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SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 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.
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RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, "Israel Freyer's Bid for Gold," Religious Intelligence, General News, Third and Sixth pages: Financial and Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: State News, Personal, Cues and Notes, Foreign Concrete, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56⅜f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130⅜.

IN THE suspension of the Nashville *Press*, the Radical Republicans of Tennessee will be left without one daily journal in that State.

INTELLIGENT Democrats, who have read recent utterances of the Pittsburgh *Post* touching the sinking-fund, have our heartfelt commiseration for their sufferings.

THE SUEZ CANAL has been navigated from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The formal opening of this important work will be very soon celebrated with imposing ceremonies.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph*, professing to be Republican habitually carps at the Republican nominations and is quoted by the opposition press accordingly. It is now ascertained that its present editor was recently the Democratic editor of another journal. We have heard of a similar case on this side of the Alleghenies.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL will find it a tough job to persuade the Senate that the Act of April 10th, '69, for the reconstruction of Virginia, authorizes the provisional Legislature of that State to elect United States Senators in advance of the Congressional approval of their constitution. That Act does expressly provide for the prior election of Representatives and for the ratification of the XVth Article, but not a word of it is found to warrant the senatorial elections, and not all the logic of all the Attorneys in the Union can supply the omission.

OPPOSITION journals predict with great confidence, that the XVth Article will not be ratified by the Tennessee Legislature which meets next week. On the other hand, more than one of her Conservative politicans, like ETHERIDGE, are outspoken in urging, upon their friends in the majority, not only a policy of moderation, but the adoption of the broad and liberal principles which are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. The chances in Tennessee are certainly against the Article, but its rejection will be more certain when we have advices of the fact.

IT IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED that the National Debt was diminshed last month by the sum of $7,467,429,39. This makes the total reduction since the incoming of the present administration $56,968,187,00.

Now when it is remembered that during the last of JOHNSON'S administration the debt was regularly increased full $3,000,000 the difference between the two is rendered manifest. But this is not the whole case. While this large reduction has been actually accomplished, the taxes have not been increased. The gain has resulted entirely from the superior efficiency and honesty of the men who now hold judicial offices under the government, as compared with their immediate predecessors. The Johnson place-men clearly plundered the Treasury to the extent of $75,000,000 every six months, which is the sum now saved and applied to the cancellation of the public debt.

In the face of these disclosures, which cannot be controverted, Democratic orators and journals have the effrontery to urge the people, from considerations of honesty and prudence, to turn the present agents of the Government out, and to let back the old swarm of plunderers, or another set, not a particle better. The voters will not be likely to heed these suggestions.

A POLICY WORTH ADHERING TO.

Gold was yesterday quoted below 131. Of the lame ducks in Wall street, some are well enough again to go the pace, while others have entirely disappeared from the scene. Now that the flurry is over, it is seen that no one has been seriously hurt, except a limited class with whom the public at large need have no sympathy. The banks are sound, stocks are looking up, confidence is reappearing in business circles generally and the feeling all around is that the financial situation is sounder and better than at any time before or since the close of the war.

Gambling in gold will continue in a moderate way, but the operators in that direction have lost the power which has enabled them to control the market for the year or two past. Excluding their mischievous agency, the gold premiums would have been seen steadily settling down, under the favoring pressure of the financial and commercial prosperity of the country at large, to a lower figure than even the present quotations, and with the drift still tending downward, until par would have been reached probably ere this. This is what the country still desires, and what it will secure if the financial problem be fairly let alone to work itself out. In the meantime, the surplus of current accumulations of metal in the treasury should be, from time to time, thrown into the market by the Secretary, thus contributing to the same final result, towards which his last week's work has taken so long a step.

