The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 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. P. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER,
THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER,
CHAUNCEY B. EOSTWICK.
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: Poetry, "Contentment." Billiards, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Notes of Travel, Washington Items, Clippings, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅞.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 135⅞.

WHEN the *Post* says "we want," it adds that "*we* means all the honest men in Allegheny county." Very cool, for this hot weather!

THE POLITICAL crisis in France has not yet culminated. The Emperor apparently hesitates to accept the liberal programme; a few days more must witness some conclusion.

THE *Post* enters an appeal from the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the illegal propositions of the Grand Jury. Why not get an injunction from Judge SHARSWOOD at *Nisi Prius?*

IT IS understood by the knowing ones that if General HANCOCK should receive the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, he will undoubtedly resign his position in the army and accept the same.

IT SURPRISES no one to hear that the Secretary of the Treasury is in no sense, whether actively or by any tacit assent, a party to current electioneering schemes for the next Presidency. Will his subordinates profit by a timely consideration of that fact?

IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED to locate the Soldiers' Monument at the south-western corner of Market and Liberty streets, provided the city purchases and donates that site for the purpose to the Association. The cost of that flat-iron of real estate would be enormous, but otherwise the site is worthy of attention.

THE New York and Erie, Pittsburgh and Connellsville and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, it is hinted, have in view the early consummation of a project for constructing a railway through to Chicago in opposition to the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago route now in the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company.

AN enterprising firm in Cincinnati, recognizing the strength of the public demand, have commenced the manufacture of whisky from garbage, potato peelings, street-sweepings and the refuse of slop-barrels. The product is commended by the local consumers as of superior quality. As such it will soon be offered to the trade and thirsty public of Pittsburgh.

THE long deep-sea section of the French Atlantic Cable has been successfully laid, the expedition having reached shoal water, on the Newfoundland Banks, two days since. The risks of the enterprise are ended, and it will be a matter of ease and certainty to effect the final landing, on the coast of Massachusetts, within the coming fortnight. Thus far, the business has been conducted with the quiet precision always characteristic of French mechanical and scientific skill.

THE ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES of this State are all in operation again, except those of the Hudson and Lackawanna companies. During the suspension, large supplies of bituminous coal have been thrown in the sea-board markets. Our own Monongahela collieries have shipped, in the first half of the current year, twenty-seven millions of bushels to the west and south. This equals very nearly one million of tons.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT throughout the State is daily becoming more cheering, and unless the Democracy are more fortunate in their choice of a gubernatorial candidate than is indicated by present appearances, GEARY will walk over the course into his second term of office with an old-fashioned majority. Local issues are disappearing everywhere and Republicans are cementing together in solid ranks for the forthcoming campaign.

WE HAVE received the initial number of the *Northwestern Independent*, a new monthly paper published at Butler, Pa. It is a folio sheet, neatly printed, and contains a choice selection of interesting reading matter. Mr. CLARK WILSON, formerly of the Butler *Democratic Herald*, is the editor, and announces, as the name indicates, that "it will be independent in all things." Its first appearance is very promising and Mr. WILSON has our heartiest wishes for the success of his enterprise.

THE "UNINSTRUCTED" DELEGATES propose to reconstruct the Pennsylvania Democracy at Harrisburg this week. HANCOCK and the universal brotherhood of all the opponents of radical oppression, will be the ticket for them this year. It is not with our consent that our neighbors of the *Post* sell out their CASS stock, although we perceive and appreciate their difficulty in clinging to that veteran Democrat, while they surrender to colored suffrage. Deploring the sacrifice of men, we welcome the conversion in principle.

HANCOCK and Universal Brotherhood!

OUR LOCAL COLUMNS present an abstract of the collections of internal revenue in the XXIId District for the quarter ending June 30, '69. Notwithstanding the large falling off in the receipts for a portion of this period from certain sources specified, we may observe that the total collections under the present Administration show an increase in this district of $113,813.93 over the corresponding period of last year. About one half of this excess is obtained from incomes and special taxes. These figures show that Collector DAVIS is faithfully executing the Republican policy in the honest collection of the public revenues.

THE ELECTIONS in Mississippi and Texas have been deferred to November, to avoid any interference with agricultural industry. The test oath and disfranchisement clauses of the Mississippi instrument will be submitted separately, and the Texas Constitution, which is much more liberal, will be voted upon as a whole. The Legislatures to be elected will ratify the XVth Article, which is therefore likely to be incorporated into the Federal organic law some time during the next winter. This will give time for the needful action in Rhode Island, Iowa Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana.

