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

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Letter from Michigan, State News. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: Review of New Publications, Legislative Matters, Real Estate Transfers, Amusement Directory, &c.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 82¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 134¼.

THE ALABAMA CLAIM business is as far from settlement as ever. The Committee on Foreign Affairs unanimously recommend the rejection of the treaty, which action will probably be endorsed by Congress.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* professes to have discovered that General GRANT, having extended to the Vice President elect, COLFAX, the usual courtesy of naming one person for a Cabinet appointment, he has selected JOHN D. DEFREES, of Indiana. The place to be given him is that of Postmaster General.

UNLESS THE HOUSE shall suspend its rules, it cannot reach the Suffrage Resolutions from the Senate in time to perfect the measure and escape the President's pocket-veto. Recent events have materially diminished cordial feeling between the two Houses, and the result may be the loss of this great measure. Nor can it secure a two-thirds vote in the next House.

MR. BOUTWELL gave notice in the House yesterday that he would not present his contemplated bill to establish a provisional government for Mississippi, inasmuch as it was within the power of the enemies to the measure to secure its defeat on parliamentary technicalities. He will renew his efforts in that direction, however, under the next administration, and will without doubt succeed.

THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway quarrel has been apparently compromised, all the parties agreeing upon the principle that "honey is better than vinegar for catching flies." Mr. JAY GOULD, of the Erie, is Treasurer under the new "fly trap" organization, and is doubtless fully aware of the responsibilities of his office. The settlement looks like a substantial triumph of the Erie clique, but that remains to be seen when the "trap," if it be one, shall have been finally sprung.

"PETROLIA" COUNTY.

The citizens of Titusville and vicinity may congratulate themselves upon the probable consummation of their long cherished project, the erection of a new county. On the 10th instant, the bill introduced by Senator LOWRY for that object passed that body by the decisive vote of twenty-one to ten, and is now in the House for its concurrence. The erection of a new county from parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest would seem to be a commercial necessity of that section. Titusville is the acknowledged metropolis of the oil region. The business concerns of its people cover every section of the territory included within the proposed new county, and the embarrassment entailed upon their transactions by the existing corporate divisions of Crawford, Warren, Forest and Venango, involves the most harrassing complexity and expense to citizens. The population embraced within the boundaries of the proposed new county have, for several years past, most unanimously petitioned in its favor, and we are glad to know that the appeal is no longer to be disregarded.

IMPUNITY OF RICH MEN.

For many years an impression has been taking root among the people that wealth secures to its possessors in this country a practical exemption from punishment for offenses against the penal code. As no rich man can fall of enlisting the most eminent legal talents to secure his acquittal upon an indictment brought against him for any cause, the conclusion seems natural that the administration of public justice is in all other particulars largely under the influence of pecuniary inducements. The hanging of one College Professor in Massachusetts, and the incarceration of one eminent Banker in New York, have not sufficed to counteract the feeling produced by the general course of events. Notoriously, rich men have comparatively little difficulty, in most of the States of the Union, in breaking through the meshes of the law. Perhaps, it will not be going too far to intimate that this evil is one of the infelicities consequent upon a republican form of government.

In modern times, under monarchies, whether limited or absolute, it has become a point of honor to enforce the laws against rich and powerful offenders. This is essential to the maintenance of arrogated power. The masses will not endure the infliction of penalties upon those in their ranks, unless the members of the aristocracy are dealt with on equal terms. A sense of prudence conspires with a sense of self-respect in compelling the law's avengers to the exercise of a rigid equality. This has become one of the incidental advantages of an aristocracy, though it by no means overbalances the inconveniences thereof.

In a republic, there is no governing class, upon which any such responsibility can be devolved. Rulers rise out of the mass temporarily, then sink back again, and are heard of no more, either in person or through their descendants. No pride of class exists to which an appeal can be made, and no selfishness of class exists to feel the necessity of self-preservation.