The fall trade of New York is unusually extensive and flattering. The harvests of the country have been extraordinary in quantity and quality. The farmers are comfortable, and that is the sure basis of a general prosperity which New York is sure to feel the benefit of, among the very first. Yet we are now told that "a powerful delegation of her merchants and importers," alarmed "by the disturbed condition of financial affairs," protests against the Secretary's policy and besieges the President with subsidies for his intervention to stop the gold sales. These trading financiers are "stuck" with large stocks on hand, laid in at the gold rates of the past sixty days. They know that the premium is sure to decline under the policy of the treasury, and they will be large losers before they can clear out their importations. There is where that shoe pinches. The protection they seek is not compatible with the general interest. A steady and sure decline in the premium, such as they clearly foresee, will be of more benefit to the country than the profit or the loss of a small trading class. We sincerely hope that the policy which Mr. BOUTWELL has inaugurated so decisively will not be abandoned upon these interested representations. The country confides in his discretion and accepts, thus far, all his accomplishments with a great popular satisfaction. Let him persevere in his line, if it takes another year or two.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

What shall be done with the violators of the penal laws? This is a question about which many men talk flippantly, but only a few have stopped to consider it fully and in all its aspects. Magistrates and custodians of convicts know from painful experience that a system of prison discipline has not yet been devised having a direct and positive tendency to reform offenders who are brought under its provisions. Nay, all the systems tried hitherto have only had the effect to harden and reduce to desperation most of the individuals who have been subjected to them. Even hell, according to all authentic reports from that fierce dominion, has not reduced a single sinner to the condition of a penitent. Yet it is fair to presume that there, under the administration of infinite wisdom and discretion, punishment, simply as such, has wrought the best it is capable of.

In England so complete has been the failure of all efforts to transform bad men into good ones by any plan of incarceration that attempts in that direction have been given up. Now, upon the conviction of individuals charged with crimes, they are, by orders from the courts, sent back to the places whence they came, placed under the inspection of the police, and allowed to take up and pursue any lawful calling that may suit them. This is a close approach to a system of universal forgiveness; the distinction being that if, under this scheme, a convict shall commit a fresh offence he is liable to be at once arrested and imprisoned under the prior condemnation. The results of this scheme are much better than those that have been produced by any system of imprisonment whatever.

Of course, such treatment of criminals does not comport with prevalent conceptions of the nature and necessity of retributive justice. And it must be confessed that this scheme, based essentially upon exhibitions of mercy, does not succeed infallibly in reaching the desired end. The inclination to and the habit of transgression are frequently too strong to be counteracted by restraining influences of any description. This development has led many thoughtful but stern persons to the conclusion that whenever a deliberate offender passes into the grip of the laws the most salutary method of dealing with him is that which takes his life. Whatever may be his hereafter, society in this world is well rid of him and the contagion of his example.

Multitudes of people, whose sensibilities would quickly revolt against confessing to faith in this heroic and sanguinary plan of penal administration come much nearer to it than they are willing commonly to allow. If a man commits a crime their first impulse is to punish him commensurately with his conduct. It is this spontaneous sentiment of justice—this fiery instinct of revenge—that flashes out horribly in summary executions by lynch law. Closely related to this feeling is the passionate outburst of dissent that is sure to follow the pardon of a convicted criminal. So much torture, for so much crime, is the remedy prescribed by the masses, whose cogitations do not go down to the causes of human depravity, for all who disturb the peace and order of the community.

This subject needs for its true solution a broader treatment. It may be that an age, or even some ages, will elapse before all the facts essential to the ultimate generalization shall be discovered and marshalled in proper rank, but when the end shall be reached, it will be seen how little of genuine reason or discretion is embodied in either of the present conceptions of criminal jurisprudence.

THE Somerset *Herald* sticks a sharp pin into a small bubble, in this way:

"Our big brother Brigham, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, having heard that Mr. Stutzman had withdrawn from the Senatorial contest, and that the editor of this journal would probably be taken as a candidate in his stead, announced to his readers on Thursday last that in judgment he was magnanimously pleased to concur with the Republicans of this district, and that Mr. Scull was a very proper man.

