

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES DISTRICT COURT: JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, ARTHUR LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's Gazette—Second page: Poetry, "Charity," Epigrams, New York City Fashions, Breches, Third and Sixth pages: Amusements and Trade Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: Clippings, Silk Manufacture and Culture, Fashionable Bathing Costumes for Ladies, Popular Feeling in the New Dominion.

PETROLEUM at Amberg, 85c. U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 85c.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135. We publish to-day a very interesting letter from Professor LANGLEY, of the Western University. The Professor was one of the party of astronomers who observed the recent eclipse from various points in Kentucky. And every one must feel gratified at the success of their important labors.

The Fenians are giving signs of preparation for another raid on Canada. It is a pity that a few hundred of these erratic enthusiasts, who seem to care more for a scrimmage than for the freedom of their country, cannot be caged and subjected to the tender mercies of the English authorities. Hanging would prove a wholesome antidote for their over zealous and misdirected patriotism.

NINETEEN DAYS only intervene between this and the election on the question of a public park. Let the matter be thoroughly discussed, and let no vote be deposited for or against the project until the Park will come down whether or not the people now decide in its favor. It is a necessity, and sooner or later the people will make up their minds to have it, and perhaps delay will entail large cost.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Democracy propose fighting on the line of greenbacks, but in quite a different manner. PENDLETON's greenback theory is to be tried on with the masses of Ohio, while PACKER's possession of greenbacks without limit is thought to be sufficient reason for his elevation to the highest place in this State. We shall see how far theoretical and practical greenbacks go in a political canvass.

YESTERDAY Pennsylvania had another exhibition on the scaffold in vindication of outraged law. The victim to Justice in this case was CHARLES ORME, an accessory to the murder of THOMAS BAARDHEAD, in Monroe county. If all reports be true of the treatment received by the unfortunate man while in prison, his final taking off must have been accepted with gratitude as a long-wished for measure of relief from the tortures and cruelties of heartless jail-keepers.

COMPETITION tells upon the cost of ocean-telegraphy. The new French line begins with a tariff of \$10 for ten words, and the old line at once comes down to \$7.50 for a message of the same length. We have reason to anticipate an uniform rate of \$5.00 for both lines before the end of the present season. The press-reports by the new line show an improvement in quality over those which, by its elder rival, have been very regularly one-half trash. With the abandonment of the old prohibitory rates of charge, the business of ocean telegraphing will exhibit a wonderful increase in popularity and profit. It is predicted that several additional cables will be laid across the Atlantic within the ensuing five years.

AN EVENT will occur in 1873 which will be of very nearly as much scientific importance, as well as of interest to astronomers, as the great eclipse of Satur-

day last. We shall then see the transit of the planet Venus across the Sun's disc. This event occurs periodically, but at intervals of remarkable alternating irregularity, the periods being 8 1/2 and 12 1/2 years. After 1873, the transit will be again visible in 1890, 2002, 2011 and 2133, and so on, beyond the ken of even the youngest inhabitant now of earth. This transit will be observed with peculiar interest, since its conditions will aid in the elucidation of several questions, among others that of the exact distance of our earth from the sun. The last transit was seen in 1770.

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE are making a desperate effort to secure converts to their pernicious and damaging doctrines. Never was circus or menagerie better billed in this city than are the tents of faith held by that motley and powerful organization. Nor are their efforts confined simply to Pittsburgh, but to the contrary, their agents are everywhere throughout the country, in cities, towns and villages, scattering their documents and talking their treason to the people at large, and planting seeds which may grow and ripen to the dismay of Protectionists. A counter effort should be made by those friendly to a tariff, and the longer such a movement is delayed the worse it will be, as the enemy are well organized, cunning and crafty. Up and at them is the only safe rule now, and our manufacturers should, in self-protection, adopt it at once.

