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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 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,
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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, "Nothing Lost;" Ephemeris; Sentimental and Humorous; Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: The Pennsylvania Germans, Interesting Selections.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88¾@88⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

KENTUCKY gave to the opposition at least 50,000 majority on Monday. Last year, SEYMOUR had 76,413, in view of which the Republicans decided to make no serious effort to elect their ticket now.

A DECREASE of nearly forty-four millions in the amount of the public debt, since the advent of the present Administration, is officially reported from the Treasury. A sinking fund of very nearly twelve millions has already been accumulated. To persons who are familiar with the annals of public finance, there will be needed no explanation as to the rapidity and certainty with which a well-devised sinking-fund continues to swell, when the policy upon which it is established is adhered to faithfully. We have, in the present situation, the clearest encouragement to rely upon this policy for the constantly increasing absorption of the volume of public obligations. A system which Secretary BOUTWELL has shown the ability of the country to establish, and so far to sustain with such marked success, should not be abandoned for any cause conceivably possible. Beyond the consideration of suggestions for the substitution of a lower rate of interest upon the bonds, it is probable that Congress will meet in December to waive, by the common consent, the whole brood of tinkering propositions which engrossed so much time and attention unprofitably at the last session. Mr. BOUTWELL has proved himself to be master of the situation, and the less his successful policy shall be meddled with by Congress, the better for the public credit.

That so large a decrease in the debt should be effected in the first five months of this Administration, affords very satisfactory proof that the promised Republican reforms have been inaugurated, not only in the policy of the Government, but in its official service by honest and capable men in every department.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A clique of Democratic politicians in New York have just been favored with a revelation of light upon sundry international questions, which they hasten to make known to the country. It seems that they are not satisfied with the refusal of England to accord not only the right of American citizenship, but an entire immunity from punishment, to certain conspirators against her laws and the supremacy of her sovereignty over a portion of her Empire, whom she has taken red-handed, with abundant proofs of their offenses. That Tammany is Fenian in its sympathies is no news to anybody: very naturally, therefore, the politicians of that school wholly deny the English authority over Ireland. But they go farther, and insist that England has no legal right to protect her laws from intringement, or her sovereignty from invasion, provided the offender is Irish-born, but can claim an American naturalization. These constitute a better title to partisan indulgence than to an exemption from the established penalties of all public law. While Tammany justifies the clearest offenses against English law, that law will continue to punish the offenders, when taken in the act, whatever their nationality may be. Until the right of expatriation shall be mutually established, by the ratification of the pending treaty, England will legally deal with her Irish-born Fenian invaders as with Irishmen still. Nor, when legally expatriated, will American citizenship confer upon them any greater exemption from punishment when arrested in any hostile act.

But the New York Democracy are frank enough to say plainly that this question of Fenian immunity from punishment is one of greater international consequence than those arising out of the conflict between the two countries touching the Alabama claims. The opposition shows its hand at last. We are to take this as as a square avowal of the Democratic reluctance to support any international issue upon the premature and unfriendly recognition, by Great Britain, of the belligerent rights of the South. When Tammany so belittles that issue, as to make it subordinate to the Fenian clamor of the Irish Democracy, it is not very far from avowing the Democratic readiness to forgive any international wrong which may have been committed by England in the interests of the Southern rebellion. These politicians thus logically commit themselves to one step more. If Tammany is to give the Democratic cue, the party will be found, ere long, arrayed openly against any enforcement of our claims, upon that country, for damages resulting from an illegal English sympathy with the rebel Democracy.

Is this to be a plank in their partisan platform for the future? It would at least have the merit of consistency. That Democracy which made an infamous record in our domestic politics by its denunciations of an unconstitutional war,—by its denial of any Federal right of coercion, to preserve the Union in its integrity,—by its constantly declared sympathies with a Southern people fighting for their rights,—by its avowed reluctance to contribute a dollar or a man for the National cause,—by its uniform fidelity to a policy of treason which strove during the four years of a nation's life-struggle, to consummate the aims of its avowed enemies in front with a coward's deadly stab in the back—that Democracy, which said then, and says still, that the rebel South was right, cannot now consistently take issue with a foreign nation because the overt hostility of that nation to the Great Republic played then most efficiently into the Democratic hands. We are to understand that the Democracy of New York and Pennsylvania have always at heart sincerely approved of that damaging European intervention against American unity, and that they have at last found courage to avow this approbation. We commend these revelations to the attention of the American people.

