

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. P. E. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily, (except Sundays) Weekly, One year, \$5.00; One year, \$2.50; Single copy, 10c. One month, 30c. Six months, \$1.50. 5 copies, 10c. By the week, 15c. Three mos. 75c. (and one to Agent.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. BARKER. ASSISTANT JUDGE COMMON PLEAS, FREDERICK COLLIER. STATES SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD, ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR. COUNTY CLERK, HUGH S. FLEMING. TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWN. RECORDERS, THOMAS H. HUNTER, COMMISSIONERS, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. REGISTER, JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABNER MCCLURE.

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

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49c. U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 86c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 137.

ITALY is said to be so poor that she cannot afford the luxury of even thinking of war.

THE keeper of a fashionable gambling-house in Cleveland has been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$500.

THE new Virginia Senate has four colored members, all chosen by the radicals. Of the fourteen colored members of the House, three were elected by the Conservatives. The three colored Congressmen are all Radicals.

THE Central Board of Education offer a site for the Soldiers' Monument on the High School lot, corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue. It possesses the merit of being high enough to render the monument conspicuous.

CINCINNATI and CLEVELAND have inaugurated a crusade against gambling institutions. It seems our authorities are too busily engaged in the paying departments of their offices to devote much attention to little outside businesses.

PHILADELPHIA CITY contains eight thousand places where intoxicating drinks are sold, from which the license fund derived averages less than twenty dollars each house. There is something wrong in the execution of the law in that quarter.

THE electioneering intrigue to bring out Secretary BOWWELL as a candidate for the Presidency turns out a miserable failure. As we expected, events have revealed that its design was simply to embroil him with the President and so get him out of a department which he is not administering in the interests of outside things. While we are about it, we invite the Secretary's attention to the fact that two at least of his subordinate officials have been publicly mentioned by name as being concerned actively in this intrigue.

THE Pennsylvania Democracy make their dominions to-day. Up to a late hour last evening the contest for the Governor's place on the ticket seemed to be between Messrs. GASS and PACKER, the friends of each predicting his nomination on the first ballot to-day. If, however, the struggle should be protracted, a compromise candidate, probably HANCOCK, will be pressed on the Convention. On the other hand, if the count of noses, last night or this morning, be decidedly in favor of either of the gentlemen first named, the military idea will be squelched, by his own letter of declination, before any ballots are taken.

THE REPORT of Prof. PHILIPUS DEAN, of the Pittsburgh Central High School, was presented and read yesterday at a meeting of the Central Board of Educa-

tion. From it we judge that praiseworthy and educational institutions to be in healthy and prosperous condition, and in position to accomplish more good than ever. We regard the High School as equal to most of the colleges of the country, and believe that during its comparatively brief term of existence it has furnished our local society, business and professional circles with as bright ornaments and as ripe scholars and thinkers as any educational institution in our midst, and certainly its graduated scholars will more than favorably compare with those having received their educations in seminaries, colleges and universities abroad.

THE Beaver Argus, a Republican journal of long standing and of considerable influence in the politics of its own locality, has placed the name of Mr. RUTAN at the head of its columns for Senator, but in alluding to the alleged corruption used to secure that gentleman's nomination, which the pure and patriotic Mr. QUAY is charged with engineering, takes occasion to say: "The charges made against Mr. Rutan and his friends are very grave, and as the whole subject appears to be much better understood in Washington county than here, we shall await the proposed investigation with no little anxiety. If the accusations are shown to be false and had their origin in party opposition or private malice, we shall, as we plainly indicated last week, give the Republican ticket our hearty support, including Mr. Rutan for the Senate. If, on the other hand, these charges are not met and their falsity made apparent, we do not now see how we can do less than insist upon Mr. Rutan's withdrawal from the ticket, and urge the substitution of a new candidate in his stead. We shall, therefore, permit the subject to rest until our Washington county friends bring out all the facts in the case."