WHAT has become of the immaculate CAREY? The soft handed friend of laborers, the sweet-scented teetotaler, the ardent Democrat, the frothing mouthpiece of free trade, the everything to everybody, SAM CAREY. What becomes of him since PENDLETON has been nominated for Governor of Ohio? Poor CAREY! We pity him. He expected much and realized little. The cat-paw of Democracy, the tool of wiser men, the fellow of all sorts, who drifted beyond his mooring and is wrecked within sight of dry land. Let him rally. He may be happy yet, and he may be President of these United States, if he adopts a few more hobbies to make himself popular with the masses. We never had a sincere and earnest regard for the man till we heard him talk most beautiful nonsense to a crowd of hard-fisted laborers, who looked on him with evident awe, inasmuch as a gold headed cane, kid gloved hands and diamond shirt studs were new things to them in the possession of a reformer who bent his whole energies towards elevating the laborer to his proper sphere, and to securing for him the proper pay. Good bye, CAREY! We shall never see your like any more, but we are not sorry that the world has only a few of your stamp left to correct mortality and peculiarly improve by self-delivered lessons.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. Whether the Emperor Napoleon has been actuated by purely selfish dynastic considerations, in his recent exchange of a personal for a constitutional government of France, is at present a vexed question with European politicians. Whatever may have been the secret motives for this remarkable change of policy, there are no two opinions expressed, even by the most unfriendly of his critics, concerning the immediate consequences; France is more heartily Napoleonized at this moment than in anything her people have felt since those days of glory which preceded the march to Moscow.

More than this; the Imperial forecast now presents to other European powers, and especially to Spain, which waits for a sign and for a king beyond the Pyrenees, the example of an absolute government quietly converted into an constitutional monarchy, as not only the latest but the most inviting of Napoleonic ideas. If the Prince Napoleon be really the coming candidate, favored by all parties in Spain for the vacant throne, the wisdom of his Imperial cousin, in France, cannot fail to reinforce most powerfully their kindly regards. In dissociating before Christendom the two ideas which have heretofore been inseparable—of Napoleonism and of the absolute irresponsibility of sovereignty—the Emperor has perhaps contributed, both by intent and decisively, to a solution of the Spanish question which shall give the government of all Southwestern Europe to the heirs of the dead prisoner of St. Helena.

A POLITICAL DEATH. PENDLETON was but is no more. The action of the Ohio Democracy in forcing upon him the gubernatorial nomination indignantly spurned and refused by the gallant ROSECRANS, seals his political fate and never more will he rise to the surface. He is powerless. No other course than to accept the very doubtful honor of leadership is left to "Young Greenbacks," and in so doing he necessarily offers himself a sacrifice to his party, and blots out the vaulting ambitions of his life. The ungracious declination of Gen. ROSECRANS plunged the Democracy of our sister State into a fearful dilemma, and one which even the unlearned in political matters interpret to portend great disaster to Mr. PENDLETON. Popular with the masses, the acknowledged father of a pernicious though fascinating financial doctrine, a shrewd and cunning politician, if not a clever statesman, Mr. PENDLETON, over and above all others of his party, seemed the coming Presidential candidate who could muster most strength as a Democratic standard-bearer; but his

hopes and those of his friends must now dissipate, for never again can he attain, after local defeat in 1865, the prominence and position in which found by the Central Committee that has forced upon him the position Rosecrans scorned and rejected. The friends and admirers of Mr. PENDLETON outside of Ohio will hail his nomination with regret and sorrow. They had hoped he was in training for higher honors, and will sicken at the thought that a man of so much strength and of such mighty promise should be crushed to save his party from disorganizing into fragments. Mr. PENDLETON was the only available man left the opposition in Ohio. He is popular and strong, but it will be no very difficult matter to bring about his defeat. He can have no hope of election, for his party has none. He fully realizes the position in which he is placed, and clearly sees political ruin to himself no matter in which way he turns. To refuse to sacrifice himself for the good of his party would be unpatriotic and reprehensible; to accept the nomination is to accept defeat, and consign himself to a shelf where he will grow dust covered and mouldy before again called to serve any portion of the people as a candidate. Alas! Poor PENDLETON!

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Eighteen States have ratified the XVII Article of the Federal Constitution, with so complete a precision of formalities that no participation can be found so stubborn as to raise any objection thereto.