THE Buffalo and Erie Railroad Directors have agreed to consolidate with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern line to Chicago. The proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at once.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states, upon authority, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company favors the early construction of the Ten Mifflon Road thence to Chattanooga. There need never have been a doubt on this point; when that road shall be built the common interests of all concerned will lead at once to its lease to the Pennsylvania corporation.

The new seven per cent. bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railway, dated in April last, are on the market. The issue is understood to be intended to supply the needful funds for the construction of the new Mahoning line eastward, flanking the mountains and connecting with the Pennsylvania system on the tidewater slope.

THE SAGACIOUS *Mail* thinks we are disposed to bull the market in the interest of the GAZETTE oil farm, which, of course, we claim to be the long-lost buckle of the petroleum belt, and all this because we expressed the belief that the Pennsylvania petroleum regions are being rapidly exhausted. Unfortunately for the perspicuity of our contemporary, the buckle is part and parcel of the aforesaid regions, and if we desired to enhance its value we should adopt the opposite course and swear by all the rattling derricks and deep dry holes of Venango that petroleum basins are everlasting and inexhaustible institutions. We should then proceed to bore on the buckle, strike a perpetual thirty barrel well, and sell out for a fabulous sum and start a new afternoon paper with the money to counteract the very noticeable "bearing" of the crude oil market by the *Mail*, which may have an interest in keeping down the price of the product till some unfortunate contracts made by its next best friend are filled by delivery.

A NASHVILLE dispatch says:

It is admitted on all hands that the decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville yesterday, affirming the power of the Governor to remove Registrars at his pleasure, secures the election of Senter. The latter will divide the Republican vote pretty evenly with Stokes, while the vote heretofore Democratic, and the 15,000 made voters by a previous decision of the Supreme Court, will be unanimous for Senter.

THE BEAVER SENATORIAL CASE.

As the details, of the "arrangement" under which the Conference arrived at this nomination, have been narrated to us, by responsible and dispassionate individuals, there seems to be enough, at least, to raise a strong presumption of corruption. Hence the Republican organ of Washington county, which is ably and honestly conducted, refuses to recommend the support of Mr. RUTAN, until the matter shall be thoroughly investigated and he fully acquitted in the premises.

Of course, this case specially touches the honor of the Republicans of Washington and Beaver, and it pertains to them to try and decide it; and this, we doubt not, they will do. But, in a subordinate, though subordinate sense, this case touches Republicans everywhere, and even Democrats as well. No man ought to succeed in getting into any office by corrupt appliances; much less into a place of considerable permanence and conspicuity, like that of Senator, by disreputable instrumentalities. A person starting in the pursuit of office in that way, will be certain, upon getting it, at least to indemnify himself by dishonest practices for the preliminary expenses incurred.

If, therefore, Mr. RUTAN obtained his nomination by purchase, and that fact should be established with reasonable certainty, he should either be made to decline, or be put off the ticket by competent authority. Policy as well as principle points to this conclusion. If guilty of the charges made against him, he cannot be elected, as he certainly ought not to be, and it will hence be damaging to his party to allow him to remain in the position of a candidate.

We are not inclined to condemn any man by inuendo or unheard. We, consequently, leave this matter in the hands of the Republicans of Washington and Beaver, trusting that they will sift it to the bottom, and make such a decision as the evidence elicited shall necessitate and demand.

PENNSYLVANIA CROPS.

A trip, by daylight, through the State, enables us to speak with some definiteness as to the crops.

All sorts of fruits seem to be in uncommon abundance. Of cherries there never were more, though the flavor, as of strawberries, has been somewhat impaired by the unusual amount of rain that has fallen. Apples, peaches and grapes generally promise well, though there are spots where a deficiency will be experienced, owing to one local cause or another.

West of the Alleghenies, not much harvesting has been done. This is in part owing to the backwardness of the spring, and in part to the rains, which have made harvesting almost impossible. Not much grass has been cut, though the clover blossoms are all sere and brown, and the pollen has fallen from the timothy. While the grass is heavy, the hay, though abundant in quantity, will be deficient in quality. A large portion of it will be of less value as fodder than oat-straw, because the sap will be exhausted, and too much woody fiber formed before the mowers will be put in. The wheat fields present a deep red appearance, indicating ripeness, though we observed no fields in which the labor of gathering had been commenced. Rye is standing well, and turning yellow, while the oats, in deep green, are just showing their heads in process of formation.

Corn is decidedly backward. Very little of it is as high as it should be at this season, and much of it is of sickly hue, by reason of water standing in great patches upon the fields, or too liberally saturating the soil.