A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has undertaken to defend, in this country, the action of the English government regarding the recent great rebellion, and in England to justify the American view of the question and to attempt to induce a voluntary payment of the more moderate demands of this country, without resorting to a neutral arbitrator. Mr. SMITH, in his recent lecture in Cleveland, objected to being considered as sitting between two stools, and stated that he wished not to sit upon any stool, but to stand upon his own two feet and to uphold, as far as he can, what is true and just in the case before him. Even the warmest friends of Prof. SMITH, who regret his recent erratic course in this Alabama business, are agreed, we believe, that he means well and is perfectly sincere, but he has been especially unfortunate in appearing in each country as the advocate of the other, exactly at that time when the people whom he addressed were so affected and influenced as to be most thoroughly unreasonable. Now, when the excitement in both countries has partially subsided, he has renewed his efforts, and they may perhaps be looked upon with more favor. In his Cleveland speech, when handling the Alabama question, he advanced, we believe, no new or startling arguments, and presented the question in no novel aspects, but he showed to his hearers how it was easily possible that his Government had acted as it did without entertaining any ill-feeling towards ours; how a question like this could, in different lights, be made justly to appear in two entirely different phases. He said the people of England naturally sided with the Liberals of the North, while the high-church clergy and Tory nobles naturally sympathized with the people of the South, whom they looked upon as cavaliers fighting for the establishment of a privileged church and aristocracy; and that as President BUCHANAN, while asserting that secession was unconstitutional, also said that seceding States could not be constitutionally covered, and as Mr. SEWARD asserted that we were not fighting for the abolition of slavery, there was left, as Professor SMITH says, no moral cause upon which the North might demand England's sympathy as a nation. The lecture was a long one, but this will show the tenor and inclination of it.

On the same day that this lecture was published in the Cleveland journals the New York *Tribune* reprinted the following letter, which shows what the tone of the Professor is in England:

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: The extreme positions of Mr. Sumner's speech may now be said to have been repudiated by public opinion in America; the intention of coercing us by the threat of war has been disclaimed; and the attitude assumed toward England by Gen. Grant's Government is amicable and courteous. If the British Government now saw fit, without further discussion, to take a frank and generous step in the advance, the motive of the act could not be misunderstood, nor could the honor of England suffer any disparagement. I am aware that the case of the Alabama is a case for arbitration, and that an arbitrator representing the general rights and interests of nations should be slow to hold a neutral power responsible in damages for a mere failure to prevent a violation of its territory, there being no evidence of complicity or connivance. But if policy suggests, there is nothing to forbid a relinquishment of our strict legal rights, though no policy can warrant an abandonment of honor. And the voice of true honor tells us that the Alabama ought not to have escaped. A spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the Alabama made at this moment would, as I believe, satisfy the great majority of the American people, and close morally, as well as legally, a controversy which is full of evil—not sentimental only, but commercial—at present, and which is fraught with danger for the future.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

Ithaca, July 3.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the School Board—Reports of Committees—Election of Music Teachers, &c., &c.

Last evening a regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held in the Common Council Chamber, City Building.

Present—All but Messrs. Clark, Boyle and Dennison.

In the absence of President Clark, Rev. E. E. Swift was called to the chair.

Rev. D. K. Rine opened the proceedings with prayer.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL BOARDS.

The elections of teachers in the wards as reported by the Local Boards, were submitted and approved. [These have heretofore been published.] The Committee on Colored Schools, reported the election of Prof. S. A. Neale as Principal, Miss Amanda Cook, Primary Department, Mrs. Neale, Janitress. In this school the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss Miller, in the Primary Department, remains to be filled.

