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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, State News. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: General Local Intelligence.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56¾f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 82⅞@82½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132⅞.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT has been referred to a Committee of Conference of both Houses of Congress.

THE HOUSE yesterday, by a two-thirds majority, disposed of the Copper-Tariff bill, passing it over the President's veto.

THE REPUBLICANS of the VIIIth Indiana Congressional district elect JAMES M. TYNER, by a largely increased majority, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of PRATT to the Senate.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE was given to Congressman RANDALL to facilitate his official communication with his constituents. By what principle of honor, personal or official, can he excuse his prostitution of that privilege, in lending that endorsement to a political committee at Harrisburg? Was this honest or dishonest?

IN REPLY to a request for certain "information," Mr. DAVID FOY, a member of the Legislature, writes to Gen. CASS, of the Fort Wayne road, that "parties in your interest have secured a charter (now in my hands) enabling a 'through' line to be run between Chicago, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, entirely ignoring our own Pennsylvania Railroad and our own city of Philadelphia."

GEN. JACK CASEMENT, who presented his credentials as a delegate to Congress from Wyoming, has had his claims adversely reported by the Election Committee. It is a big job for the indefatigable lightning railroad builder to obtain the coveted seat, but he does not falter at trifles, and we will wager a big apple that he yet occupies a place on the floor of the House—if track laying will count anything in politics.

THE EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE from Washington in another column will prove highly interesting to our readers. The assertion that General SCHOFIELD will be re-appointed Secretary of War is confirmed by a telegram received from Washington last night, and elsewhere published. In his other surmises as to the complexion and make-up of the new Cabinet we believe our correspondent to be as near correct as he was in his reference to the intention of the incoming President to retain the present Secretary of War.

CHICAGO has a sensation, of a character altogether out of the usual line for that city, since it involves the church and not the outside multitude of sinners. It seems that the "high church," Bishop WHITEHOUSE, sustained by his Standing Committee, forbade Bishop CUMMINGS, (low church,) of Kentucky, to preach in that city in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society. The Kentuckian, not seeing it in that light, disregarded the prohibition, and delivered his address. Much excitement prevails, in consequence, among that denomination, the TYNG case fading into insignificance in the presence of this grave unpleasantness between the two prelates. An appeal to the House of Bishops is expected.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, submitted to the stockholders yesterday, exhibits such a state of its affairs as must be gratifying to the shareholders, while it entirely justifies the confidence reposed by them and by the public at large, in the past management of the road. The road has been operated for fifty-two per cent. of the gross earnings, which is an average unusually low. The net earnings were $446,907, the past year being the first for an entire through traffic. The 131 miles of road with needful side-tracks and an ample equipment stand in a present cost of $8,042,793, upon which the first year's business affords warrant for such returns as will pay interest, liquidate the floating debt and eventually pay dividends. The connection between the mouth of the Mahoning and the Susquehanna is to be effected at the earliest day possible, thus opening through another route to the sea-coast.

IT is not improbable that the City Councils will be asked shortly to establish at least two new market places for the accommodation of the large number of citizens living at too great a distance from the present market house to avail themselves of its benefits. It has been suggested that a new and commodious modern market house, similar to that in Allegheny, be erected some where contiguous to the old upper wards of the city, say on Fulton street, Centre avenue or Fifth avenue, beyond Pride street, and that a similar convenience be afforded the people residing in the old Ninth ward and Lawrenceville. These necessities must come sooner or later; and while there is no urgent reason for hasty action, still it would be well for Councils to meet the demands of the people by authorizing the proper committee to look about for suitable sites and to make due inquiry into the practicability of the enterprise. Markets, if properly located and of good style and character, generally repay the investment in a few years, and if it is thought the new ones proposed will do that much, their erection should at once be seriously contemplated.

THE Democratic State Committee expend their labor for nothing, in printing and circulating among their political friends remonstrances against the ratification by our Legislature of the XVth Amendatory Article. A copy of this remonstrance, postmarked Harrisburg, February 14th, and franked by Hon. S. J. RANDALL, M. C., was sent, a day or two since, by WALLACE, of coffee-pot memory, to a citizen of Allegheny, who hands it to the GAZETTE. It is to be signed by citizens, "without distinction of party," and it conveys their protest against the ratification of an Article which has not, is not, and never will be, submitted by Congress. These remonstrances were drawn up as soon as the original Article passed the House, and are not at all applicable to the present state of the question. The coffee-pot party must try again. In the meantime let our friends everywhere remember that, if Congress shall submit any Article whatever, the same partizan tactics will aim to flood the Legislature with countless remonstrances, got up and circulated very secretly, after the old Democratic fashion for manufacturing public opinion. Although this trap was sprung a little too soon, they will hope for better luck next time. Let the people be on their guard!

