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SATURDAY, JULY 10, 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,
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 BILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, My Uncle's Romance, an Interesting Story, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Interesting General Miscellany of Reading Matter.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135⅞.

GOV. GEARY has signed the bill creating a Board of Directors of Philadelphia City Trusts.

RUSSIA is somewhat alarmed at the number of iron-clads Prussia has been steadily adding to her well organized navy, thus securing the actual and undisputed claim to the supremacy of the Baltic sea.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH in the United Kingdom has been taken into the possession of the Government, and made a part of the British postal service. The cost of this measure of public policy was about $3,500,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has refused to make nine per cent. the legal rate of interest in that State, and has levied a tax of one per cent. on the business transacted within her boundaries by foreign or outside insurance companies.

THE candidates for the vacant throne of Spain are the Duke of Montpensier, the ex-King of Portugal, Prince Henri of Bourbon, the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of Genoa, and the Prince of Asturias, with the odds in favor of the lattter.

CHICAGO plumes herself on having supplied New York with the Ocean Bank robber and Virginia with WALKER, the successful candidate for Governor. Indeed, it is safe to believe that Chicago is everywhere well represented—except, of course, in heaven.

AT RICHMOND, Indiana, a lively war is being waged against tavern keepers by the friends of temperance allied to the the City Councils. On Wednesday last the latter body advanced the annual license fee from fifty dollars per year to ten times that amount, and came very near making it one thousand dollars. This large tax is in addition to one of fifty dollars imposed by the State authorities, so that it will be unprofitable in Richmond to traffic in rum.

THE continued resistance offered by the House of Lords to the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church causes an intense feeling throughout the Kingdom. Unless the Peers abandon their position, the House will be "swamped" by the creation of such an additional number of Lords as will secure a majority for the bill. This extreme measure, although often threatened by Ministers in sympathy with the Commons and with popular feeling, has been but once resorted to in the late English history. The bare menace has usually sufficed to overawe the Upper House, which wisely prefers the surrender of its objections to a pending proposition, rather than to encounter a popular movement which might forever expunge hereditary right from the English Parliament.

A COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATION.

The Washington *Examiner* charges that friends of Mr. RUTAN, the Republican nominee for the Senate in the Beaver and Washington district, purchased his nomination from the Conferees, whose long session in this city attracted so much attention. It is stated, on the same authority, that proposals were first made to Mr. MCCRACKEN, who was the Washington candidate for the same nomination, to buy him off, the offers at last swelling to the high figure of $8,500. When these overtures were rejected, it is said that the attack was more successfully made from another quarter, one of the Washington county delegates selling out MCCRACKEN for $3,000. This delegate, whose name we have from other sources, has, it is said, since gone to Kansas with the money.

We would like to disbelieve this remarkable statement, especially since the negotiation is charged by the *Examiner* to have been conducted by Mr. QUAY, of Beaver—the gentleman who figured in the Philadelphia Convention as the friend of Legislative integrity and of political reforms, being selected by his friend, the editor of the *Commercial*, as the most proper gentleman to offer the celebrated but hapless resolution on that subject which the Convention laid under the table. We repeat that it is very unpleasant to entertain the present accusation against one of the *Commercial's* favorites and friends, and it becomes still more painful to us to reflect that Mr. QUAY, as editor of a Beaver newspaper, has been loud, from week to week, in his commendations upon the course of the *Commercial* in its championship of public integrity! If these immaculate devotees to public purity are doing business privately in the fashion which the *Examiner* has exposed, buying up delegates with cash and paying round sums for political treacheries, it is going to knock end-ways all our generous and unsuspecting confidence in their sincerity and disinterestedness.

No! We prefer not to believe the story. There is some mistake somewhere! Can't be possible that any high-minded politician of the *Commercial* school has been engaged in any such dirty business! It must all be a weak invention of the enemy! Indeed, we should be reluctant to print the story at all, had not the *Commercial* of yesterday expressed an anxiety to hear the particulars of the allegations. We hope it will find the exposure satisfactory.

It is due to Mr. RUTAN, to Mr. MCCRACKEN, and to the Republican masses of that Senatorial district, that these allegations should receive the immediate attention of their Executive Committees. We are therefore gratified to learn that the investigation is to be prosecuted at once.