Three other States have taken action thereon, which has been claimed as sufficiently affirmative, but as to which objections are earnestly made, by an opposition which is wholly sincere in its resolution to combat the amendatory proposition to the last practicable moment. As to two of these States, Missouri and Nebraska, it is beyond dispute that their legislative acts of ratification were imperfect, by reason of their recitation, in each instance, of a mutilated version of the text of the Article. It is manifest that the ratifying intent of each of these States must be regarded as having fallen through this imperfect description, and the legislative act in each case must legally count for nothing. The next Legislatures in those States will take up the proposition as a new one, ratifying or rejecting it as their majorities may incline. There is no doubt as to Missouri, since the same Legislature meets again in January next, and will then correct its record. The probabilities, fortunately, are also in favor of a Republican preponderance in Nebraska, but our politicians can better rely on the certainties after the election shall be held. As to the third State, Indiana, the circumstances attending her alleged approval of the Article are familiar to our readers. We need not remind them of our often expressed inability to concur with those who defend the legality of that ratification, as pronounced by a body of men whose legislative functions for any purpose whatever could not be recognized under the local Constitution. We have only to add, now that if the Amendment shall finally secure only just twenty-eight States, for one of which Indiana shall be by this action claimed, the people of the United States may prepare themselves for the inauguration of such a political strife, upon the precise constitutional status in this connection, as will be endless unless it be ended most mischievously. But one course, in this situation, can be regarded as statesmanlike, whether in a partisan or patriotic light; the imperfect act which this Assembly the full sanction of the State authority, must count for nothing, and the question be regarded as still open, awaiting the formal decision of a legally constituted Legislature.

Three other States, Minnesota, Iowa and Vermont, will ratify, the last in October and the other two in January next. Rhode Island hesitates. One branch has assented, and the other is expected to do so in January.

Of the States which have rejected the Article, a question has been raised as to the right of Ohio to reconsider her action, when her next Legislature convenes, but it does not meet with a favorable consideration among our Republican friends in that State. Eight other States, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oregon, California and Georgia, are also to be counted against the Amendment, and it is idle to hope for aid in that direction.

But three States remain—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The Article will be ratified, we think, by each of these. Thus we see that nine States are hopelessly in opposition to the remaining twenty-eight, its adoption will require the support of all, including not only the eighteen which have acted, and the five more which are reasonably certain to approve it, but still the other five, Indiana, Nebraska, Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, as to four of which there is no positive result to be reckoned on, until their elections shall be held. If all these States shall be finally secured, the Article will then have just twenty-eight votes—the bare three-fourths required by the Constitution.

We have lost Tennessee by gross mismanagement and a shameful local quarrel. The interests of the Republic forbid the possibility of such a result in the two States yet to be reconstructed. In the pending Article, is presented the most vital issue for their coming elections.

Republicans efforts, and influence in and out of office, local or National, should be directed to secure this constitutional end, no matter what other features the local canvasses should assume. The destinies of the South, and the repose of the Republic hang upon this particular issue. And we believe that this fact is everywhere understood.

It is idle to predicate any speculations upon the adoption of the Article as certain to be an accomplished fact. It is not certain, but it is possible, and with efforts in the right quarter, and from the right quarter, it is fortunately more than probable. But it requires the "eye of every" State, which there is even a possibility of securing—and even a possibility of securing, in which we are in a situation, in which we are that we will lay aside all vain boasting and put our hands faithfully to the work before us. When we call things by their right names, and look facts as they are in the face, we shall comprehend the situation and the work which we have to do. This survey of the field shows us the points of which we must possess ourselves, and without which we may well regret not a little of labor lost.

NEW PROCESSES IN IRON MAKING. A New York journal announces another "revolution in iron," basing its enthusiastic assertion upon a recent discovery made by Dr. Field, of Wilmington, Del., of which we are favored with the annexed account.

