The Nittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY The Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for hiding elections in the several wards, boroughs SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869.

And elect delegates from each election district to each of the three following Conventions, viz: Two delegates from each to the COUNTY CON-VBNTION, for the purpose of nominating candi-dates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clierk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, 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 Russell Errett, resigned, and six candidates for Assem-Two other delegates from each to the JUDI-CIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candi-ate for Judge of the District Court, and one can and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention. These Conventions will severally meet, in the

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places:
The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the COURT HOUSE. The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, on Market street. And
The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet

in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. The election of delegates will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regu-lar election boards, the said officers are author-ised to appoint enough additional officers to com-

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the townships by

marking: The President of each Convention will appoin prointed to meet together, as soon as practica-le after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing

By order of the County Committee. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman. JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page. Postry, "Like a Laverock in the Lift," Pennsylvania and Ohio State Rems. Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports. River News. Seventh page: Letter from St. Louis, Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Amusements To-Night.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 861 Petroleum at Antwerp, 484f.

THE Rhode Island Senate yesterday adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 22 to 11.

JAMES M. REED, who was selected Postmaster of Steubenville, Ohio, by choice of the people, has been appointed by the President to the position. He is an excellent gentleman and worthy the honor

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FEDERAL OFFICERS at the South, who defaulted at the outbreak of the rebellion are held by Judge CHASE to be protected by the statute of limitations against suit for the monies in default. It is probable that additional legislation by Congress will be necessary to meet these cases.

An act of Congress, at its last session applicable to the District of Columbia, recognized, to the fullest extent, the absolute right of the married woman to her separate property, whether acquired before or after marriage, and conferred upon her the right to sue, or be sued therefor in her own name.

SECRETARY FISH, on being made fully satisfied that the steamer Quaker Alty was not destined for Cuba, granted in palearance from the port of New York. Whereupon the Spanish Consul, not satisfied with her Pacific intentions, had her go to the Courts.

CORRINE is a thriving Pacific Rallway town three months old, with a population of ten thousand, a municipal government, and a daily paper. It promises to live longer than most of the brief experienced cities of the great interior, which rose with one new moon and were not found by the light of the next.

The Mayors of both cities have issued proclamations, requesting the general observance of to-morrow as a holiday, and wishing a total suspension of business. We trust that our merchants and manufacturers will universally respond, and thus enable everybody in their employ to participate in the ennobling exercises of the day.

THE Union of the Old and New School mated. In the Old School Assembly, at the uniform disaster which has at-

New York, yesterday, a concurrent declaration was reported arranging the details for union on a broad and amicable basis. We see no impediment remaining to prevent the cementing together of the two great and powerful religious bodies.

THE proprietors of the Erie Republican have brought suit against the Typographical Union of Erie, on charges of conspi racy and libel. The Union took upon itself the responsibility of flooding the country with circulars denouncing the proprietors as unfair in their dealings toward their employes, and warning compositors not to engage with them.

IT HAS recently been decided in New York, in a suit brought against a gascompany, to recover money paid by a consumer under protest, against the threat of the company to take away the meter unless the disputed bills were paid, that such payment was not a voluntary payment, and would not estop the consumer from suit se recover it.

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THE XVth Article is regarded in Rhode Island as certain, if adopted, to admit their Narraganset Indians to the suffrage. There are also apprehensions that the word "race" in the Article is properly liable to the same objections which led to the erasure of the word "nativity" from its original draft. But, it is probaable that the Legislature, at its present session, will agree to the ratification.

THE Philanthropic Indian Peace Commission was interviewed by the President yesterday, and laid before him their fully digested plans for securing the peace and happiness of the redmen, by buying them into civilization. The President fully concurred in the views of the Commission and acquiesced in the plan presented. Unless the Indians are more vicious and untamable than most people believe them to be, the new Commission has struck. the proper method of putting an end to the frontier troubles.

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in her divorce laws, by Indiana, since 1859. A variety of amendatory legislation has been annually attempted, but has as regularly failed. The laws continue unchanged, granting divorces for the causes usually specified, "and for any other cause for which the Court shall deem it proper that a divorce should be granted." It may be well enough to add that the opinion very generally prevails in that State that these legal provisions are conducive to domestic happiness and general morals, and should be maintained accordingly. An opposite view obtains very generally elsewhere.