THE Evening Mail, of yesterday—a journal, by the bye, which we can heartily commend to the public support—stated that the positive withdrawal of Gen. HANCOCK would be laid before the Democratic Convention to-day. As the Mail is not supposed to be in the Hancock interest, it is barely possible that its sanguine correspondent has been misled on this point. To-day will show. If Gen. Cass should be the nominee, as the Mail predicts, we have only to remark that the Pittsburgh Post has achieved two notable things—the first in impressing its readers and the general public with a universal conviction that it has attempted to sell out its candidate, and the second in the conspicuous failure of its flagrant treachery. We express the universal opinion, as it has been uttered on all sides and in both parties, for the week past, that our neighbor was not sincerely favorable to that nomination. Without insisting upon any certainty as to its motives, the fact is not to be disputed that the effect of its course has been to destroy the public confidence in its good faith towards its own candidate. If a "sell" has been tried on and has failed, the truth of the matter will come out in due time.

WE DIRECT THE ATTENTION of those interested in oil matters to the very clear and carefully prepared communication which elsewhere appears on the subject. The opinions we have expressed on the oil producing business have been based on the presumption that the statistics furnished by the Titusville Herald were as nearly correct as possible; but if the reports of that recognized organ of the producers and dealers are not to be relied upon as closely approximating the truth, of course our argument that the petroleum fields are rapidly becoming exhausted will be weakened just in proportion as inaccuracies may appear in our source of information. While we feel quite confident that the Herald, like all other journals, is not infallible in figures, we could not for an instant entertain the belief that its conductors or reporter purposely misled their readers; but, to the contrary, we think if any imposition is practiced it is upon them by the producers, whose interests may be subserved by keeping secret the true production. It is to the latter class the reporter must have recourse for all his statistics, and no matter how honest he may be, he may be in their power to mislead him by furnishing inaccurate reports. We are heartily glad that the subject of a decline of production in our oil regions is exciting some attention, as all concerned have been kept in the darkness of uncertainty too long, and it is highly important that the true condition of things should be known. How best to determine the actual production is a subject now under the advisement of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, and some practical movement in that direction and under the auspices of this powerful business organization may be anticipated at an early day.

NO HOPES FOR CUBA. The Cuban revolt draws steadily to its inevitable finale—the complete re-establishment of the Spanish authority. Its end would have been already written, except for the temporary encouragement afforded by American sympathizers, whose promises have by no means been matched by the performance. Left to rely only upon themselves, the insurgent Cubans must have succumbed months ago; that they have been able to maintain any show of hostilities has been due to the hopes which were encouraged by the sympathizing movements here, by the positive assurances, of some form of recognition, by our Government, which were reported to their friends in the Island by the Cuban agents in this country, and by the open dissem-

inations, at one time of a dangerously menacing type, between the Captain-General, with his regular troops, and the turbulent "volunteers" who sought in their loyalty a cover for the most violent excesses. But the situation is at length completely changed. The Spanish authority has come into the hands of a General who knows how to make his power respected by every man under his flag, and whose loyal fidelity and military skill present in the strongest light, by their contrast, the deficiencies of his predecessor. The effect of the change is felt in every part of the civil and military service of the Island. The American government has committed itself vigorously and clearly not only to a faithful neutrality, but against any form of "national encouragement" to the rebellion, in the recognition of their independence, or even of their belligerent rights. The sympathizing movement is blocked by the arrest of such expeditions as were preparing to leave our ports, and even the shipment of warlike munitions has been stopped. It is probable that of all the insurgent recruits who have been mustered on American soil, less than a thousand have actually left our coast and landed upon the Island. Now, we hear that even these are beginning to return by detachments, driven back by a hopeless cause. Most of these recruits were Cuban exiles, but a small fraction of them being of American or European birth.

