The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellany of Instructive Reading Matter. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets and Imports, River News. Seventh page: Letter from New Brighton, Clippings, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 82⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 133⅜.

THE first use of raw bituminous coal in a blast-furnace, is said to have been at the "Clay" furnace in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in July, 1845. The coal used is known in that region as the "block" coal, and was mingled with cannel. The first use of Lake Superior iron ores was at the same furnace in 1854.

STIMULATED by the wise example of our own Commonwealth, the people of Ohio are moving for the establishment of homes for soldiers' orphans in their own State. Ohio is not often behind, either in good words or works, and she will be likely to respond to this appeal, to her tardy sense of justice to her dead sons and living children of the blue.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR has been so often "ended"—and resumed again by the next mail—that we may hesitate to believe in its absolute termination now. Yet such is the natural inference from the latest advices, the Allies having occupied and possessed the Paraguayan Capital, and the Dictator himself reported as a refugee either in the Bolivian territory, beyond the Cordilleras, or on board an American war-ship. Let us hope that he may remain thus finally disposed of!

THE NEW CONGRESS will, it is hoped, lose no time in taking order for the needful census of the Republic. The importance of such early action as will anticipate the elections to the XLIId Congress seems to be already comprehended, and will be shown in a still clearer light when the XLIst House shall be organized two weeks hence.

Under the new census, the Western States will be gainers by their white population and the Southern in the addition of the colored vote. In the Middle and Eastern States, there will be a corresponding loss of represented strength, which will prompt an effort to enlarge the total membership of the House. The country, which deplores the inconvenience and positive detriment resulting from an already too large number of members, will not look upon that idea with any general favor.

THE SENATE Committee on Foreign Affairs propose to smother the Alabama treaty—and will probably succeed in their aim. Yet the country would like to know the specific objections which were made, in order that another treaty may be more acceptably negotiated. In recommending the rejection of the treaty, instead of following the usual practice of sending it to the table, the Senate has not done wisely. Its own body will be reconstituted, within ten days, by the infusion of new members fresh from the people, and the new Senate, which is to remain for two years unchanged, should have had a voice in the matter, as one of great public concern with which it must finally deal. Moreover, it was demanded by international courtesy that the usual custom of the Senate should have been adhered to—not departed from so invidiously as in this case.

If the Committee shall report at all to the Senate, perhaps the country, in being acquainted with the reasons for this action, will be at last able to learn precisely what sort of satisfaction from England is to be regarded as more acceptable than the mere money payment of her just obligations.

THE TENURE OF-OFFICE LAW.

Unless the Senate shall pass the original House bill, entirely repealing the present law, the session will close without its amendment in any important particular. It has been well understood that an unconditional repeal would receive the Executive approval; it is equally well known that any merely amendatory bill would be vetoed. The adjournment of the Senate on Saturday, without any definite action whatever, leaves it now in the power of the Executive to "pocket" an amendment—under his constitutional right to retain it for ten days of consideration, which would overlap the remnant of this session.

This state of the case was known to Senators, a majority of whom must have been governed accordingly. One is at a loss to infer either their conclusion to concur in the absolute repeal, or their disposition, in amending the law, to leave the responsibility with the House or the Executive. Either hypothesis may be entertained, upon a close observation of the utterances of Senators in the course of Saturday's debate. We incline, however, to anticipate an amendment of the House bill, releasing the Cabinet officers from the operations of the law as it stands, and that this will fail to secure the concurrence of both the House and the Executive, and that the matter will thus go over to the next Congress.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENTS.

The House, on Saturday, re-amended the Senate amendments to the new XVth Constitutional Article on suffrage, by inserting a prohibition of any exclusion therefrom by reason of "nativity, property or creed." It was in this precise shape that the Senate, at one point of its discussion, agreed upon it, by a vote of 40 to 16, and the present amendment by the House is therefore fairly certain of concurrence in the other body.

The House yielded its objections to the clause giving an equal right to hold office, in view of the inflexible opposition of Southern Senators to that limitation upon the constitutional privileges of a million of their constituents. This clause is, however, regarded as likely to be very objectionable to some of the Western Legislatures, and may result in a protracted delay of its ratification.

As the article now stands, it admits of an educational qualification; if passed in that shape it may disarm opposition in many quarters.

