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FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE,
THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.

SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING

TREASURER,
JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER,
THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONER,
CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.

REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Religious Intelligence, Notes of Travel, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News; Markets, Imports. Seventh page: An Interesting Story, "The Double Life; or, The Hampton Mystery.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 136¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 46½f.

B. F. H. LYNN, Esq., has again assumed editorial control and management of the Erie *Dispatch*. He will be gladly welcomed back to the profession by all Republican editors of the State.

WE are requested to call special attention to a strongly argued communication elsewhere in these columns, in favor of erecting the contemplated Soldiers' Monument in Allegheny commons.

DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention who are favorable to the renomination of Gov. Geary, have been invited, by circular, to meet in caucus on Tuesday evening next, at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia. This will be the evening preceding the convention.

GILMORE, the projector of the grand Peace Jubilee of Boston, is being lauded to the skies and congratulated on all sides. So the world goes. Success is the measure of men's worth and ability. Had the Jubilee proved a grand failure the same pens and tongues now immortalizing GILMORE would have been equally quick to sink him in public estimation.

MR WILLIAM SEMPLE, one of our most prominent and successful business gentlemen, accompanied by his esteemed wife and family, leave the port of New York to-day for an extensive tour in the old world. We wish they may have a pleasant time and a safe return to this community, where they are held in such high estimation.

ALMOST six years have gone by since the battle of Gettysburg was fought. During the revolution the soil of the Keystone State was more than once drenched with the blood and thrilled with the shock of contending armies; BRADDOCK lost his life and army, even before the revolution; but the greatest, bloodiest, most hardly fought contest which the old State ever witnessed was the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863. The decisive battle of the rebellion, it was one of the most frightful in its carnage, and most enormous in its proportions, and the crops that wave on the hills about that little town should be indeed luxuriant for they are enriched by the blood of many of the very noblest soldier citizens of Pennsylvania, as well as of the other States. To commemorate a mighty victory and to perpetuate the memory of the brave dead of Gettysburg, a monument, said to be beautifully designed and faithfully executed, has been erected, and will be dedicated on Thursday, the first of July. This alone would attract a concourse of people, and that will be increased to a throng when it becomes generally known that HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the opening prayer, Senator MORTON is the orator of the day, and BAYARD TAYLOR will read an original poem.

OBITUARY.

Mr. HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND, editor and founder of the New York *Times*, suddenly departed life yesterday morning, at his residence in New York city. He was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, Jan. 24th, 1820, and hence was but a trifle over forty-nine years of age. At an early age he graduated at the Vermont University, after which he studied law in the office of EDWARD W. MARSH, maintaining himself in the meanwhile by teaching classics in a young ladies' seminary, and by contributions to the *New Yorker*, a literary journal of some reputation in days gone by. In publican or Democratic, do not make any allusion to the demonstration. One Democratic journal refers to the movement, and declares,

"It has been inaugurated by some of the best men in our city and State, who, having become tired, and indeed disgusted, with the mismanagement and corruptions of *both of the old parties*, have determined no longer to submit to the despotism of the rings which have been ruling our people with a rod of iron for some years past."

But, in another column, and in a different connection, it urges all Republicans who are dissatisfied with their leaders or associates, to

"Join our party, (the Democratic,) the party of the people against the thieves and corruptionists."

In view of the meagre information thus far obtained, we are necessarily in doubt as to whether a serious and determined enterprise has been started, or a crafty feeler been put out to ascertain if the disorganizing newspapers, above referred to, have succeeded in fomenting so large a degree of distrust and discontent as to render April, 1841, Mr. RAYMOND connected himself with the New York *Tribune* as the editorial associate of Mr. HORACE GREELEY and distinguished himself as a correct reporter, an art or profession in those days of its infancy. In 1843 he accepted a place on the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, which he creditably filled till 1851. About this time he gained a wide spread literary name in his sharp and pungent attacks on socialism, as taught by FOURIER and defended by Mr. GREELEY. In 1849 Mr. RAYMOND was elected by the Whigs to the New York State Legislature, a position which he filled with much credit. On September 18, 1851, he published the first number of the *Times*, a daily journal which holds prominent position at this day. In 1854 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor of New York. In February, 1856, he was the author of the "Address to the People," promulgated by the first National Republican Convention held in this city. He was subsequently elected to Congress, but did not attain the position in that body which it was expected he would. His term expired in 1866, since which time he has devoted himself closely to his editorial sanctum, and death found him, as it does most editors, in the harness.