Beyond its legitimate strength at home, the insurrection has no longer any reliance, and when it comes to that, it is easy to foresee its collapse at an early day. The colonies of Spain in the New World, comprising Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chili, never won their present independence by Creole brains or valor. In every instance, that result was due to the co-operation of the mixed races, and, still more, of the original native Indians, who were always found the most effective soldiers under the Patriot flags. Even among the leaders, in the great struggle which ended with throwing off the Spanish yoke from every quarter of the Continent or Main, not a few of the most successful were of mixed or pure Indian blood. In the continental provinces this admixture of the races had been practiced for two centuries, so generally, that, when the revolts broke out against the Spanish authority, but an insignificant small proportion of the free population were pure Spaniards in blood—a fact which was also illustrated by the jealousy with which they were regarded by the mixed races during the progress of the struggle, and by their uniform exclusion, subsequently, from public authority in the independent States. It was not the Creoles, or natives of pure Spanish origin, but the mixed races and Indians who secured freedom for Mexico and all the States into which the old South American Empire of Spain has been carved.

Cuba, on the contrary, is all Creole or African. Two classes comprise its entire population—the free whites of Spanish extraction and pure blood, and the blacks, all slaves, with whom the master race has never mingled. There is none of that numerous population, combining the blood of both races and altogether free, or of the surviving Indian aborigines, which applied the real elements of the war for liberty all over the Continent. The Creoles of Cuba must win their own independence or remain subject to the Spanish crown. And the result will show that the Creole, neither in Cuba nor elsewhere, loves political liberty so dearly that he is capable of great sacrifices to secure it. They dare not Africanize the island by giving liberty to the slaves, who would speedily exterminate Creoles and Spaniards alike, and their hopes of an effective American intervention against the authority of the mother country, are now ruined beyond redemption. Since they are incapable of making a stout fight for themselves, it is evident that the final pacification of Cuba under Captain General Rosas, is not far off.

ROSCREANS IN 1863. The following letter was written six years since by the "Abolition Satrap" whom the Democracy of Ohio have just nominated for Governor. The Copperhead wing, comprising nine-tenths of the party, didn't like it much; it would have been strange if they did. Thus wrote Gen. ROSCREANS: "HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, TENN., February 3, 1863. 'To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: The resolution of thanks passed by your honorable body to the Army of the Cumberland, its commanding General and his staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command. On behalf of all I return you heartfelt thanks. 'This is, indeed, a war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws—say, for national existence—against those who have despised our honest friendship, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and willful misrepresentation of our motives and intentions, persistently repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow citizens, bound to us by the triple ties of consanguinity, geographical position and commercial interest. 'Let a man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty, and human freedom. Voluntary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible, until the unjust and arbitrary power of rebel leaders ceases, and threatens us, only as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they called 'no coercion,' while preparing to strike us. 'Bully like, they proposed to fight us, because they said they could whip five to one, and now, when driven

back, they whine out 'no invasion,' and promise us, of the West, permission to navigate the Mississippi. If we will be 'good boys' and 'obedient slaves,' we will 'wherever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would drive us from them not. Were they able they would invade and destroy us without mercy. 'Absolutely assured of these things, I am anxious 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 more over, A TRAITOR TO HIS COUNTRY; WHO OPERATES THE SCORN AND CONTEMPT OF ALL HONORABLE MEN. 'When the power of the unscrupulous leaders is removed, and the people are free to consider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours under the government, there will be no great difficulty in fratricidal warfare. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the Northern and Southern provinces of England or Ireland. 'Hoping the time may speedily come when the power of the perfidious and unscrupulous leaders, having been overthrown, a peace may be made on the broad foundation of national unity and equal justice to all, under the Constitution of the United States, I remain, your fellow-citizen. 'W. S. ROSCREANS, Maj. Gen.'"