We hope to see this important question disposed of this week, and feel confident that it will be done. The concurrent resolution does not need the Executive approval, Congress adopting it by a two-thirds vote and directing the Secretary of State to certify it to the State authorities. In this regard, the same course will be taken as that which the XIVth Amendment followed. That was passed by the Senate June 8th, and by the House June 13th, 1866; on the 18th, another joint resolution directed the transmission to the States. On the 22d of the same month, the President informed Congress that the Secretary, considering the order as purely ministerial, had complied with its terms. Mr. JOHNSON, in that message, renewed his protest against the right of Congress to submit any Amendment without the Executive approval—and may repeat the protest now if he has no better use for his remaining brief tenure of office.

OUR CITY AFFAIRS.

The Pittsburgh Councils meet this afternoon, as it seems to be understood, for the especial purpose of considering three propositions of the highest municipal importance. These propositions are—

1st. The establishment of a Water Commission, to which shall be committed the charge of all that relates to the supply of water for the city.

2d. The substitution of a Paid organization for the present Volunteer Fire Department of the city.

3d. The final committal of the city to the construction of a Public Park.

We name these propositions in the order in which very many of our citizens are of opinion that they should be considered. Each of these involves a large expenditure and, in the case of the Park and the Water Supply, the aggregate outlay must, eventually, swell to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Are Councils quite sure that the citizens of Pittsburgh are prepared by long and exhaustive discussion, and by their general conviction of needs not otherwise to be supplied—to sustain their municipal authorities in committing the tax-payers, at this moment and simultaneously, to all these expensive projects? Is it not possible that Councils are moving, in the premises, somewhat in advance of public sentiment, and that a premature engagement in undertakings, two of such magnitude, may result in such popular dissatisfaction as will be certain to have embarrassing consequences? Is there no force in the suggestion that Councils are undertaking too much at once and that, for the better attainment, ultimately, of the highly desirable objects now aimed at, the wiser part will be to hasten slowly, closing but one affair at a time, and then proceeding to the next?

If we understand public opinion in this city, its demand is, first of all, for the adoption of the needful measures to secure an abundant supply of pure water for the present and rapidly increasing wants of our population. The impurity of the present supply, and the imperfection of the present machinery, are currently known to all of us. The health of our people, and the safety of their property, alike demand the largest and surest precautions, against detriment to the one, or such calamities for the other, as that which swept away, some years ago, millions of dollars, which our people had earned by the hardest labor. We need not argue this Water-question; it was argued and settled here nearly twenty-four years ago next April. No one asks any more of that sort of light on its merits. We repeat then, and do not fear contradiction, that this Water-question is far beyond all others the question first requiring the attention of our Councils. It is, moreover, the only question of the three upon which Councils may count with entire confidence upon a cordial public support in their prompt adoption of the largest and most comprehensive policy. The tax-payers of the city are ready for the most thorough revision of existing arrangements, and for whatever expenditure, be it more or less, which shall ensure the public health and safety for at least two generations to come.

The questions relative to our fire department come next in pressing upon public attention. This journal heartily concurs in the general sentiment in favor of the adoption of the paid system. Nor do we propose to argue its relative merits, in preference to the present volunteer organization. Our present desire is to urge upon Councils the duty of considering their action well, and of deferring immediate decision, unless they are altogether satisfied as to all the facts of detail bearing upon the question, and that their action will be, in every respect, such as the public can approve. We cannot believe, for example, that Councils are ready to invade private rights by confiscating the property of any portion of the present department. We are led to doubt whether the merits actually involved in this and other details of the question are fully understood. We doubt, for other reasons, the wisdom of forcing a decision upon all the points involved to-day. Why not go easy, gentlemen, and let us all have a little more light on the details of the proposed change?

We want a Public Park. We want it for to-day, and for our great city of the future—and for the coming generations, ours must make the wise provision. But, with a deficiency of $40,000 in our last year's appropriations, and another of not less than $100,000 staring us in the face for the year now current, it is imperatively needful that every expenditure should be limited to our actual necessities, and that we incur no other charge which may be deferred to an easier period compatibly with those imperative claims which must not be disregarded. We do not believe it to be wise to embark in this matter of the Park, until the Water-question has been finally settled, and the tax-payers shall acquiesce in the burdens to be assumed thereunder.