The action of the Committee was confirmed.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Lea, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented the following report:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Teachers and Salaries respectfully report we had under consideration the two resolutions reported to us, to-wit:

1st. *Resolved*, That our teachers are worthy of, and entitled to, and should receive equal remuneration for their services with the teachers of Pittsburgh, according to grade.

2nd. That each ward board be granted the privilege of electing one teacher of the German language.

With reference to the first resolution, the Committee have agreed to recommend that the salaries of the Principals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards be increased to $1,400 per annum.

That the salary of three Principals of the Seventh ward remain at the sum of $900 per annum, being the amount recommended by the Local Board of the Seventh Ward.

That the salary of the lady Principal of the Eighth ward be fixed at $900 per annum, being the same as last year.

That the salary of the Principal of Colored Schools, be fixed at $1,000 per annum, and that the salaries of the Primary Department be fixed at the sum of $420 per annum, and that the salaries of all other grades remain the same as last year.

The Board of Controllers having established at their last meeting the number of teachers for the Seventh ward, and their salaries, your Committee deem it fixed for the year, and recommend they remain as adopted.

In reference to the second resolution, referred to us, your Committee do not deem it advisable to grant the ward boards the privilege of electing teachers of the German language.

For the purpose of carrying out the foregoing we respectfully offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the salaries of the teachers of the Seventh ward be fixed at the sums named in their report of July 6th, 1869, viz:

Three principals at $900 per annum; one teacher of German at $700 per annum; one assistant principal at $450 per annum; one intermediate at $400 per annum; four primary at $350 per annum.

Resolved, That the salary of the Principal of the Eighth ward school be fixed at $900 per annum.

Resolved, That the salary of the Principal of the Colored School be fixed at $1,000 per annum.

Resolved, That the salaries of all the other Principals of the Public Schools be fixed at $1,400 per annum.

Resolved, That the salaries of the Primary Department be fixed at the sum of $420 per annum.

Resolved, That the salaries of all other departments remain the same as last year, to wit:

Assistant or Principal....	$500	per annum
Principal of Grammar...	500	"
Assistant " ...	450	"
Intermediate.....	420	"
Teachers of Vocal Music	1000	"

All to be paid in ten equal annual payments.

The duplicates for the year foot up $74,818; the estimated losses, discounts and commissions, $8,978, leaving the nett receipts $65,840; add State appropriation, about $3,500, which will give us a total of $69,340.

The cost for teaching at the salaries recommended will be.....$63 320
Teachers of music..... 2,000
Night schools..... 1,500
Contingencies..... 1,200
Deficiency last year..... 4 196

Total.....$72 316

and leaving a deficiency to carry to next year of nearly $3,000.

The report was read and received.

Mr. Francis moved to take up the resolutions *seriatum*. Adopted.

Mr. Barr moved the adoption of the first resolution, which after some discussion was adopted.

The second resolution was also then adopted.

Mr. King moved to amend the third resolution so as to increase the salary of the Principal of the Colored Schools to $1,100, being an increase of $100.

Messrs. Hobson and Eaton favored the amendment.

Mr. Moul was opposed to giving the Principal of the Colored Schools more than the lady Principal of the Eighth Ward Schools, whose duties were equally as arduous.

The amendment was finally lost, and the original resolution adopted.

Mr. Rine moved to amend the fourth resolution so as to fix the salary of the Principals at $1,250, the same as last year. Carried.

Amendments were made fixing the salaries at $1,500 and $1,200, but, on motion, they were finally laid on the table.

Mr. Robson called for the yeas and nays upon the adoption of the resolution as amended, with the following result: yeas 21, nays. So the resolution was adopted.

The remaining resolution were adopted unanimously.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Eaton presented the report of the Committee on Music, which contained recommendations in reference to dividing the schools into districts; those on the east side of Federal street to be called the First District, and those on the west side the Second District, and the employment of two music teachers. The Committee also named as applicants for the position of music teachers, Messrs. Wm. H. Slack, W. H. McCabe, Milton Watt, J. M. Cargo, of Allegheny, and W. B. Hall, of Lancaster, Pa. The report was received, and on motion, recommendations adopted.

