

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors,
 F. B. PENNIMAN, J. B. REED,
 T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
 Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
 GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
 OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily, 50 Cts. Weekly, \$1.00. Single Copy, 5 Cts. In Advance, \$1.00. For the Year, \$10.00. For the Year, \$10.00. For the Year, \$10.00.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
 JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
 FREDERICK H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE,
 THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY,
 MILLS S. HUMPHREYS.

ALEXANDER MILLAR,
 JOSEPH WALTON.

JAMES TAYLOR,
 D. N. WHITE.

JOHN H. KERR,
 SHERIFF.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
 THESAUER.

JOSEPH DENNETT,
 CLERK OF COURTS.

JOSEPH BROWN,
 RECORDER.

THOMAS H. HUNTER,
 COMMISSIONER.

CHAUNCEY B. BOWEN,
 REGISTER.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
 CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

ALEXANDER HILLMAN,
 DIRECTOR OF ROADS.

ABDIEL MCCLURE.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: "Welcome to the Press," Poetry; Ephemeris; Miscellaneous Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade; Pittsburgh Market; Petroleum Market; Markets by Telegraph; River News, and Imports by Railroad. Seventh page: Miscellaneous News and City Ordinances.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 80¢.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 40¢.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 135¢.

WOMEN are gradually obtaining recognition. The first charter conferred by the Regents of the University of New York to grant degrees to women, was on Saturday conferred upon the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, giving the Trustees full college powers.

The bill to disestablish the English Church in Ireland passed a second reading in the House of Lords on Saturday by a majority of 88. There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt of the final passage of the bill.

In this country the arguments used against this measure of wisdom and justice, sound like lingering echoes from the middle ages.

The Federal Officers of Philadelphia have organized against Governor Geary, and will doubtless prove a mischievous agency in the coming convention, unless indeed, others are at work in Washington, and hold the gleaming guillotine over their political heads to let fall, provided they do not respectfully conduct themselves and attend to their own affairs and let other peoples' alone.

BUSINESS MEN in Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland and the border of Virginia have been for some months systematically engaged in defrauding the government through the illicit distillation of whisky. What the politicians have managed to plunder in that region for the last half century, weighs very little in comparison with these immense frauds. The government has at last resolved to bring the offenders to justice.

HAVING brought some of our Republican contemporaries to agreement with us as to the right and duty of each citizen to vote against incompetent or unworthy candidates, we should be rejoiced if we could induce them to go farther and confess that sweeping and unsupported denunciation of whole classes, under a pretense of zeal for honesty in the public service, is an offence against truth, justice and decency of which every man and newspaper ought to be ashamed.

THE Republicans of Snyder county have placed the following ticket in nomination: Assembly—Hon. William G. Herrold. Sheriff—John S. Wolf. Commissioner—Lease Beaver. Treasurer—John K. Hughes. Auditor—Martin L. Hestinger. A set of resolutions were adopted unanimously expressing unabated confidence in the Administration, heartily endorsing Senator Cassman's actions in the National Council, endorsing the Geary Administration, expressing confidence in Congressman Packard, and in Representative Hestinger, and resolving "that all factions opposed to the appointment of General Geary by Republican newspapers, is only calculated to defeat the success of the Republican party, and we therefore in County Convention assembled, do most emphatically condemn such a course."

The beautiful statue of VICTORY, intended for place on the monument now being erected in Harrisburg to the memory of those Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war, has arrived and been unveiled. It is described as a specimen of exquisite and rare workmanship. It is upwards of nine feet high, and weighs eighty thousand pounds. The face of VICTORY wears a most pleasing expression, and her wings, together with the flag and wreath, are most exquisitely carved.

"THERE is a State Asylum for the Insane at Harrisburg, which annually receives an appropriation of between fifty and an hundred thousand dollars from the Legislature."—*Phila. Post.*

This characteristic extravagance of statement in matters referring to Lunatic Asylums, indicates that the Post has some writers engaged upon it whose mental condition needs to be seriously looked after, by their friends. It is no wonder that, desiring still to go about, they wish impediments thrown in the way of committing people to houses in which mental unsoundness is treated.