OVEREND & GURNEY, distinguished Bankers through several generations, have been indicted in England for conspiracy to defraud, and if the facts adduced in evidence shall conform to the public expectation, they will be convicted and punishment inflicted upon them. In the United States, their indictment, under the same circumstances, would have been attributed to personal malice, and would certainly have resulted in the discomfiture of all concerned therein. While it would have been conceded that a sharp game had been played, to the bitter cost of many individuals, the game would have been regarded simply as a shrewd business transaction, calling rather for commendation than for punishment. Does anybody say this is crowding unreasonably to a conclusion not justified by facts? All we have in the way of answer, is to point to facts now transpiring in the sight of the sun, in which scores of the most prominent business men are vibrating between the penitentiaries and the legislatures, confident that they will escape the former, control the latter, exploit whatever interests they please, reap rich plunder, and stand none the worse therefor. Could these things happen any where else than in the United States? They surely do not.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

It is not necessary for us to say that we do not approve of the modification of the law of libel proposed by the Convention of Editors recently held at Harrisburg, because our views on the whole subject have been frequently expressed.

The Press already has a practical, if not a technical, impunity in dealing with personal habits and character, which cannot be stretched much farther without degrading the editorial profession and producing other serious mischiefs. If it is urged, that the proprietors of newspapers are pestered or tormented with libel suits, four pertinent replies are ready: 1. That some of them do not suffer in that way a tithe of what they deserve; 2. That juries, almost without exception, are found to exercise a sound discretion, as is shown in the fact that where libel suits are brought on frivolous grounds, no damages, or only such as are nominal are awarded; 3. That where one libel suit is brought, and exemplary damages obtained, fifty ought to be instituted, and carried to like results; 4. That to allow every editor to publish, without malice, all the truth he pleased about every body, would inevitably lead to disorders in society much more serious than those which are alleged to flow from existing restrictions upon the press.

Let any person start out of a morning fully resolved to tell every man he meets, and in plain language, what he thinks of him, and particular items of his conduct, and he will get knocked down twenty times before night, and deserve all he gets, though he may be actuated neither by general nor by special malice, but only by a desire to say bluntly what he thinks of his fellow citizens. That is the sort of liberty which the conductors of some newspapers long for; the liberty to say all the sharp, harsh, censorious, bitter and blistering things that may come into their heads, touching anybody. Not that they bear malice, but find scandal profitable as an article in the news market.

Consider how many grave charges have been made in public journals, during the last few years, against the personal characters of U. S. GRANT, THADDEUS STEVENS and B. F. BUTLER. Yet these multiplied calumnies, many of them exceedingly gross, produced not a suit in libel, nor did they damage, in public estimation, the reputations of those personages. The net result was greatly to impair the respectability of journalism.

All men comprehend that human nature is not perfect; that the most stately images that occupy pedestals in the galleries of history, are not all gold, but are part clay and part dross; that if saints have helped the world, so have sinners; insomuch that the comparison is not so much of quality as of degree. Nay, it is beyond controversy, that in public life some men who may safely be taken as models of personal and social virtues, sink into utter insignificance beside other men who, in one way or another, are immoral, perhaps even to shamelessness. A wise man, suffering from a serious hurt, employs the most skillful surgeon he can obtain, even though that surgeon may get drunk at times or often. Some swearers will lead an army with larger skill and success than other men whose lives abound in prayer, and ought to be employed in preference. Of what avail, in such cases, is it to have the newspapers keep up a shower of taunts and flings, or direct accusations, about matters which all sensible individuals deplore?

Besides, bad men do not stand alone. They are sons, husbands and fathers, the same as other men, and if publicly struck or branded, the blows they feel inflict at least equal shocks upon many who are innocent. Of course, this consideration is not conclusive, or even pertinent, in cases where public justice is to be administered by its sworn agents. When the law lays its hand upon an offender, he, his relatives and friends must take what his doings demand in the way of expiation. Newspapers are not the law's avengers, and cannot prudently be made so. Better far to set up anew the whipping post, than to give license to every scribbler who can buy press and type to lash with scorpion tongue every man or woman, high and low, who stands in his way, or furnishes an excuse for exhibiting the ingenuity of his defamation.

And this farther may be said, that those newspaper men who sigh for license to write and print as they will about other people, are not careful to preserve their own lives blameless. Carrying their quills like porcupines, they seek to inspire the public with such dread of them as to escape unharmed, while they pierce right and left, as suits their inclination and caprice.