ELECTION OF MUSIC TEACHER.

The election of music teachers was then taken up.

Mr. W. H. Slack was elected by acclamation.

After a number of motions and counter motions, it was finally decided to proceed with the election of the second teacher, by calling the roll, each member naming the candidate of his choice, Four ballots, were then taken in this manner without a selection being made, and the Board finally laid the matter over and adjourned.

Choral Union Formed.

A movement of a practical nature has been started by a large number of citizens devoted to the fine arts, to establish in Pittsburgh a Choral Union of fifty carefully trained and selected amateur voices. These gentlemen, appreciating the ability, taste and refined culture of Prof. C. Tetedoux, and relying on his energy of character to put through the movement to a successful accomplishment, addressed him a circular letter setting forth the great good which will follow to society from such an organization devoted to the art of music, and asking him to take the management of the vocal branches. He generously consented, and last evening the Union was organized at the Newell Institute on Penn street. There were many of our leading singers present, who manifested deep interest in the movement. No difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the full quota of members. Prof. George Teorge has been selected for the conductorship of the orchestra, and will certainly discharge that duty in a manner not only creditable to himself, but to the entire city. We shall have more to say of this important organization as it progresses, and trust that others may follow, and that like all the great cities of the country, Pittsburgh may experience a musical revival.

—The Taylor House, at Omaha, Nebraska, was burned on Sunday night last. Loss $15,000; insured for $6,400.

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 tee 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 mo her 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 MCCARKEY,
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, Susan Lemmex, Eliza Hyde, C. S. Swineburg, Eliza Levendorfer, T. D. Young, Wm. Alison, A. M. Levendorfer, J. F. Mitchell, J. Levendorfer, A. Gardner, G. Levendorfer, J. F. Morrison, A. M. Morrison, Robt. Mahead, T. Mahead, Isabella Dobbs, N. Funkhouser, D. Fisher, G. Fisher (br't), Lizzie Mahead, Tillie Mahead, T. M. Mahead, Thos. Mahead, Leon Allison, Mary J. Brown, Jane A. Morton, J. C. Weller, Mary J. Weller, N. H. Hazen, Mary E. 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. R. Pence, J. C. Fisher, Williamina 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, Varicocele, 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.

ROUSE THE SYSTEM.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain; but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
CURES SCROFULA.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
CURES DROPSY.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
PROTECTS AGAINST CHOLERA.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
Protects Against Summer Diseases.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
WILL CURE CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
WILL CURE CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
Will Cure Diseased Bones.

DR. KEYSER'S
GREAT BLOOD SEARCHER,
167 Liberty Street,
WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Rheumatic Pains.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Tetter and all Skin Diseases.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Is the Wonder of the Age.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Neuralgia.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures the Worst Liver Complaint.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Renders Summer Diseases Hurtless.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Is a Great Prophylactic.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures St. Vitus' Dance.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Palsy.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures Boils and Pimples.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searbher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Cures the most loathsome Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Removes from the blood all taint of disease.

Dr. Keyser's Great Blood Searcher,
167 LIBERTY STREET,
Will renew the vital forces of the body.

DR. KEYSER
May be Consulted Every Day until 12 o'clock M., at his great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty St., and from 7 to 9 at night, and at his Office, 120 Penn Street, every day from 1 until 4 o'clock.

A Most Wonderful Cure by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.

My daughter, Margaret McFarland, now about eleven years of age, has been afflicted with a scrofulous disease, ever since she was one year old. I employed a physician of this city, who treated her for some time, but failed to give her even temporary relief. I consulted three others. They all agreed in naming the disease scrofula, but failed, as the first had done.

The disease increased in severity each year, and had involved the whole system; the neck, arms and feet were covered with eating sores and ulcers, the eye balls were blood-shot, and one of the eyes almost closed. The sores were continually discharging matter, and had burrowed into the flesh, so as to expose the bone in a great many places. This was especially the case with the hands and feet. So badly were the feet afflicted that for six years she could not wear shoes on them. A great many pieces of decayed looking bones were discharged and worked out of the sores. She was unable to stand on her feet and had to be in a reclining position.