TWELVE HUNDRED Chinamen, fresh from the Oriental Empire, arrived at San Francisco on Friday. The emigration from the old Eastern world promises to increase with each year, and through the recently opened railway artery uniting the Pacific to the Atlantic, these people will find their way to the western states. They are not a bad class of people. They work and give full labor for their maintenance. We can calm sit and watch our vast country filling up, and our broad lands emptying by emigrants pouring in from both sides. An hundred years hence and how great will be the nation, how mighty the population!

In travelling through New England, New York or Eastern Pennsylvania, one is frequently struck by the beauty of the towns and villages along the route. Yet when these are analyzed it is often found that the houses are inferior, the architecture utterly abominable and that the beauty consists only in the abundance of trees, vines and shrubbery. Until a practical smoke consumer is in general use, Pittsburgh cannot be a beautiful city, simply because cleanliness is one of the essentials of beauty; but there is no evident necessity for more ugliness than we already possess, so that perhaps there is a possibility of less. Ridge street, in Allegheny, is charming, simply on account of its trees, a fact which seems to suggest that it depends merely on the willingness of its inhabitants to plant trees, whether all the other streets may not be made, in time, equally lovely.

BEFORE the inauguration of the rebellion by the Southern people they reposed much faith in the word of promise given out by their Democratic friends in the North, that substantial success in the way of armies of men would flock to their standard when actual war was commenced. How far their hopes were fulfilled in the direction all know. The founders of the third party might derive a profitable lesson from this scrap of history. They will find that the people are not anxious to follow their leadership in order to effect an imaginary reform in politics, and moreover that the very journals loudest in crying out against corruption will be the "lowest to yield support to the movement. The latter have no faith in their own earnestness or honesty of intention, and while they were willing to start the cry and let loose public slanderers, they are not so rash as to follow in the chase too far, for they might not be able to get back to the starting point.

SO FAR as now called, the nominating conventions of the respective States and parties will be held as follows:

Date of Election	State	Offices to be Filled
June 22	Pennsylvania	Republican, Philadelphia
June 22	Ohio	Republican, Columbus
June 22	Indiana	Republican, Indianapolis
June 22	Alabama	Republican, Montgomery
June 22	Mississippi	Republican, Jackson
June 22	Florida	Republican, Tallahassee
June 22	Georgia	Republican, Savannah
June 22	South Carolina	Republican, Charleston
June 22	North Carolina	Republican, Raleigh
June 22	Tennessee	Republican, Nashville
June 22	Virginia	Republican, Richmond
June 22	West Virginia	Republican, Charleston
June 22	Delaware	Republican, Dover
June 22	Maryland	Republican, Baltimore
June 22	District of Columbia	Republican, Washington
June 22	Nebraska	Republican, Omaha
June 22	Kansas	Republican, Topeka
June 22	Minnesota	Republican, St. Paul
June 22	Wisconsin	Republican, Madison
June 22	Illinois	Republican, Springfield
June 22	Michigan	Republican, Lansing
June 22	Indiana	Republican, Indianapolis
June 22	Ohio	Republican, Columbus
June 22	Pennsylvania	Republican, Philadelphia

Some workmen delight to prate on the tyranny of capitalists. They can point a moral in the most trivial act of the employer, and in public and private can roll up their eyes in hearty denunciation of his wealth, and himself up to rule them and to exact the last farthing on their labor. Primarily the object of all Trades Unions is to protect labor against the encroachments of capital. But the singular phenomenon is observable that the most heartless bosses, the most tyrannical and despotic, are those who rise from the level of the ordinary workman and are placed in positions of power by their employers. It is natural for the man who has been crowded upon to crowd on

others when an opportunity develops itself. It is not surprising to us, therefore, that the despotic bricklayers of Washington should go on a strike and refuse to work in the employ of the Government because, forsooth, men adorned with black skins, equally industrious and proficient as themselves, are permitted to work by their sides and to receive "a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor." We like consistency, but it is rarely that the jewel is found in the Trades Unions.