Having learned, however, during the course of the day, that we held him as a disorganizer, for laboring to defeat regular Republican nominations in different parts of the State, by virulent abuse of the nominees, our amiable compeer suddenly changed his estimate of Mr. Scull's personal character, and the next day assailed him as lacking in decency of manners, and, in short, as no improvement upon the abominable Stutzman.

Just how much the *Commercial's* endorsement or denunciation of men is worth, as well as the heft of its editor's personal and party integrity, can be judged from this incident. Happily, Mr. Scull will now escape the suspicions which would have been excited among the sturdy Republicans of this county, by an endorsement from that well-known guerilla sheet.

MINOR TOPICS.

NEXT SUNDAY, the last services will be held in old Trinity Church. For the last time those walls, so hallowed by memory and time, will resound with the familiar sounds from the chancel and the choir. Since the removal of the old First Presbyterian Church, no similar event has occurred in Pittsburgh. No building which has been so long a sacred land-mark has been destroyed. There are thousands of our citizens who have cherished recollections twining about the old House of God, which will be sadly wrenched by this march of improvement. We suppose it is necessary to destroy—in fact we believe it is not considered safe not to destroy the old Church, but if we built our large houses as we should, if we had infused in us some of those ideas of solidity which pervaded the minds of the ancients, we would not now be forced to chronicle the necessity of so disrupting so many tender ties. Thick walls and lasting materials would make an excellent armor for many of our sensibilities, and though they cost more they last longer. Temples were not built to Jupiter and Venus to endure only a decade or two; marble and granite and plenty of them were thought to be necessary for their construction, and men's childrens children handed them down, as time-defying memorials of their piety, to their descendants. If Christians choose to consider that brick and stucco are good enough for their temples, they must expect to have their attachments rudely severed occasionally, as in this instance. But having once tried, we hope and believe they will not do so again, and that the new structure, about to rise, will point the road to heaven as steadily in the twenty-fifth century as it probably will in the nineteenth.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* calls upon the riflemen of Kentucky to accept the proposition of Lord Elcho for an international shooting match. It wants them to take their old guns from over the doors, cast a few bullets, and, thus armed, to cross the rushing waters, and as champions of the "dark and bloody ground," meet the English sharpshooters and "wipe out the Oxford calamity." This is a fine idea of the *Journal*; but suppose the Oxford calamity should be duplicated; suppose that the modern English breech-loaders should wipe out the old "Betsies" and "Deer-slayers" of the trappers of Kentucky; what then would suffice as a national dish-cloth to wipe out the double stain upon American credit? No, we do not believe very much in international contests; but if we must have them, why by all means let us give our champions the best weapons for the duel, and then start them off prepared to do their best. We did this with the Harvards, and they won honor, but not victory. But if we send over a lot of backwoodsmen, armed with the weapons of the war of 1812, we might win a proper amount of ridicule, but probably nothing else.

"CHILDREN OF SILENCE."

Noble Philantrophic Enterprise—Establishment of a School for Deaf Mutes—Encouraging Success of the Experiment.

The noblest feelings of our natures are those which are drawn out in sympathy with the suffering and sorrowing. It is such feelings which lead to all those active beneficent enterprises which are the true glory of any people, and which take no nobler form than in the establishment of these institutions scattered here and there over our land, for the relief of the children of misfortune thrown helpless upon our care. Such institutions are the outgrowth only of a Christian civilization that measures every movement in society by the degree in which it protects, relieves and elevates humanity. In this view Pittsburgh has worthily honored herself in the establishment of a Deaf Mute School whose history, results thus far, and future prospects are replete with interest and instruction.

ITS ORIGIN.