In private life, the deceased was blameless, and as a journalist has filled a wide space in the recent history of the Republic.

THE GERMANS.

Certain superficial people labor strenuously to convey the impression that, because the Germans, in common with most, if not all, the inhabitants of Continental Europe, do not accept either the Jewish or the Puritan idea of Sunday, they are necessarily immoral and irreligious. This is not only uncharitable, but absolutely unjust. Were LUTHER and CALVIN living, and in this country, their conception of the sanctity and use of Sunday would be found not essentially different from the German population of to-day. They may, indeed, be mistaken, but they are not perverse.

Other classes of citizens thoughtlessly charge the Germans with insisting upon observing Sunday here as they were accustomed to do in their fatherland, for no other object than to create an antagonism between themselves and the native-born inhabitants of Protestant faith. Within a few days a number of Germans, of the highest respectability, have called upon us to protest against this imputation. They say that by far the larger part of the German population here entertain no purpose or wish to affront the peculiar views of the sanctity of Sunday, and have no thought of participating in any public demonstration which can be construed as having that tendency. Their purpose, on the contrary, is to conform to such usages as exist here, and so to bring themselves into harmony and sympathy with the masses of the native population.

The Germans constitute a large and valuable element among the people of this country. They are industrious, frugal, enterprising, intelligent and moral. They have a philosophy of life, and its enjoyment, which Americans will do well to study, and in many respects to emulate. Even in their recreations there is much to commend. One prominent defect in American society is that there are too few holidays. Another, that when our men seek to unbend and have a good time, they commonly leave their wives, sisters and children at home. The Germans order matters better; and be sure that whenever educated people of any nationality or extraction take their families with them, they do not mean to engage in shameful or low conduct.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Last winter, when certain professedly Republican journals set up a wild and indiscriminate clamor about the total depravity of politics and politicians we thought, and said that most likely a conspiracy against the life of the party lurked under these protestations of zeal for integrity in the public service. If the correction of abuses really existing, and the subjection of the offenders to proper punishment, in the loss of the popular confidence and official positions, had been the end aimed at, the guilty individuals would have been named, their misdeeds specifically pointed out, and the evidence against them presented in a direct and reliable form.

Yesterday it was announced by telegraph, that a People's Reform Party had been started in Philadelphia, and that Mr. WM. B. THOMAS, formerly Collector of the port of that city, had been agreed upon as the candidate for Governor. It was further stated that prominent gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other counties, participated in the movement. Who all or any of these men were, was not said. Nor are Philadelphia newspapers any more communicative. Most of them, whether Republican or Democratic, do not make any allusion to the demonstration. One Democratic journal refers to the movement, and declares,

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COMBUSTION OF SMOKE.

Unconsumed smoke is waste. It is a valuable property liberated from amenability and control, discharged from productive work, and scattered abroad to no good end. As this city and the adjacent municipalities are the smoklest places on this continent, they are, by necessary inference, the most prodigal and spendthrift communities within the same range.

What the precise yearly money-value of Pittsburgh smoke is—that is, how much heat-power is suffered to go off in smoke to no useful end—is a problem we are not able accurately to compute. We do not know that anybody is. But roughly approximating the sum, it is safe to say that it amounts to a million or two of dollars. A critical examination might show it to be much more.

Nor is this expenditure of vast annual sums in coal smoke mere prodigality. It is expensively creating an unmitigated nuisance, which interferes with the comfort of every man, woman and child who either resides here, or comes here for longer or shorter periods, and inflicts injury and expense in various ways. When extravagance thus assumes the form of a constant and inevitable plague, it cannot possibly take a worse shape.