Let us go easy, undertake no more than we can comfortably pay for, and carry an approving public sentiment with us.

THE PATH TO THE EAST.

The expectation has been widely indulged that the trade between China and India, on the one part, and the United States on the other, would be drawn across the continent upon the completion of the railway line between Omaha and Sacramento; nay, it has even been conjectured that the traffic between China and India and most of the European nations would take the same direction. To men at all familiar with the facts upon which a sound judgment in the premises could alone be founded, these conceptions have always been extravagant and unreal. That travel will naturally take the most expeditious route, unless the increased expense shall clearly outweigh the saving of time, which can seldom be the case, is obvious enough. A demonstration is furnished on the Hudson river, whose unmatched magnificence has not not availed to retain even a considerable portion of travellers on the steam boats which ply between New York and Albany. Notwithstanding the dust and clatter, and greater cost, the cars are preferred because the transit can be made in less time by means of them than by the boats. So, between Buffalo and Chicago rail competes successfully with water for the transportation of persons, the time gained more than compensating for the increased outlay of money. Our own Monongahela levee is not what it was, comparatively, before the introduction of railways, and never will be again. Travel and merchandise occupying little bulk in proportion to value, will take the cars, time in both cases overbalancing the cheapness of water freights. But, it has been well understood by individuals possessing the means of forming a reliable judgment, that the mass of freight, upon the completion of the railway, would go by water, even if the voyage should continue to be, as at present, around Cape Horn, the interest on investments, and the risks of the markets not equalling the additional cost of railway transportation.

The negotiation by Mr. CUSHING, in behalf of the United States, of a treaty, with the government of Bogota, conveying the right to construct a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, serves to illustrate this subject, as, also, to reduce the value, predicated upon intercommunication between Asia and Europe, or even Asia and America, of the Pacific railways.

That this treaty will be ratified, there can be no doubt, judging from such reports of its terms as have already transpired; though we trust the government will not attempt the work itself, but entrust it to a company, under proper regulations, which will, of course, exclude the idea of a Treasury subvention. Nor can there be any reasonable doubt of the completion of the canal, by unassisted private enterprise, long before the expiration of the fifteen years specified for that purpose. Such an increase of material wealth has been experienced in this country during the last quarter of a century, that that many undertakings which would in earlier times have surpassed private resources, fall now clearly within their compass. This canal is one of such.

When finished it will shorten by more than one-half the voyage between China or India, and New York or Liverpool. Whatever may be the fate of the Suez canal, upon which the French have based great calculations, it is clear that a canal opened through the Panama route will present incomparable advantages, and prove the favorite avenue of communication between the Eastern and Western nations. If passengers are sure to go by rail, merchandise will as certainly take the water.

This does not preclude the idea that the population of the American Continent, to a certain distance from the Pacific coast, will be supplied with India and China goods by way of San Francisco. What that distance will be, must depend on a computation of the cost of transportation by the two routes, when both shall be open. It is reasonable to conclude, in advance, that the tide of supplies will come by rail across the Continent, at least half way, or say, as far as Chicago; though it is possible that the amount and rates of back freights may materially vary that conclusion.

Upon the completion of this canal, which cannot be deferred for many years, the relative importance of the Pacific railways, one and all, will be diminished. So far as their consequence has been predicated upon the trade with China and India, it will pretty much disappear. The oceanic highways will retain their natural pre-eminence. But there will be still enough for all the trunk lines of railway that have been projected so far, or are likely to be built either by private means or governmental aid. The Continent will not only be spanned by many roads, but will be bisected by as many more, and all in the natural order of development, even though the speculators shall be denied the enormous gains which now inflame their cupidity, and incite them to enterprises which surpass for grandeur of conception and boldness of execution all that the world has witnessed.

THE ROOT AND ITS FRUIT.