One bright Sunday afternoon about eight months ago, a scholar in the Mission Sunday School established in the old Sixth Ward School building, Franklin street, brought with him a little colored boy about six years of age, whom he introduced to Mr. J. Kerr, the Superintendent, as "a little boy who can't hear and can't speak." The Superintendent suggested a Colored School near by as the proper place for the new recruit, but the little missionary earnestly plead that he might be allowed to remain, urging as a reason that "his ears are plugged up and his tongue tied." Mr. Kerr, struck with the enthusiasm of the scholar, and with the sympathetic feeling for the unfortunate mute, with whose bright, cheerful countenance he was favorably impressed, consented to receive him until some better provision could be made; and so he gained a place in the school. His condition rendered it a very serious question how he should be instructed, which at first seemed an insuperable barrier to his remaining. Anxious, however, to do the best under the circumstance, this difficulty was surmounted by the active exertions of the Superintendent, who made the acquaintance of a graduate of the Hartford Deaf Mute School, and persuaded him to take charge of the strange scholar on Sunday afternoons. Several Sabbaths passed in this manner, when the mute class was enlarged by the addition of a white boy, found in the neighborhood by the Superintendent. The class thus formed became the attraction of the other scholars, as well as visitors, and a separate room was found necessary. Here a new difficulty presented itself, the parents of the white boy refusing to allow him to be in company with the colored mute. Fortunately, another teacher was procured, and this difficulty thus amicably arranged. From this small beginning the class began to increase in numbers and soon twenty-five scholars were on the roll, half of whom were regular attendants. The work also began to attract attention, and the school became a religious centre for the mutes in our vicinity, who attended the services and took a lively interest in them. Through the energetic exertions of the Superintendent and others, the proper supply of books was secured, together with four new teachers, all educated mutes, who were easily induced to engage in the work. The teachers were Mr. A. Woodside, Wilkinsburg, William K. Drum, Twelfth ward, Jacob Sunkel, Allegheny, and Samuel Davidson, of Braddocks. Andrew McMasters, a young son of Mr. Hugh McMasters, though not a mute, also enlisted in the cause, and with his father aided regularly in teaching.

The school progressed so well, and gave such evidences of the need of such an institution, that the idea of establishing a day school was conceived. The new movement fell into the hands of Rev. Dr. John G. Brown and Messrs. Kerr and McMasters, who at first thought of sustaining it by subscription. This idea they abandoned, however, and brought the matter in a more practical form before the Central Board of Education, explaining their object so clearly that the Board granted an appropriation of $1,000 and the use of a room in the Duquesne School House, First ward, for the furtherance of the project. Under these auspices the school opened five weeks ago, with Mr. A. Woodside as Principal, and his sister, Miss Woodside, who, though not a mute, is a teacher of experience and thoroughly acquainted with the system of mute teaching, as his assistant. Thus the school was regularly organized and the experiment placed on a trial.

THE PUPILS.

A visit to the institution yesterday gave us much pleasure and was full of interest. We found present twenty scholars, the school having steadily increased from eight pupils to that number. They range in ages from six to twelve years, and save in the one great misfortune, which almost separates them from communication with their fellow-creatures, bear no dissimilar traits to other children of their age and growth. Childhood, so pure, so innocent, so hopeful, is beautiful everywhere, and these benighted "children of silence," though in a measure apart from humanity, are no peculiar exceptions. The visitor, upon entering their school room, is greeted with an intelligent, furtive glance of childish curiosity, and observes on the countenance of all that cheerful, sometimes bright and beaming expression which irresistibly attracts and controls the attention. They seem to study with the same spirit, and evince the same interest in surrounding circumstances as those more favored, and were it not that their conversation is never heard, and is only noticeable in the animated countenance and peculiar method of signs the visitor would be unable to distinguish their unfortunate condition.

