The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos.	1.63	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

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 HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Agricultural Report for June, General and Miscellaneous Clippings.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 136¼@136⅜.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE has been safely landed and will go into regular use to-day.

THE Republican State Central Committee holds its first meeting at Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

A SEARCH for coal deposits is now in progress in the Conneaut Valley around Dickonburg, Pa., by parties from the Shenango region, who have taken large leases of the territory.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE, being a majority, of the delegates to the late Democratic City Convention at Philadelphia publish a card in the *Age* of the 24th, protesting against its proceedings, and demanding an immediate re-assemblage of the Convention. In the same journal appears the card of Jos. N. PIERSOL, backed by a half column of affidavits from individual delegates to the same Convention, which, says Mr. P., is "but a few of the many at his command, showing the scandalous manner in which the Convention was managed, with its unblushing frauds and violations of the rules." The *Age* prints these damaging statements in its advertising columns, without a word of editorial comment. The specific facts proved by the protestants, reveal the grossest and most impudent trickery and violence—quite enough to condemn the Philadelphia Democracy beyond any possible defense. The Packer folks have got a very sick man on their hands in that part of the Commonwealth, without a hope for saving the patient, except by the most liberal drafts upon the Nabob's coffers. What a nice set of people they are, to prate about the corruption of the "Radicals."

THE COOLIE immigration business has of late assumed vast proportions, and it has hardly occurred to the thinking public that the various gigantic schemes for the introduction of celestials into the labor markets of the country is "but a new modification of the slave trade." As such it is termed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, when we consider the circumstances attending the wholesale importation of the Chinese to our shores, we incline to the opinion that he is right. The business of bringing laborers to the country to supply plantations and to build railroads and operate mines, largely pays the contractors, but how these people are gathered together in their native land and persuaded to leave their homes and kinsfolks, for the uncertainties of an unknown country to them, has never been developed, nor have the conditions on which they enter the compact to emigrate, if any compact be made, ever transpired. They are brought here like cattle, disposed of by those instrumental in bringing them out, and must necessarily remain a long while ignorant of the government and its laws under which they may unconsciously be leading the lives of slaves. The subject is worthy attention and investigation, and we are glad it has found notice at Washington. It would be particularly humiliating to every patriotic American to discover that slavery has again been revived in the country in a form hardly less degrading than that which nearly ruined our country to forever abolish.

THE POSITION OF GEN. CANBY, touching the qualification of members-elect to the Virginia Legislature, is sustained as strictly a sound one by the most eminent lawyers of that State, and undoubtedly also by Attorney General HOAR. It is intimated that the Conservative members will absent themselves, if such a step is found requisite to counteract a Radical majority, when a quorum of the Legislature assembles.

An influential Eastern journal "fails to see the wisdom of General CANBY'S decision." It adds: "We cannot see the necessity of imposing exactions in this case that were not thought needful for Louisiana." There can be no question either of the wisdom or of the necessity thus impeached, when we remember that the General has no discretion whatever in the premises; he simply obeys the positive requirements of the law of July 11, 1868, which, in view of the Louisiana experience, provides additional safeguards to insure a loyal Legislature for Virginia. Clothed with no discretion by that statute, Gen. CANBY'S true wisdom has been exhibited in the faithful execution of its letter and spirit—a duty from which he has not been deterred by the remarkable criticisms of the New York Republican press and in which we rely upon his being sustained by the cordial support of the Federal Administration. If this course shall "drive loyal Virginians into opposition," it will be a proof that their loyalty is like the old qualification of color, but skin deep. For our own part, we frankly deny the wisdom of any journalist who recommends to any officer the evasion or the disregard of a solitary letter of those laws which it is his sworn duty to execute.

PRISON REFORM.