The Report of the Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, for 1868, displays facts of great interest, showing the direct connections between crime and its antecedents—ignorance, intemperance and parental neglect. The second of the annexed paragraphs conveys the most eloquent of lessons to the parental and the public authority. This Ohio Report, which might be substantially duplicated at any of our own Penitentaries, gives these figures:

Of the 374 convicts received, 368 were males and 6 females. Ten were 16 years of age or under; 95 were 21 years of age and under, and 269 were over 21 years of age; 121 were born in Ohio, 155 were natives of other States, and 98 were foreigners. 276 of the convictions were for crimes against property, 65 for crimes against the person, 12 for counterfeiting, 2 for perjury, 11 for forgery. 3 for fraud, 1 for ballot-stuffing, and 4 for military crimes. Of the convicts received, 3 appeared for the fourth, 6 for the third, and 14 for the second time. Both parents of 112 of the prisoners are living; the fathers only of 61, and the mothers only of 68, are living, and 104 are full orphans.

The personal history of the convicts received shows that 88 ran away from home before they were 21 years old; 94 left home before 21 years of age with the consent of their parents, and 30 never had homes; 5 attended Sabbath school regularly until 18 years old; 250 attended irregularly, and 129 never attended; 131 were temperate men; 108 intemperate, and 135 moderate drinkers; 134 were married, and 89 had children; 86 alleged intemperance as the cause of their crime; 131, bad company, and 154 other causes. Only 9 possessed good educations; 86 could barely read and write; 47 could barely read, and 43 had no education whatever; 198 had been members of the Union army, and 5 of the Confederate army. Of these 191 were honorably discharged; and 7 were deserters.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Directors of the Fort Wayne road have filed, with the Secretary of State of Ohio, their certificate of acceptance of the recent legislation of Pennsylvania, providing for a classification of the Board.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh road has gone into the hands of its old managers, under a dissolution of the injunction at Cleveland, and a "satisfactory" arrangement between all parties. A Cleveland journal says, of the local feeling there, that:

Recent events have greatly altered the general opinion in regard to the Erie management and its control of the C. & P. R., and the very common indignation at the unexpected revolution in the management of the road has subsided remarkably. The Broad Gauge party has evidently been gaining friends here, while the advantages the city has derived from it have been looked into a little.

The Marietta & Pittsburgh Railway Company votes to accept the proposition of a "responsible company" to build and equip the road from Marietta to Caldwell, in Noble county, within eighteen months, in consideration, per mile, of $5,000 in cash, $8,000 in bonds and $4,000 in stock, and of a twenty-five years' lease after the completion.

A CERTAIN fashionable lady residing on Fifth avenue, New York, recently discovered, on going to her chamber to dress for a party, that her diamonds, valued at half a million or thereabouts, had disappeared from a safe in dressing-room. She applied to Tiffany for aid, and he recommended the offer of a large reward and no questions asked. Five thousand dollars was advertised for the return of the brilliants, and the next day came a note stating that they would be delivered at such at such a time in the presence of the lady and her husband only. The lady sent for a professional diamond merchant to test the stones, but instead of their being returned, there came another note upbraiding her with lack of faith in the honor of the thief, and stating that the stones would now be returned only in a vacant lot near Central Park. There a servant was sent the next day, and the diamonds returned.

Washington Items.

The President and his family will vacate the White House on the 3d of March, and will probably leave Washington on the 5th of that month.

It is announced by the friends of the present President, that if the Senate persists in refusing to recognize him, by declining to act upon his business, he will sign no more bills of any kind, but let everything die, as his nominations are let slumber.

The House Committee on Roads and Canals to-day examined the well-known bridge engineer, Roebling, who gave his opinion that there was no difficulty in constructing spans of five hundred feet.

There is a powerful combination at work to secure the appointment as Postmaster General of some one who will cover up the frauds in the Postoffice Department, and keep the present Postoffice ring in their places.

A duel was fought on Friday, near Blandensburg, between a Judge Harrison, of West Virginia, and an ex-rebel officer, name not learned. The latter was wounded at the first fire, and then secretly removed by his friends. No arrests.

The President has decided to pardon Spangler and Arnold, the two remaining assassination conspirators, confined at the Dry Tortugas.

The tax bill, which passed the House, repeals the provision of the old law allowing street railway and ferry companies to charge an additional cent to cover the Government tax of one-sixth of a cent on each passenger.

Resolutions have been forwarded to Congress, from the convention lately held in Texas, looking to a division of that State, which the convention believes essential to the well being of the people (at least of one section) and the establishment of law and order. There is no prospect of anything being done by the present Congress, but an early consideration will be given to the matter the next session.