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

In giving to the Democratic State Committee the benefits of our circulation, for the "private" and "confidential" document which they have lately disseminated through the Commonwealth, we invite the particular attention of our friends to the tactics thus revealed, and to the importance of counteracting them by at least an equal vigilance and resolution. "Do not neglect the Spring elections!" Remember that, as is truly said, "Judges, Inspectors and Assessors are very important officers;" that they should be "men of nerve and will," and that the interests of a pure suffrage require that we should, as far as possible, exclude from the boards every adherent of that Democratic party which, last fall, owed to the successful appliances of fraud and violence every Electoral vote secured by it, out of the States of Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland.

Let the friends of President GRANT in Pennsylvania be every where on their guard, at the Spring elections, against this nice scheme of the opposition, to secure the election of their Governor and Judge, in October, by stuffing the election boards with their creatures six months in advance.

Here is the Democratic circular:

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: *Do not neglect the Spring Elections.* We must secure our fair proportion of election officers in every locality.

Judges, Inspectors and Assessors are very important officers, and if attention be given to the matter we can elect more than one-half of them in the State.

Arouse our friends to the necessity of doing this. Elect men of nerve and will to these places. It is a great error to select weak men. The Radicals last fall, by unscrupulous use of their election officers, rejected more legal votes than they had majority in October. This must not be permitted again. The way to prevent it is to see that we have firm men on the boards, and that we have our full share every where.

Let us invoke you to give this subject your *earnest attention.*

Very respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

OUR HALTING RECONSTRUCTION.

Republicanism in Georgia has been always embarrassed by a schism, deep and broad, between the two wings—Radical and Conservative—of that political organization. The Conservative section has been made up almost exclusively from rebels so thoroughly reconstructed that they have heartily accepted emancipation, and recognize the personal rights of the freedmen as established in every particular. But, upon the question of suffrage, they separate from the Radical element, which, Union during the war, urgently insists upon making sure of all the fruits of the victory, in the political equality of all citizens, regardless of color, race or previous condition. Naturally, these Conservatives have effectively acted with the old rebel Democracy, upon those local questions which have led Georgia to her present undefined and critical status on the verge of the Union.

Had the Georgia Republicans been heartily agreed—instead of thus divided—upon this vital question of the suffrage, there would have been no difficulty or delay in the speedy and complete restoration of the State to all her Federal rights. Such an agreement might have been brought about—indeed, it must inevitably have resulted—under any Congressional policy which should have been at once wise and firm. If Congress had recognized and thoroughly endorsed the same Radicalism which, in Georgia, has exactly corresponded to the sentiment of the Northern people, and to what our constituencies have supposed to be the inclination of their own Representatives—if Congress had been true to itself, to the principles upon which it was elected and which members have been faithful to at the preceding sessions, the progressive sentiment of Georgia would have been backed up without delay and without flinching, and all conservative opposition, whether of Democratic or Republican origin, would have melted away from the sight, like a fog which vanishes before the steady rays of the morning sun.

We cannot but deplore, then, the vacillating timidity which has denied to our true friends in Georgia this support from the Federal authority. It has discouraged the ever-loyal, and even menaced the overthrow of all their just confidence in their sincerity of our own political professions. It has deferred the reconstruction of the State, and keeps alive the flame of civil dissensions there, to encourage a still unextinguished enmity in the other yet disorganized States.

We have not only failed to stand by our friends, but we have done worse—we have given positive encouragement to that faction which boasts, already, of its successful resistance to the enforcement of our legislation in its spirit, or even in its letter. We have failed to rebuke those overt acts which were avowedly a defiance of our authority; we have suffered a large part of a Congressional session to go by, without the least effort to reconcile the inconsistencies which have arrayed the two Houses of Congress on opposite sides of the gravest question known to us since '65, and our weakness or our blunders have culminated in an express acknowledgment by each House that its own previous action was wrong, and that of the other branch the right policy—thus presenting an anomaly still more difficult to explain or adjust.