One of the most difficult problems in social science, which the philanthropist and moral reformer have attempted to solve, is the treatment of crime and criminals, so as to prevent the one and restrain the other. In ancient times, and up even to a comparatively recent period, criminals were incarcerated merely as a punishment for their crimes, without any regard whatever to the reformation of their lives and character. Even in this advanced age in the world's history there are many good meaning people, who believe that this should be the only object in the imprisonment of offenders against criminal statutes. There are not a few who look upon the inmates of county and State prisons as utterly irreclaimable to virtue, honesty and integrity, and deem every effort made for their reformation as absolutely hopeless. If they are correct in their judgment, then the sooner all institutions of moral and religious reform are abandoned, the better. It is a useless waste of time, money and labor to keep their complicated machinery in operation. The pulpits of the land should be vacated at once, and missionaries recalled from the scenes of their self-sacrificing labors.

It is admitted on all hands that it is difficult to reform old and confirmed delinquents—men who have grown gray in crime. But it is a rare thing to find a man so utterly debased that no impression for good can be made upon him. Many, it is true, die as they live—in a state of absolute debasement; but it may be inquired, Have the necessary means been employed to reclaim and reform them? We know that in all cases they have not. Why then should society complain, when no effort has been made to improve their character, and reform their lives, if culprits return to it from the cells of a jail or penitentiary, "twofold" or tenfold "more the children of hell" than they were before.

We are indebted to Rev. E. C. WINES, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, for the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of that Institution, with accompanying documents, for 1868, in which the whole subject of prison discipline and reform is discussed with marked ability. The document consists of six hundred and seventy-two pages, and contains the most exhaustive discussion of the subject we have met with. Although not so old as "The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons," which was instituted in 1787, and has done much to awaken public attention to the amelioration of the condition of criminals, the New York Association has accomplished a great work, and through its noble, humane and persevering labor has won the admiration of philanthropists and the friends of prison reform both in Europe and America. The report which is now before us, and which, notwithstanding its voluminousness, we have read throughout, we earnestly commend to the studious attention of all who take an interest in the improvement both by the moral and physical condition of unfortunate convicts. The accompanying documents, furnished by the Corresponding Secretary and distinguished penologists in insular and continental Europe, contain many hints and suggest many reforms which are worthy the most serious attention.

It would be impossible, in an article like this, to present, even in the most condensed form, all the matters discussed or referred to in the report. The best that we can do is to call the attention of our readers, in a general way, to a few of the subjects, with the view of inducing them to give them that careful and profound consideration which their importance demands.

The leading objects of the Society are. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether held in custody for trial, as witnesses, or convicts; and the improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, which it holds, and we are far from denying, are as much in need of reform as the inmates themselves. Indeed, it will be a useless work to reform prisoners until most of our prisons and reformatories undergo a thorough and radical change. As at present organized and administered, most of them are nothing better than high schools of crime.

It might be interesting if we were to trace the history of prisons from the days of Joseph and Jeremiah down through the penal annals of Greece and Rome; or recount the labors and services of HOWARD, BECCARIA BENTHAM, MILL, and others. But our limits prevent us from entering upon a field so extensive, however interesting its survey might be.

We are not certainly of the opinion that jails and penitentiaries, or even houses of reform, should be made *luxurious* homes. We do not think they should be furnished as superbly, or appointed as completely as the parlor or drawing-room of a law abiding millionaire. They should not, by any means, be surrounded with all the comforts of a peaceful and virtuous home. If they were, a premium would thereby be offered to crime, and our prisons would become an incentive rather than a preventive to the commission of flagitious deeds. The prisoner should be made to feel, from the surroundings of his confinement, that he is being punished and not rewarded for his crimes. Still, a due regard should be had to the sanitary condition of the prison house, so that, as the true idea of imprisonment is reformation and not destruction, he may be restored to society and the industrial pursuits of life, with his physical energies unimpaired.

Until within a comparatively recent period, greater sympathy has been shown to the *physical* than the *moral* condition of convicts. When JOHN HOWARD visited Rome he found the following inscription in one of the apartments of a prison there: "It is of little use to restrain the bad by punishment, unless you reform them by discipline." That sentence, said the great and immortal philanthropist, who let in the pure and health giving light of heaven into many a dank and dingy cell, and ornamented their walls with the cheerful colors of moral cleanliness, contains "the grand purpose of all civil policy." It is all to no purpose to improve the sanitary condition of the prison whilst the character of its inmates is unchanged. They remain criminals still, and contaminate all with whom they come in contact. Many a young man, who in his youthful indiscretion yielded unthinkingly to temptation, and found a hard bed in a prison house in consequence, has returned to society a confirmed criminal, although only a novice in crime when he first entered. Indoctrinated in vice through the evil teachings of his guilty companions in confinement, and deprived of the restraining influences of morality, his very soul became inlaid with a lust for crime, and he is thrown back upon society a fiend incarnate. Reformation of the criminal, then, should be the prime object of every one into whose custody he is committed.