Great satisfaction is expressed on all sides at the liberal nature of the treaty just concluded with the Colombian government for the construction of the Darien ship canal. General Grant is known to be greatly interested in the enterprise. Every movement to bring us into closer connection with our Asiatic neighbors it is certain will receive the cordial support of the new Administration. The President elect regards the world's balance of power as more likely to be adjusted on the Pacific Ocean than on the Atlantic or in the Mediterranean, as has hitherto been the case.

The Special Committee to make provision for the taking of the next census, held a special meeting to-day, General Garfield presiding. Numerous plans and suggestions were discussed, but no definite action was reached. A compilation of the various State census is being prepared, and will be submitted to the Committee at their next meeting. It appears to be the unanimous desire of the Committee that the new census should be completed in time to make the new apportionment for members of the House of Representatives in time for the election to occur in the fall of 1870, for the Forty-second Congress. The proposition to arrange the apportionment in order that the number of Representatives may be increased to three hundred, was favorably received.

The inauguration ball promises to be a magnificent affair. The Treasury building is solid, roomy, well ventilated, pleasantly warmed, full of broad halls and corridors, provided with a commodious stairway, and admirably adapted for the purpose. On the third and fourth floors will be located the retiring and reception rooms for the general public, and on the second floor two elegant suites of parlors for the accommodation of the President and Vice President elect. The splendid cash room, to be used for dancing, is larger than any of the others, and the ceiling is much higher, the height of the room including the combined height of the first and second stories. The walls are faced with variegated marbles, the general finish being composed of two orders of architecture, the Corinthian and Composite, separated on a line with the second floor by a bronze balcony. Each order is mounted on a stylobate of variegated marbles. The facing of the walls is of yellow Sienna marble, with panels of Bardiglio. The ceiling is laid off in oblong and square panels of white, bordered with gilt cornices, and the heavy cornice of the wall is also richly gilded. The room will be lighted by three large and magnificent bronze chandeliers, the centre one containing forty-two burners, and the two end ones thirty-six burners each, making in all one hundred and fourteen burners, each shaded by a ground-glass globe. The floor will be covered by a smooth board floor, and the music will be placed in the balcony at the east end of the room. This front of the building will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and the blaze of light, together with the music from four excellent bands, the fine view to be had of the dancers as they whirl past the broad windows, the vast assemblage of carriages in the adjacent streets, and the general excitement, will attract a much larger crowd outside of the building than there will be within. The refreshment and supper department will be in the basement. A room of ample proportions is set apart for the supper tables, and several smaller rooms, one for ices, confections and mild beverages for the refreshment of the ladies, and two for such refreshments as are more generally sought after by the sterner sex.

—Dispatches from Jefferson City, Missouri, say the investigation of the affairs of the South-West Pacific Railroad is decidedly in favor of the Company. The report of the Commission will be presented in a day or two. It shows that nearly half a million has been expended in construction; that the Company have drawn on the State Treasurer for $150,000 less than the amount they are entitled to; that contracts have been made for ties sufficient to carry them fifty miles west of Springfield, and for rolling stock to the amount of $181,500, to be delivered before July next; over three thousand tons of rails are now *en route* to St. Louis, twenty-five hundred tons more. It was also shown, as an evidence of the good faith of the Company, that they have paid off the old Fremont claims, amounting to $105,000, while the law only required them to pay $60,000.

—A Salt Lake dispatch of the 20th inst. says John M. Gamble, District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Line, and for many years connected with the California State telegraph lines, died on the day previous at Shell Creek, Nevada, after a short illness.

—The Chicago Lake Front and Harbor bill passed the Illinois House of Assembly, on Soturday, by a vote of 52 to 30. It cedes the property submerged by Lake Michigan, one mile wide and three miles long, to the Illinois Central Railroad.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills in Graham, Me., blew up on Saturday. A man named Shailes was injured.

—Governor Geary has respited Gerald Eaton, sentenced to be hung on the 15th inst., but has not yet determined for what time.

—A rain at St. Louis Saturday night turned to sleet Sunday morning, and it grew colder during the day and froze smartly last night.

—A dispatch from Omaha notices a sudden change in the weather, with a northwest wind and the mercury at ten degrees above zero and sinking.

