigners who wish to reap the advantage of the better markets created by our in-stitutions, to pay toll upon the goods they send here, and thus share the expense of naintaining those institutions

Fifthly, That a policy of firm and stealy protection to American industry being finctly announced, a general tariff law e framed embracing the entir range of imported goods and superseding all former tariff laws, the duties being made specific so far as conveniently pos-sible and high enough to afford fair American workingmen and employer as apply themselves with assiduity, skill and intelligence to industries suited, to our condition and resources.
Sixthly, That in order to diminish the

labor of Congress, and to expedite those future modifications, in tariff legislation which the development of new industries or the changes of trade may from time to time render desirable, some department, bureau, or commission, should be created, specifically charged with the duty of keeping watch over this subject, with authority to examine subject, with authority to examine witnesses, make linvestigations, hear statements, and to submit to Congress at the opening of each session a brief report, accompanied, when necessary, by a draft of a bill embodying such legislation as may seem expedient.
Seventhly, Experience having clearly
shown that the maintenance of domestic

shown that the maintenance of domestic production is the only sure method for reducing the prices of manufactured goods, it is growly unjust to the employers of operatives who ask for the legisla-tion needful for keeping their hands employed, to charge them with endeavoring

of the numerous projects for developing daily trains bearing twice as many hun- commercial centre or even settlement, sensible remarks, from which we quote a ployers of other countries in experiment. ing population, and they claim that our national legislation should be such as to enable our producing classes to enjoy civilizing influences, and to permit employers to acquire solidity enough to give ployers to acquire solinity enough to give steadiness to manufacturing pursuits.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Wharton, Henry C. Lea, William Sellers, and Morton Memichael, be appointed to present the foregoing statement to the Committee of Ways and Means, with power to confer with the Committee, and to take such Ways and Means, with power to comer with that Committee, and to take such action in the premises as may conduce to the common welfare.

MORTON MOMICHAEL, Chairman.

CYRUS ELDER, Secretary.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. [We have received the following from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with

the politics of Europe.-ED.] I am surprised that the canard of the triple alliance between England, France and Spain, should have received any creconsideration in this country. dence or consideration in this England may desire allies of our national domain from the interest of the British Possessions on the north to that of Mexico on the South. It is this fact, together with the tremendous snows of that region, which still leaves the success of that road an unsolved problem success of that road an unsolved problem THE TRUE AMERICAN SYSTEM, the broad lands of Russia, and the black inheritance of slavery blotted the fair folds and dimmed the brightness of the Star Spangled Banner, France could and did foresee, as part of a new creation, this oud of promise durating and blossoming in the full flower of freedom. It was destined to bloom in America. The Emancipation Proclamation of your every management of the state er memorable Lincoln wiped slavery destines, can she not yet claim a higher one? Is there not one awaiting her if she extends her hand for a true triple al-liance, a Trivity of Nations? and, without force of arms, in this, the Nineteenth Century, proclaim to the world, "Peaca on Earth, Good will toward Men"!

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE.-At present we have no architecture; we build well, and our streets show elegant and commodious dwellings, costly and elaborate churches, solid-looking banks, plain and useful public schools, gorgeous hotels, and warehouses of every style; but we look in vain for the expression of an original idea—for the successful working out of a distinct purpose. We have buildings in every imagineable exaggeration of bad taste and with every possible confusion of rule, order and style-aggravatingly pretentious and provokingly destitute of architectural fitness. A Greek temple stands for a custom-house, a college, or a bank; a prison is represented by a Norman keep or an Egyptian temple; court house resembles a barn or factory; and so most of our public buildings might be interchanged without sacrifice of or detriment to any rule of architectural propriety or æsthetic feeling.—From an article on Expression in Art, in Lippincott's Magazine for June.

GOVERNOR SEWARD having gone into retirement at Auburn, has been strongly pressed to improve his leisure by writing the records of his time, and a political history of the State of New York. The Governor has decidedly refused, how-ever, though the publishers offered most iberal inducements. He says the only literary work he will perform is the pr paration of something in memorium of his deceased daughter, a woman of won-derful promise, who died last year.

THE REASON WHY

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is times a year, that is every four months, a radical that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the forn-out and used-up material. and new is made to take its place and carry on the work ings of the human organism. months treatment in this way would not at the ontside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor mparted 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 y the impetus given to the stomach and digesby the impetus given to the stomach and diges-tive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to vouthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this sason of the year, when 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 pt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DB. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER WE feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants and those who supannot confer a greater service than to keep a ew bottles of this valuable thelves to supply their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains un t at the same time affords the merchant s good profit, and to those who need it, it is of nore value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which car-ries 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 sat-isfaction. In order, however, not to be disap-pointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr-Revser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himselfresponsible for its results when the directions

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST. DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION BOOMS O. 190 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. NTIL 4 P. M.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.

The physical structure of the strongest human soing is vulnerable synthese. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative newer, which protects them, to some extent from unwholegome indespees; but this profection is im-perfect, and cannot be esfely relied on in un-heartby regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide wainst such contingencies, by taking an ANTI-DOTE IN ADVANCE in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and en emic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there s no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indication, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does to voluntarily; for, as arrely as truth exists, this valuable rowic and ALTRIA-