

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Epigrams, Miscellany, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Mercantile, Financial and River News, Market, Imports, Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household, Letter from Tennessee, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 50¢.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¢/50¢.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 155.

The Parkersburg Times is to be congratulated upon the decided improvement in its mechanical aspect. Next to their own industry, the good people of Parkersburg will owe most to that of the Times, and should uphold their own journal heartily.

Efforts are already being made to induce the belief in the public mind that KAUFFMAN, the boy-murderer, is insane and not accountable for his crime of blood. Hanging is an excellent remedy for the kind of insanity which moved him to commit the crime.

The Democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature are agreed, among themselves, to keep political prejudices out of legislation so far as compatible with imperative duties to the party. The explanation for this virtuous resolve is found in the rising influence of a non-partisan lobby, which tempts these politicians into a more laudable field.

The RAILWAY SYSTEM of the Union comprehends forty-two thousand miles of road actually built and in running order. Of this aggregate, Pennsylvania has 4,307 miles, or more than ten per cent, and largely in advance of any sister State. The twenty thousand six hundred and forty-five miles of road now projected and under construction lie, for the most part, in the New States and Territories.

The House, discussing the army appropriation bill, is likely to amend it by cutting down the figures as first reported by some ten millions of dollars. With the experience of last year before members, it is to be presumed that the retrenchments of this session will not need to be represented in next year's Deficiency bill. In recommending the reduction of the army by ten thousand men, the Military Committee declare their opinion that, in our new President, one man quite makes good this statement of the rank and file.

The immunity from accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway has won for its management the highest praise and largest measure of confidence of the traveling millions. It appears from the statement of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads that the Company has two hundred and fifty-one miles of road in Ohio, and is literally an "arterial line," and yet out of the 1,310,000 passengers—no doubt 800,000 of whom were in cars in Ohio—only one was killed and two injured, all of whom by their own fault. To this, it is added, only one employee of the Company was killed during the year.

The country is indebted to some one for the consolidation of the pending applications for subsidy to Pacific railways into one general bill. Whether this was the work of the friends or of the opponents to the subsidy-policy, it is equally to the public advantage, that the broad range of the proposed mortgage upon the Treasury should be plainly declared at once. This one bill gives the guarantee of the public faith to a corporate indebtedness of one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars. That is easily understood; the bill makes it palpable to all comprehensions. The people will make an issue equally plain with that Senator or Representative who gives his vote for this measure, in disregard of their plainly manifest disapproval.

The PUBLIC DEBT was increased during January by the sum of \$16,418,456.83, that is the total of outstanding obligations was increased in the sum of \$10,000,000, and the cash resources were diminished about \$5,000,000. The additional debt is mainly without interest, a small part only bearing current interest, and \$1,000,000 being to railroad bonds. The further issue of gold-bearing six per cent, apart from the railway demand, seems to have ceased, that item showing only a few thousands of increase over the previous report. The large amount, \$7,000,000, of debt bearing no interest, and most of which awaits payment, and the reduced balance of cash on hand, seem to render a reduction of the total debt impossible during the current month.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Mayor Bausch elsewhere publishes a call for a meeting of citizens and others interested in the uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio river, to be held at the Mayor's Office to-morrow at ten o'clock. The Committee of citizens charged with bringing the subject of short span bridge obstructions on that river before the National Legislature, will be present at the meeting to report the progress of their labors. Unless vigorous action on the part of those interested in the Ohio is at once taken, Congress will hardly take any more notice of the matter at the present session, and if it is suffered to be postponed damages will be wrought in the completion of short span bridges now under construction. Let there be generous attendance, as the free and unimpeded navigation of that great artery of trade is of vast consequence to every person interested in the business prosperity of the city.

WHERE THE PINCH IS.

We shall know something about the new Cabinet by the close of the present week. At present, all speculations upon its personnel are the merest conjecture. Public opinion very generally agrees that the War and Navy Departments will be filled by General SCHOFIELD and Admiral PORTER, respectively. Of course, Gen. SHERMAN, at the army headquarters, will also occupy a confidential position. But, with two of the seven Cabinet offices thus disposed of, speculations as to the remainder diverge widely, and the names of the supposititious candidates are legion. The friends of every aspiring politician in the land are industriously at work to make public opinion in behalf of their favorites, and against all rivals.