A good many men, who never had any substance in them, have been written into conspicuity and influence, in this country, by the newspapers. Next to indiscriminate abuse, the chief fault of journalism is extravagant laudation of small men for party or personal ends. A law-punishing editors who thus offend, would do more to dignify and ennoble journalism, than any possible statute giving the right to tell the whole truth about every body, when the truth relates to their vices or crimes. But, while incompetents and rascals have been written into fame and power, to the great damage of the people, no man who had genuine stuff in him was ever written down. The facts stands to-day, as it always has stood, that the men who are most soundly abused in the newspapers are not on that account deserted by their constituents and supporters. Nay, many a man would have been dropped but for the assaults made upon him by his opponents; what was intended for his ruin, actually proving his salvation.

In dealing with the law of libel it is, therefore, necessary to bear in mind that if the Press has its uses, individuals have their rights.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad announces another year of prosperous business. With gross earnings of $17,233,497 31, and an expenditure of $11,860,983 88, the net profit for the year, of $5,372,513 43, shows an increase over 1867 of $893,340 95. This increase has been earned almost entirely in the regular freights. The road has moved a total tonnage of 4,722,015 tons of freight and has carried 3,747,178 passengers, each item being a large increase—and at an average charge of 1.906-1000 cents per net ton per mile for freight, and of 2.71-100 cents per mile each passenger.

The Philadelphia and Erie Road has earned a net loss for the year of $83,274,-65; with this and two other unimportant exceptions, all the branch and leased lines have been profitable. The "Pan Handle" Company, in which the Pennsylvania owns a majority of the stock, has earned in the year $2,327,455 43, gross. The canals east of the mountains have been sold to a Canal Company, their system expanded so as to embrace all the pre-existing competition, and are expected to become ultimately a source of profit to their proprietors.

The lease of the Pan Handle road and of that from Columbus to Chicago, render a large increase of the Company's rolling-stock indispensable. The funds for that purpose are to be derived from an issue of additional shares, present holders having the first privilege of their purchase. This new issue, of nearly $7,000,000, will swell the Capital stock to about $33,-000,000, upon which the business of the Company promises regular ten per cent. dividends, with an annual surplus of $500,000. The new stock will all be thus taken at par.

The embarrassments resulting from changes in gauge in connection with other roads are alluded to in the report, which foreshadows the final adoption of an uniform track of four feet, nine inches.

The completion, at an early day, of a new line for the carriage of slow freights from the West to the sea-board, is promised in the following paragraphs from the report:

Your Directors, in their last annual report, alluded to a very important movement contemplated by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, by which it was proposed to build a railroad leaving that line at the mouth of Bennett's branch of the Susquehanna, thence up that stream to the summit, and down the waters of the Allegheny to that river at confluence of the Mahoning, and thence to Pittsburgh. This line is designed chiefly for the transportation of freights at a slow speed, with a view to so cheapen its cost as to compete with the water lines leading to New York. Upon no portion of this route is there a gradient against the heavy traffic to the East exceeding ten feet per mile, or sixteen feet against the Westward-bound trade, except for about four miles at the summit, where a gradient of forty-eight feet in favor of the heavy transportation is used, and for about four miles near the mouth of the Mahoning, where fifty-five feet per mile may be adopted.

It is not proposed to extend the Philadelphia and Erie line beyond Brookville in this direction, as it will be there met by the Western Pennsylvania or Allegheny Valley Railroads, the charters of both which companies cover the ground. From Brookville the Philadelphia and Erie will eventually be carried westwardly, south of the lakes, connecting therewith by branch roads.

The grading of this railway for about twenty miles is now under contract, and all of its expensive sections will be let as soon as the line is carefully located.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE

Of the Teachers of the Reformed and United Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Allegheny County.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute assembled again yesterday morning, in Dr. Clark's church, at half past nine o'clock. Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., presided. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

Rev. W. S. Owens delivered an address on "The Art of Questioning so as to Gain Attention." Teachers should have something to question about. Have an earnest desire to do the children good—to draw out their thoughts and feelings by the questions. Gain the confidence of the children—make them easy. The rules to be observed are: The teacher should be simple, clear, direct and unequivocal; should not suggest answers to questions; adapt questions to the capacity of the pupil; be systematic; should not use a book; should be patient.

This question was then thrown open for voluntary discussion. Remarks were made by John Dean, Esq., Rev. T. S. Bracken and others.