The publication of this letter was welcomed by the Cincinnati Enquirer, which now supports him as its Democratic candidate, in the following style: "It is not only a party letter, but one of extreme bitterness. It is not only bitter, but vindictive. In perusing it we do not seem to be reading the production of a General, who by worthily bearing vast responsibilities, and fairly abjuring party interests, has acquired a dignified weight of character, and a sense of moral worth, but the production of an insignificant and disappointed party politician. 'The letter does not speak the General's broad and capacious, the cool and unimpaired intellect suited to the command of an army. It is not only not long in determining whether the successes which have fallen to his lot are due to accident or to the force of character which fails to manifest itself in his most respectable epistle. —Enquirer, Feb. 12, '63. General Roscreans said, in a public letter to the Governor of Ohio, that 'he who entertains the sentiment in favor of peace upon any terms,' is fit only to be a slave; and that, when he utters it at this time, is, moreover, a traitor to his country, and deserves the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. Now we can easily imagine terms upon which we are distinctly and decidedly in favor of peace. We, therefore, come within the range of the epistle of Gen. Roscreans' definition of a traitor to his country. Moreover, we believe that General Roscreans had, in part, the Enquirer in his thoughts when he penned the sentences we have quoted. He is, therefore, a legitimate subject for treatment on our hands. In proportion to the insult which he has so gratuitously offered us, we have treated him gently. —Enquirer, Feb. 27, '63."

THE OIL TRADE FROM A DISINTERESTED POINT OF VIEW. Messrs. EDITORS: From the articles which have appeared during the past few days in your paper, throwing out hints that the great oil product of Pennsylvania was on the decline, an outsider like myself would naturally conclude, without further study and investigation, that we are soon to be deprived of this great source of natural wealth, and that the business of producing and refining petroleum is to be transferred to other fields than our own.

It appears to have arrived at this conclusion from reading and believing the monthly reports of the Titusville Herald, and strangely as the assertion may appear to you, it strikes me that you have read those reports amiss, for my reading of them has produced a very different opinion, viz: that the oil product is largely on the increase and gives decided promise of holding out to an indefinite period. The fact that the oil wells ultimately fail to give forth oil, and that the oil is being pumped, is no proof, according to all experience in the business, that other wells in their immediate vicinity will not start up as fresh and vigorous as those just exhausted, because the oil veins remain in subterranean belts or crevices of the rock are generally independent of each other, as to sources of supply, and whilst one may give out and become dry as powder, another may be drilled afterwards within one or two feet of it, but, striking another vein or crevice entirely, may produce oil in large quantity. This is frequently the case, and the same is true of red lead and other minerals. When one fails to yield, the belt is followed up by further explorations, and oil is again struck in paying quantities. So much for your ideas about the failure of supply, based on the exhaustion of oil. Now, for some facts taken from the Herald's report of production, etc., for the month of June, 1869: I find in this report that the average production per day from January 1st to June 30th, 1869, in barrels of 43 gallons each was..... 10,772 Increase per day in 1869 over 1868..... 3,222 Announcing for 181 days to 170,831 barrels, or an increase in six months of over 10 per cent, in production of petroleum. Again, according to the circular of W. P. Rogers & Bro., dated Philadelphia, July 9, 1869, we find as follows: Total exports from the United States from January 1st to June 30th, 1869..... 43,154,744 gal. Same as for 1868..... 40,278,217 gal. Excess exported in 1869 over 1868..... 2,876,527 gal. Notwithstanding this great increase in shipment this year, our stocks in the oil supply, based on the exhaustion of oil, are larger now than at this time last year, whilst it appears to be everywhere admitted that the stocks elsewhere are full as large, if not larger. I quote from the Herald report again, viz: Stock July 1st in 1868, 1869..... 29,246,044. Same as for 1868..... 27,700. Excess this year..... 1,546,044. To this must be added the 30,000 barrels deducted by the Herald for unmerchantable oil—and this was counted in the stock until recently—which will make the difference in stock July 1st, 1869, over same time in 1868, 68,798 barrels. So, then, we find that during the first six months of 1869 we have produced 7,000 barrels per day excess of production over 1868, and notwithstanding the consumption here and in Europe has been much larger, yet our stocks are not diminished, but on the contrary are greatly increased.