Is there no remedy for this waste and the evil consequences thereof? In England a number of contrivances, recently introduced have proved largely effectual, insomuch that laws have been passed compelling all persons or corporations using coal to apply them. That laws are needful to such end, viewed abstractly, is passing strange. It would naturally be inferred that what economy, comfort, and tiddiness united in pleading for, would be granted at once and with eagerness. But habit is mighty. When people get used to smoke they become indifferent to its perplexities, and unwilling even to turn the discomfort, when they can as well not, into ready money. This was exemplified three or four hundred years ago, when the chimney was a new contrivance. For a long while a decided majority even of opulent people, in rigorous climates, preferred to go on in the old way, building fires in the centre of the hall and allowing the smoke to escape, as best it could, through apertures in the roof. Economy and comfort had a hard contest with custom before they made complete way for the novel contrivance of the chimney. So now, Pittsburgh will not relinquish the smoke, by which it is distinguished from all other places in the United States, without exhibiting, not simply slowness, but absolute reluctance, ultimately to be overcome perhaps by legal coercion.

A few of our leading manufacturers have commenced experimenting with two or three different inventions for consuming smoke, to ascertain for themselves practically what benefits can be expected from each of them—what economy in fuel can be made; what saving in the erection and maintenance of stacks, essential in the old methods of combustion; and what lessening in the volume of smoke by which the atmosphere is defiled, property damaged, and tidiness made impossible. So confident are the inventors of these contrivances that they offer to put them into factories at their own cost, receiving as compensation the saving in coal accomplished in a limited number of years. That the cleaning up of these municipalties by any effectual and practical instrumentality would result in an large annual profit upon the necessary investment is plain enough to all persons even superficially acquainted with the facts in the case. The inducement is so obvious and great that no considerable period will be permitted to elapse before it shall be completed.

When this result shall be reached, the natural beauties of this location, scarcely surpassed by those of any other situation, will become apparent. These broad rivers, these majestic bluffs, and this richly undulating surface, affording noble sites for suburban residences, in all directions, will then appear to be, as they really are, almost, if not altogether, unmatched, even considered separately, and much more when taken, as they stand, in combination.

Of course, the alteration thus contemplated would produce changes in the relative desirableness of intermural and suburban abodes. Now, there is a steady pressure outwards. Very few first class dwellings have been erected in old Pittsburgh for a number of years; while hundreds and thousands have been built in the surrounding districts, causing them to surpass in luxury and grandeur all similar displays elsewhere within the limits of the Union. This pressure has caused suburban real estate here to reach prices which would be regarded as fabulous in all other places. But there are manifest discomforts in the comparative isolation of these elegant country homes. We do not refer mainly or primarily to the difficulties attending going to and fro, and in procuring needful supplies for family and individual use, great as these confessedly are, but difficulties of access to places of instruction and amusement, to social, moral, religious, intellectual, political and business gatherings. Most of these necessarily occur in evenings, and hence serious inconveniences commonly arise in the way of who ever desires to participate in any of them, if their homes are out of town.

No matter what the results in this particular may be, by all means let these cities and boroughs make haste to "wash and be clean"—to put away their traditional defilement of smoke, and let in the sunlight and the pure air of heaven upon their streets and homes.

[Communicated.]

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

We see by Monday's papers that definite action in regard to the selection of a site for the proposed Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument is likely to be taken soon.

We hope the ladies having this matter in charge will make a thorough canvass of the merits of the various sites suggesting, before deciding. We think the governing points in the selection of a site should be—

1st. A conspicuous and commanding spot.

2nd. A point where the character of the surroundings are such as to make the locality attractive in itself, or a place of public interest.

3d. A point most accessible to the largest number of citizens, and free to all.

The move to perpetuate the memories of our soldiers by the erection of a monument has been liberally responded to by our citizens. What we want now is to put the testimonial proposed in an enduring shape, and in a location that will give it the prominence it deserves.