One of the greatest barriers in the way of reforming criminals is the facility with which pardons are obtained. "Executive clemency," in these days, is a prolific source of evil. "The probability of it is often discussed on the way to the prison; it is the theme of nine-tenths of the letters written, and of the personal interviews of friends; and it preys upon them night and day." The hope indulged in by the criminal, or inspired by anxious friends of the interposition of executive clemency, prevents him from availing himself of the means of reformation. So long as the faintest hope of a pardon remains, the healthy influences of a reforming morality are despised. The executives of the different States, as well as the United States, have greatly obstructed the reformation of criminals by the liberality with which they have dispensed pardons.

Another fruitful source of crime is ignorance. Returns from several State prisons show that the largest proportion of crime is committed by the ignorant, or *"totally illiterate."* From these it appears that twenty-five per cent., on an average, of those who were imprisoned could not read at the time of their committal, and the proportion in common jails exceeds even that. To prevent crime, let a sound and healthy literature be diffused among the masses; to reform the criminal, let him be instructed intellectually, morally and religiously. With this view, a system of secular and Sabbath School instruction has been introduced into several prison houses, and the results have proved most beneficial.

The great hope of the country is the young. But the statistics of juvenile depravity must fill the mind of every true patriot with alarm. It is estimated that in the year 1867, the number of convicts in the different State prisons in the United States amounted to 15,340; of these about one-fourth, or 3,688, had not attained their majority at the date of their committal. In some places the proportion was nearly one-half, and in others about one-third. These statistics are appalling. But still there is hope. Since the opening of the different juvenile reformatories of the country, it is ascertained that 40,000, or about three-fourths of the whole number committed, have been "permanently reformed, and are now leading upright and respectable lives."

From all the facts before us, we are led to the conclusion that the "Irish," or "Crofton" system of prison discipline, which, "while it throws no false guise over crime, has no expression of revenge," is one of the best, if not the best, for the reformation of criminals that has yet been devised.

Commutation laws, wherever they have been carried out, have been productive of satisfactory results. It is to be wished that the commutation law passed in our State in 1861, but pronounced unconstitional on some legal technicality, might soon be re-enacted in such form as to obviate all objections.

There are some chapters in the report, relating to the bribery and corruption resorted to to procure positions in prisons in the State of New York, that are of the most melancholy interest, and the more so, because the state of things which they reveal is not peculiar, we are well assured, to that State, to which we would like to refer. We would like also to present a few thoughts in relation to "convict labor," which is now being agitated quite extensively in New York. But these, with other matters which have a most important bearing on prison discipline and reform, we must pass over, at least for the present, as we have already exceeded our limits. But we cannot conclude without expressing the hope that the most able report before us shall have an extensive circulation, and meet with that careful consideration which the importance of the subject, which it discusses with such clearness and at such great length, demands.

THE MILK IN THE COCOA-NUT.

Under the Constitution, as amended by the XVth Article, Maryland, Kentucky and probably Delaware will not continue quite as Democratic as they have been. The Maryland Republicans are already preparing for co-operation with the colored element, which they will secure in ample force to carry the State, ensuring not only a healthier Federal position, but applying the true remedy to the inequalities which at present disfigure the local distribution of State authority. In Kentucky, the opposition, wiser in their perception of the situation than are their friends in Pennsylvania, are already discussing the expediency of conciliating and if possible securing the colored vote. The Louisville *Journal*, always partisan but often shrewd, assures the people of that State that negro suffrage is to be a fixed fact, and admonishes them to make the preparations which shall turn the new situation to Democratic account. There is vastly more of practical good sense in this, than was exhibited in the late Democratic fulmination from Harrisburg, by which our stiff-necked Bourbons reiterated their implacable hostility to a class of citizens who, in October, 1870, will cast more than eight thousand votes in our Commonwealth.