COMPLAINT is often made nowadays of the lack of interest or originality and the wonderful sameness of modern works of fiction; and from this the deduction is made that great novelists are in former times, and that material for authors is about exhausted. In former times, there comparatively few men wrote who did not have something to write about; now it is the other way; then there were few books, but they generally had something in them; now there are as many, perhaps more, books of sterling worth, but they are so mixed up in the sea of trash that a sharp and critical eye is often necessary to detect them. A novel is apt to be lost in the deep waters of utterly abominable fiction, but, if it is discovered and rescued, it is as sure of success now as it ever would have been. And as to material for writers being exhausted, although the saying is already trite, it is eminently absurd, and will present itself in that light when we reflect that every human being, every little boy of the streets, even, has a history, which contains incidents of thrilling interest, of touching pathos or of startling adventure in sufficient number to furnish a million of poets and novelists with themes. If they only have the tact to excavate them successfully and the genius to recognize them when found. Every street and every village is alive with untold histories; but although every street and village is also alive with book makers, there are not very many more real authors in this age than in any former one. The READERS and DISSEMINATORS, the LOWELLS and BROWNS, are never heard to complain of any exhaustion in the mines of material for their works; but it is only to himself that every man can be a Dickens or a Lowell.

We are surprised to note a revival in several journals throughout the country, of the old outcry against inflicting capital punishment upon murderers. We had thought this was a thoroughly exploded sentimentalism. The crime of a woman is as much a crime as if it were done by a man, and should receive a like reward. How often is a similar remark made concerning female labor by the very persons who cry loudest if it becomes necessary in any place to hang a woman. We should not wonder if Mrs. STANTON and a few other strong minded and big game women, should stoutly maintain the right of a woman to hang if they commit a crime heinous enough to require that punishment under the law. It is not from the strong, but from the weak, that the opposition comes. The outrages against Mrs. SUMMERS' execution came mainly from persons who believed her to be guilty, who were anxious for the "legal murder" of the other conspirators, who thirsted for the blood of JEFFERSON DAVIS, but because Mrs. SUMMERS was a woman they objected to her execution. Some of the most frightful crimes, some of the most glaring atrocities recorded on the page of history, have been the work of women. If a dog kills a sheep we do not wait to inquire concerning the sex of the dog, we proceed without that to punish the offender. And with man it should be the same. If a crime of any nature, requiring legal punishment, be committed, the sex of the perpetrator should not be taken into in any way influence the decision as to what the punishment is to be. If it were right to hang LOUIS LANE for the murder of his numerous wives, it was morally just as right to hang Mrs. GARDNER for the murder of her numerous victims. We can respect a man who objects altogether to capital punishment, but we have a most thorough contempt for the one who believes that murderers should be killed, but indulges in mawkish sentimentality concerning the murderers.

THE LAST LEADER.
 Editors die while they live. They acquire such an unconquerable habit of industry that they seldom accommodate themselves to the questionable luxury of a death bed. They draw unflinchingly on their nerve power, and use up their brain force without stopping to measure the consequences. It is the ambition of most of the hard working, industrious editors of the country to "die in harness," to labor till humanity breaks down, and death finds them running the final period. Col. FORBES, of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, read on the day of his death his last leader fresh from the press. "Death kept him close company many long months before his taking off, but he bravely faced the death messenger, and wrote on 'till life oozed away at a painful point."

Mr. RAYMOND was an over-worked, willing mental laborer. He never let up, even though he had ample opportunity for doing so; not being compelled to undergo the hardships of the sanctum by circumstances. He worked diligently up to the twilight of departure. The ink in a leader on the Times was hardly dry when the corpse of its suddenly stricken down author was stiff and rigid. He was not an aged man; nor yet one of strong physical frame, but he might have recognized

his vitality and strength and lived to a green old age had not the editorial mantle for suicidal brain labor been so strongly developed. Perhaps the very moment death fastened upon him he was coining in his brain a leader which was written no where else than on his own soul.