SCHOFIELD is expected to retain the War Office, because he deservedly enjoys the personal confidence of GRANT himself, as well as the trusts of the new President's Republican supporters. His official career has given entire satisfaction to all parties, and not the remotest reason could be offered to justify a change. Certainly, it could not be urged upon the unfounded charge that, either as officer or citizen, Gen. SCHOFIELD has been in any way besmirched with the offensive stain of Johnsonism. Moreover, it is considered decisive as to these departments, that Gen. GRANT has committed himself to the position that the Naval and War Offices should be filled from the professions most deeply interested in their efficient administration.

The country would be less at a loss to anticipate the composition of the Cabinet at large, if we could boast of any statesman possessing such marked capacity, and enjoying so preeminently the public confidence, as to lead the general judgment directly from each office to that citizen who, of all others, should, by the common consent, be held the most fit for the place. Time was, when the vacant Treasury was given at once, with an universal acquiescence, to HAMILTON or GALLATIN, and any other choice would then have astonished their countrymen. But all that is changed now. We have no grand financier of merit so conspicuous as to command the general respect, and whom the Treasury would await as a matter of course; no publicist of such eminent ability and wide experience, in foreign and domestic affairs, that the charge of our public diplomacy is assigned to him by the unanimous voice of his countrymen. Perhaps ADAMS or MOTLEY would be more acceptable in the State Department than any others of the score who have been named, but, whatever the real merits of these gentlemen, an expectant public eye has not yet singled them out to this end.

The field of American politics swarms with public men of insatiable ambition, supported by barely moderate capacities, but inflated by the inexplicable good fortune which has thrown them just now into the lead in national affairs. There are two score of great men in the Halls of Congress to-day, who, instead of themselves wondering how they got there, or of appreciating the dazed surprise of a country which understands the mystery no better, look upon the lucky accidents of local politics as the infallible proofs of their own vast abilities, and aspire to still more influential stations. In or out of Congress, the two parties which divided last year's popular vote might be ranked with a fine comb, to find a scant dozen of thoroughly bred and altogether capable statesmen. Of all that clamorous mob of our self-constituted leaders, how few can trace a brilliant public record back to periods anterior to the Rebellion! The civil commotions and the fearful struggle of 1861-65 threw a froth to the top which subsides very slowly, but, let us be thankful for it very surely, while the substantial merit which long years of peace had witnessed, or which, here and there, the Rebellion itself had evolved, will be more and more pre-eminently displayed, as the great tide of National affairs regains the old and peaceful channel.

Himself a wonderful exception from such criticism, General GRANT has exhibited, in the brief, but eventful years which have sufficed to convince the world of his extraordinary fitness for great affairs, an unperturbed penetration and accuracy of judgment in his selection of the right man to co-operate with him and to execute his purposes. In the field, the General never made a mistake in that direction; in the War Office and at headquarters, the public voice has given an unanimous approval to his judgment in every case. Name but one unworthy officer, military or civil, who has enjoyed and

abused the confidence of our new President! You would seek in vain for the exception, in the records of the past eight years. We can safely rely, then, in this matter of the Cabinet, as in that of his entire administration, upon the prudence of a man who has yet to make his first blunder, and upon that discriminating sagacity which never yet mistook a fiction of any sort for a fact. We may depend, therefore, upon his doing always the best that is possible under the circumstances, and with the material at his command.

AN ADMIRABLE SPECTACLE.

Less than four weeks remain for the present session of Congress, which began two months since. Convening close upon the heels of an election of great interest, and expected, as it was, to face many prominently offensive features in the public situation, this Congress has earned, by its forbearing magnanimity, good opinions in the most unexpected quarters. The friends of free trade and European industry discover that, in expecting the adoption by this Congress of any policy for the more perfect protection of American labor, they were needlessly alarmed.