It has been shown various specimens of iron and steel made by the new process. That they are all of extraordinary excellence, no one at that time, who saw them, could doubt after seeing them, and from the steel have been manufactured Files, Razors, &c., of the finest quality. This iron is made of a very pure iron, with the addition of certain chemicals in the process of puddling, whereby all Sulphur and Phosphorus is eliminated, and the iron is raised to 70 to 80 cents per ton of iron. Dr. Field says that he can thus make a superior iron of any shape and at a trifling expense. The iron is made of a very pure iron, with the addition of certain chemicals in the process of puddling, whereby all Sulphur and Phosphorus is eliminated, and the iron is raised to 70 to 80 cents per ton of iron. Dr. Field says that he can thus make a superior iron of any shape and at a trifling expense. The iron is made of a very pure iron, with the addition of certain chemicals in the process of puddling, whereby all Sulphur and Phosphorus is eliminated, and the iron is raised to 70 to 80 cents per ton of iron. Dr. Field says that he can thus make a superior iron of any shape and at a trifling expense.

Much attention has been given of late, to the investigation of existing imperfections in the reduction of this very useful metal from its ores, and in the refining of the first products, as taken crude from the smelting furnaces. Within a few years past, various important discoveries have been heralded to the world, but, looking at the actual state of the trade, so far as it has succeeded in making these discoveries of practical profit, we are not able to find such cause for congratulation as to justify the sanguine predictions of inventors. It is nevertheless true that, while many of the expected results have not been attained, there have still been secured many valuable additions to the stock of practical knowledge, and it is reasonable to believe that the way grows, with every forward step, clearer to the ultimate realization of the best possible methods for the preparation of the most serviceable of all the metals for the use of our race.

THE ECLIPSE. (Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) OAKLAND, Ky., August 9, 1869.

The very extensive preparations, which had been made for the observation of the total eclipse in this section, appear to have been rewarded by a full success. Four parties, working in conjunction, occupied as many points from Palmouth on the Northern limit of totality, to Oakland on the Southern. The principal station was at Shelbyville, to which, in addition to the equatorial belonging to the college there, and a very complete set of instruments of the most approved character, several large telescopes for photography and other purposes, and numerous spectroscopes, had been brought from Cambridge.

The telegraph brings the information that eleven bright lines were seen in the rose-colored flames during the eclipse, only one having been hitherto detected, and the existence of more than five others having been deemed doubtful. This observation can hardly fail to give us more definite knowledge of the constituents of the solar atmosphere than we have hitherto enjoyed.

The phenomena of the totality of labor to observe, as closely as possible, to the edge of the shadow, and where the duration of the eclipse was of the briefest. The Chromograph and some of the other instruments belonging to the observatory of our University in Allegheny, were dismantled for the purpose, and brought to Oakland, at a station on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. At the same point an apparatus was arranged that the current of electricity on the main telegraph line was broken every second during the progress of the eclipse, by the motion of a pendulum, each beat of which was recorded on the Morse registers of every telegraph station on the main line. The operators were requested by telegraph to strike their keys at the commencement of each beat, and the contacts, and an accurate register was thus, it is hoped, obtained at many points where there could be no trained observers.

The phenomena of the totality were of a most impressive character, though necessarily compressed in a brief report from the position which the station occupied. The fast-waning light; the sudden projection of that wonderful corona; the extraordinary flames of rosy light from the sun's disc; the successive extinction of points of the solar circumference; the sparkling amber, and the aspect of the sky, with the body of the moon projected,

as it were, forward till it seemed to approach us and stand out as a solid sphere on the more distant background of the sky—all this, and much more, went to crowd the brief interval of a few seconds with food for long recollection. It may be stated that the observations at this point were successful, and that they, with those at other points, are expected to be collected under the care of Professor J. Winlock, the Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, through whose means the parties were organized. The instruments from our own neighborhood are on their return to Allegheny, where it may be hoped they will be actively employed in the less striking, but not less useful, every-day labors of the Observatory.

LETTER FROM HITT MAGINN. (Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) St. Louis, August 10th, 1869.

Since my last letter, I have been absent from the city, and having visited one town at least, where I presume the Gazette has no regular correspondent, take this opportunity, while the great eclipse has overshadowed all local news, to give your readers some information about Cairo.