We have no desire to point a moral. There are those so constituted that they must work unceasingly or they are unhappy, and unhappiness is as certain of its victim as over labor. Editors are presumed to know much. They do know how wearing on life is their profession; how exhaustive and taxing are their duties; how certain they are to meet death half ways; but they know also that they cannot let up but must go ahead at full pressure till the fire dies out. Gentlemen in other professions cannot appreciate this night and by day is loaded on by an irresistible ambition to accomplish much, and he never feels that he has discharged fully duty to himself or his readers, though he may waste his brain and pale his physical powers in the effort to do so. He is a machine in his own hands, and he recklessly drives ahead till he runs athwart death and finds rest.

THE NEW WAR SCHEME.

The Republican State Convention will meet the day after to-morrow. It is urged from some quarters decidedly influential, as well as from some quarters of no influence at all, that this body ought to take strong grounds in favor of enforcing what is known as the Alabama claims against Great Britain; that is, the demands the Government of the United States has made, in behalf of certain of its citizens, for reparations upon their commerce inflicted during the late rebellion by Confederate cruisers, fitted out in British ports. Various and inconsistent reasons are given for insisting upon this line of policy, as:

1. That Great Britain has stubbornly refused to acknowledge her wrong in the matter, and to make reparation. Every man of sense and reflection in this country knows this statement to be totally false. The very essence of the treaty negotiated in behalf of our government by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was an acknowledgment on the part of the British Crown that wrong had been inflicted on our citizens, and that the damages, when duly ascertained, should be paid. It is now known that at one time the Senate at Washington was nearly or quite unanimous in favor of the ratification of the treaty. By some means, not yet developed, a sudden change was wrought in the views and purposes of the Senators, and the treaty was rejected. Mr. SUMNER set up the preposterous pretence that Great Britain was not only answerable for the injuries actually inflicted upon our commerce, but for the full cost of the real or hypothetical prolongation of the war by consequent upon the depredation of the rebel cruisers. If he should urge that point, in an analogous suit between private individuals, before any Massachusetts tribunal, he would be laughed out of court.

2. That a war cry being always popular, it would answer an excellent end to raise it now on this question, especially as an old and apparently irradicable prejudice exists among a large proportion of our population against the mother country. These people forget that the country is today ridged with the graves of men fallen in a great war; that the tears of hundreds of thousands of widows and fatherless children are not yet dried; and that the nation staggers under the weight of an enormous debt, the legacy of the strife.

3. That the serious menace of a war with Great Britain would draw to the Republican party much, if not all, of the Catholic Irish voters. When it comes to charity of that sort, the Democratic leaders always can and will beat the Republican chiefs at least in the proportion of ten to one. Besides, it is manifest that if the Irish should be drawn to us by such an expedient, the English, Scotch and Welsh voters would be repelled.

4. That by a firm front, such as it is proposed to form, the British Government would be frightened into yielding to the broadest demands for payment that might be made upon it. Nations, the same as individuals, frequently yield a matter in dispute rather than suffer perplexity from a continuance of controversy. But few individuals, and no first class nations, ever yield a point of honor to avoid controversy or escape a conflict. We trust the United States would not be moved from a position deliberately taken by such an appeal. We see no reason to apprehend that Great Britain would be less tenacious in such a matter than our own Government. The British public is now clearly unanimous against the pretensions set up by Mr. SUMNER and his supporters, and are quite likely to remain so.

5. That such an issue made up between the two governments would give our people a fair opportunity to invade and appropriate the British possessions on, or near this continent. Unquestionably, if war should happen between these two nations such invasion and appropriation would be natural and expedient. This is one thing. To project a war, under cover of any subterfuge, for the purpose of land stealing, on a gigantic scale, is quite another thing.

6. That a war with Great Britain would not likely be a naval one, and, at all events, would operate as an excellent substitute for high import duties upon foreign manufactures. This putting the incidental gains

of manufacturers in the scale as a fair balance to the national honor and the lives of tens of thousands of men who would necessarily fall in such a struggle, betrays a shocking deficiency of moral sentiments. Besides, who can tell that the war would be simply a naval one? When our late war broke out, it was predicted even by eminent statesmen that it would be ended in ninety days. But what a fearful range it took, beyond the expectation of leaders on both sides! A war with England might repeat this experience to the disappointment of our present clamorers. Moreover, who can tell, that while a war with England might operate to stop commerce between this and that country, it might not serve to quicken and enlarge the manufacturing industry of France, Belgium and other of the continental countries of Europe seriously to our ultimate cost?