—The Committee of Nine have postponed the assembling of the Virginia State Convention until Congress shall have acted on the Virginia bill.

—Washington's birth day will be celebrated to-day, at St. Louis, with a parade of the police, fire department and various civic societies, members of the City Government, &c.

—The soap and candle factory of Philip Decker, at Evansville, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning at eight o'clock. Loss $14,000; insured in Evansville insurance companies for $5,000.

—At Rockford, Illinois, on Saturday morning, Mr. Lauder, in attempting to cross the railroad track in front of the morning express, fell, was run over and instantly killed. He leaves a numerous family.

—In Jacksonville, Ill., Friday evening last, Louis Paul, while drunk, was fumbling with a pistol when it was discharged, the ball entering the breast of Peter Wagner, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Paul took Wagner to his own house to care for him.

—One of the most horrible tragedies ever known to have occurred in that vicinity, took place on Friday night last, three miles north of East Raleigh Springs, about twelve miles from Memphis, Tenn. Three unknown white men went to the house of Col. Tom Dickens, and while he and two men named Wilson and Humphrey, were eating supper, about seven o'clock, knocked at the door, which was opened by Humphreys, when, without a word, he was shot through the body. Simultaneously with the shot, Col. Dickens and Wilson rose from the table, when the assassins with knives and pistols in their hands rushed into the room, and putting out the lights, commenced firing at Dickens and Wilson. Dickens received one ball in the body, and with Humphreys managed to crawl out of the room. They made their way to a neighbor's, when the alarm was given. The neighbors were aroused and went to Dickens' house. In the yard near the front door the body of a negro woman, Col. Dickens' servant, was found. Wilson's body was found in the room with eight shots through it and literally cut to pieces. Humphreys was also found badly wounded, he having secreted himself after getting into the yard. After consummating their bloody work, the assassins plundered the house, taking everything of value and rifling the pockets of Wilson and the negro. They also took two valuable horses from the stable and made their escape, since when nothing has been heard of them, although the country was aroused and diligent search made by the citizens and police of Memphis.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 19th, 1869:

Michael Krebs to H. Phillips Krebs, March 9, 1869; lot on Eveline street, East Liberty, 48 by 92 feet.....$800
Conrod F. Blank to Gustave Kaiser, February 19, 1869; lot on Nixon street, Manchester, 20 by 129 feet.....$900
Jacob Sare to Joseph Menn, February 15, 1864; lot in Stewartstown, Shaler township, 35 by 116 feet.....$1,600
James L. Torson to David and James C. Korn, February 19, 1869; two lots of ground, situate on Plum street, East Liberty, 72¼ by 175 feet with buildings.....$5,666½
Alexander M. McClain to Henry Sorg, lot in Birmingham.....$430
John Shriver to John Hazlett, February 16, 1869; lot in and house on Bank lane, Fourth ward, Allegheny, 77 by 177 feet.....$1,525
Jacob Torner to Philip Graff, lot on Miller street Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 120 feet.....$2,050
Andrew McCready to Wm. Pargan, December 3, 1869; lot on Washington street, Lawrenceville.....$1,000
J. W. Ewing to John McKee, lot in the Fifteenth ward, on John street, 24 by 48 feet.....$600
Wm. M. Darlington to Lewis Hufnigee, Feb. 20, 1869; lot on Third street, Third ward, Allegheny.....$1,000
W. M. Darlington to Michael Simon, Feb. 20, 1869; lot on Blossom alley, Third ward, Allegheny, No. 55, in Darlington's plan.....$650
James Wood to James Campbell, Aug. 1, 1866; three lots in Temperanceville, 75 by 100 feet.....$525
A. A. McGinnis to W. M. Clancy, Feb. 2, 1869; lot on Nixon street, First ward, Allegheny, 20 by 120 feet.....$1,000
Johnston & Bro. to W. M. Clancy, Oct. 14, 1868; lots Nos. 40, 41 and 42, on Chartiers street, Allegheny, 60 by 124 feet.....$500

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 the results. Many spring diseases are the result of Winter improvidencies, 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 mephitic mists and vapors, which produce bilis 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 depend, are not curable, are fast becoming obsolete. One of the advantages 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.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST CLAIR. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.