Potatoes are mostly in full blossom, and have a healthy look.

East of the mountains, the wheat and hay harvests have begun in earnest. In many localities a large part of the wheat has been cut and is in good condition.

Everywhere, the work of the farmers has been thrown too much together, by the peculiarities of the season, and some of it will consequently have to be slighted. Still, after making all reasonable deductions, the harvests throughout the State promise to be above the average, and are likely to be secured in a better condition than was anticipated a fortnight ago.

RECONSTRUCTION NOT PARTIZAN.

It is generally admitted that the Virginia election has been a fair one in the main. Its simple result is the reconstruction of the State on the Republican plan, but under Democratic auspices. A Federal existence is again secured at the expense, to the dominant party, of their prejudices against colored suffrage surrendered, of the inevitable ratification of the new Constitutional Article and of an ostensible endorsement of the main features of the Republican policy. The Democracy of Virginia, just now flying the Conservative flag, have wisely preferred even these concessions to a longer exclusion from their National relations. Submitting duly to so much as they find inevitable in the preliminary conditions, they rely upon other positive results for their partizan compensation. The local government is henceforth altogether in their hands; the Legislature shows majorities in which Republicanism, pure and simple, is without even the faintest show of influence; and the new Governor was always a Democrat, except in the patriotism which responded to the exigencies of the Rebellion by adhering thereto to the Union cause. His earlier partizanship has gained for him now more Conservative votes than were repelled by his temporary fidelity to the flag. If he proves unexpectedly stubborn under the manipulations of the Democratic leaders, who have managed his election, he will be honorably exiled into the Federal Senate, making way for the more pronounced partizan, who is now the Lieutenant Governor. Six of the nine Congressmen are original and unchanged Democrats.

In view of these facts, it is a wilful or an ignorant perverseness which claims this election as a Republican triumph. No result could have been farther from that in Virginia. We remember that the politicians of that State are quite too wise in their present generation to invite, or to fail to avert as long as they can, such issues with the dominant party of the Republic as their friends have so rashly made in Georgia and Louisiana. Such is not the policy of a shrewder opposition in Virginia. They concede everything to appearances so long as they can secure an unbroken hold upon the real power of the State. They find Virginia in the Union, after the Republican programme, but under every other partizan condition in their own favor, to be infinitely more fruitful of Democratic profit than when governed as a military province, without even the shadow of political power. The field of local politics is broad; the barriers set up in the interests of an advanced republican liberty are high enough and strong enough, but they mark a far distant limit, which it is to be henceforth neither for their interests nor within the range of existing possibilities to transcend. Slavery is forever dead, and the freedmen are henceforth republican citizens. The political dignity and the material interests of Virginia, as of other states of the South, alike counsel such a practical recognition of that citizenship as shall best develop the social, political and industrial strength of their Commonwealth. Their statesmen wisely accept this truth, perceiving their direct account in it. So much of Republicanism is to their solid profit, and they adopt it cheerfully. They are confident of their ability to control all the new political elements for the profit of Democracy, and the result thus far shows that they have reckoned justly. They will ratify the XVth Article in good faith, and they will attempt no substantial invasion of the personal or political rights of the freedmen, because their interests jump with this good faith. Virginia Democratic under the new regime, which still faithfully recognising all the conditions of her reconstruction, is worth more to Democracy than a dozen Georgias; whose obtuse malignants stand in their own light and blindly exclude themselves from every solid advantage in the possession of either Federal or local power.

We concur heartily with the judgment of the Administration and of the country, in approving of the reconstruction of the State, even in the partizan interests which have just triumphed there. Far better so than not at all. It would be insane folly to oppose any resistance in Virginia more than in Pennsylvania, to the current of popular opinion, tend whichever way it may within the limits of the law. If the State is Democratic, and is to be so forever, which we have no fears of, that is no reason for denying to her the Federal rights which she has prepared herself legally to resume.