We trust, therefore, in view of all the considerations involved in the case, that the Republican State Convention will refrain entirely from touching this question. The more thoughtful members of the party will not be bound by demagogical action on its part, if it shall be unfortunately betrayed into any. The masses of the party have an unshakable confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the national administration, and are content to leave the negotiation respecting these Alabama claims in the hands of the President and his constitutional advisers.

AN UNWISE SELECTION.

The Monumental Association has finally arrived at a favorite starting place with the members, after waiting several months in the travel, and decided to locate the proposed monument in the Allegheny Cemetery. No more unwise selection could have been made, and none could have excited such universal dissatisfaction. The Cemetery is not the proper place for the public monument, and the commissioners might as well, with as much reason and propriety, have located it in the private grounds of some one of our wealthy citizens, where, by special privilege or favoritism, those who willingly contributed their moneys to the project could occasionally enjoy an opportunity of having a sight at its proud proportions. The people who united to discharge the patriotic and reverential duty of erecting a marble shaft to commemorate the deeds and darings of the fallen soldiers of Allegheny county, at the inception of the project cared not to inquire when or where it should be erected. They reposed large confidence in the ladies having the management, who fairly and fully represented the patriotic classes, and we never could believe, no matter what action the Commissioners may take, that this confidence was unworthily bestowed.

But we respectfully submit that an error has been made in selecting the Cemetery site, and the small army of men, women and children, who contributed to the object, have opinions on the subject which should be heeded and respected by the Commissioners. Public sentiment is divided as to other localities, but there is a popular and decided opposition to the proposition to look up, in a quiet churchyard, several miles from the heart of the city, a costly monument, whose greatest mission is to tell the world in its silent eloquence how our people revere the memory of their battle slain heroes. As well melt down the funds to be thus misapplied into a golden nugget and hide it away in the inner tabernacle of the church altar, and proclaim to the people and to strangers who come hither, that it is there secreted in commemoration of the loyal dead!

The ladies should endeavor to meet the popular will so far as possible in locating the monument. Outside their own corporation they will find hardly a wagonload of persons willing to accept their choice with favor. They must remember they are acting for every individual who is represented by a single penny in the funds, and that they are required to drop their own prejudices and to act in the premises with the single view of obtaining the best possible public location for the monument. As we conceive, there is no good reason for placing the monument in the Cemetery because several hundred soldiers sleep quietly within in its Eden-like enclosure. It is not a tombstone to mark the final resting places of those sleeping heroes, but a memorial erected by a grateful and patriotic people who honor themselves in remembering the loyal dead. The crucial emblem of religion can appropriately be erected elsewhere than on Mount Calvary to commemorate the Event; wherever the cross is found it repeats its grand history, and the more publicly it is exposed the more there are who are reminded of the part it played in the world's history.

We all want to daily see the monument which will lift its head to commemorate not only the bravery and patriotism of those who rest weary of the march in our Cemetery, but likewise of all those others who in shameless graves pillow their heads. We wait strangers to see the memorial and learn from it that our people are not ungrateful of citizens sacrificed in war.

The Cemetery grounds must be kept sacred and measurably secluded. The gate system requiring passes on week days, and lot owners certificates on holidays, for entrance, will never be abandoned. And yet the Commissioners would erect in this closely guarded city of the dead, a public memorial monument, designed not to adorn any private place but to occupy conspicuous position

where all comers may see it. It is much easier, however, to find fault than to dictate how things can be done better. But we would urge the Commissioners to reconsider their decision and adopt some other site. Why not adopt the Court House yard as a compromise, and erect a bronze statue therein, which would be as conspicuous and public as any could desire? Locate the monument anywhere else, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, but don't put it under lock and key in the Cemetery, where the masses will never see it and strangers never learn of its existence.