The sites offered in Allegheny City possess advantages over any other yet suggested. They meet all the conditions named as requisite and present other attractions not attained elsewhere. The location on the East Commons, at the intersection of Ohio street, is well adapted for such a purpose. It is both central and commanding, having an elevation of about ninety feet above the river, with the ground sloping away in all directions, and with broad streets approaching it on all sides.

The monument would stand upon the line of the principal avenue, running east and west eighty feet in width and in the center of the East Common plot 2,000 feet in length and 400 feet in width. This open ground, lying in the direction of the prolongation of Hand street and only a short distance from that street, giving a clear view of the whole north face of Pittsburgh. In the immediate vicinity of the site, you would have finished grounds, good buildings and pleasant views. Similar situations are selected in other cities for their public monuments. Washington City has its Washington Monument at the head of Pennsylvania avenue; the Battle and Washington Monuments of Baltimore stand on the principal streets, the Washington Monument, New York, at the head of Broadway, and the Lincoln Monument of Brooklyn, just completed, at the head of Flatbush avenue.

The Seminary hill location needs no recommendation, it is an object of public interest in itself as a monument of a peculiar geological formation. This mound, or, more properly, Eddy Hill, stands completely isolated, two hundred feet high, and in the centre of the site of the two cities. From its summit the whole city and surroundings are brought in view. Looking down, and almost under its base, you have on one side the three rivers, on the opposite the Park grounds and shady avenues, on the front mills and manufactories, and in the rear the private residences. This hill, from its regularity of form and boldness of outline, springing almost vertically from a level plain, gives the appearance of an artificial mound, and if capped with a monument of suitable proportions, would make that monument an imposing and striking object, and give an effect that could not be obtained by art in ordinary situations at ten times the cost.

The monument, if placed here, could be seen from all the Public Buildings, from the principal hotels and from every railroad entering the city. The improvements of this hill, with the commons, will give additional attraction to the place and secure for the Monument that care and attention necessary for its preservation. We think no feeling of local prejudice or selfish pride should interfere with the proper location of this Monument. The two cities are one in interest and must be one in name eventually. The North side will be the place of residences for the bulk of the population, and the South side the place of business. We think if either of these sites would be the proper place with consolidation, they are so without it. All we ask for the Monument is the most eligible location, be it Allegheny, Pittsburgh, or elsewhere.

Another reason for urging its location on that side would be to have it in or near the public ground. The only open space available for Park purposes near the centre of population is the Allegheny Commons. These grounds are rapidly being transformed and beautified. The people there have taken the initiatory step in this branch of improvement, and have incurred upon themselves the debt of embellishing these grounds to be used and enjoyed for all time by the city at large. Pittsburgh was not asked to pay any part of the expense of this improvement, neither was it proposed they should.

In view of this fact, it seems to us the location might be deferred to Allegheny, especially as it possesses naturally superior attractions over any other place, and still further that these grounds are to be improved and beautified for public use. If we are to have a Public Park or Garden it is the appropriate place for our Public Monuments.

The Public Garden of Boston, of only three-fourths of the size of the West Commons, boasts of three monuments—the Everett, Ether and Washington, and of innumerable other works of art. The public monument, of all the older cities are placed either in their public squares, on their principal avenues or their parks. Never in their cemeteries.

The monument we propose to erect is for the future. We want it to stand where it will show to the best advantage twenty years hence, and would have it, if possible, as conspicuous as the Brock Monument on Queenstown Heights, or the Bunker Hill Monument at Boston.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The choice presented by the Allegheny Park Commissioners of two sites for the long contemplated Soldiers' Monument—the one, the summit of Seminary Hill, the other a central point on the East Park and Ohio street, with suitable divergences of the street on both sides, it appears to me, are either of them so much more eligible and appropriate than any others named, so easy of access, so conspicuous and so in keeping with sites adopted for kindred purposes in several of the larger cities, that I cannot see how the ladies who have charge of the subject can hesitate. The only objection I have heard from any quarter to these capital sites is that they are not in Pittsburgh. Now, on this point there should be no serious difficulty. Allegheny and Pittsburgh are but parts of one great city. Many of those who at one time opposed their municipal consolidation are now in favor of it, and their ultimate destiny is to be one great city. Let no present asperities be allowed to estrange them. I write as a

PITTSBURGHER.