This much abused town was located, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by a far seeing company who believed the site possessed the natural advantages for a great city. At that time, the great railroads were not water communications were all we had, and likely to remain so, and all appearances it was reasonable to look for a grand convergence of traffic thither, as of cars and omnibuses to-day at the southern end of City Hall Park, New York. Cairo is precisely such a focus, the two great rivers being represented by the broad and busy avenues which there pour their multitudinous throng into one turbulent mass.

The transient visitor wonders yet why a great metropolis has not grown up there, in spite of the low site, the annual overflow, the presumed unhealthiness, all which obstacles could have been overcome as easily as at Chicago. The sanguine citizens still anticipate a glorious future, and attribute their moderate prosperity hitherto to Chicago jealousy and misrepresentation.

Perhaps so; perhaps Martin Chuzzlewit should appear a part of the blame; perhaps no system of water communication can give prosperity to an inland city without extensive facilities for speedy land transportation. Whatever the cause may be, Cairo to-day, instead of 200,000 inhabitants, contains barely 12,000 of whom about one-quarter are indigent freedmen, who found their way there as refugees during and since the war.

It may be imagined that Cairo does not wear an aspect of great prosperity. The numberless eating and drinking places that line her costly levees, stand with doors invitingly open; but few, alas! are the hungry and thirsty way-farers to whose fate she compels him to pass a night there is startled by the ghostly echo of his own footfall through the long corridors of the St. Charles. He dines cheaply, and respects the business that brings him there and hastens to some less lonely spot.

Cairo approximates as nearly as any place I know of to a "finished" town. The Government is building a Custom House, an elegant structure of free stone to cost, if ever completed, about \$300,000. The Freedmen's Bureau is putting up a school house which will be worth \$5,000. This is Uncle Sam's work, besides which, in rambling for a couple of days through the town, I found one frame dwelling erecting. I could not hear that there were any accessions to the population, except in the old way, that even even dull times will not hinder.

The future of Cairo is "in the lap of the gods." Whatever may have been said, there are much worse places. Her people are the location to be a healthy one. They say that the great mass of water contributed to the Ohio by rivers flowing from the south raises its temperature considerably above that of the Mississippi, and that the result is a constant current of air over the peninsula and town. This is scientific, and I rather think true, and, if so, it must be conducive to a healthy climate. It is said very few people die there, which may be accounted for some other way. People don't like to be buried under water, and the nearest ground suitable for a cemetery is twelve miles off at Villa Ridge. Thither by rail all funerals go, at the trifling expense of sixty-five dollars a car. It is easy to see that dying is about the most expensive luxury one can indulge in at that city.

We are going to heaven or to Chicago from Cairo, you must take the Illinois Central. I don't know the fare to Chicago, but it is not sixty-five dollars.

Southern Illinois takes kindly to its nickname, "Egypt." The county of which Cairo is the capital, is Alexander. Thebes is not far off on the Mississippi. Dengola is on the railroad, some thirty miles north. Thin beer is brewed at the Egyptian Brewery, and the shores of the Nile are not more regularly overflowed than the streets of Cairo. There is no Pacha that I know of, except the mild ejaculations of travelers. "And so we leave Cairo." Let me give the Illinois Central credit for promptness, speed and good coaches, not to forget a capital supper at Central, and a good deed in a naughty world, this slice among western eating stations, and deserves more than this notice.

HITT MAGINN. Washington Items. A leading member of the Republican party of Mississippi, who left here some days since to see the President, has just returned from Secretary Fish's residence on the Hudson. He had a long interview, during which the politics of Mississippi were fully discussed, and the President himself leading off in a free statement of his own views on the condition of affairs in the South. If the gentleman who had the interview felt at liberty, without the President's permission, to give in detail the views so fully expressed to him, there would no longer be the slightest doubt that the former heartily sustained the party that supported Wells in Virginia, Boker in Tennessee, and now opposes Dent in Mississippi. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that he is strongly opposed to the Dent movement, believing that it is intended mainly to defeat the only loyal party in the State. So active vegetable ingredients, which are delicate and clear were the views expressed by the President that a publication of them is deemed most important by leading Republicans. A careful statement is being prepared, and the President's