THE British Government demanded the release of the Quaker City, a steamship which our authorities seized and libelled upon suspicion that she was to be employed in the violation of our neutrality toward Spain. The demand was placed on the ground that the vessel is British

property. Secretary Fish, on being made fully satisfied that the steamer was not destined for Cuba, granted her clearance from the port of New York whereupon the Spanish Consul, not satisfied with her pacific intentions, had her libeled and seized, so that the matter will go to the Courts.

A CLEVELAND paper has discovered "one of the finest mathematical geniuses of the age" in "a plain home-spun far mer, having little in his personal appearance or surroundings to distinguish him from the ordinary tiller of the earth," and who lives in one of the rural townships of that county. This gentleman, Mr. J. N. STOCKWELL, of Brecksville libelied and seized, so that the matter will Ohio, has recently had a remarkable paper printed in the transactions of a scientific society, its title being "Remarks on the Secular Varieties of the Planetary Orbits." The contributions of the plain Ohio farmer have, it is said, "already excited the deep interest of prominent mathema ticians in the Eastern States and in Europe, and propositions that he has propounded for their consideration are still halling the efforts of some of the most profound among them to confute."

THE PUBLIC LIBELLER.

The Pittsburgh Commercial has achievduring its brief existence. Everything when that journal should spread the supby turns and nothing long, its constant inconsistencies, its startling vagaries, its habitual alacrity in abandoning to-mor. row its positions of to-day, the facility with which it has always been ready to Presbyterian Churches, is about consum- stab a friend or cringe to an enemy, and

liarities of our neighbor have been steadily a subject of curious contemplahypotheses have been from time to time framed by the public which were intended to be explanatory of either of its vasciliations in principle, or its terrible blunders upon every grave matter of tact. These hypotheses have had oneand but one-element in common, differing from the rest in every particular.

It has been agreed on all sides that the Commercial was faithfully and consistently Democratic in this: that, whichever way the political winds blew, its journalistic nose was never known to be pointed toward anything else than the public plunder. Constantly watching for its own chance to levy a contribution out of some treasury, national, state or municipal, not a whimper of public virtue was ever heard from the Commercial while its profit lay in keeping silence. When its managers anxious to make inroad to the Treasury, could get neither a job, nor a fee, nor a blackmailing bribe, then their voices were always uplifted, in high sounding but vague or empty accusations, as of late. The dollar is the Commercial's touchstone, not only for itself but for all other men. If it cannot plunder for itself, it naturally presumes not that plunder is checked but that some one else is engaged in it. Its normal idea of public morals is that of an universal dishonesty. It presumes the rest of the world to be akin, in the same idea, and that the public virtue of which it prates is wholly a myth.

An old English philosopher held the natural state of man to be one of war. The later creed of the Rittsburgh Commercial maintains that state to be one of peculation and jobbery-and it has its own reasons, no doubt, for thinking so. Evil to him who evil thinks! This proclivity to impute moral obliquity to others has ever been regarded by moralists, as a clear proof of moral perversity in the censor. The standard by which the Commercial has always measured the rest of the world is simply fatal to its own reputation. Always consistent in holding some dirty and scandalous evil to be the common. aim of others as well as of itself, it has constantly groped in the mire, wading through the sewers of politics, and happy only in glosting over some secret nastiness, instead of walking erect and above ground, clean itself and in a cleanly world, and dealing with mankind in a manly way under the light of the sun. Paugh! "An ounce of civet, good apothecary !!"