Reminiscence of Professor Mitchell.
 President Tuttle, of Wabash College, contributes to the Cincinnati Gazette the following interesting reminiscence of Prof. O. M. Mitchell:

The date of an incident connected with Professor Mitchell I cannot state for want of a newspaper file, but suppose it to have been in the winter of 1843-4, when the city of Cincinnati was almost bankrupted by the hard times. As a specimen of the season, I recollect the fact that two members of a wholesale firm on Pearl street traveled over Indiana and Illinois several weeks in the endeavor to collect some portion of notes amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In six weeks the two men collected only nine hundred dollars! This was in the spring of 1844. About that time, as I supposed, occurred the great bank mob of Cincinnati. It was a fearful sight to see maddened men, women, and even children, engaged in the work of destruction. Several banks that had been "run on" and failed were gutted. The German people were said to be great losers by these failures, and were furious in their work. As I now remember, several banks on Main street between Third and Fourth, were thus broken open and robbed. The Franklin and Lafayette Banks expected to be attacked and were said to be thoroughly prepared to resist. The whole scene was most disgraceful to financiers, that there should be any occasion for the mob, and to the authorities of the city, that it should be possible for a few hundred men, in open daylight, to do what was there done that day.

It was while the mob was engaged in the work of destruction that my attention was directed to a noise up the street, and which was suddenly explained by the appearance of a company of soldiers under the lead of Professor Mitchell. With fixed bayonets and at a rapid pace the soldiers cleared a track through the mob, which at first scattered, and then closed up as thickly as ever. Mitchell wheeled his company and walked back again. My impression is that this time he ordered his men to fire, which they did with blank cartridges. By this time the mob, finding the place and business too warm, fled. The professor that day looked as brave as a lion, but, as I thought, a little pompous. Certainly he did his work as thoroughly and rapidly as he afterward did in his celebrated raid into the very heart of the rebellion.

No sooner did it become manifest that the importation of soft coal into Philadelphia had begun seriously and upon a large scale, than there were mysterious symptoms of terminating the strike and suspension in the anthracite regions, and by this time it is believed that work has resumed in the Schuylkill district. If they had held out three weeks longer, half the industrial works in Philadelphia would have completed arrangements for laying in a season's supply of bituminous coal. Even as it is we presume that many manufacturers who have begun the use of that coal will continue on with it, and not go back to anthracite. The people of Philadelphia have about had their fill of these strikes and suspensions, and are now so thoroughly out of patience with the entire anthracite intrigue, that there can be no sort of doubt that the use of soft coal here will become permanent to some extent.—*Phila. Gazette.*

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

To give a timely warning to those who are suffering from any of those prostrating diseases, hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of humanity. It is this the case when so many of our fellow-citizens are suffering from, an ailment so little understood, and to often fatal to the 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 all the organs of the body, and whether in men, women or children, can be severely related to its proper place by the adjustment of a hernia, and the 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 strangulation 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-timed or inadequate treatment. It behooves every one, therefore, who has any ailment of this kind to seek the best means afforded and the secure immunity from so formidable a disease.

For sale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocele, prostatic urethra and piles. Also, shoulder braces, uterine syringes, bed pads and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, NO. 107 LIBERTY STREET, or at the Doctor's consulting rooms, No. 180 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 until 9 P. M.

GENERAL DEBILITY IN NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The untiring are apt to confound this species of inaction with lassitude, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subject of it are more responsible than the patient, although they may be free from pain, and as truly inviolate, and as much in need of medical aid as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a tonic and astringent, which will restore and regulate their organic organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSKETT'S FUMAC HITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding invalid, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure; is meted, by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a different body and mental condition. It is a surprise to himself and his friends. He hopes no longer to die, and he is no longer a burden to his family. He has been laid out of his life, and now he is not only an active member of his family, but a useful citizen. Remembering that debility is contagious, no time should be lost in treating the broken-down system, with this invigorant, and most potent of all tonic and astringents.