This restoration, in which the remaining States will speedily share, closes, we hope forever, the final scene in the great tragedy of the American Rebellion. The curtain falls upon the Union once more marching onward to a glorious eminence among the nations, reorganized in the name of Liberty and Humanity, not a slave under its wide-streaming banner, nor an alien to his birthright of republican citizenship among all the millions, of whatever race or former condition, who have first seen the light between the two oceans. In all the pages of its political annals, the student or philosopher, in the centuries to come, will discover no higher proof of wise statesmanship, no illustration of partizan magnanimity more exalted than in those chapters which shall record the final regeneration of the Union under the Republican policy. It was much that we have engrafted universal Freedom upon the organic law, but it is even more that we have preferred in the hour of our triumph one common country, once more restored to a constitutional harmony and peace, above any of the temptations of partizan advantage. It shall henceforth be reckoned the most admirable achievement of Republicanism, not that it assumed an absolute power for the safety of the Republic, but that it knew how to lay it down when the one great purpose had been served.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS, which a few months ago were prophesying a terrible deficit in the revenue and a consequent augmentation of the national debt as a result of the policy of Congress and the incapacity of President Grant and his Cabinet officers, are now engaged in assuring their readers that an increase of revenue and a reduction of the debt were inevitable, and that neither Congress nor the Administration is entitled to credit for the improved aspect of affairs. Did they lie then, or do they lie now?

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, a barren waste of 7,000 acres on Long Island, is about to be purchased by Alexander T. Stewart, Esq., of New York, and several millions of dollars will be expended by him in putting up handsome improvements. Mr. Stewart has offered to the commissioners of the town of Hempstead in cash, the sum of $367,000, or $55 an acre for the land, and the question whether the sale shall be made is soon to be decided by a formal vote at a meeting of the citizens.

Frank Blair's Latest Appearance

The officers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf partook of their annual banquet at Long Branch on Thursday last. The affair was arranged on a grand scale, only one event occurring to mar the pleasures of the time. It was this: When Major General Frank P. Blair was called he said he would say a word for a people who had not yet had a voice raised in their behalf. "I will speak of the people who were once our enemies, and I know that when I speak of them before soldiers I speak before those who will heartily respond. Those against whom we contended, whom we aspersed as rebels, and whom we triumphed over as well. They were great and generous people, they were worthy of the steel of our best. We have heard here of Farragut and of Sheridan, but we shall yet hear of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. [Hisses and cries and great confusion.] Who is it dissents? [Number of voices—"We dissent," "I dissent," "Think of Andersonville and Libby Prison."] It would be little merit for us to have triumphed over a mean enemy. [The speaker was again interrupted by a storm of hisses.] I speak of them as our late adversaries. [Cries of "Traitors."] Are there no voices to be raised for them? [Cries of "Yes" and "No," great confusion, and cries of "Traitor."]

Admiral Farragut here decided that to introduce anything which interrupted the harmony was out of order.

General Blair sat down with a flushed face. It is due to him to say that he had apparently enjoyed the hospitality of his hosts, before he arose to speak, to a degree that rendered it difficult for him to express his ideas with his usual clearness. His conduct was universally condemned, and especially by his best friends. The excitement produced by this little episode soon blew over, and General Blair left the room.

A Magnificent Flower

At least one thousand persons stopped in front of Dr. Haliock's show window last night to admire a full-blown night blooming cereus. The plant had been placed there late Monday evening, in order that all might be able to see this most rare and exquiste flower. Although well advanced, it was doubtful whether or not it would bloom last night; hence no notice was given. During the afternoon its progress was very rapid, and by 7 P. M. it was well developed, and up to 11 o'clock there was a large crowd constantly around the window, gazing upon its matchless beauty. The corol or corolla of the flower is from five to six inches long. In the calyx the sepals are separate and very small, equalling in number double that of the petals. These separate parts turned well back towards the stem, which is at least nine inches long. The petals number twenty-four, nearly six inches long, and at the broadest part about one inch wide, though not uniform, some of them being not more than half an inch wide. The petals are pure white, looking like wax. The stamens are very numerous, and most delicate, the pollen being abundant, and, with the delicate filaments, looked at first sight like spider-webs filled with pollen. The pistil is long and straight, with a largely developed stigma. Altogether it is one of the most exquisite productions of the floral kingdom. At midnight the flower was fully developed, and was exceedingly lovely, though not as perfect as we have seen them in more Southern climes. There was another bud upon the cactus, which is quite large, and trained around much in the shape of a rustic chair back, but it fell off last night just as the other was commencing to develop, the stock manifestly lacking sufficient vitality to develop both. Those who rise very early this morning may see some of the rare beauties. It is very ephemeral, and lasts but for a night. Shortly after midnight the beautiful flower began to fade, or rather, as it were, to retire. The long and delicate sepals which had folded back toward the stem, again folded down over the petals, like the delicate fingers of modesty attempting to hide the face of beauty.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal, June 30.*

Progress in Iron Manufacture.