And what jewels has the Commercial

found among its congenial dirt? What of the Commission and acquiesced in the doer has it convicted? Where is its plan presented. Unless the Indians are proof? And only echo answers. Whenever it has ventured to stigmatize an inpeople believe them to be, the new Com- dividual name, it has been squarely mission has struck the proper method of met by that individual's public contempts believe mem to be, the new Comdividual name, it has been squarely of "rings" and "party leaders," it vainly that individual's public conattempts to fly from the legislative cortradiction and challenge to the proof. Whenever it has denounced a spewanting, to upheld its gross accusations, that the entire fabric of its calumnies -upon men whose worst fault, in the Commercial's eves, is that they have not winked at its own little game of public plunder--has already fallen even below the public scorn. Not one count remains standing in the indictment which its trumpets have flourished over for weeks past. Its presentment has been quashed, for its own imperfections, the jury is even empannelled. Instead of submitting its proofs. it ignores the evidence altogether. It has not dared to print an authentic statement of the facts in connection with any one of its accusations against the late Republican legislature. It has not had the honest boldness to put its finger upon one specific case of that general corruption which it has sweepingly imputed to the Republican party in Allegheny county. It has rung the changes, for days and weeks together, upon Legislative dishonesty, and upon partizan mismanagement, cunningly adhering to generalities and even evading any precise specifications. It stands to-day a libeller not only of a great party, but, worse than that, of the fair name of an ancient and honored Commonwealth-a libeller without the faintest shadow of any honorable justification. If it could, it would have stabbed Republicanism with a cowardly inuendo, and it has degraded its own State of Pennsylvania, at home and abroad, with slan-

ders which have as slender a base as the fabric of any dream. LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION. MESSES, EDITORS: It is eminently wise and proper in journalists to battle against corruption, no matter what shape it may take, or in what quarter it may develope itself. "A newspaper can afford to be right at all times, and at no time do the people more earnestly endorse its course than when manfelly striving to accomplish reform in any direction. When the Pittsburgh Commercial first sounded the signal of warfare on what it denounced as a corrupt and dishonest Legislature, and proclaimed that the public moneys were being wasted and plundered by those charged with the high duties of legislation, the people applauded its course, admired its ostensible honesty and only waited to form a verdict as to ed for itself a most remarkable record the guilt of the entire body of law makers

tended all its undertakings in the instead of particularizing the sins of direction of public opinion—these pecu- members, the onslaught was weakened by the employment of vague and uncertain generalities, and crying out "plunder steadily a subject of curious contemplation in this community. A variety of The public mind soon underwent a change and the child-like virtue of the Commercia commenced to assume darker and darker the attacks were not animated in the true spirit of reform, but sprang from a desire to degrade, in the estimation of good citizens, gentlemen who, in sins of omis-sion, had drawn upon their heads the

wrath of that journal. In the absence of any positive proof of the universal corruption charged to the late Legislature, I imagine that a few facts having a bearing in the opposite direction will find place in your columns.

It will be remembered that the signal for bitter onslaught on the Republican majority of the Legislature was sounded when the pasting and folding of the two houses was brought before them. Two individuals, anxious to obtain cheap notoriety, proposed to do the work for \$9,000, or if they failed to obtain that sum, to drop \$2,000 in the price. The Houses, measuring the contractors as men even at a temporary sacrifice to be regained in the future, preferred that their work. By the Auditor General's report for 1868, I find that the officers of the two Houses, last year, cost \$111,841 05. By a law passed at the previous session, lim iting the number and fixing the pay of officers of the two Housesframed and passed by Republicans—I find that the officers of the recent Legislature were fixed as follows:

ants a.... Doorkeepers and Assistleven Doorkeepers and Assistants at a seven Messengers and Assistants of Seven Messengers and Assistants of February and Assistants of Seventeen, Pasters and Folcers at 600

Total Total last year.....

Deducting which, leaves total saving ..

by the Legislature on the previous year's expenses! Of the twenty-seven additional but twenty-three ever took their place or received remuneration. Even the thirty four were not able to do the work. In the caucus of Republican members it was agreed to increase the number eighteen lieving that so many more were absolutely necessary. If any error was made it was only to the extent of a surplus of

et magnified into such large proportions the editor of the Commercial Above I have shown in round numbers that \$50,000 was saved by the last Legislature in expenses over the preceding one. But in the eyes of the Commercial, to save that sum was nothing, and the party deserve no credit for the economy so long as the two Houses refused to save nomi-

eight or ten men, a matter trifling and

nally about \$3,000 by giving out the pasting and folding to contractors. President fully concurred in the views frauds has it exposed? What wrong- the late Republican Legislature; it has furnished food for slander, to the opposition journals, which will most assuredly be sent back to us in the approaching campaign. In its wholesale denunciation its ground, and shelter itself in local prenust always exist agains which makes them leaders, gain for themwith light brains, who keep their places strifes whether in politics or business.

