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FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY 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,
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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: Pennsylvania and West Virginia State Items, Interesting Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Notes of Travel, Instructive Reading Matter, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49¾f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135⅞.

WE CALL the special attention of our oil men to the report of the Petroleum Association in another column.

THE PRESENTMENT of the Grand Jury, elsewhere published, contains cogent and valuable suggestions, and will repay perusal.

EVIDENCE in the FOSTER-COVODE contested Congressional election case is now being received in Fayette county, at Uniontown.

THE DEMOCRATIC opposition, in Ohio, to negro suffrage, is forever hushed. We hear an indistinct half-way mumble about State rights—and that's the end of it. Ditto at Harrisburg, next week!

DURING each of the past four years, in the European immigration to this country, the Germans have largely outnumbered the Irish, the aggregate showing that only 250,000 of the latter were landed at New York, against some 410,000 of the former.

THE Ohio Democracy demand "the closest possible approximation to absolute free-trade." As the opposition claim to possess distinctive national opinions, we presume that the Pennsylvania platoon of the party will take the same ground at Harrisburg next week!

WE TRUST that our neighbors of the *Post*, those ardent and untiring apostles of a white man's doctrine in other days, will go into training at once for the remarkable gymnastics of next week. When they "jump Jim Crow," the public should admire their agility and grace.

THE nomination of a soldier candidate for Governor of Ohio at the hands of the Democracy, lends fresh hope to the friends of Gen. HANCOCK that he will receive similar honor at the hands of that party of this State. His chances are certainly bettered by the nomination of ROSECRANS.

A HEAVY COLORED VOTE has contributed to the Democratic success in Virginia. It is the Democratic intention to quit reviling that wing of the party hereafter, and to extend to it, in the words of the Ohio Democratic Convention, "the right hand of fellowship as to brethren in a common cause." Pittsburgh *Post*, take notice!

A STRONG POINT is made by a correspondent who directs the attention of our readers to the fact that Cincinnati expends $10,000,000 to secure the Southern trade for her dealers in dry goods and groceries, while Pittsburgh can secure her hold upon the vast mineral resources of the Lake Superior country by an outlay of one-fourth that amount for a ship canal.

THE Washington *Reporter* recognizes the existence of some dissatisfaction in that county with the Senatorial nomination of Mr. ROWAN, and of some suspicions that the conferees were corruptly influenced in behalf of their nominee. So far as concerns the latter intimation, the *Reporter's* demand for an investigation seems to us a proper one, and desirable in the interests of all concerned.

DEMOCRATIC "friendship for the rights and interests of the laboring man" was vaunted at Columbus, the other day, by a party which, in the resolution directly preceding, avowed its desire for absolute free trade. It is the same party which once elected for President a man who thought a sheep's head and pluck wages enough for any working man here, because no more was paid in some districts of Europe. That sort of friendship means that sort of competition!

A FEW POLITICIANS at Washington, who are no friends to the Secretary of the Treasury, are engaged in an adroit scheme to injure him, by putting forward his name as a candidate for the next Presidential nomination. The movement is engineered under the cover of a professed friendship, but the expected result, if realized, would be unfavorable to the official usefulness of Mr. BOUTWELL. We are quite sure that he, himself, is no party to a movement which, viewed as one of good faith, must be regarded as premature and injudicious.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER of issues of high public consequence have been considered by the Supreme Court now sitting at Philadelphia. Their judgment on the Registry Law has been already noticed. The constitutionality of the tonnage-tax, contested by the railway companies in several suits, has always been uniformly sustained. In the case of RANKIN vs. DETMOLD, it was held that express contracts to pay coin dollars can only be satisfied by the specific payment as agreed. This decision avowedly follows an interpretation lately given by the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE WHITE DEMOCRATS OF OHIO and their colored brethren in Virginia have struck hands for a close alliance, offensive and defensive, against "the party of despotism." Virginia made the overture on Tuesday, and Ohio the next day ratified the league. Forty thousand majority was something not to be sneezed at by any Buckeye Democrat who understood himself. The question now is, what will their brethren in Pennsylvania say about it? Are we to have CASS and "a white man's government" next week, or HANCOCK with "the right hand of fellowship to all conservative brethren" black or white?