And the schism in Georgia, naturally, widens, and deepens. While our true friends are disheartened and disgusted, the Conservatives eagerly point to the count of their Electoral vote in Congress, and challenge any further opposition to the immediate and complete recognition of every State right.

Thus we and they—both Georgia and the Union—are involved in difficulties for which no logical solution can be anticipated. It is probable—indeed it is to be hoped—that the XLIst Congress will cut the knot, by excluding the Georgians from representation in either branch until another policy, wiser than the present, can be shaped and adopted for the final adjustment of all the questions involved.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1869.

The formation of the Cabinet continues to be the chief matter of interest on the part of members of Congress as well as of politicians gathered here from various parts of the country. Though the names of men selected by the incoming President for Cabinet positions have not been announced, or even whispered so as to be conjectured with reasonable certainty, certain facts have transpired which have significance. Gen. GRANT has stated that his selections will be such as to satisfy every Republican member of the Senate. By this general expression he did not, of course, mean to be understood as implying that every Senator would find his choices ratified, but that persons selected would be such that every Senator would feel that the presidential power of nomination had been judiciously exercised.

While nothing is positively known, the impression generally prevails in the best informed circles that Pennsylvania will be represented in the cabinet by Admiral PORTER who will take the Navy Department, while Gen. SCHOFIELD will retain the headship of the War office. This will not prove satisfactory to Gov. CURTIN, or his friends, who confidently relied on his accession to the Secretaryship of the Interior. But this much even they must admit, that the plan of putting a military man at the head of the War Department, and a naval officer at the head of the Navy Department, is recommended by all considerations of wisdom and prudence.

Hence, it is manifest that there will be no estrangement between the new administration and the Republicans, either in Congress or throughout the country. Indeed, such a result has never been contemplated here, by well informed persons, as among probabilities, though the Democrats have been eager to produce a different impression. Gen. GRANT is in harmony with the mass of his supporters, and will remain so.

But it is well understood that he will resist, by all the means at his command, lavish appropriations of public moneys. He partakes largely of the popular sentiment, that the national credit is in serious danger through the profuseness, not to say recklessness, with which the credit of the nation has been loaned, and its funds granted, to private enterprises. It does not matter to him how meritorious these enterprises may be in themselves, or in their necessary effects upon the general development of the country; for he maintains that the first thing in order is to reduce liabilities, and get the Treasury into an easy condition. When this shall be done, it will be time enough to entertain propositions for granting aid to improvement companies.

The Omnibus bill, granting subsidies to various Railway Companies, will not pass, but more from deference to the earnestly expressed wish of Gen. GRANT, than from considerations of public policy. A majority of the members of both Houses are clearly in favor of extending aid in some form to all the companies in question, but the General is so urgent in his remonstrances that they yield to his personal solicitations what they would readily deny on any other ground. In this regard his influence is not only powerful, but exerted in the right direction.

Another point of his policy is definitely understood. In selecting men for official stations he will care little for the political standing and influence of applicants, and much for competency and honesty. His views on this subject will be adhered to with special tenacity, in making appointments, in the Revenue service. In other words, he means that the revenues of the Government shall be faithfully collected and applied; thus making an end of the various disgraceful rings which now contrive to steal at least a fourth part of the legitimate resources of the Treasury.]

These genuine reforms cannot be instituted, and carried into successful operation, without raising clamor from those who will be disappointed or interfered with; but the outcries will avail nothing, except to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the tax-payers that a healthy change has come over the management of public affairs.

Gen. GRANT may certainly be relied upon, during the whole course of his administration, to lean very strongly in favor of the men who have been in the military service. There is little probability of his consenting to a material reduction of the army, or of the pay and emoluments of the officers and men. There was significance in his recent declaration that if army officers, in considerable numbers, were discharged, in virtue of curtailments, he would provide for them in the civil service.

President JOHNSON will return to Tennessee upon the expiration of his official term. His intention clearly is to come back to Washington, at as early a day as possible, in the capacity of a Senator of the United States. To this end he is already seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State. A number of the newspapers of that party are now advocating his pretensions. If he shall attain that post, his adherents conceive the other step to be easy. But he has a contestant for the Governorship, in the person of Mr. STOKES, who is not only popular with the people, but is master of the science of political engineering, in its best sense, and is not likely to be beaten.