> Or the \$40,000 raised and expended. since 1865, by the New York Free Trade League, to crush the interests of American industry, more than three-fourths was subscribed by merchants or ship owners in foreign trade, or by the agenta and American correspondents of European manufacturers.

At a meeting of this League, held in Brooklyn on the 24th, an Englishman, named Hodgskin, read an essay, in which

we find the following passage: "Let me tell you what Protection is.] "Let me tell you what Protection is. I can but illustrate it by example. In Pennsylvania, iron ore, limestone and coal; the three principal elements of the iron manufacture, are found so near together, in such large quantities, and of such superior quality, that anyone would think that iron could be manufactured there cheaper and better than anywhere else in the world; yet when the Pennsyl. else in the world; yet when the Pennsylvania iron maker has made his iron and offers it for sale, he finds that a New York iron merchant can bring similar iron all the way from England, and can pay freight on it and commissions, and nake a profit on it, and then pay the reight on it all the way from New York o the very door of the Pennsylvania oundery, and sell it cheaper then the Pennsylvanian can. What is the cause? There are several, but the principal one s this: In order to make iron, it takes alittle iron ore, a little limestone, a lit-tle coal, and a prodigious amount of la-bor. The three first ingredients are as cheap in Pennsylvania as anywhere; but the last and principal one, Labor, is so much dearer in Pennsylvania and in the whole of the United States than in England, that, in spite of the cheapness of the other ingredients, the iron costs so much more to make than the English iron, that the English can pay all the expanse of bringing their iron over here, and yet sell it cheaper than we can ours."

Upon which the New York Tribane remarks: Compare this true explanation by sincere, honest Free Trader with the stuff put forth by Wells, designed to prove that the price of from is high here only because the duty hables the ironmasters to realize exorbitant profits. Mr.

lodgskin touches the core of the matter, and exposes it to the whole world THE Washington Reporter thus speaks f General JNO. F. HABTRANFT, in connection with the next Republican nomination for Governor:

and only waited to form a verdict as to the guilt of the entire body of law makers, when that journal should spread the supposed facts held back before its readers and fix with certainty its charges of corruption on the members. True, the public were prepared to believe that all the honest men of the Commonwealth had not found seats in the Assembly, but they did hesitate in passing judgment on the whole body as a conclave of thieves and plunderers. Time were on and "General Hartranft is a young man of

fice of Auditor General in the fall of 1865, and re-elected last fall. He has de-1865, and re-elected last fall. He has developed the highest abilities and business qualifications in the department over which he is placed. He is very modest and unassuming in demeanor, lislikes eclat or notoriety, and never eeks anything like prominence. He is universally popular with the soldiers, and if nominated would receive an enhusiastic support from that element. Had he not been made Auditor General. he would have received the nomination three years ago instead of Geary."

THE Doylestown Democrat, an opposi tion journal, denounces the Republican party in an article from which we clip the

nnexed extract as a specimen: "Their first President from the wild woods of Illinois was shot in a third-class. heatre and died in a house of questionable name, from which spot they would have us believe the soul of this "Martyr Chieftain" went up to Heaven and the angels."

THE Kittanning Republican remarks: "The Pittsburgh Gazette reads the Pittsburgh Commercial out of the party. We think this should have been done long since. The Republicanism of that journal to our mind has been long of a ery doubtful character."

Decoration Day.

The Executive Committee of the G. A. R assembled at City Hall vesterday aferpoon, General Pearson in the Chair. Capt. W. B. Cook read a communication from James Verner, Esq., President of the Citizens Passenger Railway, stating that transportation for the orphan children to and from the Soldiers' Home would be furnished free of charge by the Company, as requested.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Varner for his kindness in acceding to

the request of the Committee.