A MIRACULOUS CONVERSION.

The Democratic party is shedding its grub form, and begins to flit around a prettily parti-colored moth. The transformation has been at last fairly inaugurated in Ohio and Virginia, and another week will witness its success in our own State. Democracy forswears its traditional hate to the negro, and opens wide its no longer reluctant arms, to receive a race which it has always reviled to the fullest communion of political rights. The "dead issues" of the late civil war, to which the opposition have so long clung, and which have weighed them down, down beyond the possibility but not the hope of resurrection, are hereafter to be abandoned, the "white man's party" is scattered to the four winds, never again to be rallied under that standard of defeat, the pledges, resolutions and protests of ten years of disaster are recanted and swallowed with an eager gulp, and the Democracy of '69 plant themselves squarely upon the platform of the equality of all men under the law. The stone which the builders rejected at New York becomes at last the head of the corner. New principles, new measures, new men and new hopes are henceforth the guiding-stars of their political future. Through many and disastrous tribulations, the Bourbons of the opposition have come to a wiser policy at last. This change of base was attempted last year, in the Convention which ultimately nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR; defeated then, its friends were strengthened by their fall, and the chastened and repentant Democracy of '69 everywhere bow submissively, and kiss the rod which has humiliated them. Henceforth, the hopes of the "white man's party" are reposed in the colored Democracy of the South, and in the broadest declarations of personal freedom and political liberty, without regard to race or color.

Abandoning the old issues, the old leaders are thrust to the wall. The Ranneys, Casses, Vallandighams, Packers, the old fogies of the party who are found to be incurably inoculated with all its ancient prejudices, as they are hopelessly identified with the principles which Democracy hastens to abandon forever, the once honored leaders of the party through all its disastrous conflicts at the polls or on the battle-field, with the Republican friends of the Union, are sent to the rear in disgrace, and new arms lift up strange standards to be henceforth followed and defended by the National Democracy. This is their affair, not ours, but we cannot part with foes who have so long and bravely confronted us, and whom we have so often spared in their defeat for the honest manhood of their opposition, without sending our sympathies with them. They were opponents worthy of our steel; they stood up squarely under the true colors of Democracy, and fought for a false doctrine with a courageous fidelity which might have honored any truth. They are superseded now by new men, shrewder but less honest. Let the discarded veterans console themselves, in the contemplation of the defeats still more disastrous which neither a change of the party base nor of its leaders can avert!

The Ohio Democracy, in accepting the new dispensation, do nothing by halves. They have thrown overboard the old issues, and have sent every formerly prominent leader to the rear. No more Ranneys, no more "white man's" politics for them. They nominate ROSECRANS for Governor, relying upon his military popularity as one of "LINCOLN's hirelings in an unconstitutional war," and placing him upon a platform so remarkable that a hundred thousand Ohio Democrats will swear it to be a Radical trick. Not even its demand for the taxation of bonds, for greenback redemption, and for free trade, or its protest against the national banking system, will reconcile them to a policy which finds nothing to object to negro suffrage except that the XVth Article is subversive of State rights, and which "*extends the right hand of fellowship, and recognizes as brethren in a common cause all Conservative men, not heretofore Democrats, who will now unite with them.*" The honest Ohio Democracy looked for their customary denunciations of negro equality; see what they get instead of it! They asked for the wholesome political bread on which they have habitually dieted for years, and the Convention insults them with the hardest of stones. The experiment is a bold one, and we doubt if its results will pay expenses. But there it is! The Ohio Democracy has made a square turn at the shortest of corners, and pledges itself to universal equality and brotherhood, palpably embracing therein the reviled African race. So far, the politicians win.