A political party, which has so far thriven by legal practices as to owe its very existence to-day to its traditional frauds upon the suffrage, was, about the beginning of December, justly apprehensive that Congress would weakly yield to the tide of popular indignation, and do something with the naturalization laws which would impair the immemorial Democratic privilege of converting raw foreigners, less than ninety days from their native land, into good and lawful voters through the corrupt connivance of the State and Federal Courts. But Congress shows itself equal to the situation, and the Democracy gratefully appreciate the generosity which declines to rob even an enemy of his time-honored rights.

The old rebel aristocracy of Virginia, the Ku-Klux assassins of the South-west, the defiant traitors of Georgia and Louisiana, and a hundred thousand ungodly traitors in Texas very foolishly gave themselves up to a panic last November, under the threat, from some inconspicuous quarter, that the ensuing Congress would meet the loyal sentiment of the nation by enacting suitable remedies for the mischiefs which made half the Southern States uninhabitable by known supporters of the Federal authority. Here, again, our Congress dares to be self-denying, and not yet by one single act, or by one solitary vote, attests its sympathy with a sentiment so shockingly vindictive as to demand the safety of the innocent, in the punishment or the repression of the guilty.

We might thus multiply the proofs which have won, for the closing session of the XLth Congress, the grateful plaudits of every enemy, in this land, to home industry, to a pure suffrage, to the supremacy of Federal law over rebel opposition, or even to the bare security of the citizen in his property, liberty or life. We might even add that the same Congressional forbearance has given the liveliest satisfaction to more than one admiring and much-profted people of Europe.

We don't like to be premature in our congratulations, but, as it looks now, we may be reasonably safe in promising to all of these good friends (over the left of ours, foreign and domestic, that the XLth Congress will fight it out, on this line of self-sacrificing and high-toned magnanimity, if it takes all the small residue of the session. There may be much harsh talk, from a few rash, hot-headed, inconsiderate members, but there really does not appear to be the faintest shadow of any danger, that the majority will consent to any such invidious legislation as shall justify the apprehensions of December, or dash the hopes of February.

COUNTING OUT.

The two Houses of Congress meet in the Representatives' Hall at 1 P. M. to-morrow, to count the Electoral votes of 1868. The ceremony will be brief and formal, unless exception be taken to the count of the votes from Georgia and Louisiana. But it is hardly possible that the Georgia vote, at least, will be canvassed. Senators who deny, and justly, the title of that State to a voice in their body, will stultify themselves in according sovereign rights as a State to her in any capacity. The occasion will be scarcely compatible with a prolonged discussion on that point; and, as a majority of the House are, clearly with the Senate in the opinion, we presume that the votes claimed for Georgia will be withheld from the tellers. As for Louisiana, her vote is no more likely to be excluded than that of New York; the certified majority in each case is undoubtedly fictitious, but no suitable measures have been taken to present the evidence adequately impeaching the popular authority behind the respective Electoral Colleges, and the Joint Convention may, therefore, be expected to waive the question in both cases.

After the votes are counted and the results announced by the presiding officers' order will be taken for the notification to the President and the Vice President elect, and with that the business of the day will close. With that official notification, probably on Thursday, will follow an early disclosure of the new President's selections for the various Departments. With the close of all the electoral preliminaries, and not before, will properly come the first of his official declarations.

SPAIN, CUBA AND SLAVERY.

The Spanish Cortes, or Congress, meets on the 11th, Thursday next, and will consider the new Constitution which the Provisional Government are ready to submit. This instrument will contain a clause abolishing human slavery throughout the Spanish possessions. That article will be ratified by an almost unanimous vote.

The result has been clearly foreseen by the Cuban insurgent slaveholders, who are fighting not for liberty, but against it, not against Spain, but against the Spanish abolition of this peculiar institution of their island, for Cuban independence with slavery preserved, and not for the annexation to that Republic whose example, of Liberty for all men, Spain now follows. The insurrection still keeps its head, but must eventually yield to the Spanish authority, and with that submission the end of Cuban slavery is written. Only Portugal and Brazil will then remain, to uphold that accursed standard of barbarism and cruelty. These governments must also speedily yield to the imperative sentiment of Christendom, so that the day is not far off when the personal liberty of man, of every race and birth, shall be recognized by civilization all over the globe.

Washington Items.