Capt. Cook stated information had seen received that five hundred and fifty children from the Seventeenth, and two hundred and fifty from the Fifteenth ward public schools would join in the procession. The matter had been mentioned in other schools, and was under

dvisement.
A communication was read from Dr. Howard, in which he consented to open and close the exercises at the Academy of Music with prayer, according to the invitation of the Committee. The location of the battery for firing Or, in round numbers, \$50,000 saved

the salute on Saturday was left to the discretion of Gen. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee.

Adjourned until this afternoon at four

More of It.

The Bevins-Hemings-Fisher sensation, which, it will be remembered, occupied weeks, and which was then transerred to New York city, where, we supposed, it had been finally adjusted, has, we observe by the following telegram from

New York, been revived:
"Kate Fisher, the actress, was in court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, prefetred by Mrs. Bevins, of Long Island, in having, it is alleged, stolen a watch worth two hundred dollars. She denied he act, and the case was postponed until

There is an action pending in the District Court of this county for slander, in which Miss Kate Fisher is plaintiff, and Mr. and Mrs. Bevins defendants, which may have had some influence in bringing about the above prosecution. From the report of the case against George Hemings, charged with larceny by Mrs. Bevins, through the New York papers, we thought Mrs. B. had been so completely ventilated as to eause her to keep out of police courts, but she appears to be

Alleged Horse Stealing.

Nicholas Walker made information by fore Justice Heisel, yesterday, chargin Mike Felix with horse stealing. The prosecutor alleges that he purchased torse from Felix, some time since or forty-five dollars, thirty-five of which was paid down, the remaining ten to be paid at some subsequent time. On the 21th the defendant, he asserts, came to his residence, in Mifflin township, and demanded the balance due on the horse. and the catalog due of the norse.

and thaving the money to pay it, he was requested to "call again," but instead of so doing, the prosecutor alleges that he took the horse out of the pasture, brought him to the horse market in this city and old him. A warrant was issued.

-The St. Louis income return list of two hundred and one incomes of over tive thousand dollars. Of the largest incomes, the following are the most prominent: John G. Rose, \$211,000; Francis Whitlake, \$140,000; John Whitlake, \$140,000; Joseph Whitlake, \$30,000; L. L. Ashbrook, \$40,000; H. Ashbrook, \$40,000; Jas. Ashbrook, \$40,000; (all these gentlemen are pork packers;) James H. Lucas, \$102,000; John G. Copelain, \$79,000; Andrew Christy, \$57.000; Charles H. Buck, \$32,000; Daniel Cattlin, \$47,000; F. O. \$32,000; Daniel Cattlin, \$47,000; F. O. Dav, \$48,000; Robert Campbell, \$70,000; James Fiske, \$51,000; A. S. W. Goodwin, \$39,000; Henry Hoffman, \$34,000; Wm. Hamilton, \$36,000; Nicholas Shorfer, \$39,000; Henry Shaw, \$41,000; Wm. Mc-Kee, \$31,000; Alex. Kelsey, \$50,000; A. Knight, \$53,000; Joseph Well, \$31,000.

Markets by Telegraph. BUFFALO, May 27.—Receipts—26,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn, 12,000 bushels cats, and 8,600 barrels flour. bushels oats, and 8,600 barrels flour. Shipments—52,000 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, and 21,000 bushels oats. Freights—Wheat, 130; corn, 11c, and oats, 71/20 to New York. Flour inactive. Wheat is a shade easier, with but little here, with saies of 15,000 bushels. No. 2 Milwaukee Club at \$1,24, and 8,000 bushels at \$1,231/4, all to arrive; white and amber is neglected, and No. 2 Chicago is nominal. Corn is dull, and there are but few samples on 'Change; sales of 10,000 bushels new at 61@70c, according to quality, and 20,000 bushels kiln dried at 75c. Oats dull and weaker, with sales of 10,000 bushels. Chicago, to arrive, 3,000 10,000 bushels Chicago, to arrive, 3,000 bushels Ohio, and 12,500 bushels Milwaukee, all at 68c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Pass are nominally held at \$1,20. Pork is held at \$31,50. Lard can be bought at 181/019c. Highwines; there is no demand, and prices are quoted at \$1,07.