Doubtless, Mr. JOHNSON would find a peculiar satisfaction in coming back to the Senate, and meeting face to face, in his peculiar way, many of the foremost opponents of his administration; but, however hopeful he may be, his chances do not appear, to dispassionate observers, to be encouraging.

The Constitutional Amendment, designed to supplement and perfect the abolition of Slavery, and the overthrow of caste, is expected to pass the Senate as it was yesterday amended by the House. If this anticipation shall prove correct, it will at once go to the Legislatures now in session, and be disposed of by them so far as they have action to take upon it. But some time will have to elapse before the final conclusion will be reached. In a number of States, Legislatures will have to be elected before the vote upon it can be taken; and at least one of the Southern States which yet remain to be reconstructed, will have to sanction i before it will become part and parcel of the Constitution. A year may pass before it will be duly ratified; but the ratification is certain.

Congress still hesitates as to the repeal of the Office-Tenure Act; but it will be wiped out, either at the present session or at the next. When enacted, it was a measure hard to justify either on the ground of principle or expediency. At best, it was a wretched excuse on the part of the House for not doing a plain duty by removing a faithless Executive; and soon it will stand in the way of a faithful President, in securing a prompt and efficient execution of the laws. General GRANT feels that it may seriously interfere with his usefulness in enforcing the revenue laws.

Among the Republican members of the Senate the feeling is adverse to the ratification of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's treaty for the adjustment of the Alabama claims; and it will go over to the next session, and then be rejected.

OF THE project for a new county of Petrolia, the Meadville (Crawford county,) *Journal* says:

We believe, however, that the majority of our citizens are favorable to the project. But in Venango county the opposition is very active and bitter, and every effort will be made to defeat it. The new county takes off the richest part of Venango, but not enough to give the people of that county the right under the Constitution to vote on the measure. Their only hope, therefore, of resisting it successfully is defeating it in the lower House, but the friends of the new county are on the ground, wide-awake, confident and determined, and the result will be awaited with anxiety by thousands of the citizens of the counties interested.

A DESPATCH from Mansfield, Ohio, says: Jay Gould and party, accompanied by J. N. McCullough, C. E. Gorham and other officers and attaches of the Pittsburgh, Fort Waye & Chicago Railroad, passed eastward over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway on Friday on an extra train. The party halted a short time at the junction of the Atlantic & Great Western and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways, in this city.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.—The case of the United States vs. Abel A. Bennett, was, on motion of defendant's counsel, continued to May term.

United States vs. Robert M. Selleck, et al. Action to recover the penalty on an oil distiller's bond. Verdict for the United States for $9,000, to be released upon the payment of $4,873.70.

United States vs. Benjamin E. Arrowsmith, et al. Action same as above. Verdict for United States for $2,048, the penalty of the bond to be released upon the payment of $1,122.75.

United States vs. Benjamin Hartshorn. Indicted for personating a Revenue officer. Verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. Margaret J. Anderson, et al. Action to recover the penalty of an oil distiller's bonds. Verdict for the United States in the sum of $1,000, the penalty to be released on payment of $604.75.

United States vs. John Ward. Continued, on motion of defendant's counsel, on account of illness of defendant, to May term.

United States vs. John V. McCausland, indicted for uttering and passing counterfeit money. The defendant, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city last fall on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to jail for sentence.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett

TUESDAY, February 23.—Deitrich vs. Hartman, action to recover the value of a lot of logs caught in the Ohio river. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $56.

O'NEIL-PITTOCK CASE.

The case of Daniel O'Neill vs. John W. Pittock, James B. O'Neill and James Mills; action to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel. The alleged libel was the publication, with comments, of a petition in divorce filed by James B. O'Neill against his wife, in the Pittsburgh *Leader*, of which Pittock is proprietor and Mills editor. The petition contained matter derogatory to the character of D. O'Neill, the publication of which with the comments, it was alleged, was a libel on the plaintiff, for which he claimed damages to the amount of $10,000.

The case has been pending for several months, and the facts connected with it having been previously published, it is unnecessary to reiterate them. Considerable interest was manifested in the case, particularly by gentlemen of the bar, a large number of whom were assembled in the Court room to hear the case.

Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. H. Hampton appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendants were represented by Thos. M. Marshall, M. Swartzwelder, R. M. Gibson, Sol. Schoyer and R. B. Parkinson, Esqs.

Considerable time elapsed before a jury was obtained, after which A. M. Brown, Esq., opened the case for the plaintiff, giving a brief statement of the case, the nature of the action and what they proposed to prove.

The defendants having put in the general plea of "not guilty" to the declaration of the plaintiff, it was only necessary for the plaintiffs to prove the publication of the libel by defendants. A number of witnesses were called for this purpose and the facts that Mr. Pittock was publisher and Mr. Mills editor of the *Leader* were fully established.

The plaintiff's case then closed, and Mr. Swartzwelder, who represented Jas. B. O'Neil, stated that there had been no evidence offered to sustain the declaration as to his client, and asked the Court to instruct the jury that they could not find a verdict against him.

Mr. Marshall opened for the defense, giving, in a very brief and concise manner, a history of the case and its origin, and stated that he expected to prove that Mr. Pittock objected to the publication of the alleged libel.

Several witnesses were called to establish the fact that Mr. Pittock had objected to the publication of the alleged libel.

It was proven that although Mr. P. was proprieter of the paper, he exercised no control or management of the editorial department, after which the testimony in the case closed.

Mr. Marshall proposed to submit the case to the jury on the charge of the Court. Mr. Brown declined the proposition, however, and Mr. Marshall then made a very brief argument for the defense, and was followed by Mr. Brown, who spoke for over an hour.

The time for adjournment having passed, the Court declined to charge the jury until Wednesday morning, and Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

October List.

No. 89. Ward vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
No. 74. National Refining Co. vs. Warden et al.
No. 86. Same vs. Warden.
No. 94. Dannals vs. Carson, Darlington & Co.

November List.

No. 9. Benkendorf vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 60. Hotchkiss vs. McGovern.
No. 68. Wachter vs. Burnett.
No. 69. Landgraff vs. Semendinger.
No. 71. Stub vs. Wenzell.
No. 72. Hopkins & Lazear vs. Abrams.
No. 75. Wilson vs. Young, and wife.
No. 78. Deibels and wife vs. Same.
No. 79. Donehue vs. Meisner.
No. 24. Gearing & Co. vs. Fayette Oil Co.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Death of Mr. W. A. Adair.

I was sorry to see the notice of the death of this gentleman in your yesterday's issue. These things are always sad enough, at best without any added pangs in the suggestion of suicide, without due inquiry as to the facts. The truth simply is, as the verdict of the Coroner's jury sets forth, after a careful investigation of all the evidence, that there was nothing in the facts to justify the idea of suicide. For twelve or fifteen years since his return from California he has more or less shown the effects of the fever and exposure he experienced in California. This has gradually grown worse, culminating a year or more ago in the paralyzing of the right side of his body. Ever since then he has complained of pain in the head and pressure on the brain, and was constantly apprehensive of another attack of paralysis. On Sunday, the 14th of February, he spent most of the day with his son, and seemed unusually bright and cheerful, full of his former buoyancy of spirits, and once more fired with the hope of doing something for the colored people, to whom the noblest energies of the vigor and prime of his manhood were given. He was full of the idea of going to Tennessee and Georgia, and casting his lot once more with this people. But, as is now manifest, this was only the expiring flicker of the candle. On Monday morning he went out to take his usual walk, and as he had been frequently warned of the danger of walking on the railroad track, and the roads were getting better, he turned off into one of the beautiful ravines, for which Sewickley is noted, and where he spent many days last summer. Here, it would seem, his premonitions were realized, and laying off his coat and vest, shoes and stockings, he tried to resort to his "water cure" remedies, applying cold water to his head and to his feet, and vainly tried to open a vein. While doing this, it would seem the pressure on the brain became too great and he fell over or laid down "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