About half of those we saw were not congenital mutes but had become so through disease, which had destroyed their sense of hearing, and with it the power of speech. These are the most easily instructed, their previous knowledge, however slight, being of great advantage. Provision has been made whereby pupils from districts outside the city are admitted at an annual tuition of twenty dollars, and already there are several representatives of this class in the school. To those from Pittsburgh the school is free. They seem to understand all that is told them and manifest a great desire to learn. One of the most interesting sights is to witness their method of conversing with each other, which they do in the most natural and animated manner.

The history of the pupils individually is replete with interest and instruction. Among those in attendance is a little girl, who comes daily from the upper part of Birmingham, is always on time, and in the school room studies with avidity. A bright little fellow, about six years of age, is brought every day from Troy Hill, Allegheny, by a servant, and takes such a delight in the exercises that thus far he has not been absent at any session. Another pupil, a little girl about eight years of age, has a still more interesting history. Until the opening of the school she had lived in the utmost neglect, and when discovered by the teacher who sought her out, was not acknowledged as one of the household by her parents. They were finally persuaded to change their course, and she was allowed to attend the school; and now, although without previous instruction, under her few weeks' training, she can spell and write fluently for one so young, stands at the head of her class, and is among the most promising scholars. Another has been gradually brought from a state of semi-idiocy to something like her right mind, and bids fair to develop into intelligent, useful womanhood. The little colored mute, the cause of the origin of the school, has a desk appropriated to his use, and is not a whit behind his white companions either in general brightness of appearance or excellence in studies. The majority of them are females, and the children of indigent parents, and were it not for this benevolent and humane work they would never have an opportunity of rescuing themselves from that mental and moral darkness which is the natural outgrowth of their condition.

HOW THEY ARE TAUGHT.

The school hours range from 9 to 11½ in the morning and 1 to 2½ in the afternoon. For the first day or two after entering, the pupil is allowed to remain passive. The novelty of the situation by this time has worn away and the work of instruction begins. There are two methods, one of which is an attempt to teach articulation, but the result of this system has never been satisfactory, and it is not generally considered practical. The other is the sign method, which is taught in our schools. It is very simple, and is based on the principle of object teaching—in part, references to actual scenes and objects, and in part to pictures. The teacher, with a child's primmer, containing the letters in large fair print, and the appropriate finger signs printed underneath, exhibits these to the pupil, at the same time making the sign with her own hand. Children are natural imitators, and the pupil soon endeavors to follow its instructor. Sometimes it is necessary to place its hands in the proper positions, after which it rarely fails to make the sign without such aid. The alphabet is gone through with in this half-object, half-pantomimic way, the pupils acquiring a facility of distinguishing the letters about as fast as any child can learn by hearing. The next step is spelling words. These at first are generally the names of animals, or something which can be illustrated by a simple picture. Exercises of this character are printed in a primer. The word is shown and the picture alongside it, the child thus learning partially by sight, and being able to distinguish the letters, soon learns to spell the word, in the appropriate finger signs. The process is somewhat similar to that of a child learning by hearing. Short sentences are next taken up, and being always accompanied by a picture are learned as the alphabet and words have been, the same principle holding good throughout, and the pupil being required always to make the finger signs corresponding with the orthrography of the words or sentences. They are at the same time taught to write while learning to spell. Each pupil is furnished with a pencil and slate, and a copy given him in the usual way. They are taught the letters by the finger signs, the teacher first making the written letter and then the corresponding sign, just as the printed letters are taught them. In this way they learn to read and write, and can readily read either manuscript or print. Having in this way acquired the elementary principles, the remainder of the work, as in the case of the child who hears, is comparatively easy, and only a question of time. The pupil of course must learn everything himself, as he is totally shut out from the large amount of knowledge which comes to us by hearing. But notwithstanding this he advances step by step in a practical way, and soon becomes enabled to read fluently, write well, and through these mediums hold communion with his friends and the world.

THEIR PROGRESS.