The Pennsylvania Democracy, meeting in Convention next week, are expected to go and do likewise. They will have no use for old principles or old candidates. Messrs. Cass, Packer and McCandless may hang up their fiddles. Gen. HANCOCK is the coming man of the party. All the old-time talk of a "white man's government" will "dry up," and the public utterances of the party, for the campaign of '69, are to be in the most catholic spirit of peace, good will, equality and fraternity for all men, irrespective of race or color, who will unite "in rescuing the government from unworthy hands." We are on the eve of the Democratic millenium, and all good Pennsylvania Democrats are affectionately admonished to emulate the wise forecast of their Ohio brethren, and prepare themselves for the change which welcomes to Democracy "a man and a brother."

As little as we respect the sincerity of the Democratic motives, in this apparent conversion from an odious faith in proscription to the broad and generous doctrine of human equality, we must gladly recognize it as a mark of national progress onward and upward. When even Democracy is fain to subscribe at last, with whatever reservations, to the only true reading of American liberty, we must regard it as a triumph, as substantial as it is final, for the great principle which underlies all the institutions of the Republic. Welcome, then, to the reconstructed Democracy upon the platform of the Constitution as it is! For the present, they must be content to find virtue its own reward, and await, on back seats, the promotion which can only come when their faith shall be proved by works.

Good bye! "white man's government!"

ARISTOCRATIC DEMOCRACY.

Observation and experience, running through the life-time of a generation of men, have confirmed us in the conviction that the Democratic leaders of the United States, are without any just conception of the equality and inalienability of human rights, but are at bottom thoroughly in favor of an aristocratic, if not a monarchical, form of government. Here was our neighbor, the *Post*, the other day, arguing strenuously from certain mental, physical and social inequalities, that just the same diversities must exist as to political rights, and, consequently, that either Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, in framing the Declaration of Independence, and the Continental Congress, in adopting and proclaiming it, have been strangely misunderstood, or else had no definite and correct idea of what they were asserting. Take a sample of its logic, thus:

"Races of men are not born equal; individuals of the same race are not born equal; children of the same family are not born equal; nor do the men who propagate the doctrine of equality believe in it. Greeley does not believe his bootblack was born his equal; nor does Sumner believe Andy Johnson, or any other man, was born his equal; it is all the unmeaning prattle of demagogues, to play upon kind feelings and carry out a vile scheme for partisan success."

Now, it must be admitted that in weight TOM THUMB is not equal to DANIEL LAMBERT; that in strength SAMSON was decidedly superior to ordinary men; that in learning and understanding Lord BACON has no equal among the Democratic editors of this country; and that in social rank a boot-black is not on a level with a Prince of the royal blood. All this signifies nothing. Some small men, for all the practical purposes of life, have indubitable advantages over their bulky competitors. We have encountered begrimed miners who, in knowledge of mathematics, mineralogy, botany, languages, and other solid attainments, were incomparably ahead of the proprietors for whom they wrought.

The reasoning of our neighbor, carried to its natural and neccessary conclusion, would entirely overthrow government by the people, concentrating all political rights and powers in the hands of comparatively few individuals. It would begin by excluding from all direct participation in public concerns, those classes which are in certain particulars confessedly at the lower end of the physical, mental and social scales, and so least able to assert their rights and maintain them. Having done that, the end would not be reached, but only a beginning made. An irresistible impulse would carry it on to excind the classes next above. Eventually, this process would leave only the upper circle, and this would be narrowed down and weeded out, until it should constitute an aristocracy, a monarchy, or an autocracy, according as either should be desired.

"Races of men are not born equal," quoth the *Post*. Well, the English have said so these three hundred years, and pointed to the Irish as the readiest confirmation of the averment. Do the Irish believe this dogma, as applied to themselves, because the English maintain it? They will doubtless confess that the English have most money and power. All history bears consentient testimony to that effect, but does this possession of more cash and force qualify and abate the pretensions of the Irish to equal political rights with their English neighbors? This is a plain question, and there is no need of circumlocution in answering it. If what our neighbor now avers is true, in any legitimate sense, the Irish have been falsely grumbling for three centuries about tyrannies that were not tyrannies, but only wholesome exercises of authority by a superior race, over an inferior one, in virtue of that headship which larger natural endowments, of one sort or another, communicates and sanctifies.