Oswago, May 27 .- Flour is less active and unchanged. Wheat quiet, with sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee sales of 2,000 bushels No. Introduced. Olub at \$1,35. Corn quiet with small sales of new Illinois at 72c. Oats scarce and nominal. Barley inactive. Freights to New York.—Wheat, 9c. corn, 7½c, and rye, 8c. Lake imports—16,800 bushels wheat and 5,700 bushels rye. Cansi expected 2000 bergels flow and 22,600.

-Resolutions are to be proposed, today, in the Canadian Parli tive to the acquisition of Hudson Bay Territory, asking the Queen to unite Prince Rupert's Land and the Northrestern Territory with the Dominion Canada, on the terms prayed for, in the joint address of both branches of the late Parliament, the Canadian Government to make provision for the protection of

MECHANICAL MEDICAL APPLI-

There are certain phases of disease, and certain diseased conditions of the human system, which proceed from displacement and mal-position of some of the various organs of the human and ordinary methods used for the cure of other ailments: but require some mechanical stay or support to maintain the parts in position until hey are healed. Prominent among these may they are neased. Fromment among sees may be classed a displacement called hernia, or rup-ture, which is a protrusion of part of the bowel, and which must be returned and kept to its place by some outward support which should be properly adjusted in order to secure immunity from aconvenience and danger. The preva his condition is now very common and should e attended to, immediately on its appearance not only because of the present inconvenience which its produces, but also in consequence of the usual danger of strangulation which is rarely remedied but by a surgical operation.

Varicose veins in the legs and varicocele are other forms of structural changes which need immediate and scientific outward support, in orthese conditions are now as much within the pale of successful treatment as any of the other dis-

eases to which mankind are liable. Stooped shoulders may be cured at once by the lain the body in an erect position, but at the same full expansion to the lungs, always a necessary ondition to a healthy and perfect use of the pe

nonary organs.

There are hundreds of females who would find great benefit from wearing these thoulder braces as they are so constructed as to take all the dragging weight from the back or spine and suspen he clothing from the shoulders. Those who use ny shoulder braces need not wear suspenders, as hey answer the double purpose of shoulder brace and suspenders: in fact they are the best suspenders ever invented. Sold and applied at DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS. NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M. AT THE STORE FROM 4 10 6 P. M., AND 8 TO 9 AT NIGHT.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE

show that periodical fevers and scute and chronic disorders of the sto nach and bowers are among the most prominent and fatal diseases in this country. Disobedience to the laws of health, as regards diet; the use of pernicious stimulants: and the wear and tear of business excitement, and of "fast life" generally, have much to do with the prevalence of these maladies in our citles: the attention of the Mavor's court, under | while in the West, and especially in the new a former administration, for some two opened districts, they are chiefly due to malaria, unwholesome water, and the exposure and pri-

vation incident to life in new settlements.

Now, IT IS A FACT that that it is as possible to protect the human system against these maladies as to guard life and property against the incur-sions of assassins and thieves. Strengthen the vital organization with HOSTETTER'S STOM-ACH BITTERS, and it becomes as capable of resisting the active principle of epidemic or endemindisease, as a fire-proof safe is of resisting the scion of combustion. This is the experience of thousands who have remained unscathed by malarious disorders in the sickliest seasons, while late their systems with this unequaled medicina stimulant, have fallen thick and fast around it Help nature to fight the good fight with inf ction, whether it be in the air, in the water, or the soil with this matchless preparation—a compound of the rarest vegetable extracts with the purest of all diffusive st'mulants.

APPESS.

SPRING STOCK

M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY'S.

We are receiving this week by ocean steamers from England a fresh stock of the latest and most beautiful designs in English Tapestry and Body Brussels by direct importations from the manufacturers. We invite the inspection of house furnishers, confident that we offer the largest assortment and greatest variety of elegant patterns ever brought to this market, at the lowest

Great inducements are offered in all grades of Ingrains and Three Plies, it being their constant aim to offer to the multitude, the fullest assortment of cheap and serviceable Carpets at lower rates than any other house in the trade.

No. 23 FIFTH AVENUE.