REPUBLICANISM AT THE SOUTH.

The Virginia election has resulted so satisfactorily to the Democracy, that they are clamorous for the designation of early dates for the elections in Mississippi and Texas, when they will anticipate the same success. We see no reason why their desires should not be gratified with a trial. In any event, the three States will be organized under Constitutions, not only far more Republican than they had before, but in fact really quite up to the advanced enlightenment of the times. They will all ratify the XVth Article, no matter what party may control the local legislatures, and, under the Constitution of which that Article shall be a part they must, and will forever continue to be States republican in form, and in fact, cling as fondly as they may to Democratic politics. We find no objection on that score to their earliest possible reconstruction, and would not delay it for a day. The reorganized States are all bound to make a trial of Democracy, and with the open aid of the colored vote. The sooner they begin it the earlier they will be through with it. Nothing is more certain than the temporary diversion of the colored vote from Republicanism, except its ultimate return to the political associations to which all the personal and political liberty of the freedmen is due. It would be as unwise to attempt to stem the outward current now, as it would be short-sighted to despair of its certain and irresistible reflux. For the present and perhaps for years. Republicanism must gird itself up to fight battles and win the victories of the Union in these Northern and always loyal States. We need only to be true to the same principles of liberty and justice, for which we have in the eight past years conquered so much, to be justly confident of fresh triumphs, although against heavier odds. Republican prospects may look dark for a year or two, but in 1872 we shall again sweep the broad field of of the Union from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf.

WHAT WILL NAPOLEON DO?

French politics have reached a crisis. It is reported that the Emperor is about to yield to the demands of liberal opinion, abandoning the arbitrary power which he has steadily exercised heretofore, and in fact restoring to France that constitutional government which has ever been the shadowy theory of the Empire. He accepts a responsible ministry which is to find its o[illegible] in the legislative enactments e[illegible] of the popular will. This means another revolution, and if inaugurated without a bloody struggle, it will be a miracle for France. It will signify his concessions to his own dynastic hopes, and his reluctance, increasing with years and infirmities, to repress the national preferences with military power. A peaceful *coup d' etat*, in the interests of an Empire of liberty, the most remarkable event in the annals of French politics, it will satisfy the world that NAPOLEON III in '69 is not the LOUIS NAPOLEON who, nineteen years ago, made his way through a bloody sea of crime to the despotic eminence which the empire has since maintained. The man has wonderfully changed—or the event is not yet a certainty. The NAPOLEON of '52 would surprise Paris, which still means France, with a bayonet at every throat to-morrow morning, the Chambers under arrest, and every journal suspended, and a crushed and trembling people under his feet. It is an older, a weaker, but perhaps a wiser monarch, who now respects these national demands which he is unwilling to resist. Without incredulity, we prefer to await the event.

THE RIOTS and disturbances so regularly reported from Ireland cannot have the effect of increasing the amount of sympathy felt, throughout the world, for Ireland and the Irish. They have always been known as a pugnacious people, and it is this national characteristic, as much as, if not more, than anything else, which has added so much glory to the Irish name, and so many famous cognomens to the army registers of almost every nation of christendom. Doubtless we have all laughed at Lever's heroes and the wonderful assurance with which they greeted the renowned persons of history, and the still more wonderful scrapes out of which they came so brilliantly. Yet when we remember the true histories of the O'Donnels, McMahons and many other distinguished military men of modern history, we must acknowledge that the Con Cregans and Arthur O'Learys of Lever are by no means such broad burlesques as we have been in the habit of considering them. It seems a pity, then, that this very characteristic, which has won for Ireland so much glory, should now bring it and its cause into disrepute, but we constantly hear of outrages, brawls, murders and other violations of the law being committed in Ireland by Fenians. Seeing so much of this sort of thing charged to this party, we might be led to believe that it is English policy to charge all such disturbances to the Fenian account, were it not that in our own country we see the same things. In any of the Irish wards of New York, where the belief in the doctrines of the Democratic party is almost universal, the Irishman who would vote the Republican ticket would do so at the imminent peril of his bones, or perhaps, even of his life. English tyranny cannot be urged in extenuation of such outrages, nor can American sympathy be induced by them; indeed, they are rather calculated to lead to the conclusion that, perhaps, Irish tyranny would be worse than English, if it should once have an opportunity to show itself in Erin herself. It is in speaking on this subject that one of our New York exchanges says:

> The telegraph informs us that the colored men in Virginia allowed their colored brethren to vote for Walker, the Conservative candidate, without molestation. The colored men of Virginia have shown themselves more tolerant American citizens than their white friends in the Sixth ward, Cherry street, or the "Hook." An Irishman who attempts to vote the Republican ticket in one of the strong Hibernian districts in this or any other city in the State, does so at the risk of a broken head or black eye. If the colored men of the South continue to exhibit such eminent qualifications of citizenship, they will be likely to make some intelligent white men ashamed of themselves.

NOW THAT the Fourth of July has come and gone, it may be well to consider how we have been in the habit of celebrating it. The nation's birthday has for years been looked upon as a day of license, and we are always certain to find, in the newspapers of the day following, long lists of murders, fires, fights, and other casualties which have occurred throughout the country. Abroad, persons opposed to republicanism have been accustomed to urge, as a great objection to it, the prevalence of lawlessness and misrule under that form of government, and the way in which Independence day is celebrated in this country is regarded as a strong argument in their favor. America has proved that generally the people can govern themselves with a degree of prosperity hardly attainable under any other political system, but this one day of rowdyism remains still as a reproach. We cannot believe that there is any reason why we should not keep the Fourth of July as we do any other holiday, quietly, peaceably and in a manner which would not oblige quiet people to shut themselves up in their houses, armed with fire extinguishers until it is over. Undoubtedly the police should be quite as capable of preventing crimes and disturbances on that day as upon any other, if public opinion was not supposed to countenance them, and as to the fire works, crackers, etc., it might be cruel to the rising generation to suppress their use, but in a few years they would forget that they had ever been indulged in, and consequently would no longer miss them. In England the celebration of Guy Fawkes' day in a similar manner has been abolished, and we have heard of no ill effects in consequence to the youth of that country. In fact boys and girls get along very well all the rest of the year without burning powder, and manage to enjoy themselves quite as well as on the glorious Fourth with all its explosiveness. If a small fraction of the money spent in this noise and destructiveness were assessed as a tax to be expended by the city on fire works, we would have a much more beautiful and enjoyable display at some place, so chosen as not to endanger the property of citizens, and the number of lamentable accidents now noted would be enormously decreased. The question is an important one and deserves general consideration.

A RAILWAY obstruction prevents the expected receipt of yesterday's Titusville *Herald*, with its monthly oil report. The following figures therefrom have, however, came to hand by telegraph:

Daily production June, 1869	10,057 bbls.
" " 1868	10,102 "
Decrease in '69	45 "
Stock on hand in oil regions July 1, 1869	309 000 "
Decrease from June 1, '69	86,000 "

The daily production for June foots up about 100 bbls less than for the preceding month of May. The fact that our oil fields are rapidly becoming exhausted of their valuable deposits of petroleum becomes more apparent every day. The region has been thoroughly developed and capital has been slow to wander outside a limited tract of territory in the hope of meeting with paying success elsewhere. Old wells have been pumped dry, yielding daily, and weekly and monthly, regularly, so long as the supply lasted, but they had to give out for want of replenishment from the mysterious sources of Nature, which originally tanked in the bowels of the earth such immense but not inexhaustible quantities of the valuable fluid. The problem is solved that petroleum wells cannot last forever, and that whole fields and districts can be pumped dry sooner or later. But there must be other regions equally well blessed with deposits of oil beneath the surface as those now exhausting, which will not long remain undiscovered if operators are forced to find new sources of supply to meet the great demand created for petroleum since its general introduction into the markets of the world. The class of business men engaged in producing and developing as a legitimate business will not be long in discovering where next they can operate to best advantage.