This aristocratic Democracy is not at all to our liking. It is spurious, not simply in outlying and immaterial peculiarities, but in all that is central, primary, intrinsic and vital. It is rotten at the heart, and no medication can restore it to health, or inspire farther confidence in it.

Some races of men are born superior to others in certain particulars. This is demonstrated in the differing degrees of civilization to which they have attained. On one hand is a race that has never emerged from a condition of barbarism, or something akin thereto. Ages have come and gone; cycle after cycle has revolved; and it still hugs its degradation, making no efforts to escape into the upper and purer atmosphere of enlightenment. On the other hand is a race that took, in the earliest dawn of time, instinctively to scientific development, and has steadily pursued it, though with the varying success which attends all great and protracted enterprises. Between these two antipodal races are ranged all the rest, in the positions assigned them by their respective elective affinities.

Has the superior race the right to exploit the others? To put the same interrogation in another form—has an inferior race no rights except such as its superior may be pleased to allow and respect? The answer must be in the affirmative, if there is any substantial basis for the conclusion that the individual who possesses most bodily strength or mental power has a right, by reason of it, to exalt himself to a supremacy over his fellows.

Nature is not prodigal of great men. In this whole nation of thirty odd millions there are not a dozen men who loom up with distinct, peculiar, and permanent elements of genuine greatness. All the rest are common people, distinguished, indeed, by this or that, but destitute of the prime faculties of a true and overshadowing conspicuity. Getting rid of the impressions produced upon us by the stir and turmoil of the present time—looking back into expired ages through the light of history—and gathering from the wreck and waste the few names that remain—we see how meagre is the roll of the immortal names. Examining the pretensions of these with precision, we find that many of them owe their prestige more to fortuitous circumstances than to their own native nobility of soul.

How are the superior ones of any race bound to use their powers. Clearly, for the public welfare; that is, for the well being of those who are below them, not in nature, but in point of special qualifications. This rule, obligatory on individuals, attaches with like invincibility to races.

But, when all these differences of endowment are admitted, there remain facts in which all individuals and races touch each other, blend into a common brotherhood, and hence rest upon a perfect and unchangable equality. Rights and responsibilities are the same in each individual and race. In these respects, there are no higher and lower. The bootblack, or the humblest menial on earth, is the peer of the profoundest philosopher or the astutest statesman. Before the law, all distinctions which are recognized elsewhere, fade out and disappear. At the tribunal of public justice, as at the bar of God; in all the places from whence political power emenates, and in all the ends to which it reaches, men are all units, equal in rank and potentiality. This is a Democracy of which the *Post* and its party know nothing, because there is no real Democracy in them.

BY THIS time the work of laying the French Atlantic Cable approaches completion. The Great Eastern, with her precious train behind her, is now, in all probability, lying at anchor off the little Island of St. Pierre, the most southern, as well as the easternmost of the three little points of land lying south of New Foundland and belonging to France. Years ago, when the first cable was laid, and prematurely pronounced a success, the whole country rejoiced with fireworks, processions and banquets. Now, there will be no such demonstrations, for what was until then looked upon with distrust, as an insane and chimerical idea, incapable of practical accomplishment, is now an acknowledged success and, the greatest triumph which human skill, ingenuity and success have ever conquered, has, from familiarity, grown commonplace. But the completion of each new line of telegraphic communication with Europe is really a legitimate reason for hearty rejoicing. The greatest tyrants of man have been Ocean and Time, and each new cable adds another chain to our bonds upon the turbulent, terrible sea, and another step towards the annihilation of the time and distance between the two worlds. Man has not been able to emulate the supernatural creatures of fiction, in putting a girdle around the earth in forty minutes, but, having the girdle once there, even the forty minutes are not needed for further communication. The new cable is called French, which seems a misnomer when we remember that English factories made it, English money paid for it, and English ships, guided by Englishmen, have carried it and laid it across the ocean's bed; but it is nevertheless French, for both of its terminations are located on French soil. This is a fact of wonderful importance when we reflect that England is the only nation with which the United States are ever likely to engage in hostilities, and in such a case instant communication with Europe would be invaluable, while reliable telegraphic information by way of England would be impossible. The successful completion of this new work makes us still more independent of the mother-country, and for that reason, if for no other, is a matter for national congratulation.