Rev. D. H. Pollock then delivered an address on "The Teacher's Preparation." By this he understood the readiness of the teacher to engage in the work to which he is called. A teacher should have heart-felt piety in order to appreciate aright the work in which he is engaged. The teacher is ready for his work when he feels his responsibility; when he has a just appreciation of the preciousness and importance of the Scriptures, and the value of the immortal soul; when he depends on accompanying influences of the Holy Spirit; when he is baptized with the Holy Ghost.

Remarks on the above topics were made by Messrs. Reid, Dickey and Weir.

The Business Committee presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That another Sabbath School Institute be held in the First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, beginning at half-past seven o'clock P. M., of the last Tuesday of February, 1870, and continue the Wednesday and Thursday following, with three sessions each day.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and, on motion, the Business Committee were instructed to make all the necessary arrangements for holding the Institute.

The question drawer was then opened. In response to the question whether a teacher should ask questions of his class in rotation, Dr. John T. Pressly said that as an ordinary thing, questions should be asked in this way. But if attention can be better secured, it may be departed from.

The following question was presented: "Is it consistent with the teachings of scripture for superintendents and teachers of Sabbath schools to patronize dancing academies?"

Dr. J. T. Pressly stated that the standards of the United Presbyterian Church condemned promiscuous dancing as a violation of the moral law. It is inconsistent for a person connected with any department of the church to countenance promiscuous dancing, or anything that leads to it.

Dr. Gracey had no hesitation in saying that teachers and superintendents were not in the line of their duty when they patronized such institutions.

The following questions were presented at this point:

"May Sabbath School teachers and superintendents give dancing parties when they dispense with all music but the piano? or, is there any difference between dancing to the fiddle or a band, and the piano?"

The Chair decided that the discussion of this question was out of order, and asked the Institute whether they would sustain his decision. The house voted that the discussion should go on.

Rev. D. H. Pollock thought this an important question. It was likely to give trouble and he was glad to hear the answers given by the fathers of the church. The graceful movements of the daughter of Herodias cost John the Baptist his head.

Charles Arbuthnot, Esq, (leaving the chair) said he supposed the question was personal to himself. He would not encourage promiscuous dancing. Every assembly that does not conduct itself with decorum should be discountenanced. The argument drawn from the case of Herodias' daughter was foreign, and the weakest that could be advanced. He intended to govern his family in the fear of God. But he did allow his children to learn what he called parlor exercises or amusements. He hoped that the person who proposed the question would be satisfied with the answer given, so far as he was personally concerned.

The remainder of the morning session was spent in devotional exercises.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute met at half past two o'clock. Rev. J. C. Boyd presided, in the absence of Rev. W. H. Andrews. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The subjects of "Sabbath School Literature" and "Distribution of Library" were discussed together.

Rev. Mr. Reid said the matter of distributing the library had been the subject of much discussion. He would just manage the Sabbath School Library in the same way that any public library is managed.

Dr. Brown said if he had it in his power he would abolish all the Sabbath School libraries in the country, at least until books can be obtained that are worthy of a place in them.

Major Frew looked upon the Sabbath School library as the poor man's library, and he was heartily in favor of keeping it up. He was a boy once, and he must say, the library had as much influence in moulding his character as anything else. People will read. They must have something to read. If books are put into the hands of those who are not able to buy them, a blessing is conferred upon them. There are some books and parts of books that are not desirable, but they should not on this account discard all.

Dr. Browne, President of Westminster College, thought all would agree that there is a large amount of Sabbath School literature that is not suitable. But they should not discard all libraries on this account. There should be careful discrimination.

Mr. Cummins (elder) gave an account of the manner in which the library was distributed in his congregation.

Dr. Douglas thought that an unfavorable impression might have been made upon the audience by one of the speakers, in relation to advertisements in religious papers. From his experience in newspaper matters he knew that the small subscription paid would not pay for the paper and the composition. The sole profit was derived from advertisements. When the people are willing to pay six or seven dollars per annum for their paper, instead of two, he knew that many proprietors of religious papers would be willing to dispense with advertisements altogether. But he did not see any wrong in advertising a good sewing machine. It was advantageous to the reader.

Miss Leslie Crooks, of the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, taught an infant class lesson before the Institute. The subject of the lesson was, "Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary, the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour." The lesson was taught after the lecturing style and gave general satisfaction. The young lady seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject of the lesson, and the children gave evidence of having been well trained.