The Colt Revolver.

The real facts as to the manner in which the Colt revolver was invented are said to be as follows: Colonel Colt, while in Hartford, out of business, in 1834, frequently visited the arsenal there, and one day found an old pistol, such as is now to be seen nowhere save in the Tower of London and the Dresden Treasury. This had a fixed cylinder arrangement, designed to be revolved with the fingers. Colonel Colt looked it over several times, took it as a gift, and tried, during a fortnight, to invent some apparatus by which the cylinder could be turned mechanically. He finally applied to Allyn Goodwin, owner of the shop where he had been experimenting, to see if he could invent anything; and Goodwin succeeded. Colonel Colt swore that his fortune was made; and after failing to establish the weapon's manufacture elsewhere, at last started in Hartford, having secured $45,000 among leading citizens. When Colonel Colt went abroad in 1856, he saw an almost exact duplicate of the pistol he had discovered in the Hartford arsenal in the Dresden Treasury. This goes to disprove the popular idea that the pistol was first whittled out of wood, and in that shape patented.

SOWS' MILK.—Everybody knows the value of milk as liquid food for the young and weak; but everybody does not know that of all milks, that from the sow is the the richest and most nutritious. It contains 50 per cent. more of solid constituents, such as butter, cheesy matter, and sugar, than does the lacteal produce of the cow. This is shown in a recent analysis by Professor Cameron, of Dublin. He appears to be only the second chemist who has examined the secretion. Curiously, the sow's is generally absent from lists of milk analyses; the reason doubtless being the difficulty of securing specimens. Your procine mother strenuously resists the appeals of the fairest of milkmaids; beauty cannot induce nor dexterity compel her to yield a drop of her offspring's legitimate food, even for the benefit of science. So, unless these scruples can be overcome, there is little chance of the rich diet coming to market.

Two rich men have lately died in Boston, and left nothing to Harvard College. This omission is in contrast with the usual course of the liberal and thoughtful nabobs of that city, who illustrate in life the way of accumulating and using property, and recognize in death the demands which society has upon its distribution. The Providence *Journal*, commenting on this, says: "We do not wish any of our rich men to die; they are in the main clever fellows, and have yet much good to do in this world, before they enter upon the rewards of the next, but really, we wish that more of them would recollect the Rhode Island Hospital, which is the noblest monument of Christian charity that has been erected in our State, and Brown University, which, if properly supported and endowed, is capable of exercising an uncounted influence for good."

THE Paris *Figaro* corrects the popular notion that M. Thiers was the son of a blacksmith of Aix. It says his father was an advocate of the Parliament of Marseilles, and his mother, Marie Madeleine Amie, the daughter of a delegate of the commercial population at Constantinople under Louis XV. The latter was married to a lady whose sister was the wife of Louis de Chenier, so that M. Thiers' was cousin to the celebrated poet, Andre Chenier, who perished on the guillotine in 1793. She was a warm supporter of the Comte de Chambord, and always regretted that her son did not join the Legitimist party.

ON a farm in Lewiston, Maine, there is a very curious and extensive beaver dam. Ninety years ago this dam was quite as good as it is now. The beavers felled logs all along the dam; to remove which—to make a canal—was quite a labor. The dam is several hundred feet long, and stumps of trees cut eighty or ninety years ago stand on the verge, their roots having overgrown the logs felled by the beavers.

THE fisheries are generally reported in a flourishing condition. An unusually large number of vessels are employed on George's, bringing in remunerative fares. These fish command a ready sale. The Grand Bank and Cape North fleets are larger than usual, but reports from those quarters are indicative of a very favorable season. Ten Gloucester vessels have arrived within a fortnight from Magdalen Islands, with good fares of salt herring in bulk. The cod-fishing fleet of Provincetown for this season numbers 84 sail, carrying 924 men. The Southern mackerel fleet are returning slowly, but the catch is much smaller than was anticipated. The bait fleet is large, and has met with good success. A large number of vessels are being fitted out for the Bay of St. Lawrence, the season promising good returns. The large catch of seals by the Newfoundland fleet will be likely to effect, to a certain extent, the whole oil trade. It is stated that Boston, New York and New Bedford are to receive this summer 20,000 barrels.