DIRECT TRADE WITH LAKE SUPERIOR.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I read with pleasure your editorial remarks upon the importance of a ship canal to Lake Erie, in the GAZETTE of this morning. In a series of articles furnished for your paper last October, I endeavored to urge this important subject. It seems to me one of vital importance to our manufacturers in general, and especially so to our iron and coal interests.

I have in my possession a little map of the iron ore producing region of Marquette county, Michigan, known as the "Lake Superior Iron Region;" from a glance at this map it will be seen that the developed iron district embraces a strip of territory about four miles broad and sixteen miles long, running from the town of Negaune to Lake Michigamine, reached by the Ontonagon and Bay de Noquet R. R. and the Peninsula Branch of the C. & N. W. R. R. The lake terminus of the roads is at Marquette, on Lake Superior and Green Bay. The importance of the trade is understood by your correspondent "H." From the Marquette *Mining Journal*, I find that the shipments of iron ore and pig iron for 1868 were as follows:

Gross tons of 60 per cent. iron ore	536 000
Gross tons of charcoal pig iron	40,000

This would represent an aggregate equal to 361,000 tons of pig iron, or about *one-fifth of the entire product of the United States* for 1868. The importance of this little spot will be better understood from reference to these authentic figures.

Bituminous coal is shipped from Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland to this iron region, in limited quantities; if our immense coal interests had a ship canal to Erie, and lake vessels at our docks, capable of carrying 600 to 1,000 tons, hence to Escanaba or Marquette, what possibilities would such a future foreshadow to our manufacturing and mining interests. Cincinnati builds a railroad to Chattanooga, to secure an enlarged Southern trade, at a cost to the city of $10,000,000. Pittsburgh can bring lake vessels to her docks for about $2,500,000. Is it not worth thinking of? Would not such an undertaking, which would develop several of the best counties in the State, be worthy the attention of our State Legislators? The "unexpended balance" in our State Treasury would repay a better rate of interest if invested in such a work, than in any shape I can think of. R.

Washington Items.

The news from Alabama is most cheering. The Republicans are in very excellent condition, and the prospect of a great triumph at the election on the first Monday in August could not be better.

The attempt to revive the old *National Intelligencer* has failed, and the parties who proposed purchasing the establishment will start a new paper in the fall, with the Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, at the head of the editorial corps.

Senator Cameron and Wayne McVeigh, of West Chester, had an interview with the President Wednesday morning, when the former presented objections against the appointment of Benjamin Harris Brewster as Attorney General, which, it was rumored, was the President's intention in case of the resignation of Attorney General Hoar. It is understood that Senator Cameron recommended Mr. McVeigh as a suitable man for this position.

At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday it is well understood that the Cuban question was discussed at length. All the members present coincided with the President in his opinion that the attitude of our relations with Great Britain renders it necessary for our Government to maintain a strict neutrality, and particularly to avoid any complication regarding the belligerent rights question, which would give England an opportunity to offset our complaints against the Queen's proclamation acknowledging the belligerency of the rebels during our late war. Such, I have good reason to believe, are the views of the Cabinet unanimously.

PRINCE ARTHUR and party are expected to visit New York in October, and afterward travel West to the Mississippi river. They will reach Halifax about the 20th of August in the steamer City of Paris.

Teachers' Institutes.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The City Superintendent is about making arrangements to hold an Institute in Pittsburgh in the latter part of August. Such a thing should meet the approbation and claim the aid and sympathy of every teacher and friend of schools in the city. The design of institutes is good, and great benefit to the educational interest has resulted from them. There is a judicious way of holding them, which too often is not accomplished. And great predjudice against them exists—even among some popular teachers. This proceeds from their perversion and mismanagement more than anything else. There are teachers who think that they know enough, and do not wish to learn any more, nor do they want anybody else to know as much as they. These will always oppose institutes. Others are afraid of being exposed, or afraid of something being done in the institute that will render them unpopular with the patrons of schools. Those who denounce them as a nuisance and as a humbug, are generally the ones that will either do nothing for them, or, if they do anything, it is just to render them deserving of the odious epithets that they apply to them.