Now for a few figures, to ascertain the reliability of the Titusville Herald's reports, which in some quarters I find a disposition to question, some asserting that they favor the producers ('their next friends') who are all known to be Bulls, and others believing that however good their intentions may be, it is absolutely impossible for them to give a perfectly correct report, since they must depend finally on the producers themselves for their figures as to stocks, shipments, etc. According to the Herald report, we find: Total oil produced January 1st to July 1st, 1869..... 680,650 Add stock on hand January 1st, 1869..... 264,845 Total available oil up to date, 945,495. Same as for 1868..... 712,945 Total stock that should be on hand..... 292,246 Stock reported now on hand..... 292,246 Deficit between the two accounts..... \$1,456 Where do you suppose this oil has gone? Their oil evaporated, or leaked, or have the producers talked, or used it instead of tea or coffee, or that other beverage so common up there? Surely the Herald said it was produced and not shipped, and it which be there some more, and it 'will not do so' at their bidding. Figures like these can't be made to lie, and allowing some little for loss in handling, the stock in the oil region must be now somewhere about 375,000 barrels. Ample, surely, with over 1,000 barrels coming up out of the ground daily. The Herald does not doubt try to account for this discrepancy on the ground of leakage, etc.; but every one conversant with the oil business, tells me that there is almost no oil at all lost in handling, since the advent of pipe lines and tank cars, doing away, almost entirely, with keels, pond-freshets and barrels. Again, I have taken some pains to examine the reports of shipments of oil from the oil regions during the month of June, and find from the books of the shippers themselves, as follows: To Cleveland, etc., via A. & G. W. R. R. 109,824 bbls. Herald report is..... 81,560 A difference of..... 28,264 bbls. For Empire Line..... 3,700 Grand total of errors in shipment by the Herald report for June..... 31,964. The Herald has been permitted to misstate these things long enough. They have several times been warned that they were being imposed upon, and if persisted in it would ultimately ruin the reputation of the Herald. I am now prepared to produce the names of the parties referred to above, and prove by them and their own books the truth of the statement of shipments of oil for the month of June, which, added to their estimate, shows a daily production for the month of 11,440 barrels, of 43 gallons each; add to this the error reported above, in stock, and allow their deduction of 30,000 barrels unmerchantable oil, less their error in shipments for June, and the daily production for this month is shown conclusively to be about 12,000 barrels of 43 gallons each. Since the above was written I have been shown the following telegram from one of the very foremost and most reliable houses in New York City, showing that the glaring discrepancies in the Herald's report are being looked into there. 'The Herald's discrepancies in its shipments over 40,000 barrels already traced out, without getting Erie Railroad shipments, as they refuse to give them or allow their receipts to be known here.' OBSERVER.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION. From a very sensible article in the Philadelphia North American, we make the following extracts, in common with views heretofore expressed by this journal: The party which has triumphed in Virginia called itself Republican after a fashion—that is, it was Conservative, but accepted by moderate Republicans. It was not Democratic in a party sense, for it had to accept the reconstruction system entire and unchanged; to act under it; to endorse, accept and make use of negro suffrage; to elect colored men to office as part of its platform; and to agree to the State constitution containing all these things, as well as to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the national Constitution, securing the rights of all races irrevocably. Under such circumstances, it really does not seem to make any sort of difference what the successful party was called, for practically it was Republican. At the same time we are not blind to the policy of the old line Democrats in Virginia, nor to the advantages they have in view. There was only this one way open by which they could secure the restoration of their State to its political status, and become themselves possessors of the rights they had forfeited, and that way, like sensible men, they have adopted. With a large majority in the Legislature, and the disfranchisement abolished by popular vote, they are now in a position to set for themselves and to resume their interest in national politics. \* \* \* It was deemed important that the whole rebel element should be vote accept reconstruction, negro suffrage, etc., and that the white people of the State should see for themselves the Conservatives seeking negro votes and aid, in order that the hue and cry against the Republicans as strictly and exclusively a negro party should be deprived of its force. This has been accomplished, and henceforth political struggles in Virginia will be deprived of that excessive bitterness that has long characterized them. Whatever may be said of other Southern States, Virginia is clearly and indisputably the leader of the South. Although she did not succeed until after the rebel confederacy was fully organized, the moment she did succeed all yielded the lead to her at once. The rebel capital was transferred to Richmond, and there remained. A Virginia general was made commander-in-chief and retained the post to the end of the war, and when she surrendered no one remained obstinate. All gave way at once. Now that Virginia accepts reconstruction, negro suffrage, the fifteenth amendment, and all the other features of distinctive Republicanism, it may be considered certain that the rest of the south will do likewise, for the same reasons, and that the negro will thus take his place permanently as a political element in the republic. This is so very important that we are disposed to rejoice at it without caring much for the manner in which it has been reached. It was with this consideration in his mind that President Grant favored the proceedings under which civil government in Virginia has been successfully restored and the long military domination abolished. The Richmond Whig, which has heretofore opposed the policy of 'impartial reconstruction,' is now in favor of admitting the emancipated colored people to the same political privileges as the whites. In commenting upon the results of the recent election in Virginia, that journal says: 'From this day forward it may be confidently asserted the whites and colored people of Virginia will in the main set