ADVENTURE OF MAZZINI.—France is forbidden ground to Mazzini. He is under numerous sentences from the French courts, the execution of which is in abeyance simply because the police have been unable to arrest him. It is asserted, however, that he passed through Paris recently, sat down and smoked a cigar in front of one of the cafes on the Boulevards, and, as he was setting his foot on board the steamer at Boulogue to go to England, put into the hands of a messenger a telegraphic dispatch to the Prefect of Police, to inform him that he had just passed unperceived through the country where he is so much "wanted." It is just to say that Mazzini has done such things before.

SOME Chinamen engaged in mining near Rocklin, California, discovered the remains of a mastodon, or bones of some animal of huge dimensions, now unknown in America. One piece of the bones which had held one tooth, measured nine inches in width by ten inches in length, showing it must have been at least three feet in circumference when whole. One of the teeth was measured, and found to be three by five inches on top and six inches long, the others being about the same size. They were found on the bed rock, some nine or ten feet from the surface, imbedded in gravel.

WITTICISMS OF IRVING.—Washington Irving was fond of ludicrous rejoinders. "Do you sing?" said he one evening to a gentleman who had called. "I sometimes join in a chorus," replied the other, in an important way. "Then give us a chorus." Mr. Madison Morton has put this jest into one of his many farces. On another occasion some person asked, "Do you know Hebrew, Mr. Irving?" "Yes," he answered with the utmost gravity, "but I can't speak it a great deal better than I can speak it."—*From July Number Lippincott's Magazine.*

AN English physician has just discovered that the moon passes successively, during its different phases, from a temperature of molten lead to that of the congelation of mercury. While the sun darts its rays upon her, a thermometer suitably constructed would indicate a temperature of nearly 500 degrees. While, on the contrary, on the side opposi e the sun, the instrument would descend to 70 degrees below zero, thus giving a fortnight of Siberian winter, followed by a fortnight of super-tropical summer.

An affray took place at Norway, White county, Indiana, on Friday, between Jacob Casad, with his two sons, and Edward Burkhalter, with Daniel Bader and others. Burkhalter was shot and killed by Casad, and one of the latter's sons wounded Bader in the arm. The difficulty arose from a law suit at Lafayette, in which Burkhalter had been a witness for Casad, and the latter had taken exception to his testimony.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

To give a timely warning to those who are suffering from any of those protrusions denominated hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of duty. Especially is this the case when so many of our fellow-citizens are suffering from an ailment so little understood, and so often fatal to human life. We do not know of a more serious condition than that which is denominated rupture, no matter in what part of the body it exhibits itself. Rupture is a lesion of almost always a serious character, and whether in men, women or children, can be securely retained to its proper place by the adjustment of a properly fitted truss. Dr. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, has always in store every variety and form of the best trusses and appliances for the retention, alleviation and cure of this now common ailment. What man or woman will linger through life, with the danger constantly staring them in the face, and the fear of strangulated and incarcerated hernia, when the means of relief are so easily accessible and the prospect of relief so certain and infallible? The prospects of a cure in most cases of rupture are much more certain than formerly, and the appliances for that purpose of a much superior kind than those formerly used. In the rupture of children, nearly every case is sure to get well, and when they fail to do so it is because of ill-fitted or inadequate trusses. It behooves every one, therefore, who has any ailment of this kind to seek the best means afforded and thus secure immunity from so formidable a disease.

For sale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocele, prolapsus uteri and piles. Also, shoulder braces, urinal syringes, bed pans and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, or at the Doctor's consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 until 6 P. M.

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure; is metamorposed, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He moves no longer: the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is re-awakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an INVITATION TO DISEASE, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all TONICS AND NERVINES.