The Reconstruction Committee having examined ex-Governor Brown and other persons from Mississippi, who called to be heard in their case, will make their report on Wednesday. It is understood there will be two reports, the majority being against the admission of the State with the present constitution. Judge Bingham and some other members of the Committee will make a minority report in favor of his admission, with certain restrictions, which the Legislature is to carry out before she will be admitted. The last meeting of the Committee on the Georgia case will also be held to-morrow. It is expected a resolution will be presented by the Committee, declaring that as Georgia has not been reconstructed under the law of Congress, she is not entitled to representation in the House. The manner of reorganizing the State will be left for the action of the next Congress.

For some time the House Committee on the revision of the laws have been preparing a bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States. Two bills on the subject have been prepared, the principal point of difference being that in one bill it is proposed that the subject of naturalization be left in the United States Courts, while in the other it is proposed to place the matter with the highest District Courts in the States, whether these be United States Courts or otherwise. The bill which the House is to carry out before she will be admitted. The last meeting of the Committee on the Georgia case will also be held to-morrow. It is expected a resolution will be presented by the Committee, declaring that as Georgia has not been reconstructed under the law of Congress, she is not entitled to representation in the House. The manner of reorganizing the State will be left for the action of the next Congress.

The Military Bill.

It is stated that the details of the proposed bill for the reduction of the army, which the House will consider to-morrow, is as follows: First, consolidate quartermaster, commissary and pay departments into one, the department to be called Department of Supply. Second, consolidate the ordnance and artillery into one corps. Third, reduce the number of infantry regiments from forty-five to thirty. Fourth, no more Brigadier Generals to be appointed beyond the present number, thus abolishing two commissions now vacant. Fifth, no more Brigadier Generals to be appointed on staff, except chief of supply department. Sixth, abolish regimental commissaries of subsistence for cavalry. Seventh, reduce the number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment. Eighth, abolish brevet ranks. Ninth, the term of enlistment to be five years. Tenth, the mode of reduction to be by absorption; that is, in military phrase, by casualty, expiration of term of enlistment, discharge, disability, dismissal, resignation, &c. Eleventh, all staff departments to be reduced in the number of their officers. No new appointments to be made either from West Point or civil life, until this reduction is accomplished, which, it is estimated, will require two years. The number of officers thus cut off is about six hundred. The measure is proposed under a suspension of the rules, as an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Acquisition of Cuba.

The New York Herald alleges that from events transpiring in Cuba; a policy of American intervention is imperatively forced upon the United States. Spain should be impressed with the conviction that she will not be permitted to destroy an American community because it refuses to be governed by her antiquated notions of public policy. In adopting this course, General Grant has the opportunity to lay the corner stone of the coming Great American Party in our national politics on foundations as broad and secure as were those laid by Jefferson and Jackson. The tone and temper of the people require such a party organization which shall ignore old party lines, and be free from old party corruptions. The circumstances of our public affairs, both domestic and foreign, are favorable to it, and General Grant himself has the prestige necessary for its successful accomplishment. The initial step is involved in the Cuban question and General Grant should be prepared to give it an early and prompt recognition.

San Francisco News.

Mr. Gow's injuries by the accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomburg Railroad were not of a serious character. He was on his way to his home in Susquehanna county from Harrisburg, where he had just attended a meeting of the State Central Committee. The rear car of the train was thrown down an embankment ten feet in height, and made a complete revolution. The stove broke loose from its fastenings and set fire to the car. Mr. Gow was at the stove and had a narrow escape from being fatally burned. None of the passengers were seriously injured. Mr. Gow's clothing was nearly burned from his person.

A VERY LARGE and fashionable audience was present at the opening of Mr. Edwin Booth's theatre in New York Wednesday evening. The play selected was "Romeo and Juliet," but before it had commenced Mr. Booth made his appearance before the audience, and in a few well-selected remarks referred to the calamity which nearly two years ago deprived the community of his services, and of his subsequent resolve to build a theatre worthy of the metropolis and the drama. The play then proceeded. Of course the inevitable waits attending a first night, marred in some measure the beauty of the performance, but the general verdict seems to be one of success. Mr. Booth divided the favor of the audience with Mr. Edwin Adams, and both were called before the curtain. Miss McVicker's Juliet was injured by timidly. She wore a white satin skirt, looped with silver bullion fringe, a pearl necklace and a tiara of diamonds, and her long black hair flowing. The scenery is described as absolutely perfect. Some fault is found with the theatre itself, which, though a splendid triumph of upholstery and mechanical contrivance, is not in any high sense a work of art. The most glaring defect is a want of a lobby-room.

