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MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, General Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Letter from Correspondents, Interesting Clippings.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57@57½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 131⅛.

WE are indebted to FRED. L. MAGEE for numerous favors in the way of public documents pertaining to the business of the State Legislature.

WE REGRET to hear, from Harrisburg, that the friends of the proposed new county of Petrolia are not likely to succeed in procuring its creation.

IF THE Nevada Legislature adjourned on Saturday last, as stated, it could have taken no action on the XVth Amendment, which must await a new election in that State.

THE NEXT statement of the public debt is expected to show a reduction of about $10,000,000. The heavy payments for interest have been completed, and the receipts of the past month have exceeded the expenditures by the amount specified.

LONDON letters say that "there has been a great revulsion at the stock market in reference to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and its bonds have depreciated sadly during the last few days." The Erie connection seems to have been damaging.

THE Chicago *Times* says, of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, that "his ingratitude and treachery to the Democratic party were blacker crimes than his alliance with the Confederacy." That is about the view which the Democracy in this quarter have always seemed to take of the matter.

THERE can be no reasonable objection to the proposed amendment, by the Senate, to the House bill declaring the obligations of Government to the public creditors. It is evident that Senators agree with the House upon the propriety of such an expression as shall forever quiet all cavil from *quasi*-repudiators.

ALL HONOR TO KANSAS! True to her loyalty, patriotism and love of liberty, she has promptly enrolled her name as the first State of the Union to ratify the XVth Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress. The first honor taken, what Commonwealth will compete for the second in the order of ratification? Shall it not be Pennsylvania?

THE ACTION of the House, upon the claims of certain persons to seats as members from Louisiana, is decisively against any likelihood that the Congressional elections, in that State last autumn, will be accepted as legal by the XLIst Congress. The precise point entitled to most weight with this and the next House is clearly stated in Mr. SHELLABARGER'S remarks on Saturday.

IT IS generally believed, at Washington, that President GRANT will restore all of the District Commanders whom Mr. JOHNSON removed. As this will replace TERRY in Virginia, the engineers of the recent movement in that State, to seduce the Federal government into a partial abandonment of its settled policy of reconstruction, are much discouraged, and the back-bone of radically Republican Unionism begins to feel everywhere stiffer.

THE HOUSE decides to leave the Georgia question as it is, not turning out the present members from that State. Will the Senate still exclude HILL and MILLER from their seats? It is apparent this that Congress can do nothing better than to do nothing, with this business which it has contrived to make so embarrassing for itself. The situation will be happily changed on Thursday next, when we hope to see a fresh departure taken, and in a line which the law and facts will sustain.

WE HAVE an authoritative denial of the statement, said to have been made, a day or two ago, to Gen. GRANT, by a prominent politician of this State, that his request for a high official appointment for another of our citizens, was supported by the recommendations of Governor GEARY, and Judges AGNEW and WILLIAMS. Each of these gentlemen advises the public that the statement referred to was entirely without foundation, and that they have made no recommendation for the appointment of any person as a member of the Cabinet.

PENDING the passage of the resolution for submitting the XVth Amendment, two points of order were decided, which are not without interest. It was held in the Senate that the precedents authorized its passage by two-thirds of the members *present*. And the Speaker of the House, deciding that the concurrent resolution does not require Executive approval, cited precedents directly in point, dating back to the years 1794 and 1803, and establishing the exclusive power of Congress to submit these Constitutional propositions. This power was so exercised, in the adoption of the XIVth Article.

THE REPORT that Gen. GRANT has said that Mr. STUART is *not* to enter his Cabinet, is not generally credited at Washington. The appointment is still regarded as most probable, by the shrewdest observers. But, whomever the Pennsylvanian Secretary may be, there can be no doubt that he will be acceptable to the Republican masses of this Commonwealth. We may add, in this connection, that on Thursday afternoon, after the DICKEY interview, the President-elect said to an old personal friend, as radical a Republican as breathes the air of Allegheny county, "When you see the names of my Cabinet, you will be heartily satisfied." We need not add that this friend, who is also our informant, felt assured on that point before.

WHO IS THE COMING man from Pennsylvania to occupy position in the new Cabinet is the perplexing conundrum which worries the politicians of the State, all of whom are compelled to give it up. Among the names suggested as the probable ones from which the selection will be made, we have yet to hear an Allegheny county gentleman spoken of in connection with the problem. A large number of Philadelphians are suggested as proper material from which GRANT, in his superior judgment, may choose an adviser, but not a citizen west of the mountains, except a relative of the incoming President, has been named, thus showing that politicians are prone to accredit all the wisdom and sagacity of the Republican party to the eastern section of the Commonwealth. We have in our midst men who would adorn the new Cabinet and carry with them into place as much wisdom and knowledge as any other set of gentlemen in the State, and yet they are not even thought of, let alone mentioned, by anxious journalists seeking to solve the important conundrum, "who will be the coming man?" We have as good a right to take advantage of the doubt as Philadelphia, and may, with equal good grace, busy ourselves in selecting from Allegheny county the gentleman most likely to be astonished with the appointment—a speculation which can safely be indulged in for several days to come, or until GRANT shall surprise the State with the announcement.

OUR PLEDGES TO THE INDIANS.

General SHERMAN, now at Washington, reports the effective termination of Indian hostilities with all the tribes, except, possibly, the Sioux, who have somehow escaped the chastisement visited on other offenders. He reports, also, that the tribes, including those lately punished, are all anxious to settle down upon reservations in submission to our declared policy. General SHERIDAN is still engaged in the measures for their removal.

Now comes from Washington the interesting announcement, pending the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill, that this reservation policy must inevitably cause an expenditure of seven and a half millions this year, ten millions the next, and ten to twelve millions per annum for the twenty years following. To meet such a case, the pending bill appropriates about six and a half millions, instead of two and a half millions as first estimated for, and the attention of the House is called, by the Committee, stating the above recited facts, to the need for a still further increase.

Reading the statements made in Saturday's debate, the inference would be that Congress, in sanctioning, last Spring, the adoption of the reservation-policy, committed itself without due consideration of the cost. Evidently, the Committee, in reporting these figures to the House, regard the whole question as one demanding the most careful consideration, and upon which Congress may find itself constrained to modify the new policy, or abandon it altogether.

Waiving any hopes we may have that the Committee presents estimates much greater than the real needs of the future may call for, we shall be wise to take their figures at the worst. Let us admit at once that a large and increasing expenditure is inevitable. The question is, can we diminish it, or evade it altogether? Can we undo what has been already done in direct obedience to the declared sentiment of Congress, and challenge a renewal of the hostilities just closed. Shall we show, to these Indians whom we have just chastised for their breach of treaty engagements, that no reliance is to be placed upon the white man's faith? Shall it be proclaimed to all these tribes,—which are already clustering around our military posts, and whom SHERIDAN holds in his hands upon the pledge, from their conquerors and masters, that homes shall be given to them, and protection with instruction and improvement in the arts of peace guaranteed to them,—that we have fought the campaigns of the year, and spent nearly thirty millions of money for nothing, except to prove to them at last that our words are always a lie?

We must all see that it is now too late to reconsider the decision of last year. Every savage tribe on the plains has accepted the offered terms. Our Military Commanders, in every Indian "talk" since last June, have steadily pressed this reservation-policy upon the Red men. Some of the tribes accepted it cheerfully, and others have been harried and forced to submit, so that the close of the winter finds two-thirds of all the Indians surviving in our territories, either encamped about our military posts or hastening to the protection of the flag. And here they await patiently the redemption of our promises. Imagine the consequence of their dispersion again, when they see all our engagements repudiated! It would be a war of extermination, for the Indians the last struggle of despair, which would instantly follow.

It will cost us more money to break our faith than to keep it. That is a wretched argument, but it is potent with too many people. Cost what it may, Congress will be sustained by the honest and intelligent sentiment of the country in keeping faith with these Indians, according to the spirit and letter of what is now the settled understanding with all the tribes. Better this, than to spend ten to thirty millions every other year in hostilities which, result as they may in anything short of extermination, can never guarantee adequate protection for the lives and property of our citizens traversing the continent.

As for the questions of public morality involved in the present situation, there can be no two opinions, among the masses of an enlightened and Christian people. There may be jobs and private plunder involved in some of the pending propositions, but we regret to perceive some danger that the House will unworthily confess its inability to exclude these, by making them an excuse for a most indefensible abandonment of that policy to which the Peace Commission were fairly authorized to pledge our public faith. The Indian Bureau goes into new and honest hands this week, so that Congress can no longer plead the chronic villainies by which that Department has defeated our wisest legislation in behalf of the wretched Indian race. These and all the appropriations ought to be, and can be, amply guarded by Congress, with the aid of an upright administration, and there is no longer force in the former excuse for reiterated injustice to the red men.

THE XVTH ARTICLE.

We re-print the resolution of Congress embodying the proposed new Constitutional article on suffrage:

Be it Resolved, etc., Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three-fourths thereof, it shall be a part of the said Constitution.

"*Article* 15. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"*Section* 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The ratification of this article leaves the States still clothed with the right to prescribe any and all limitations upon the suffrage—except such as therein expressly prohibited. Hence, the property qualification in some of the local constitutions will remain unaffected by this change. That of nativity, as found in the Constitutions of the Pacific States, will continue to exclude the Asiatic immigration. It may also be anticipated that an educational qualification will find speedy and general favor in the late slave-holding States, and perhaps elsewhere.

Senator FOWLER'S point—that the Georgians may claim the refusal of Congress, to declare in express terms the equal right to hold office, as substantially an endorsement of their expulsion of the negro members of their Legislature—was taken more plausibly than justly. An act wrong when perpetrated cannot be made a right by any sort of *ex post facto* confirmation.

READ "that man's" amiable and characteristic allusion to his Executive successor, in his "remarks" on the 22d, in reply to an invitation to dine in Baltimore. Upon this man's hands the world sees the ineffaceable stains of the blood, not of the slain in the late war, but of the thousands of Union men since assassinated with impunity, because he was in power. Yet, he had the audacity to say:

"All is gone, unless the Constitution is saved, and it ought to be saved without bloodshed. Civic honors had been far more dazzling for him than fields of carnage and scenes of blood. Through his long public life his career had not been stained by blood. His road through life had not been paved with the craniums of his fellow-countrymen, nor had the bridges over which he crossed been floored with the mutilated limbs of his fellow-citizens. He had always followed the path of peace. He was proud that neither in the beginning nor the ending the blood of his countrymen was attached to his skirts. He would rather wear the furrows of care from the responsibilities of civil life, rather be covered with the dings of the workshop or the dust of the field, than be decorated with the epaulette and sword. His ambition had been for the peace, union and love of his countrymen and that the Constitution might be restored; let us teach our people that the Constitution is the ark of safety, the palladium of our liberties."

—Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, aged sixty-one years, formerly senior partner in the firm of Wilson, Peters & Co., druggists, Louisville, Ky., committed suicide Thursday night by shooting himself through the head, while laboring under temporary insanity.

Washington Items.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT will certainly be repealed or modified early in March. General Grant's opinions upon the subject are thoroughly known, and a decided majority of the Senate are ready now to change the law, but the time is wanting.

IS IS known that General Grant has held correspondence with leading members of the Society of Friends in regard to our Indian policy, and it is certain that he will select many or his Indian agents from among them. It is understood that he is determined to break up the Indian ring, cost what it may.

IT seems to be settled that the Clerk will not call the names of the Representatives from the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the assembling of the next Congress. Excluding these States, and several contested seats, where neither party holds a certificate of election, the House will stand 137 Republicans to 62 Democrats.

AMONG General Grant's callers were some gentlemen from New York City, who went to press Edward Pierpont for Attorney-General. Gen. Grant replied: "You cannot say anything, gentlemen, in which I will not concur about Mr. Pierpont, and I find I could make five Cabinets easier than one." This is supposed by some of those who were present to indicate that he will not call upon Mr. Pierpont, and Cabinet makers are more puzzled than ever to know who are upon "the slate."

There is a great deal of talk about the McClure interview with General Grant. All hands admit that he succeeded in killing himself as well as Governor Curtin.

General Grant talks very freely with his friends about his interview with Col. M'Clure, which seems to have afforded him considerable amusement. The drift of General Grant's talk has left the impression here that representatives of State cliques who wish to take their quarrels to Washington had better take warning. A gentleman, who pretends to know, says General Grant has said that Mr. Stuart is not the man. He says that Grant has said that even should he confer the appointment on Stuart, he could not accept on account of his poor health. This is not generally credited, however, the poor health business being considered "played out." A number of prominent men dined with Congressmen this evening, among whom were Senators Morton, Pratt, Sherman and Morrill. The opinion prevailed with them that Stuart is the man.

THE New York *Times'* correspondent has Gen. Grant's authority for stating that the words put into his mouth by the relator of the McClure conversation are not correct in one or two material respects. He is not correctly reported when he is made to say, "I am not the representative of a political party, though a party voted for me." Gen. Grant's questioner was trying to convince him that because such a man as Geo. H. Stuart had not been prominently identified with the political machinery of the Republican party, he was therefore not a proper person for Cabinet appointment. To this General Grant replied: "The same objection applies to me. I have never been active in politics, but a party voted for me, and I do not see why the party should not sustain so loyal and patriotic a man as Mr. Stuart." I learn on the authority of a gentleman who was present when this conversation occurred, that, referring in conclusion to Mr. Stuart, McClure said: "Well, General, I don't know Mr. Stuart; you'll have to introduce me to him." To which Grant replied, "Well, Sir, you didn't know me three years ago."

General Grant's family will not take up their domicile at the White House immediately upon inauguration. General Grant will take possession for business purposes at once, but some time will be required to prepare the Executive Mansion for the reception of his family, and they will need time in which to prepare to leave their present comfortable residence.

The first order to be issued by President Grant is one which he has already prepared, and it orders General Sheridan to New Orleans, General Sickles to Charleston, and General Reynolds to Texas.

General Grant Saturday signified his intention of sending in the name of a new man for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon March 5th, *vice* Taylor to be removed.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Yankee Robinson and the Sanyeahs at the Opera House terminated Saturday evening. There was a large audience present, and the Sanyeahs were highly applauded. To-night the charming and unapproachable Lotta commences an engagement, when "Paul, the Pet," and "Nan" will be presented.

THAYER'S CIRCUS.—The great feature of the Pittsburgh Theatre, now occupied by Thayer's Circus, will be the "Ku-Klux Klan," commanded by Gen. Reynolds, who will explain the mystic ties of the order and make some of the most startling revelations.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Clara Brook is the attraction at the American to-night, if we omit the Victorellis Brothers, the world renowned gymnasts, Jenny Bradden, the charming violinist, and a host of other brilliant luminaries with whom engagements have been effected for the week.

RINK.—There is delightful ice at the Rink at present, and the lovers of the "slippery art" are making good use of it. The opportunity should be improved, as it is likely the last of the season.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, February 27.—The following business was transacted in this Court:

Hugh Ward, convicted of an assault and battery upon Daniel H. Montgomery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The case of Rachael Bliss, convicted of keeping a bawdy house, was called up. The motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendant sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail.

As this was the last day of the term, the recognizances of a number of delinquent defendants were forfeited.

The March term of the Court commences this (Monday) morning. The following officers were appointed: Crier, J. W. Patterson; Tipstaves, Criminal Court, Warren McIlwaine, George W. Thomas, John C. Smith, I. W. McIlwaine. Messrs. H. B. McCurry and J. B. Timmony were appointed as Tipstaves for the Grand Jury. Messrs. James Smith, M. B. Hartzell and Henry McCoy were appointed for the Court of Common Pleas.

THE CAPITAL.

Levee at Army Headquarters—Consultation Between Gens. Grant and Sherman—Gen. Grant Goes to the Capitol—The Georgia Matter—Inauguration Arrangements—The Indian Appropriation Bill—Revenue Receipts—Texas Reconstruction.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1869.

CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The Headquarters of the Army were again to-day visited by numbers of those anxious to see the President elect. The presence of Lieut. Gen. Sherman, who was at headquarters as early as half-past 9 o'clock this morning, and has remained all day, in consultation with General Grant, has precluded the possibility of any lengthy interview by others, and as a general thing they were very brief, being confined mainly to shaking of hands, expressing congratulations, etc., the majority of the visitors being strangers visiting Washington. Several Senators and Representatives were present during the forenoon. Among the former were Messrs. Nye, Morrill and Howard. Representatives Butler, of Massachusetts, and Eggleston, of Ohio, had also brief interviews with General Grant. Many of the others also took occasion to pay their respects to Gen. Sherman. The very long interview between these two distinguished officers has reference to the conduct of affairs connected with the office of General-in-Chief. Gen. Grant has not mentioned the precise day his resignation of his present position will be tendered. The probability is that in the few days intervening between now and the 4th of March there will be, in the hours set apart for public receptions, a constant rush of visitors at Headquarters, that locality being the principal attraction to the many visitors daily arriving here to attend the inaugution ceremonies. Whatever allusion to political matters were made by gentlemen visiting General Grant this morning, were only in general terms, no direct questions having been asked. The visit of General Butler is remarked as among the interesting features of the morning incidents.

INAUGURATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, with Senators Yates, Cragin and McCreery, are engaged in making preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, but have not completed the programme. To-day Mr. Brown was in consultation with Gen. Badeau, of Gen. Grant's staff, Gen. Webb, of the Committee of Arrangements, and Major Richards, Chief of Police. The Senate wing of the Capitol will be closed on the 4th to all, except members of the House of Representatives and Senators and those having tickets. Six tickets will be issued to each Senator and two to each Representative. Full arrangements will be made for the diplomatic corps and Judiciary, and the entire programme will be published early next week.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day passed a resolution to make no report in relation to representation from Georgia, determining to leave that question as it is. This is said to be in accordance with the views of General Grant, who held an interview to-day with Mr. Young, member from Georgia. General Grant informed that gentleman that he could not see how Congress could avoid recognizing Georgia as a State in the Union, and he was in favor of non-interference. General Grant's interview with Representative Boutwell at the Capitol, to-day, was in relation to that subject.

GEN. GRANT IN THE CAPITOL.

General Grant visited the House of Representatives to-day. He retired to one of the cloak rooms, and sent for Representative Boutwell, with whom he had a long conversation upon the condition of affairs in Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. He also had a conversation with Representatives Bingham, of Ohio, and Griswold, of New York. A large number of persons took occasion to pay their respects to the General, and for half an hour he held quite a levee in the cloak room.

Jesse Grant, father of the General, and Miss Jennie Grant, sister of the General, arrived in Washington by the noon train from Covington, Ky.

ANOTHER PARDON.

President Johnson pardoned to-day a man sentenced a few days ago to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and to ten days imprisonment in jail, for assault and battery.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the month ending to-day were $10,276,828. The aggregate for fiscal year to date is $91,986,605.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1869.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

In the discussion in the House last night on Indian Affairs, Mr. Logan desired to know whether the Committee on Appropriations desired the House to vote for the Senate amendments. Mr. Butler replied the Committee recommended no concurrence, so as to leave the question entirely with the House. Mr. Scofield, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, said he understood every member to be decidedly hostile to the Senate amendments, considering that they involved the deepest villainy. Mr. Logan said he had desired to get out that statement. The amendments, therefore, should be non-concurred in and sent to a Committee of Conference. Mr. Burleigh, of Dakotah, advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments, and complimented the Indian Peace Commission. Mr. Windom advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments, and referring to the statement made by Mr. Scofield, asked the House to remember of whom the Indian Peace Commission was composed. Generals Sherman, Harney and Auger were members of it, and were they, he asked, men who would be mixed up with infamy? He declared that a more honest, more honorable and more intelligent Commission could not possibly be found within the limits of the United States. Mr. Garfield opposed the amendments, and called attention to the fact that the bill, as amended, provided for appropriations to an amount three times as great as the Secretary of the Interior had estimated as requisite for all Indian purposes. He condemned the policy of making treaties with warriors who fight us in summer and wish us to feed them in winter. He would never vote a dollar to be expended through the filthy channels of the Indian Bureau. Mr. Logan demanded an explanation of the appropriations for the private claims contained in the Senate amendments. He regarded the policy of our Indian treaties as preposterous and ridiculous. It was mere child's play, and no matter what might be said of the high character of the men who made those new treaties, he would say that they made the most ridiculous treaties, and most unworthy of statesmen. The discussion ended with some humorous passages in an amicable vein between Messrs. Logan and Windom, which excited much laughter.

TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION.

Major General Canby, commanding the Fifth Military District, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, dated Austin, Texas, February 4th, in which he says the Convention has completed the work of forming a Constitution for Texas, and that he understands the time fixed for submitting it to the people will be some time in July next, the suggestion for postponing submission to that time having originated with him. He details at length his reasons therefor, among which are the fact that in many counties there is no civil organization that is in relation with the Executive Department of the State, in others the county officers have refused to recognize or report to the Secretary of State, and the difficulty of communicating with some of the more distant counties; there are no Registers' lists on file, but measures have been taken to collect the original lists and recognize the personnel of registration. He reports that the condition of the State has materially improved since the November election, but there are still still some districts in which the authority of the United States and the State is openly defied.

General Canby appends a letter addressed to him by the President of the Constitutional Convention, in which he says the Convention has passed a resolution for the division of the State, which is only a question of time. The opposition comes from interested persons at Austin, and late rebel newspapers. The division, however, is supported by nine-tenths of the loyal people. He concludes: "We earnestly believe this measure will finally disperse and demoralize the disloyal element and give us a separation of the State, which will bring us the rest, peace and prosperity, which we have for so many years been striving to secure."

ROLL NOT COMPLETE.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has not yet completed the roll of members for the Forty-first Congress. Many credentials have not yet been received.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, February 27.—Court met at ten A. M. No business of public importance was transacted. There being no cases ready for trial, adjourned to ten A. M. Monday.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.—W. H. Slocum was appointed reporter of this Court and sworn to a faithful discharge of the duties of his appointment. No further business of importance was transacted.

Following is the trial list for Monday:

37. Harbach et al. vs. Denning.
49. Tibby vs. Shane.
53. Dravo vs. McClaren.
80. Jennings vs. Cuthbert.
78. Hampton & Miller vs. Patterson.
82. M. & M. Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Patterson et al.
84. Jenkins vs. Snyder.
85. Irwin vs. Bleakley.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.—In the case of Stein vs. Hunter, reported previously, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $107.

In the case of Savage vs. Savage. Petition for divorce. Subpoena awarded.

In the case of Hahn's Executors vs. Neeley. Affidavit filed and rule to show cause why judgment shall not be opened.

Patterson vs. Purcell. Affidavit filed and rule to snow cause why levy, &c., should not be set aside.

In the case of Porter vs. Porter. Petition filed and preliminary injunction awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 56. Cook vs. Hilke.
No. 79. Donahue vs. Meisner.
No. 83. Moore vs. Morgan.
No. 89. Czarnecki vs. Fry.
No. 90. Evans vs. Renouff.
No. 94. Toner vs. Getty's Adm'rs.
No. 97. Metz vs. Morrow.
No. 98. Reed vs. Mills.
No. 99. Ressick & Bro. vs. Goettman.
No. 100. Kearney vs. Kearney.
No. 103. Keeling et ux. vs. Schmoll.
No. 4. Christ et ux. vs. Ditman et ux.
No. 5. Weber et ux. vs. same.
No. 10. Obernger vs. Kramer.
No. 11. Bost vs. Kramer.

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 "giant 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.

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