Illustrations of the progress made in the school were given us, which were eminently satisfactory as showing the practical value of the teaching. The advanced class, numbering the oldest pupils, had no difficulty when placed at the black board and given any sign to make the corresponding letter either in writing or printing. Some of the writing which was exhibited would have done credit to any of the pupils in our lower primary schools. The day before our visit the advanced class had been given a sort of compound lesson in sentences and colors. Pictures colored in various styles had been shown them, with the name of the color printed underneath. The next day they could readily recognize the various colors in articles of clothing which they wore and in objects around the room, and give the names in appropriate signs to the teacher, showing that they had not only learned to spell the words, but could recognize the color by its name. An interesting evidence of their progress was also witnessed when the class were set at spelling and "trapping," during which they spelled some of the most difficult words with a facility truly astonishing. The same feeling peculiar to children was observable in those who succeeded in maintaining their position in the class or getting higher by "trapping," while the expression of chagrin and humiliation which clouded the features of those who were unsuccessful told more plainly than words their sense of defeat. These, and other exercises interesting and instructive to every lover of his kind, exhibited, in a marked degree, the rapid advancement of the pupils and the practical value of the institution which is

AN HONOR TO PITTSBURGH.

Thus far it is but an experiment. There are none like it in the world. There are institutions where the deaf mute may receive instructions, but the attendant expense is so great that none but the affluent can partake of their advantages. Aside from this the mute educated away from home, returns to mingle with his friends who are unacquanted with his education, and thus he is shut up almost within himself, and in turn loses half of the advantages of his training. With this system, however, he mingles daily with his friends, they become educated with him, he is encouraged as he proceeds and ultimately is enabled to hold communication with them, almost as fully as though possessed of all his powers. Although these advantages were noted at the outset of the movement, many who favored any practical measures for the amelioration of this unfortunate class of humanity withheld their support and predicted failure, and it was only through struggles and embarrassments and untiring perseverance that the philanthropic men urging it forward succeeded in establishing it on a systematic basis, and thus connecting with our noble common school system another department. Thus far the success has excelled the most sanguine expectations and made the future bright with promise. Should it ultimately succeed, and it can hardly fail, a new era will have dawned upon these unfortunates, one of hope and progress and development never before conceived. Pittsburgh has honored herself in thus responding to the appeal of her "silent children" for light and knowledge, and proved by the act that amid the absorbing whirl and din of business she can turn aside for a moment to perform those higher works of charity and Christian beneficence which are the accompaniments of an advanced civilization.

Important to Voters.

Examine the assessor's list, one of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other in the Assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all other qualified voters in the district; they should state, if you are a housekeeper, the number of your house, the street it fronts on; your occupation; if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, ther will also appear the letter "N."

If you are between 21 and 22 years old, the word "age." If you have removed into the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is upon the list. Do not trust this matter to any one else.

If you find your name is not on the list *go yourself* to the assessor, and make claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him your precise residence, occupation, &c. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

If you delay until within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

Naturalized citizens, you must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers," and intend to be naturlized before the election, should get naturalized first, *immediately*, and go to the assessor with your "papers."

All naturalized citizens must take their "papers" with them to the polls unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you go to vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget this, or your enemies will deprive you of your vote.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a State nor county tax, assessed *within two years*, do it *without delay*.

Take your tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay in registering or paying your taxes, attend to the matter *now*, for fear something may prevent you hereafter.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Carbon county contains quite a number of former Democrats, such as Dr. D. K. Shoemaker (Chairman), General Lilly, General Albright, Captain John Shields, T. Frank Walter, Louis Beedhardt, Captain John Glasser, A. J. Lauderburn, Esq., A. Christman, Esq., Reuben Serfass, Hon. Tilghman Arner, and others. All of these are now actively engaged rallying the Republicans of Carbon county for Geary against Asa Packer.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 2 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

NOW IS THE TIME

To repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned sytems. The reverse of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the Summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing. Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for invigoration, and the world have decided, after an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embraces such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alternative preparation in existence. The importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the Fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.