The temperance movement at Howell, Mich., has engrossed the attention of the most prominent men in the place. In compliance with a request of a committee supplied by the temperance cause, the saloons have been nominally closed, but are still accessible by the back doors. To remedy this at the last public meeting an organization was formed to be known as the "Citizens' Temperance Society." A stock company was formed to defray the expenses of prosecution, and shares taken at \$25 each to the amount of \$2,025, two per cent. down, and the remainder to be paid if needed.

The Crown-Prince of Prussia intends to sell his model farm. The experiment did not prove successful. The Crown-Prince nor his wife care much for life in the country; and as the model farm cost the Prince about fifty thousand dollars a year, with very unprofitable returns, he wishes to get rid of it.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gen. Grant—Barnside Expedition Society—Remains to be Employed as Competitors—Whisky Fraud Cases—The Ice Supply.

General Grant, after driving to the Park and visiting the Union League society, received the Republican General Committee this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was no speech making, and after the members of the Committee had been formally introduced and had shaken hands with the General the latter withdrew.

The military staff officers of Gen. Burnside's North Carolina expedition met here at noon and organized permanently the "Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps." General Burnside was chosen President, General J. G. Parke Vice President, General Leonard Secretary, and General D. R. Larned Treasurer. On motion of General Burnside all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the expedition were admitted to membership. The first annual dinner of the society took place at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow. Among the officers present were Major General John G. Foster, of the regular army, and Generals Cox, Willcox and Sherman.

The brig Brilliant, from Cape Fear river with rosin and turpentine, was lost in a storm Jan. 29, and the second mate, Asa Bryant, was drowned and the Captain and crew were rescued from the wreck by the steamship Europa and brought to this port. Contrary to the general belief a full ice crop has already been gathered and at less expense than last year, and the supply for New York will be abundant next summer. Two men committed a bold robbery at half past seven o'clock this evening in Benedict's jewelry store, 691 Broadway. One smashed a plate glass window and the other seized a tray of diamond rings valued at \$10,000. The rings were scattered, but the robbers escaped with \$1,900 worth of diamonds.

Lower California Advice—Arrest of Bandits—Damage and Loss of Life by Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—The steamer John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan, has arrived with advices to January 31st, and bringing one hundred and twenty-five thousand Mexican dollars. General Gutierrez, the bandit, has been captured and was imprisoned at Durango, awaiting trial for a number of highway robberies. Two officers, supposed to be his accomplices, were arrested at Mazatlan, and \$5,000 found in coin and a quantity of valuable jewelry recovered. A conspiracy to rob the mint at Mazatlan, containing \$200,000, was frustrated by the authorities. Heavy rains had prevailed throughout the State of Sonora. The rivers overflowed, inundating the country, destroying several villages, entirely and extensively damaging many others. The loss of life is not known, but it is feared it is great. Of one family not a soul escaped. The people sought high land and tree tops, whence they were rescued by boats. A fund for the immediate relief of the sufferers is being raised. Great suffering must result to the poorer classes on account of the destruction of new crops.

San Francisco News.