Adjourned to meet in the evening at half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at half-past seven o'clock. Rev. T. H. Hanna presided. John Dean, Esq., occupied the Vice President's chair. After devotional exercises, Prof. I. A. Macrum opened the discussion on "Sabbath School Teachers' meetings; how to make them interesting." There should be a monthly meeting for business. Then a weekly meeting for discussing matters pertaining to the interests of the Sabbath School, and the preparation of the lesson. There should be a conductor who will teach the lesson as the teachers are to teach it to the class. The meeting should be characterized by earnestness, prayerfulness, instructiveness, regularity and punctuality. If characterized by these things, the teachers will be earnest, prayerful and more intelligent. They will become punctual, and be found at their post at the time appointed.

This subject was thrown open for voluntary remarks.

Rev. J. S. Sands liked to hear the speaker who opened the discussion on the topic say that the teachers' meeting should be like a "basket picnic," to which every one brought something and expected to receive something. The plan suggested came near his idea of what a teachers' meeting should be.

Rev. W. S. Owens endorsed the plan, in general, suggested by Prof. Macrum. But there should be variety. Doctrines might be taken one evening. Difficulties might be discussed the next evening. Teacher's meetings should be in a private house. It is a cold thing for a dozen or so to meet in a large room for sociability.

Professor J. R. W. Sloan made an address on "Bible Class Exercises." He supposed he was expected to give some practical suggestions as to the manner in which Bible classes should be conducted. The first thing is, who should be engaged in this work? It is open to all. He was glad to hear from a friend last evening that a woman in Spurgeon's church was teaching a Bible class. Genuine piety is an essential qualification in a Bible class teacher. He ought to be a person of good common sense. There are many men who go in whatever track strikes them as being new. He should especially be apt to teach. Many learned men are not able to impart instruction.

Dr. Browne, of Westminster College, was well pleased with the remarks of the Professor. There was not so much difference after all between those who contended that professors of religion only should be employed as teachers in the sabbath school and those who contended as vigorously on the other hand that non-professors may be profitably employed in this work. There is a class between those who love Christ and those who hate and despise him.

On motion, a collection was taken up to defray the incidental expenses of the Institute.

The following query was presented: 'Why is it that in our Sabbath School libraries no books can be found written in defence of the distinctive principles which we as churches hold in common?"

Rev. Samuel Collins, Superintendent of the U. P. Board of Publication, was called upon to answer. Mr. Collins said the reason was that the librarians did not purchase them; they had plenty of them, very good ones too, and they could furnish them by the thousand.

Rev. J. R. Kerr made "An appeal to Christians in behalf of the Sabbath School work." Why should an appeal have to be made to Christians in behalf of Sabbath Schools? Is it because faith is weak, or love is cold? No! but for the same reason that they have to be appealed to in behalf of Home and Foreign Missions. Because they don't know the necessity. Some people know as little about the Sabbath School work that is being carried on at their doors, as they do of missionary work in India or China. They should engage in it, because it is missionary work. Children should be taught to missionate. It is church work. The world is not to do it. It is the Christian's work. Christians should bear one another's burden. It is a duty and privilege to teach in the Sabbath School, to visit the children and gather them in. A special appropriation should be made to carry on the Sabbath school work. The ordinary revenue of the church is needed to support the ministry, and therefore a special effort should be made for the support of the Sabbath School work.

The house was crowded to overflowing last evening, and many were obliged to stand throughout the services. The exercises evidently awakened great interest.

After prayer, singing and the pronouncing of the benediction, the Institute adjourned, to meet in the First United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on the last Tuesday of February, 1870, at half-past seven o'clock.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large and select audience was assembled at the Opera House last evening. The attraction was Ettie Henderson as Rosa Leigh in "Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball," which has been running all week. The entertainment was highly satisfactory to the audience. To-night Mrs. Henderson will take her farewell benefit, when the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be presented.

THE CIRCUS.—The Old Theatre was filled from pit to gallery last night by an enthusiastic audience, assembled to see Dr. James L. Thayer's great equestrian, acrobatic and gymnastic exhibition. The entertainment throughout was an excellent one. The stock and company, which comprises some of the best talent in the profession, were in much better condition than on the opening night, and the performance was more satisfactory to the audience.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Smythe, the gentlemanly and efficient manager of the American Theatre, is highly appreciated by the amusement loving public, which is fully evinced by the immense patronage his establishment enjoys. The many novelties Mr. Smythe has succeeded in presenting to the public is evidence of his judgment and ability as a manager. Gurr, the man-fish, is attracting great attention by his wonderful performances under water, and the Can Can dance is quite a feature in the show. "Punch and Judy" also receives a full share of attention and praise from the audience.