MR. MCGRATH, and certain of his Democratic friends, made up a legislative slate for Philadelphia and successfully carried it through the nominating Convention. The material on the ticket was found so poor and rotten that many honest and intelligent Democrats squarely refused to vote it, and threatened to bolt outright from the party. Not frightened, however, at this expression of dissatisfaction, the same tricksters who had made the odious slate, have set about to bring good from what those less designing and more honest would have expected to derive inevitable defeat. They at once set up the shout of reform in politics and engineered a movement for the nomination of a Peoples' Ticket, on which none but good and true men, without distinction of party, will find place. The hypocrisy of this is clearly apparent. While advising the candidates they have already put forward to hold firm to their places, they expect to draw off from the Republican ranks three votes to every one Democrat who will fly the ticket, and thus they hope to secure the election of the original slate. The game will not win. The Republicans are not so dull of comprehension as to be caught by such trickery into helping secure the success of a ticket offensive and unworthy to an extreme. On the contrary, they will stand to their own party and elect their own ticket, keeping clearly aloof from all combinations made for no higher purpose than to ensure the triumphs of men eminently corrupt and dishonest.

IN 1863, when the Democratic party stood solidly for peace, and were preparing to pronounce the war for the maintenance of the Government a failure, Gen. ROSECRANS, from the tented field, wrote thus:

> "Wherever they (the rebels) have the power they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive us. Trust them not. Were they able, they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of these things, I am amazed that any one could think of peace on any terms. He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is moreover a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men."

The author of these stirring words drew down upon his head the wrath of the Democracy, and his letter was denounced with a will and wickedness by the press of that party. After the lapse of several years, however, it has purposely been forgotten and ROSECRANS has been honored with the nomination for Governor by the Ohio Democracy, who exactly corresponded during the war with those who deserved "the scorn and contempt of all honorable men" and who were "traitors to their country" and "only fit to be slaves." Perhaps the Democratic party has changed since then in its ideas, but has ROSECRANS?

A FRENCH DOCTOR has discovered that turpentine is a sure antidote to phosphorus, and he commends this discovery most especially to parents whose children have been sucking lucifer matches. It appears that in more than twenty cases of this kind he has employed turpentine (one teaspoonful neat) successfully, and his report on the subject of these cures has been favorably received by the Academy of Medicine.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* thinks the vote on Lay Delegation may possibly reach two hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand, while the majority for Lay Delegation will exceed fifty thousand, and may reach one hundred thousand. This vote is large, though it may not appear so to some, in view of the membership of that body. It well says: The change is quietly effecting a revolution in the Church; the ministry preparing to effect the change, if the Laymen should ask for it; the laymen without violent discussion requesting it; and so the change being insured. Never before has the world witnessed such a spectacle. It reports 80,000 votes, about 58,000 *for* to 22,000 *against*.

The General Moravian Synod is discussing the advisibility of electing ministers by lot.

The *Christian Instructor*, an organ of the United Presbyterian Church, takes the ground in favor of confining the Psalmody of the Church to the One Hundredth and Fifty Psalms exclusively, as the only clear ground that can be taken by those who maintain a Scriptural Psalmody.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Oakland, California, who was not long since dismissed from the Presbytery, because he taught that a man could repent and be forgiven after death, has an independent Presbyterial church, full to overflowing with those who agree with him in sentiment.

A plan of life insurance was laid before the Episcopal Convention of Connecticut, by which the parish should, by an annual payment of thirty dollars, insure the rector's life for two thousand dollars.

Bishop Long, senior Bishop of the Evangelical Association (Albright Methodist), died at Forreston, Illinois, Thursday week. He entered the ministry in 1822, and in 1843 was elevated to the Episcopate. When he began to preach there were less than two thousand members, now there are sixty-five thousand. There are two churches of this body in our city.

The *Presbyterian*, in the discussion of "Voluntaryism and the Church," holds that a person is bound to observe the obligations of church fellowship in preference to the meetings of any voluntary associations.

The Medical Society of the county of New York, at a recent meeting, adopted a resolution that "one day's rest from labor in seven is necessary for the health of the body and the mind."

The congregation of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, not long since, after a sermon by the pastor, contributed the magnificent collection of *thirty thousand dollars*, to cancel the floating debt against the Church.

The appropriations of the American Board for this year amounts to $547,580. During the first nine months $284,665 have been received from the churches, leaving $262,834 to be raised by the close of August. This leaves a heavy sum to provide for in such a small space of time.

For some time the Friends in New England have been steadily decreasing in numbers; but the reports made at the Yearly Meeting at Newport, Rhode Island, show a slight increase. The interest manifested by the young men was very encouraging. The *Independent* says: "Cant about plain dress was frowned down."