At this stage of the disease Mr. Lawrence Ennis, one of my neighbors, informed me of the wonderful cure of Mr. David Boyd (with whom he was personally acquainted), which was effected with the use of your Blood Searcher. I called to see Mr. Boyd, and he advised me to consult Dr. Keyser. I concluded to do so, but found it was impossible to bring her to the Doctor's office, as her sufferings were so great she could not bear to be moved. I then went to your store, No. 140 Wood street, and purchased a bottle of your valuable medicine, and before she had used the first bottle, she was able to walk around. She has taken your Blood Searcher off and on for a period of three years, and out of thirty-six sores which were on her person when she commenced taking your medicine, only two remain, and they are almost well. She is at present enjoying good health, better, in fact, than she has ever had in her life before. I feel bound in gratitude to you to make known these facts, as well as for the benefit of those who may be similarly affected.

NEAL McFARLAND.

The following persons are neighbors of Mr. McF., and have a full knowledge of this extraordinary cure, and have allowed their names to be used with reference to the facts.

PATRICK KAVANAGH.
JOHN McKEFFRY.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1867.

Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher, and take no other. $1 per bottle; six for $5.

Another Most Extraordinary Cure.

In detailing a history of the following cure, we feel warranted in doing so from the fact that it is out of the common run of such cases, and therefore warrants us in making special allusion to it. It is that of a young man in Allegheny City, named John Titzell, who, for more than six years, had been afflicted with a disease which threatened not only one of his limbs, but even his life.

In the case of young Titzell no pains had been spared to eradicate from his body the disease which seemed to have taken hold of his vitals. The whole system had sunk under the fatal throes of a disease which, until DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER was used, was entirely uncontrolled and unmanageable. THE LEG OF THE PATIENT HAD BEEN CUT OPEN FROM THE KNEE TO THE ANKLE, the bone had been scraped, bored and partly cut away, with the view to eradicate from the system the cause of so much constitutional disturbance, which left barely a hope of recovery. Six years had been wasted in the application of fruitless remedies, and when Dr. Keyser was called to see him in January last he was barely able to walk, so utter and complete was the prostration.

The friends and neighbors of John Titzell, know well enough that we have not overstated the case. He was, then, confined entirely to his room, with no prospect before him but to await the fatal issue of his disease. Pale and emaciated, with every day adding to the power of the disease, with no hope of recovery, no wonder that the cure of young Titzell is regarded as one of extraordinary mark, and worthy to be especially noted for the benefit of others. After this extreme prostration, young Titzell is able to walk about everywhere, after a double handful of decayed bones had been extracted from the diseased leg. Many of these bones can be seen at Dr. Keyser's office.

We have heretofore had occasion to record similar cures to the one now under consideration, made by Dr. Keyser and his great BLOOD SEARCHER, and the only matter of surprise to us is that it is not used in all cases where the blood is disordered, or where the ordinary outlets of Nature are obstructed, or in a torpid condition.

The cure of the young man above referred to was effected almost exclusively by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, although the Doctor visited the case every two weeks until the patient, through the action of the medicine, was able to visit his office.

Another.

Actuated by the sincerest feelings of gratitude, I take pleasure in adding the case of my son to the already many testimonials in favor of "*Dr. Keyser's Improved Blood Searcher,*" *prepared by you*, hoping that others afflicted as my son was, may thereby become induced to use the Blood Searcher, and be rescued from a miserable condition. My little boy of six years of age became afflicted with sore eyes. I took him to five of the most eminent doctors of Pittsburgh. They pronounced it Scrofula, but they could not help him. I was induced to try your Blood Searcher. I got two bottles; the first bottle I did not notice any benefit from; the second is not quite finished yet, and his eyes seem to be quite well, although I intend to use another bottle or two, so as to make sure of it. Yours truly,

SARAH CLARK,
O'Hara street.