Upon this point, a few data may not be without interest to the reader. There are about four and a half millions of colored people within those States. Of these, three and one-half millions dwell in States where their vote is already legalized, leaving less than one million yet to be enfranchised, of whom 550,447 are in the four States of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, and only 250,000 in the remaining thirteen States, calling themselves always free, of which Pennsylvania, as one, has about 57,000. Estimating one vote for each seven persons, this computation will leave about 8,000 votes in this State, about 35,000 votes in all the thirteen States last referred to, and about 80,000 votes in the four formerly slave-holding border States.

Of the entire colored vote, 631,000 of the thirty-seven States under the XVth Article, over 500,000 are voters already, and only about 125,000 are to be elevated thereby in political rights. Five-sixths of the race is thus enfranchised now, and it is to exclude the other one-sixth part, and to prevent the 8,000 colored men of Pennsylvania from voting the Republican ticket that our Harrisburg fanatics still keep up their unprofitable clamor. The truth is that the opposition party had all the brains beaten out of it by the disastrous issue of its four years' armed rebellion; its physique survives, but mentally it is no longer anything but idiotic. Continuing thus to cry "nig-nig-nig-nigger," they remind one of the lunatic who fancies himself a clock and stands in a corner all day, swinging his arm like a pedulum and audibly ticking at each stroke. Perhaps they would be cured of their delusion, if they could invent some way for the colored man to vote on forged naturalization papers, or otherwise to make himself useful in elucidating Democratic ideas of a pure suffrage.

—A dispatch from Omaha says James W. Davis and associate sub-contractors have brought suit in the State District Court against Oliver Ames and others, contractors of the U. P. R. R., for six hundred and four thousand dollars, the amount claimed due for work performed, money expended and breach of contract of defendants. It is alleged that the claimants are already overpaid by fifty-seven thousand dollars on the amount of work performed and material furnished.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the Soldiers' Monumental Association, the following suggestions, viz.:

First—The Association shall announce through the city Press that they will up to a certain date receive nominations from localities and parties of *sites* for the Monument, together with any donation, the Society or party may desire to make to the Monumental fund, the payment of the donation to be secured as the Association shall direct in case the site is selected as hereinafter provided.

Second—The Association shall, after the time fixed for closing the nominations, give notice through the City Press of the sites nominated and donations offered.

Third—The Associaton shall then give notice that an election for the location of Monument will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Pittsburgh, commencing and closing at certain times, and votes, at which election all persons, men, women and children interested in the location of said Monument shall be entitled to cast in printed ballot designating one of the sites named upon payment of the sum of twenty-five cents.

Fourth—The location receiving a plurality of votes shall be the site selected.

PITTSBURGH.

Washington Items.

It is understood that Secretary Cox has been tendered the new Judgeship in Ohio, but it is believed he will decline the honor. Many of his friends urge him to accept.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has been advised by his physician to leave Washington and spend some weeks upon the Rocky Mountains. Mr. S. expects to leave early in August, if able to travel, and go to Laramie Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The intended departure from this city of Secretary Boutwell, in a few days, for an absence of some weeks, is construed by politicians as an evidence that no effort will be made in Cabinet, where he is the leading spirit of the working Radicals, to enforce a new election in Virginia in certain districts where the successful candidates are unable to take the iron-clad oath.

A delegation of Radical Republicans from Mississippi are here urging the Administration to aid them in the approaching canvass. They state that the Conservative papers throughout the whole State are making the importation of coolie labor into the State, a political question, and are filled with threats that if the freedmen do not vote as their employers direct they will be supplanted by Chinese.

Hon. Benjamin Wade does not believe Rosecrans will accept the Democratic nomination of Ohio, and, if he does, he will be beaten by a very large majority, as Gov. Hayes is very strong with the Republicans, and will poll as large, if not a larger vote than Grant, while there are thousands of peace Democrats who will not vote for Rosecrans.

The Anthracite Nabob.