San Francisco News. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—The steamer Golden Age, for Panama, sailed to-day with seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars in treasure—New York one hundred thousand, England six hundred thousand, and Panama twenty thousand. Hong Kee, a Chinaman, victimized several San Francisco merchants to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, and sailed for China on Thursday's steamer. Telegrams have been sent to Hong Kong via Cayton to arrest him and recover the goods. The revenue steamer Wayanda, from Sitka, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex-Gov. Hubbard of Maine, died in his office at Hallowell, on Saturday. —Rev. Father Peters, pastor of Trinity Church, in Detroit, Michigan, died Saturday morning of small pox. —Mr. Jno. A. Whitall, a prominent resident of Watbury, Conn., and manager of Great Brook Woolen Company, died suddenly in the First Congregational Church, Sunday afternoon, from a stroke of apoplexy. —The contract for completing the gap in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has been awarded to Sarvin & Sickles, of New York, who obligate themselves to complete it by the first of next February. —Senator Fuller is prepared to introduce another railroad restriction bill in the Illinois Legislature that will be equally binding upon railroads, and assert the power of the State to regulate and control tariff rates. —The excitement over the sudden death of cattle at Fishkill Plains, N. Y., has subsided. The four that died were found by a stream of water, having been poisoned. The remainder of Mr. Haight's cattle are in a healthy condition. —Advices from Bolivia state that a serious revolution has broken out, and though the revolutionists had been defeated by the government forces, they were daily receiving reinforcements and the final result was considered doubtful. —Two sudden deaths occurred on Saturday evening in Chicago. P. C. Farrell, a clerk in the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad Company's office, died of apoplexy, and Mrs. James C. Frazer, who lived at No. 81 East Wabash street, died of palpitation of the heart. —It has been ascertained in the investigation now progressing, that a large banking house in Wall street, New York, which has branch houses in St. Louis and Philadelphia, has been using an apocryphal bill in business without making any return or paying taxes thereon. —The Memphis Avalanche publishes a letter from Major General W. S. Harney, stating Major St. George Harney, recently killed by the Arkansas militia, was an adopted son of his, and that his remains, which were buried here, will be taken to Alexandria, Va., his native place, for interment. —The large whisky distillery of J. N. Fowler, of Cincinnati, was taken possession of by United States Collector McGowry on Friday last, together with stills and beer in process of manufacture, amounting in the aggregate to about eight hundred barrels, for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law. —By an accident to the eastern bound passenger train on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, on Saturday night last, at Smithton, Charles Brownell, the engineer, was fatally injured, and Henry Buckhart, the fireman, and another man on the locomotive, seriously injured. The accident was caused by a switch having been left open. —The House of the Alabama Legislature have adopted a resolution to submit the question of the eligibility of colored members to the Court, but a bill instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring the matter before the Court, immediately was voted down, as also was a motion pledging the honor of the House to abide by the decision of the Court. —A letter from Palmyra, in the State of Cauca, Republic of Colombia, says the flag of the American Consulate was hauled down and torn to pieces by the natives, and that previous thereto a native attempted Consul Elder's life. He was knocked down by the Consul and killed, and the Consul was confined in a filthy dungeon awaiting a second trial, having been once acquitted. —The Governor and Legislature of Nevada are at loggerheads. The Governor vetoed the Legislative fund bill. The Senate unanimously passed the bill over the veto, and there was only one dissenting vote in the House. The Governor and Attorney General are about procuring an order from the Court restraining the Comptroller from paying warrants. The Governor is threatened with impeachment in his abuse of the veto power. —Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, has presented a memorial to the Missouri Legislature, showing that his sustained damage to the aggregate amount of \$1,500,000, grown out of the seizure of that road by Gov. Fletcher. Of that amount the sum of \$100,000 grew out of the suit brought by the Attorney General, and the balance of \$800,000 from the seizure of the road by Governor Fletcher, for which the memorial asks to be reimbursed by the State.

WHY IS IT?

That the feeble letter, with uncertain stead, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we all are surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of extending them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement? It might reasonably be thought that after twelve years' experience which the world has had of HUSTON'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to restore vitality, and that it is the most powerful and reliable tonic known to the human system. At this season, the atmosphere is charged with the seeds of miasmatic, remittent, malarial, polynesian disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose constitutions are relaxed, are the first to succumb to these distempers. It is the most powerful and reliable tonic known to the human system. It is the most powerful and reliable tonic known to the human system. It is the most powerful and reliable tonic known to the human system.

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long-standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage is to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with these diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should look to that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. The delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable. Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street, WILKES' BROTHERS' REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 10 ALLEGHENY STREET, BRUNNEN DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE IS THE BEGINNING OF A COLD OR COUGH. LUNG EXAMINATION AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.