permission for its publication will be asked on his arrival to-morrow. The President is reported to have expressed doubts as to the expediency of the new-found allegiance of the Southern Democrats to the Republican party, and to have declared that the refusal of the Conservative Republicans in Virginia to accept the offer of conciliation made by the Radicals is sufficient proof that their ultimate object is the destruction of the Republican party. In short, he looks upon the refusal as an act which betrays the old party line, the South, and hereafter he will treat Conservatives as Democrats. In other words, having tried a perilous experiment in Virginia, and proved the dishonour of the Southern leaders, he will in the future prudently experience, and place trust only in men whose Republicanism is assured by acts already performed, rather than by promises for the future.

The matter of disposing of the "Iron-clad" is not a subject for the President or General Grant to decide. It is the statute books, and there it will remain until Congress chooses to take it up. An opposition rumor is that the question has been seriously considered here as to whether or not the President with his settled opposition to test, in which he is strongly supported by General Sherman and two or three members of the Cabinet, will abide by the decision of the Attorney General respecting the requirement of that oath from members elect to the Legislatures in the yet unrecaptured States. Radicals assert that the decision of the Attorney-General will be final, no matter what the result may be. Tennessee has not yet ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, but the friends of the amendment that the Conservative majority in the new Legislature are fully committed to it. Nois errors.

The ex-rebel enthusiasm for Chinese labor in the South has sunk to zero since the announcement that the Mongolians cannot be used in this free country as coolies or slaves. A new Unitarian congregation has been organized in this city, to be known as "The Free National Church of Christ." It is designed that it shall be in every sense a free church. The first public service will be held next Sunday.

M. DE LESAEPES, the engineer of the Suez Canal, has a still grander enterprise in view, now that his first draw near its accomplishment. He has found that the great desert of Sahara lies below the level of the Red Sea, and that a canal of seventy-five miles would let in water sufficient to cover the now arid waste. It is believed by some geologists that the desert was once covered by water. Should M. de Lessepes' great project be carried into effect, intercourse with the interior of Africa would be far easier than it is now.

—Paul B. Forbes (the New York World says) has been sent to Madrid, by the Administration, as confidential government agent, in association with General Siskies—a place which his former intimacy with General Prim especially qualifies him.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Markets quiet in wheat, and prices without particular change. No. 2 spring wheat closing at \$1.42, seller August. Corn closes at 53c, seller last half August. In wheat, a few lots of wheat sold at \$1.43, seller August, closing firm. Corn nominal.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE. Cures Diarrhea. Cures Dysentery. Cures Bloody Flux. Cures Chronic Diarrhea. Cures Bilious Colic. Cures Cholera Infantum. Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease. Cures Cholera Morbus. Will cure in one or two doses. Ought to be in every family. Is a sure cure for Griping. Will act on iron case. Cures Ulceration. Cures Summer Complaint. Will cure Watery Discharges. Never fails. Is a valuable medicine. Is a protection against Cholera. Will save hundreds of valuable lives. If early resorts to had it. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the free use of unripe and crude vegetables. Price 50 Cents. Sole DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 107 Liberty St., and by all druggists.

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH. It is idle to expect health if the precautions necessary to secure it are neglected. The human organization is a delicate piece of mechanism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated combination of levers, wheels and pulleys. At this season of the year the body is peculiarly susceptible, because it is great weakness and relaxed by a continuous heat. The sun, in summer, with its millions of noxious germs, is a very different sort of torment from the action of the winter's cold. The sun, too, has a tendency to dry up the blood, and the whole frame is liable to a condition of debility and disease. These indications of a depressed condition of the vital forces, are not to be regarded as trifling. Nature needs reinforcing. It will not effect this object by itself, and it is not to be strengthened by any preparation that can be depended upon to restore the system, and without imparting animal vigor to the system, and enable it to endure the pressure, is HITT MAGINN'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 107 Liberty St., and by all druggists.