The fact that Asa Packer is a man of high personal character is not a mantle wide enough to hide the disaffection and profligacy of the Democratic leaders who nominated him for Governor.

While the Democrats of Maryland and Kentucky are preparing to show the freedmen that they have always been their friends, in order to get their votes, the Democrats of Pennsylvania are preparing to show the colored people of this State that they have always been their enemies, and intend to remain so to the end.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* attributes the nomination of Asa Packer for Governor, to the wire pulling of "Brick" Pomeroy and the expenditure of $100,000. The sum mentioned is not extraordinary from a Democratic standpoint; but that "Brick" Pomeroy should secure the nomination of anybody is a disgrace from which anybody ought not to be expected to recover. The chap who was kicked to death by a jackass had abundant reason to be thankful that matters were not worse; but the man who is helped by "Brick" Pomeroy has no excuse for not killing himself in the most expeditious manner possible. We have some little respect for Asa Packer, but if he was nominated by "Brick" Pomeroy, and consents to live in full view of the melancholy fact, his friends will consult their own interests, and his, by shooting him on sight.

A NEW YORK DISPATCH says: Judge Pierrepont stated to-day that the United States Government has been for some time negotiating with Spain for the independence of Cuba, and that dispatches had been received from the Spanish Government giving assurance that all bloodshed in Cuba will be stopped in a few days, and indicating that the independence of that island will be conceded immediately.

A receiver will probably be appointed in the law suit between Trinity Church Corporation and the heirs of Anneke Jans. The property in dispute is almost sixty million dollars.

The basis of settlement between the litigants in the management of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, which we have already announced as having been accomplished, comprises the following points: The Erie party are to withdraw all suits; the company to issue $1,000,000 new stock, to be evenly divided between the two parties to the controversy; the Alton and Toledo Road, one hundred miles in length, is to be commenced within two months and finished within eight months; the Decatur and East St. Louis Road, now being built, is to be completed and consolidated with the Toledo and Wabash Company, upon terms agreed on some time ago; the Erie party are to have three directors, out of fifteen, in the Toledo and Wabash management.

OREGON LUMBER.—The lumber resources of the State of Oregon are abundant. Dense forests of the finest fir, spruce and cedar grow from the coast range and along the banks of the Columbia river and its tributaries as far up as the Dalles. There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest and best quality of timber at the mouth of the Columbia river, and back of the town of Astoria is the most magnificent forest of spruce and yellow fir that is to be found anywhere on the Pacific coast. Nature has done everything to make the forest of timber along the Columbia river a source of great profit to the lumberman; the finest of timber being handy to shipping, and as there is fine water power on all the streams emptying into the Columbia, lumber can be manufactured very cheap. The bottom lands along the river are also covered with a thick growth of vine, maple, alder, cedar, ash and cottonwood.—*Alta Cal.*

The Instruments for the French Cable.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Through the kindness of Mr. Moses G. Farmer, the well-known electrician, at No. 25 Congress street, we have been able to see the workings of the instruments by which messages are sent through the Franco-American cable, whose arrival at Duxbury is expected very soon. The instrument is wonderful, more for its simplicity than for anything else, and is substantially the same as that now used in transmitting messages over the Atlantic cable. It was found too slow a process to use the common relay instrument used in land lines, as it required a current of too great power, and also consumed too much time, only about three or four words being sent per minute. By the present instrument about a dozen can be sent.

Without going into scientific details, the instrument is briefly this: A small tube about four inches long, like a small telescope, an inch in diameter. Midway in this tube is hung transversely, by a delicate silk fibre, a circular piece of mirror, across which is a fine magnetic needle. Around the tube is coiled the fine wire through which the magnetic current is sent—in this case a coil containing twenty thousand circles, forming a wheel, if it may be so called, of about three inches in diameter. There are two keys, and when one is touched it causes the needle to swerve to the east, and when the other is touched it causes it to turn to the west. Of course in this motion the mirror is turned with it. Now, facing the mirror, and two or three feet from it, is a box containing a bright light, with a mouth like a photographer's camera, direct toward the mirror. The light is then thrown upon the mirror, and reflected from that upon a wall upon which there is a perpendicular black mark. Upon this mark, when the instrument is not in operation, the perpendicular line of light from the mirror rests perfectly still.