For many years Mr. Adair has scarcely been known to the public at all. Thirty years or so ago few men were better known about this region. Many regarded him as a "pestilent fellow," a "troubler in Israel." But the times have changed. Now we are all anti-slavery men and abolitionists. Then it required pluck and energy, foresight and faith to be willing to be called by such names and to endure the scorn and contumely as well as the social, political and ecclesiastical ostracism which often, too often, were inseparably connected with them. Had the noble utterances of such men as Mr. Adair been heeded in those days—had the ministers of the gospel taken him by the hand and by their love and confidence moderated his fiery energes and zeal—many a million of dollars of the enormous national debt, which now weighs so heavily on the whole nation, would never have been incurred—many a family now desolate—deprived of father, brother and son in the Mexican war and in the war of the rebellion—would have been enjoying happiness, prosperity and peace with their loved ones, now lost, around them. The writer of this—once heard the late venerable, far-seeing, intelligent and excellent David Shields, of Sewickley, after hearing Mr. Adair preach on the terrors, causes and issues of the Mexican war, say "if we had always had such preaching as that there never would have been any Mexican war."

Mr. Adair's record—one of which an angel might be proud—is written in the hearts of the colored people of this and other parts of the country. They knew him, they trusted him, they loved him. If any one doubts this, let them ask the now aged Rev. John Peck, so long and well and favorably known in this community. The time will come when those old line Abolitionists will be known as the glory of the age in which they lived. Probably no man in this county was ever so energetic and skillful a conductor of the "Underground Railroad" as he. Oft times, were the stars and the howling winds, and the darkness, the witnesses of his heroic deeds as he at the risk of his life, drove in his wagon the panting captive at midnight toward the North star, Canada and *freedom*. But I weary your readers. Peace to his ashes. In the ordinary sense he was an unfortunate and unsuccessful man in his business matters—this is reason enough with many for seeing no good in him—albeit, it is simply true that his investigations, labors and sacrifices, as well as his failures, had much to do with the wealth that has come to Pittsburgh in the refining of oil. Would that there were more, willing to sacrifice their ease, comfort, name, means and position for the good of others as unselfishly as he did. Had he faults? Let him that is without vice throw the first stone at his fair fame. J. S. T.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1869.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says of the Senatorial caucus on the Tenure-of-Office question:

The debate was quite exciting, and revealed some interesting facts. Sentiment is pretty equally divided, and it now seems probable that the Democrats will hold the balance of power if the question should not be settled in caucus. The seven Senators who voted against impeachment favor the repeal. Some of these, however, voted against the law when it was passed. On coming out, a Radical Senator said all the anti-impeachers, and all the candidates for Cabinet offices were for repeal, but a large majority of the other Republicans were against it.

—The Board of Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company have finally acceded to the proposition of the Louisville Councils to change the gauge of their railroad from Louisville to Lexington and Cincinnati from five feet to one of four feet eight and a half inches. By so doing the company secures the right of running their cars through the city to the Louisville and Nashvile Railroad Company's depot.

New Publications.—Read the announcement of new publications ready this week of the New York publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., to be found on our fifth page.

PRESCRIBING FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have dispensaries, hospitals, noble institutions of all kinds for the relief of human ills. Every thoughtful citizen appreciates the value of these establishments for the amelioration of suffering. But they do not cover the whole ground; indeed, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that the amount of good they do should be at all in proportion to the popular need. They are confined, principally, to large cities. To the sick man in the remote west, for example, of what use is the New York City Hospital, or the New York Dispensary? But, although asylums for invalids are not to be found everywhere, an unequaled tonic and alterative is within the reach of all. There is no settlement that bears a name, within the limits of the United States, where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not procurable. It is a medicine for the whole community, easily obtainable by all its members.

At this period of the year, when the "slant sun of February" is beginning to evoke unwholesome vapors from the earth, and the "fever and ague season" is close at hand, this excellent vegetable preparation should be taken as a FORTIFIER OF THE SYSTEM. All complaints proceeding from indigestion are rampant when the winter breaks up in a "ground thaw;" simply because no sensible precautions are, as a rule, taken to prevent them. Forestall the evils that lie *perdu* in many a marsh, and swamp, and pool, ready to pounce upon the neglectful as soon as the sun shall have liberated the Spring miasma from the reeking soil. Escape bilious attacks, colic, and malarious endemics and epidemics, by strengthening and regulating the digestive, secretive and discharging organs with the MOST EFFICACIOUS AND BALSAMIC OF ALL VEGETABLE INVIGORANTS. Dyspepsia is always aggravated by the damps of early Spring, and Shakspeare tells us that "the sun in March doth nourish agues." Against both these complaints, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the best possible protection.

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.

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.