Too often the lectures and exercises of such meetings are not calculated to edify teachers and aid them in their work. Popular teachers, who have great reputation, are generally chosen for the performances. And these can oftener exult more in their own success than they can instruct others how to attain the same degree of proficiency. More than once have I known a respectable audience to be bored by dull and prosy addresses from such persons. And there are teachers who fear that they will lose caste by associating with others.

The legitimate design of institutes is to prepare teachers for efficiency and thoroughness in their vocation; to give chances for manifesting professional courtesy; and to show the public (perents and guardians especially) what the teacher's position is—to enlist their sympathies, and cooperation, and to engage every influence that will promote the success and respectability of the work of education. This is to be accomplished by lectures, descriptions, class drills (model lessons) and such other exercises as the ingenuity of true and live teachers may contrive. Such persons always regard it as a labor of love to engage in any enterprise that contemplates this design. A true teacher is always a learner, and always rejoices in the success of his fellow laborers in the profession. He is in his right element when he has a chance to give them some aid and encouragement.

All topics presented at such meetings should come from practical educators, and should have direct bearing on the school policy needed. Sublime oratory and flowery compositions may amuse, but they will not aid in the management of a common school. Things that veteran teachers may regard as hackneyed, may be brought out in a new dress and in a manner that will help young teachers wonderfully.

I hope for the credit of the city and for the general success of public education, that the Institute in contemplation will be one from which teachers will go feeling nerved anew for their work, as well as better informed and more united in fraternal bonds; and that its influence will so reach the public as to show what are its duties to the young and towards teachers and schools. EUCRATOS.

Grand Concert—The International troupe will give one of their grand concerts at Masonic Hall, Saturday evening. Miss L. Lewis, the most charming contralto singer in this country, is the leading spirit, assisted by Mr. W. Apmadoc and other celebreties. Tickets for sale at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street.

THE SYMPTONS OF CONSUMPTION.

Paleness of the countenance.
Spitting, or expectoration of pus.
This pus sinks in water.
It is sometimes streaked with blood.
There is chillness or shiverings, and flashes of heat.
There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes.
The hair of the head falls off.
At times there is a circumscribed red spot on one or both cheeks.
There is swelling of the hands and feet.
There is great debility and emaciation of the body.
There is a high colored state of the urine.
With a deposit on standing like brick dust.
There is oftentimes a great thirst.
The blood is hurried through the arteries and veins.
The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty a minute.
The veins on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and languid.
As the disease progresses the debility increases.
The expectoration becomes more copious.
The finger nails are incurvated.
There is a marasmus and wasting of all the powers of life.
There is often pain in one or both lungs.
There is often diarrhoea and faintness.
There is great sinking of the vital forces.
When there are turbercles, small portions o turberculous matter will be expectorated.
This tubercular matter has an offensive odor.
On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.
There is always more or less cough.

Some of these symptons are always present in pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite all of them in different stages of the disease.

No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptoms were heeded. Time and again we have called attention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will in every instance of a recent cough arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often cure it and arrest further decay of the lungs.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Keyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 12 o'clock, and at his resident office, No. 120 Penn street, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

W. H. Beese, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 5, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the past four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best tonic and appetizer extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as staple as quinine. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the country. Indeed, a great many families think they are not safe without your valuable tonic."

J. K. Witherspoon, Esq., a magistrate of Kershaw county, S. C., writes, under date of April 12, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion, produced by severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that it did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Clarion, Pa., under date of April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of Dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal!" by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he thinks "that excellent preparation for the result."

Dr. G. M. Spencer, of Brush Creek, Perry Co., Ala., writing thence Feb. 8, 1868, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."