When one of the keys is touched, and the magnetic needle is moved, it of course moves the mirror with it, and the reflected line of light upon the wall is moved to the right or left of the black mark. One of the keys deflects it to the right and the other to the left. The Morse alphabet is used, omitting the spaced letters, or those where two dots or two dashes come together. A movement of the light once to the right of the black mark is a dash, and the one to the left a dot. This is the whole of the machinery by which messages are sent across the Atlantic. 'Only this and nothing more.' The battery required is very small, and a thimbleful of acid and metal will work it. When one of the keys shall be touched at Duxbury, the little line of light will move within about two-tenths of a second at Brest, and the first message will have begun.

The scientific details connected with the theoretical part of the thing are numerous enough, and the field, as Mr. Farmer opened it to a number of gentlemen connected with the press of the city of New York in his office, is a broad and attractive one indeed. The instruments to be used for the French cable have been tested by Mr. Farmer, and were sent down to Duxbury last night. It requires two men to receive a message—one to watch the light in a darkened room and announce 'dot' or 'dash,' as the light is moved, to a clerk.

ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES EVER PUBLISHED—ATTESTED BY OVER FIFTY WITNESSES.

The remarkable cure of Miss Fisher, of Beaver county, is one worthy of more than a passing notice, especially when so many persons are suffering not only with diseases of the eyes, and partial or total blindness, but likewise with other chronic ailments which Dr. Keyser has treated with such astounding success.

The lady concerned was doomed to perpetual blindness, which through Dr. Keyser's skill was completely removed, the truth of which has been vouched for by a sufficient number of witnesses to establish the fact beyond all cavil. The subjoined letter from the young lady's brother speaks for itself:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that I have to the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER.
North Sewickley.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER.
SIMON P. FISHER, (brother.)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny.
EUGENE MCCAFFREY.
LOUISA FISHER, (her neice.)

S. H. Brown.	Philip Friday	Rachel Friday,
H. N Teckle,	A. H. Carroll,	Wm. Jenkins,
E. W. Levendorfer,	Michael Harris,	J. A. Fleming,
C. S. Swineburg	Susan Lemmax,	Eliza Hyde,
Wm. Alison,	Eliza Levendorfer,	T. L. Young,
J. Levendorfer,	J. F. Mitchell,	A. M. Levendorfer,
A. Gardner.	G. Levendorfer	J. F. Morrison,
A. M. Morrison	Robt Mahead,	" Mahead,
Isabella Dobbs,	N. Funkhouser,	D. Fisher,
G. Fisher (br't)	Lizzie Mahead,	Tillie Mahead,
T. M. Mahead,	Thos. Mahead,	Leon Allsoo.
Mary J. Brown,	Jane A. Morton	J. C. Wiles.
Mary J. Weiler,	N. H. Bezen,	Mary H. Morton
Wm. H. Morton	Ezra Hazen,	Jennie Wilson,
C. M. Wilson,	Mary E. Wilson	Mary Patten.
Jennie Patten,	Martha Patten,	James Patten,
Sadie E. Dobbs,	Jennie E. Dobbs	J. W. Dobbs,
I. Dobbs,	Wm. H. Pence,	C. Fisher,
	Wilhelmina Fisher, (her mother.)	

Deafness, Hard Hearing, Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, and every species of Sore Eyes and Rare Rupture, Varicocoele, Enlarged Limbs Broken Veins, Ulcerated Legs and the various diseases of the skin and hair successfully treated.

DR. KEYSER, may be consulted every day until 12 o'clock, at his store, 167 Liberty street, and from 1 to 5 o'clock at his office, No. 120 Penn street.

THE WORLD GROWS WISER.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them, and (literally) returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again, until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era, when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemus Ward would have called the "main bolt" of the faculty, in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient, and antibilious properties, as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing, that when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs, he is apt to stay prostrated, and the debilitated being, aware of the fact, prefers the *building up* to the *knocking down* system of treatment.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system, when in a morbid condition.

In summer, when the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease.