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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.


WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, "Madrono," Ephemeris, State News, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: New Publications, Clippings.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 83½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57@57½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132½.

THE Governor of New Jersey recommends the abolition of all transit-duties upon passengers and freights by railways.

THE railroads of Ohio, 3,245 miles in length, earned last year $27,047,075 gross, or $8,151,440 net—and all this within the State.

HAVE our neighbors of the *Post* no rebuke for the Democratic representatives, who, at Harrisburg last week, moved to dispense with any appropriations for the salaries of the Inspector, and his Assistant, of the Soldiers' Orphans' School?

THROUGH FREIGHTS from New York to Chicago, rated a few weeks since at $1,88 per 100 pounds, are now taken at thirty cents, and even less. The same competition, between the Erie and Central lines, is likely to reach the passenger-tariff.

THE NEW Darien Canal treaty, with Colombia, is considered objectionable in some quarters, because it guarantees the absolute neutrality of the canal, even as against the two contracting nations, in case of war. This is really, however, a very strong point in favor of the treaty, which is probably to be ratified by the Senate.

OF OUR National Bank system, it is remarked, by the *Merchant's Magazine*, that the statistics of the January reports furnish abundant evidence of its stability, and that "it fulfills its design of giving us an organized chain of banking institutions whose soundness and solvency will compare favorably with those of any other country in the world."

THE Marietta and Pittsburgh Railway is to connect Marietta with the Pan Handle road near Dennison. The thirty-three miles recently put under contract from Marietta are to be "built somewhat comfortably to the physical surface; so as to avoid deep cuts, to use a thirty-pound rail, and, for the time being, to depend upon what local trade could be developed."

COL. A. K. M'CLURE's interview with Gen. GRANT yesterday at Washington decides only one thing, and that is, that Ex-Gov. CURTIN will not have place in the new Cabinet. Who will be selected from our State to fill the position of honor was not wormed out of the reticent incoming President by the shrewd and incisive Pennsylvania politician, and will hardly be known until GRANT communicates it on his own motion to the country.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference of Congress, which is the same as originally passed the Senate, with the exception that the words "and hold office" are stricken out, was passed yesterday by a very decisive two-thirds vote in the House. It will be considered to-day in the Senate, in all probability passed, and go before the Legislatures of the various States for ratification. By it all citizens have the right to vote, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

THE EXPORTS from New York last year, exclusive of specie, were valued at $164,000,000, against $186,000,000 in '67. The export of specie and bullion was $71,000,000, or nearly twenty millions more than the year preceding, and largely in excess of any one of the five previous years. The total value of all the importations, at the same port, was $234,067,701. The total of foreign imports was $251,193,834, of which about $12,000,000 were free goods; and $81,000,000 dry goods. The importations of iron were, in pigs $501,704, in Railroad bars $4,094,569, in sheet $3,50,643, in tubes $90,544, and in other forms $2,286,218. The railway bars numbered 696,257, which, at an average length of thirty feet, would lay over two thousand miles of American railway tracks. This was the importation at New York alone.

IF WE are to credit all the reports which reach us, of Paraguayan cruelty to our citizens, of the failures of our envoys to vindicate the national honor, and of the readiness of Admiral DAVIS to take part in the denial, to BLISS and MASTERMAN, of the most common rights of American citizenship—we should have to believe that our honor has been betrayed by our own National servants, and our flag disgraced by acquiescence in flagrant insults. Are we never to know the truth of this Paraguayan business? Mr. WASHBURNE is here, the men who were captive have been released and brought home, Admiral DAVIS has no doubt forwarded his report, the testimony of General WEBB, our Minister at Rio, is before the country, and there need be no more delay in presenting a detailed narrative of the facts to the public judgment. We should rejoice to see this subject referred to a Committee of the next House for a strict investigation. Or the Senate, which seems to desire an English war on the question of the Alabama claims, might possibly direct a spark of its belligerent feeling toward these outrages of a petty tyrant upon unoffending American citizens. Has the Senate no time or thought to devote to the wrongs of our countrymen in another land, some of whom have been tortured and others put to death to gratify a despotic caprice?

## THE SPANISH THRONE.

The vacant crown of Spain seems to hang between two candidates—the Duke of MONTPENSIER and the Portuguese King FERDINAND. The former a Bourbon, but not of the Spanish branch, has always been a favorite with the people, while FERDINAND represents that advancing sentiment, in both kingdoms, which desires the re-union of the entire Peninsula under a single monarchy. This plan is less popular in Portugal than among the Spaniards themselves, the lesser kingdom regarding its possible absorption with a jealous eye.

The succession will be determined by the Cortes now sitting. It is not supposed that a proposition to submit the choice to a popular vote will be seriously entertained by the Cortes. Excluding the weight of about a hundred Democratic or Republican members, the other parties, comprising three-fourths of the entire body, are supposed to be about equally divided in their preferences. The Republicans, accepting a monarchy as inevitable, will improve the situation to secure all possible concessions, in the way of royal responsibilities to the people.

## THE NEW ERA.

Less than a week more will close Mr. JOHNSON's Presidential career. A new President and a new Congress succeed to the National power on Thursday next. The new Senate will have thirty-four Republicans and twelve Democrats without the Georgia members. The new House has only two hundred and five members, leaving thirty-seven yet to be chosen. Of the former one hundred and twenty-seven are Republicans and seventy-one Democrats, also excluding Georgia, nor would the admission of the latter give us a two-thirds vote. Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and North Carolina, which are yet to elect, will make no material change in these delegations, which will make the full House, without Georgia, stand one hundred and thirty-nine Republicans to seventy-four Democrats—or less than a two-thirds Republican majority, and if the seven Georgia members, all Republicans, were admitted, the case would be still the same. When Virginia, Texas, Mississippi and Colorado come in, we are likely to have the two-thirds of the House again, and not before.

We infer that Georgia will not be counted in the organization on Thursday next—nor afterwards, unless she makes good her broken faith. And it is clear that, unless adopted by this Congress, the XVth Amendment will have to wait some time for approval in the next. But, for all legislation not requiring a two-thirds vote, the Republican control of the XLIst Congress will be maintained in ample majorities. With the Executive and the Legislative once more in hearty accord, the Republic is to enter upon a new and happy career of honor and prosperity.

## THE CABINET--WHAT WE KNOW.

The declaration of the President elect, that his Cabinet would be composed entirely of civilians, puts all speculation as to individuals again at fault. At this moment, no man, except the General himself, seems to know with certainty a single name of the seven which the new President will send to the Senate next Thursday afternoon. If he has communicated his wishes to individuals, they are faithfully keeping his counsels. In the meantime, most of the prominent politicians are hurrying, from every section of the country, to Washington, so as to be ready in case the Executive lightning should chance to hit their heads.

While there is so much that it distresses the politicians not to know, there is a crumb of comfort in one or two things that are so plainly manifest as to be credited by every body. For example, if we don't know who *will* be chosen, we have a perfectly clear idea who will *not*. We know that neither Mr. FESSENDEN nor any other of the seven anti-impeachment friends of "that man," as GRANT styles him, will be taken into the President's Council. And we know that he also sees and appreciates the intense disgust which the Republicans feel, in the suggestion that the anti-protection champion, Mr. WELLES, should enter the Cabinet in any capacity. The free trade clique, who hang on like ticks to the Republican body-politic, cannot bring that little arrangement about. If the President had any lingering doubts on that point, the vote by which the House on Wednesday, at the instance of our Representative, declared its want of confidence in Mr. WELLES, would be finally decisive.

In fine, if we cannot specify either of the seven names to be submitted to the Senate, we *do* know, and from the lips of Gen. GRANT himself, that there will be none among them who are not, in every particular, acceptable to the great body of the Republican party.

## TEMPERANCE BY LAW.

On Tuesday, the 23d instant, the State Temperance Convention, called by the State Temperance Union, met at Harrisburg. Upwards of one hundred and fifty delegates, including more than a dozen females, were present. The morning was occupied in organizing and in appointing committees of business, finance, etc,

In the afternoon Hon. S. B. CHASE, of Susquehanna, was elected permanent President, after which several gentlemen read preambles and resolutions which seemed not to meet with the approbation of the Convention. The substance of most of them was, that the time has come when a decided stand should be made against the growing evils of intemperance and the increasing power of its manufacturers and sellers, and that prohibition and total abstinence should be the great central planks of a new political party.

Mr. FENN, of Harrisburg, thought the Convention should urge upon the Legislature the importance of giving to each city, borough, township, etc., the privilege of voting for or against the prohibition of the sale of liquor in that community. Another gentleman wished a law passed, prohibiting the sale or composition of adulterated provisions, beverages and medicines, and the appointment of competent inspectors, with power to examine and analyze any such goods supposed to be adulterated.

Mr. NICHOLSON's preambles and resolutions, which were referred to the Business Committee, asserted that, although much has been done and said against the liquor traffic, the friends of the temperance cause find themselves still very far behind the accomplishment of their great object; that alcoholic fluids have no value as beverages, and, therefore, it is wrong to sell them as such, and what it is wrong to sell it is assuredly wrong to buy; that the buyer is a criminal participator in an immorality which contains all the substantial injustice of stealing, by giving a consent which he has no right to give, without which the evil could not be done, and as this is without the paltry excuse of profit, the buyer is, if there be a difference, worse than the seller; that the two thousand millions annually transferred to the pockets of sellers is more than the value of all the stolen goods in the world, and, therefore, it is of much more importance to be rid of liquor-drinkers than to be rid of thieves; and it will be impossible to get rid of thieves while a respected liquor-drinking party exists. Prohibitory leagues should be established and sobriety should be considered as essential a qualification to office as competency or honesty.

Several amendments to this were proposed but defeated, and finally it was adopted with the substitution of the following for a similar portion of the original report:

*Resolved*, That local prohibition, wherever it is possible to secure and enforce it, is the true course for the friends of temperance to pursue at this most important period of the temperance movement.

On Wednesday morning the Convention resolved to petition Congress to so amend the Constitution as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors excepting for medicinal purposes. Nothing else of importance was done, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

## THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The Edinburgh *Review* concludes a highly interesting article upon Spanish politics with the annexed remarkable paragraph:

"The whole problem of government has to be solved. A long period of excessive drought has caused a famine of the most disastrous kind in the land; yet, such is the total want of confidence and security that no effectual efforts can be made to supply the country with food by importation and foreign trade. The treasury is empty, the credit of the nation destroyed by the wilful and deliberate repudiation of its former debts, even when they might without difficulty have been capitalized and acknowledged. For several weeks the government has been carried on, as it were, by haphazard, by the men who made the revolution, and they have been obeyed rather from the dread of worse evils than from confidence in their wisdom. An assembly chosen by universal suffrage is about to determine what the future institutions of the country are to be. For the first time in the history of Europe, foreign powers are wise enough to hold aloof altogether from this new phase of the Spanish succession; and there is not so much as a serious candidate in the field for the doubtful honor of the vacant throne. The table is cleared. The page is blank. The future is open. Seldom in any country has the choice of the people been so free. What use will the Spanish people make of their opportunity? We do not presume to answer the question; but in their place our voice would be for the establishment of a federal republic, unless they determine to restore the Bourbon family to the throne in one of its younger branches. No doubt a republican government in Spain would be turbulant, divided, weak at home, and powerless abroad, not much removed from the present condition of her former colonies in America. *But it would be preferable to a mongrel monarchy under a foreign prince.* If anything can revive and sustain the political energy of the Spanish race, perhaps the contentious spirit of republican institutions would have that effect; and if the experiment failed, another form of monarchy would probably grow out of it.

## WHO IS HE?

The assurance from the President-elect that a Pennsylvanian would go into his Cabinet has aroused great curiosity at Washington. A dispatch says:

"The Pennsylvanians particularly were put in a kettle of excitement over the announcement. The guessing as to who the party is at once grew desperate, and ran down the whole list of names from Forney, through Geary, Curtin and Grow to McPherson. Then it resurrected several very able, fine and honest fossils who have been dead, politically, for thirty years, when at last a malicious wag threw a bombshell into their speculations by suggesting that, after all, it might mean Stanton. To-night the hotel corridors were full of it, and Pennsylvanians are cudgeling their brains in vain attempts to solve the mystery of the name."

The speculations at the Capital yesterday seemed to concentrate upon HENRY C. CAREY, the distinguished political economist of Philadelphia, as the President's man.

A LETTER from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *Post* says:

"There is a rumor here which, if true, proves that General Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, is not considering the interests of the State of which he asks to be Governor. It is asserted that Jay Gould, of the New York and Erie, spent Friday and Saturday at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, and during his stay in the Smoky City had an interview with General Cass, which, it is alleged, resulted in an agreement by which the latter, if re-elected to the Presidency of the Western road, will so manipulate the affairs of the company as to give to the New York and Erie that for which they have so long fought—a connecting link between New York city and the great West. This, it is contended, will operate for a long time against the material interests of the State. It is now understood that there will be a counter movement started, to prevent the accomplishment of the object which it is alleged Jay Gould and General Cass have just effected.

## The Alabama Treaty—An English View.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 4th says: Mr. Seward formerly insisted that his counsel should not be precluded from adducing the proclamation of neutrality as evidence of *animus* on the part of England, and as an act creating those conditions under which alone the Alabama could have become mischievous. We do not see that there is anything in the Convention, as it stands, to prevent this ground from being still taken by the counsel for the United States Government, or being embodied in some written statement in its behalf. It certainly seems that England may find herself in the position she has steadily refused to occupy—that of defendant in a trial involving a question of international law. The fact that an umpire was known to have viewed our concession of belligerent rights to the South as a matter to be considered in determining our liability in reference to the Alabama would destroy all confidence in the justice of his decision, supposing that it went against us. An award that the officials in Liverpool or London had not shown sufficient diligence in preventing the Alabama from escaping would be accepted by all reasonable men as perfectly satisfactory. The question is one of fact, and being such it is fairly within the province of any disinterested person who is in possession of all the evidence. But if it is known or suspected that the umpire arrived at the conclusion that we are responsible for the depredations of the Alabama, either because a Government which had recognized the South as a belligerant was likely to be careless in letting cruisers escape, or because if it had not been for that recognition, her escape could have done little or no harm, it would be at once felt that we had been condemned on a question of law by a judge who had no necessary knowledge of law, and was not properly empowered to declare it. If one or two conclusions which may be arrived at by the umpire is safe to produce just and general dissatisfaction in this country, it is a point worth considering whether it is wise to provoke such a consequence.

## Democratic Election Frauds.

*Did you ever know an active Democratic politician who either proposed or urged the effective prevention of fraudulent voting?*

We press this question, because the country is full of sleek, respectable and superficially pious villains of the class Shakespeare had in his mind when he made Lady Macbeth say reproachfully to her cowardly, shilly-shally husband,

"thou wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst wrongly win."

These men thoroughly know, and have long known, that the Democratic vote is systematically swelled, especially in their strongholds, by the ballots of non-residents, minors, aliens, "repeaters," and others not lawfully clothed with the right of suffrage—that Representatives in Congress are chosen, and States are carried, by these frauds, and that their engineers are liberally rewarded therefor with the "spoils of victory." Thus was Henry Clay beaten in 1844, being defrauded of the Electors from New York and Louisiana; thus was General Grant cheated out of the votes of this State and New Jersey in 1868. His friends in each polled more votes than they expected—at least 5,000 more in New Jersey, and nearly 20,000 more in this State. We had carried this State against the most desperate efforts of our adversaries in 1864, and again in 1866, polling in neither contest less than 370,000 votes. We felt confident of polling 45,000 last fall in this city, and over 400,000 in the State; and this, with only the usual cheating of ten to twenty thousand by our adversaries, would have sufficed to insure the State to Grant and Griswold.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE provisional government of Spain is a matter of history. It dissolved with a speech from General Prim, affirming that the Bourbon dynasty represented by Isabella would never be re-established, and a vote of thanks by the Constitutional Cortes to the government. Marshall Serrano was intrusted with full powers for creating a new ministry ad interim. The first movement under the new state of things is the recall of Governor General Dulce from Cuba, and the appointment of Gen. De Roda, who was prominent in the revolt, as his successor.

SEVERAL years ago, when Mr. Butterworth was Superintendent of the Assay Office in New York city, his opinion was asked as to the integrity of a distinguished politician. "He is a good Democrat," said Butterworth, "but he is not a safe man to handle bullion."

## The Cabinet—Grant's Latest Outgoings.

A Washington letter of Tuesday says: General Grant is in daily consultation with the prominent men of the Republican party, seeking information and exchanging views with regard to the incoming Administration. This morning several prominent members of Congress from Pennsylvania, among whom were Messrs. Dickey, Morrell, and Cake, called on General Grant for the purpose of talking with him in regard to the Cabinet. The spokesman of the delegation said to General Grant that they had come to urge upon him the importance of appointing a Pennsylvanian to a position in the Cabinet. They came in the interest of no individual or clique. They intended making no suggestions or recommendations further than that if Pennsylvania was to be represented, the appointment would be given to a man who should be known as an unflinching supporter of the Republican party. General Grant immediately replied that Pennsylvania would be represented. He had already selected a man from that State whom he intended inviting to a seat in his Cabinet. He is a man who is a thorough Republican in politics, and would be as greatly surprised at his appointment as would be the nation. The General then went on to speak of political affairs and of men and things generally.

During the conversation Gen. Grant disclosed another important fact. He said that he had determined to re-appoint Gen. Schofield Secretary of War. He believed in the principle that civilians should be appointed to fill civil offices, and as Gen. Schofield would not resign his commission in the army, his appointment would be only temporary. His reason for making this temporary appointment, was to compliment a man whom he considered had done his duty well, and had served his country faithfully. He further remarked, that were Gen. Schofield a civilian, there would be no man whom he would sooner select as a Secretary of War. It is understood that Gen. Schofield will remain in the Cabinet for about three weeks, long enough to aid the President in reorganizing the Army. He will then resign, and be assigned to the command of one of the new military departments to be created.

These facts having been whispered around the Capitol, there was a deal of comment and discussion as to the Pennsylvanian who is to sit in the new Cabinet. Those with whom Grant had his conversation said that, from Gen. Grant's intimations, they were sure their coming man was a Philadelphian. Every one acquainted with the prominent men of Philadelphia is puzzling himself to guess the person. Jay Cooke, Benjamin H. Brewster, George H. Stewart, Horace Binney, Aubrey Smith, Judge Allison, and many others are mentioned. Gen. Grant's remark about appointing only civilians to the Cabinet has silenced the surmises about Porter for the Navy Department. Gen. Grant's remarks to-day are construed as ruling out Evarts, and all men of that stripe of politics. Boutwell, Holt, and Wilson of Iowa, are all looked upon as probable of selection.

## Washington Items.

To a remark that the country was watching every indication of his intentions with great interest, General Grant replied: "Well, they have waited several years with patience, and I guess they can wait a few days longer. At any rate, they will not know until March the 5th, when the names go to the Senate."

The announcement that Hon. Columbus Delano will be President Grant's Commissioner of Internal Revenue seems to give gratification to all who want an honest and a vigilant enforcement of our revenue laws, and occasions surprise only among those who were unaware of the degree of respect in which he is held by Grant. He has been warmly congratulated by many persons to-day, but maintains a discreet reserve when questioned about what has passed between General Grant and himself.

The delay in acting on the St. Thomas treaty is improving the chances of its ratification. Various influences are at work in favor of the purchase, and its friends are confident it will be stronger under the next administration. Carl Schurz, whose familiarity with European politics will cause him to be put upon the Foreign Relations Committee, is understood to take Mr. Sumner's view, that good faith necessitates the ratification of the treaty.

A gentleman largely engaged in transportation has proposed to charter from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the passenger trains on the Washington Branch Road, for three months from the 4th of March next. This is done as a business enterprise, founded on the assurance of the President elect that he intends to have an honest administration of government, which will require the immediate dismissal of several thousand persons employed in this city, and a corresponding number appointed from the different States to fill vacancies.

## Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 25th, 1869:

S. K. & J. H. Shoenberger to the widow and heirs of Samuel O'Brien, February 16, 1869; lot on north side of Liberty street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 210 feet, with buildings.$1,000
James Dawson to David Sullivan, November 2, 1868; lot in Marshall's plan, Chartiers township, 46 by 118 feet.....
Stewart Hamilton to James Hamilton, January 12, 1869; lot on Taggart street, Sec. 2nd ward, Allegheny City 20 by 63 feet.....$280
John Hoffer to John H. Hoffer, February 17, 1869; lot No. 119 in Linton's plan, on Overhill street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 22 by 34 feet.....$600
John Kolb to Michael Domenec, July 30, 1868; lots Nos. 7 and 8 in Kolb's plan, Braddock township, 72 by 162 feet.....
John Toner to Harriet F. Lindsay, March 18, 1868; lot on the Frankstown road, Pittsburgh, 43 by 117 feet.....$1,050
Anthony Shellenizer to James Collins, February 22, 1869; lot on Sarah street, East Birmingham, 40 by 120 feet.....$100
Wm. W. Wallace to Patrick and Michael Kane, February 23, 1869; lots Nos. 45 and 46 in Patterson's plan, on Locust street, 40 by 61 feet, with buildings.....$3,000
Robert J. Connell to John Evans, J. B. Clow, A. F. Dalzell and E. H. Dalzell, February 25, 1869; lots Nos. 43 and 46 in Gazzam's plan, Pittsburgh.....$1,800
Jos. R. Lindsay to Francis Sellers and Reese Owens, Nov. 20, 1868; lot in McClure township, containing 8 acres.....$300
Wm. Sarby to Christian F. Knauer, Nov. 9, 1868; lot on Main street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, 35 by 59 feet, with buildings.....nominal
Borough of Birmingham to Anton Krut, April 21, 1867; lot on the eastern side of Wilkins street Birmingham.....$4,950
John Wolf, Jr., to John Weber, Sr., Dec. 7, 1868, lot on Sarah street, Birmingham, 24 by 130 feet.....$1,000
Joh Smith to Evan H. Thomas, Nov 23 1868; lot on Charlotte street, Lawrenceville, 22 by 100 feet, with buildings.....$500
Mrs. Mary Ann Bailey to Gotlieb Asswold, Feb. 12, 1869; lots No. 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Craig's plan of Mt. Washington.....$728
OTHER PAPERS.
Same day eight mortgages, nineordinances and one power of attorney were filed.$500

—The remains of Wirz were exhumed at Washington city, Wednesday afternoon, and delivered to Lewis Schade, who was one of his counsel. The remains were evidently buried minus the head, as it was not found.

## An Appeal for the Relief Society of Allegheny.

Although the past winter has been unusually mild, yet owing to the great scarcity of work, it has borne heavily on the poor. Families hitherto supporting themselves comfortably are in destitution, and compelled to ask aid or starve. No one visiting these suffering ones, and seeing their struggles for life, can shut their eyes to the most deplorable condition of the honest, indusirious working class. The Allegheny Relief Society have responded to the utmost of their ability to the many mournful calls made upon them from all directions. Their treasury is exhausted, and they now call upon the benevolent of our community for further means of assistance to the needy and wretched. We are the more emboldened to make this appeal by the liberal spirit with which individual contributions have hitherto been given us. Can any one doubt the truth of the statement we present as to the absolute suffering, and even starvation, of those living around us? Oh, that they could see with their eyes and hear with their ears the sights and sounds of woe that meet us daily in our round of duties. Who, brought face to face with famine and shivering nakedness, would not lend us a helping hand? We know that if our wealthy citizens could realize the appalling extent of misery in our very midst, they would hasten to afford relief.

In the name of our common humanity, in the name of Him who said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," who became poor, that we might be made rich, we implore those who are blessed with comfort and competence, to listen to the cup of their suffering fellow-mortals. How else can they sow and reap such a harvest of God's blessings? Has He who said, that "even a cup of cold water, given in His name, shall not lose its reward?"

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, corner of Stockton and Union Avenues, and Mrs. Dr. Trevor, corner of Anderson and Leacock streets.

## List of Letters

Remaining in Buchanan Postoffice February 26th, 1869.

A
Appert, Andy.
Anderson, T.
Anderson, Jas.
Aiken, Mr.
Anderson, Jos.
Arman, Christ.
Anthony, E.
Alderson, Geo.
Appleyard, I.
B
Burns, Martha.
Brown, Jos. M.
Buchanan, S. A.
Bennett, Ann.
C
Camp, Daniel.
Carr, Agnes.
Corcoran, M.
D
Davis, John S.
Donnelly, E.
Dorn, Maggie.
Dalzell, E. K.
Donaldson, Mrs
Diller, John.
Dougherty, W.
Dougherty, M.
E
Eagan, Edw'd.
Eberman, S. K.
Ensell, James.
F
Fagan, Martin.
G
Gardner, R.
Gorman, Thos.
Gardner, H. E.
H
Howenstine, N.
Hess, Robert
Harron, E.
Hughes, Wm.
Hartner, J. W.
Hunter, K. M.
Hoak, Jacob C.
Hart, Lizzie.
Hull, Cerinda.
Herriott, E.
Hughes, J. D.
Hartz, Thos.
J
Jones, David.
Jones, J. D.
Johns, Thomas
Johnston, W. H.
L
Laughlin, M.
Leonard, Mr.
Lower, Dick.
M
Moore, H. L.
Matthew, Geo.
Metts, Susie.
May, Robert.
Munn, And'w.
Mc
McCluskey, Jas.
McGuire, R. H.
McCoy, Davis.
McFarren, S.
McCoy, Mary.
McMillens, E.
McKinney, J. N
McKissick, H.
N
Nickells, M.
O
O'Connor, D.
P
Powers, James
Phillips, M. A.
Phillips, S. M.
Porter, Zadire.
Pheffgar, T.
Powell, E.
R
Rose, Wm. H.
Richards, Geo.
Reynolds, S. E.
Rooney, Pat'k.
Roach, Mary.
Richards, K. E.
Robinson, H.
Redman, Alice.
S
Snyder, John.
Swasey, J. H.
Steward, S. A.
Scull, W. R.
Schutts, C.
Scott, Maggie.
Stewart, Jane.
Snyder, Nancy.
Symar, Henry.
Sweeney, M.
Smith, John.
Smith, Fannie.
Story, Robert.
Stillson, Anna.
T
Tschoppet, Wm
Tonns, D. R.
Tussey, Geo.
V
Vallity, Pat'k.
W
Woods, A.
Wertner, J.
Wescoat, J. S.
Walker, B.
Williams, D.
White, A. W.
Washington, J.
Williamson, JH
Weston, Thos.
Wagoner, L.
White Sallie E.
Y
Yaney, Lewis.

E. G. KREHAN, Postmaster.

—The Illinois House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a general system of railroad corporations, by dividing the directors into three classes. It was in the interest of the Rock Island road, to enable the present managers to continue in power two years longer. Members contended that the bill was necessary to prevent Wall street brokers from gaining control of all the Western roads, and it would hinder consolidation. The vote on its possage was fifty-four to twenty-two.

—Mr. Senator Wilson, Speaker of the Senate, was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, yesterday, in place of Gov. Brownlow, resigned, in presence of a Convention of both branches of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators. His address foreshadowed no policy for the future.

—The Illinois River improvement bill passed the Legislature and goes to the Governor. Fuller's Railroad Restriction bill has been reported back shorn of the objectionable features, preventing the granting of commutation and excursion tickets.


## 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 miasms 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.