Four new and nearly distinct improved processes are now being matured for the making of iron and steel. Two, the Lieman process and the Ellershausen process, are for the conversion of the ore into iron, while the Bessemer and the Heaton processes are for converting the iron into steel. The Lieman process consists in converting the coal into gas before it is made to supply the flame used in smelting. By this it is contended that a vast saving in fuel is obtained, and the sulphurous and phosphorescent varieties of coal become available for manufacturing iron, as the sulphur and phosphorus do not enter into the gas but pass off before the flame comes in contact with the iron. This process has been for three years under experiment. The Ellershausen process dates but a few months back, and is being tested for the first time in several of the furnaces of Pennsylvania. The Bessemer process converts iron into steel, which is an alloy of iron and carbon, the latter being in the proportion of from five to two per cent.

The accumulated effect of these four inventions in this important department of manufacturing industry may reasonably be expected when they are all fairly at work, not only to render the manufacture of iron practicable at points which have heretofore been compelled to introduce it from abroad, but will cheapen, by one-half, the cost five years ago of both iron and steel.

INTEMPERANCE, it is reported, is very prevalent in Maryland, and it is believed that not less than one-third of the population is suffering from the effects of this terrible thirst for spirituous liquor. Under these circumstances, the trustees of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum have appealed to the public for aid in the erection of suitable buildings. This institution was incorporated nine years ago, but with the exception of a subscription of $23,000, nothing has been done to carry out the project. The State has also given to the Inebriate Asylum thirty acres out of the one hundred and thirty purchased at Catonsville for the use of the Insane Asylum.

IN ANSWER to the question as to what the Ritualists are going to do, the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn, replies: "We are going to fight as long as we have breath in us for the full acceptance in the Church of England of the Catholic teaching which she has received, though her forefathers, in a tradition of eighteen centuries, from our Lord himself."

A Brave Son.

Daniel Upton, formerly a member of the Michigan Legislature, recently attempted to cross Black Lake, Mich., which is half a mile across, in a leaky boat, when it went to pieces, leaving him and his youngest son to get ashore the best way they could. The latter succeeded, but his father, becoming exhausted, began to sink. Eddie Upton, his oldest son, saw all their movements from the house, which is close to the shore, and, running down to the beach, shouted to his father to keep up good courage and he would save him. He quickly threw off his boots and outer clothing, and swimming out to where the old gentleman was struggling in the water, caught him just as he was going down the third time. Clinging to his father with an iron grip, he turned upon his back and swam in this manner to the shore, and, upon reaching it, sank to the ground insensible from exhaustion and excitement. Mr. Upton laid to all appearance dead, and in this condition they were found side by side upon the arrival of neighbors whom the youngest boy had called to the spot.

Earnestness.

Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and expect to. One of the clerks will rise to be a partner. One of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen. One of the apprentices will become a master builder. One of the villagers will get a farm, and live a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? There is no luck about it. The thing is as plain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money in the savings bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than the dusty old highway, but the men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune and name, and serene old age, all go this road.

A CURIOUS fact has lately been brought to notice in regard to the Nevada silver mines. Heat, not water, is the chief enemy encountered after reaching a great depth, and instead of pumping out water, the company have to pump in air. A Nevada paper says: The increase of the heat in our mines is now beginning to give many of our mining companies more trouble, and is proving a greater obstacle to mining operations in those levels lying below a depth of one thousand feet than any veins or "pocket" deposits of water yet encountered. A number of the leading companies on the Comstock are now engaged in putting in engines to be used expressly for driving fans for furnishing air to the lower levels, forcing it through tubes of galvanized iron. With this great increase of heat in the mine, comes a great decrease of water; in fact in our deepest mine, the Bullion, which has attained the depth of twelve hundred feet, not a drop of water is to be seen; it is as dry as a lime-kiln, and as hot as an oven. In the lower workings of the Chollar Potosi mines, which have a perpendicular depth of eleven hundred feet beneath the surface, the thermometer stands at one hundred degrees—a frightful heat to be endured by a human being engaged in a kind of labor calling for severe muscular exertion. Here, also, we find the water to have decreased till there is at the present time a very insignificant amount.

A SOUTHERN paper insinuates that gentlemen who part their hair in the middle thereby imitate the wisdom of Solomon, who once proposed to settle a dispute between two women by parting the heir in the middle.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an inconsistible proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be; DR. KEYSER, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance needful to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted, at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance in his skill and integrity, with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducable rupture is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclement weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a light affair to suffer with a protrusion such as rupture that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be so unfortunate as to need appliances of this kind can not act more wisely than to cut this advertisement and preserve it, so as to enable them to remember the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. CONSULTATION ROOMS, 120 Penn street, from 1 until 4 P. M.

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 Kershaw 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."