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces hold their annual meeting in Portland, Maine, beginning July 14th. Representatives are expected from all parts of the United States.

It is stated the Universalists have a member in Bristol, New York, who statedly gives to mission work one per cent. of his income.

Bishop Domenec, of the Pittsburgh Catholic Diocese, in accordance with the forty-eighth Degree of the last Plenary Council, to take a collection for the Pope annually, has fixed upon Sunday, (tomorrow) the 11th inst., as the time for the collection this year.

The indications are that the Southern portion of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church are more radical on the question of lay delegation than the Northern, as the vote is almost unanimous in the South in favor of the change.

According to the *Advance*, the proportion of Unitarian churches in Boston to Evangelical Congregational is now but three to two, while fifty years ago it was nine to two.

Three reasons are given by the *Illustrated Christian* as the secret of Rev. Mr. Hammond's success in revival work: First. Mr. Hammond has consecrated himself to the work of saving souls. He has presented himself a *living* sacrifice, and for this reason God owns him. Second. "Christ and his cross is all his theme." Every sermon presents two great truths: "*Man is a sinner; Christ is the only Savior*," and these he presses home by striking and touching illustrations, and with great tenderness. Third. The meetings are conducted in accordance with the laws of mind. *Sanctified common sense* gives direction.

At the recent dedication of Rev. Robert Collyer's (Unitarian) Church in Chicago, the contributions in money and subscriptions amounted to the grand aggregate of *seventy thousand dollars*, the largest church collection of the kind, it is claimed, ever made in the United States.

The eloquent Rev. W. Morley Punshon, late of England, now of Toronto, Canada, in describing the late dedication of the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington City, says: "We spent eight hours in the Metropolitan Church on the day of dedication, five hours were spent in the house of God, and three hours in the house of merchandise—that is, five hours in worship, and three in raising money."

A REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION, at Mansfield, Ohio, recently adopted, among others, the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That we are opposed to all class legislation, government subsidies and grinding monopolies of every kind, and that, therefore, we heartily favor a revision of the present oppressive tariff, so as to adjust it to a purely revenue standard!"

The principal speaker in the Convention, General BRINKERHOFF, in advocating the resolutions, used the following language:

> "It seems true, therefore, that the Republican party having secured to the American people free speech, free soil and free ballot, it owes to its own grand history in the past, and to its highest glory in the future, to carry such measures and such expenditures as will enable it not only to inscribe upon its banner, but ultimately to carry out its beneficent consummation, that noblest motto of political economy, Free Trade."

THE Ohio Democracy effected their nominations the other day under sharp tribulations. A dispatch says:

> Ranney led on the first ballot, but Rosecrans was nominated on the second by seven votes over all the other candidates. The result was received with utter disgust by the Radical element of the party, and an effort to have the nomination made unanimous met with a signal failure. The Vallandighammers are loud and bitter in their curses to-night, and indicate that they will give the head of the ticket only a milk-and-water support. The remaining nominations give better satisfaction. The platform excited but little enthusiasm. The republicans are perfectly satisfied with the action of the Convention, and are confident of an overwhelming victory next Fall.

THE ICE FACTORY at New Orleans, situated in one of the elevators, is a great success. It consists of six retorts of a chemical freezing mixture. From these retorts six pipes descend to six huge chests, which chests in turn radiate severally off into four compartments. In each compartment are long, thin tin cases, seven on one side and eight on the other. This making by all the rules of arithmetic a total of fifty six cases in a box, and there being four boxes to a chest, and six chests to a factory, it follows that at full blast this southern ice factory can turn out 1344 cakes of ice eighteen inches long, twelve broad and two thick at the completion of each process. The ice is much colder than that frozen naturally, and lasts much longer. The factory is a joint stock enterprize, and the property is exceedingly lucrative.

ABOUT two years ago, several Japanese silk worms were imported and placed on some alanthus trees in New York. The result is that this year the alanthus trees are overrun with Japanese silk worms. This fact accounts for the huge dark-colored, broad-winged insects that are to be seen flying in almost all parts of Brooklyn.

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 chilliness 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 of 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. Reese, a leading druggist in Monticello, Ill., in a letter of June 6, 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 Kernshaw county, S. C., states, under date of April 13, 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 thanks "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."