Coal Question.

The coal question is about to assume a new phase. Heretofore, dealers in the article have supposed that the provisions of the ordinance relative to weighing it referred only to what is called "lump" coal, and have made their returns accordingly. Upon this point, however, there has lately arisen a difference of opinion. Those whose duty it is to see that the ordinance is strictly enforced contend that as it distinctly says *all* coal, that it *means all coal*, that is to say, lump coal, nut coal, slack, and everything else which is coal, no matter by what technical name it may be designated. It is said that dealers have been notified of this new construction of the terms of the ordinance, and requested to comply with it. Those who have been so notified characterize it as unjust and unfair, and it is quite likely that several prosecutions will be the result, as both parties seem determined to stand by their own construction of the ordinance.

Three of the dealers against whom informations were made a few days since have complied with that part of the ordinance relative to giving bonds for the rendering of their returns.

Alleged Fraud.

John Wells, a resident of Collins township, made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, against Charles Deknight and William Little for fraud. The prosecutor states that the accused purchased a horse from him for two hundred and ten dollars, paying at the time of the sale twenty dollars cash and a check for one hundred and ninety dollars on the Pittsburgh Bank. Wells states that he took the check, but upon presenting it at the bank designated on its face, he found that payment had been stopped by the drawers. Subsequently he alleges he met them and asked an explanation, when they not only refused to make the check good but retained possession of his horse, hence the suit. The accused were arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

It is but just to say in their behalf that they totally deny any intention of fraud. They allege they found the horse to be not the animal they had supposed, and accordingly refused to pay for him, but were willing to give him up provided the twenty dollars advance was returned.

—The report of the Finance Committee which has been investigating the charge of the Treasurer against Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has been made to the Legislature, and ordered to be printed. It deems him guiltless of fraudulent intention in using the funds of the State, but asserts that he acted without authority of law. They recommend a new law defining the duties of the Governor and Treasurer in financial matters to avoid future difficulties of a like nature.

—The Minnesota Senate on Thursday passed a bill donating five thousand dollars to the Red River Relief Fund.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 18.—Cotton unsettled and nominal; middlings, 27¾a28c; no sellers at the close; sales of 800 bales; receipts, 1,774 bales; exports, 3,734 bales. Sugar in good demand; common, 12a12¼c; prime, 14¼a15c; yellow clarified, 16c. Molasses in good demand; common, 65a75c; prime, 77a80c. Flour firm; superfine, $6,37a6,50; double extra, $7,12a7,25; treble extra, $7,50. Corn in request and at an advance; white, 85a87½c; yellow, 90c. Oats scarce and higher, at 75c. Bran unchanged. Hay tending upward; prime, $28. Mess pork dull and lower, at $34. Bacon dull; shoulders, 15¼c; clear rib, 18½c; clear sides, 18½c. Lard dull; tierce, 20a20¼c; keg, 22¼a22½c. Whisky unchanged. Coffee steady; fair, 15a16c; prime, 17½a18½c.

CHICAGO, February 18.—At the open board in the afternoon the grain market wheat was very weak; No. 2 selling at $1,15a$1,15¾. New corn was quiet at 58¼a59c. Oats inactive. In the evening wheat could have been bought for $1,15, but buyers held off. Provisions quiet; prices without material alteration. Mess pork nominal at $32,25 cash, and $32,50 for buyers during the month; 100,000 lbs short clear middlings sold at 16½c on spot.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—Flour dull at $4,75a5,75. Wheat quiet at $1,70a1,75 for good shipping. Legal Tenders 74. Arrived—Young America, from New York; Clara, from Boston. Cleared—Alicatras, from Liverpool.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—Cotton market very dull, with low middling at 25a15½c, and good ordinary 24c.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Sugar is less active and No. 12 is quoted at 9½a10 reals.

THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.

Baron Munchausen tells a story of a postboy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to the injurious influences during the Winter, sometimes give no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of Spring developes their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of Winter improprieties, and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant, vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the miasmatic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly sanitorious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

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 is 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 to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those 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 lose 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. It is 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.

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