together. The blood line which has been attempted to be drawn has left but faint traces that will soon disappear, and future political parties will, in all probability, be formed without reference to race or color. The canvass just closed has given development to results that should be welcomed by the people of the whole country.' Washington Items. Senator Sumner writes a letter here, in which he takes decided ground with the administration in the Cuban question, holding that the neutrality laws must be enforced at all hazards, and that the insurgents have not yet done what entitles them to recognition. The motive of the recent numerous mentions of Secretary Boutwell as a proper person for the Republican Presidential nominee in 1872, turns out to be an effort to secure his removal from the Cabinet. The scheme of the projectors of the movement was to embroil Secretary Boutwell and the President in a personal quarrel, supposing that the latter is a candidate for re-nomination, which, however, is a mere supposition. They hoped to gain, by the appointment of a new man as Secretary of the Treasury, opportunities of obtaining information regarding the opinions of the department and assistance in their lobby schemes. Of course, their efforts have proved futile, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Secretary Boutwell and the President remain uninterupted. [Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, Governor of Virginia, has arrived here. He says that as the members elect to the Legislature have little or no experience in legislation, he shall call to Richmond a cabinet house, or an advisory body, to consist of the ablest men and finest legal minds of the State. With this assistance Governor Walker has no fears as to the result. He says the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution will be adopted without a dissenting voice; at a proper time the Legislature will consider the subject of amending the State Constitution just adopted. He says that while the new Constitution, so far as the executive department is concerned, is the best the State has ever had, in many respects this unsuited for Virginia, and must at an early day be amended. In speaking of the four Radical members elect to the Legislature, Governor Walker said they would be mere cyphers in the body, incapable of doing any harm. The Governor thinks that if the election had been postponed two weeks longer, his majority would have been 75,000, as the colored population were rapidly breaking with the Radicals, and joining the Conservative ranks. —Mr. Stedman, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 6th inst.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA. The constant displacement of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, tends to some extent and in some cases tends to not only in every case 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 inconceivable 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 needed for 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 irreducible rupture is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arraign 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 cannot get more wisely than to consult this advertiser, who we justly arraign 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 cannot get more wisely than to consult this advertiser, who we justly arraign at the conclusion that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. W. H. BEESER, 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 same season of 1867-8, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as popular as quinine. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the country. Indeed, a great many families think they are as safe under your valuable tonic.' With respect, Wm. H. Beeser, a druggist of 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 same season of 1867-8, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact, your Bitters was as popular as quinine. 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