

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Epitaphs, Review of Monthly Magazines, A Sketch by Fulton on Paintings, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Mercantile, Financial and River News, Markets, Imports, Seventh page: General Miscellany of Interesting Reading Matter.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 68 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57 3/4.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132 1/2.

The Philadelphia Press, in its new type, is one of the neatest in appearance of all our exchanges.

The Legislature of West Virginia must adjourn to-morrow, but it will first ratify the XVth Amendment.

NEVADA has entered her name as fourth on the list of States ratifying the XVth Constitutional Amendment. The States which have thus far acted upon the measure were officially notified of its passage by regularly certified official telegraphic despatches, and hence, their action cannot be held premature, as some Democratic journals assert.

THE REPUBLICAN members of the House of Representatives held a caucus meeting last night which resulted in the nomination of Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, for Speaker, Mr. McPHERSON for Clerk, Mr. ORDWAY for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. BURTON, of New York, for Doorkeeper. No nomination was made for Postmaster. It is given out that Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, will be appointed by the new Speaker Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

OUR PACIFIC STATES would be precluded, by the XVth Amendment, from disfranchising the Mongolian race as a race, but it embodies no prohibition against excluding Chinese, Japanese, or the natives of any other foreign land on the face of the globe. These may still be excluded either as Chinese, &c., so nominally or, generally, as natives of Asia, but not as of the Mongolian race. The distinction is certainly a fictitious one, but members from the Pacific States preferred it, opposing strenuously the Senate amendment, which specifically forbade exclusion for nativity. As long as the distinction satisfies the prejudices of Nevada or California, we do not care to discuss, here at present, either its logic or its abstract justice.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER of Internal Revenue, Mr. DELANO, was Chairman of the Committee on Claims in the XXXIXth Congress. The country has never had an adequate idea of the vast amount of claims from which, in that capacity, he was instrumental in protecting the Treasury. Every form of influence, personal and official, proper and improper, was brought to bear upon him and his Committee, to secure their approval of the plausible demands of the claimants, but he uniformly turned a deaf ear to solicitations which, if successful, would have more than doubled our National debt. We speak by the book, for we have the best authority for this statement. This was the very man whom GRANT wanted, to take care of the revenue-pirates, and he will do it, to the satisfaction of everybody but themselves.

THE INAUGURAL. The new President takes office at noon to-morrow, when, after subscribing to the constitutional oath, he will deliver an inaugural address. This, if modeled after his characteristic style, will be more remarkable for its pertinency than for its length. The day for prolix State papers has gone by, for four years and we hope longer. The utterances of President GRANT to-morrow, before the vast audience drawn from every quarter of the Republic to witness his investiture with power, cannot but have an especial significance, as revealing a renewed exposition of his views of Executive duties and responsibilities.

We are not among those who are anxiously waiting for an inaugural announcement of his policy. We know, already, that our new President will have none other policy than that to which he has more than once pledged his administration—a policy of the faithful execution of all national legislation and international treaties. Beyond this, we look for nothing but a brief but explicit re-affirmation of the cardinal principles of Loyalty, Honesty, Justice and Liberty, as the guiding points of his Executive trust, and which he will commend to his countrymen as embracing the whole duty of each good citizen of the Republic.

When, in due time, the President addresses himself to Congress, he will make such special recommendations as the Constitution enjoins and his sense of public duty may prompt. But we need expect nothing of this sort in the inaugural of to-morrow. No one knows what he will say—for he has been as reticent in that regard as upon his appointments to office—but past experience, of General GRANT's character and habits of thought and speech, is such as to foreshadow what he will not say.

As to both the Inaugural Address and the Cabinet, the public are as much in the dark as ever. We have known, for the week past, that SCHOFIELD would retain the War-Office, and that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts would have other departments. Beyond that, we know nothing.

REACTION IN ENGLAND. There was a period, of long duration, when the manufacturers of Great Britain unanimously advocated Governmental Protection to the various industries in which they were engaged. At first this Protection, in accordance with their solicitations, was extended in the form of direct bounties, afterwards in the shape of imposts upon foreign competing articles. After a while they became conscious that they had surrounded themselves, or been encompassed by the course of events, with advantages superior to those existing elsewhere; that is to say, they had perfected their machinery, beyond all precedent, multiplying many-fold the power of fabrication; had accumulated capital to an extent that carried interest on money to a much lower point than in any other nation; and had been further aided by a redundancy of laborers which reduced the wages both of skilled workmen and of common hands to the lowest pitch at which the means of human subsistence were attainable.

Such a body of manufacturers could well afford to espouse the doctrine of Free Trade, and that is just what they did. Having reached a point where competition with them seemed to be impossible, they expatiated on the excellence of discountenancing all sorts of Protection, of welcoming the removal of impediments to trade, the results of discriminating legislation, and of asserting practically the unity and interdependence of all the races of men. To superficial thinkers, there was not a little of this talk that sounded pleasantly, and exhaled an odor of humanitarianism.

At last the British Government, which had been the staunchest champion of Protection, nominally accepted the Free Trade system of political economy, and ostentatiously invited all other Governments to do so. But it was careful not to abolish its custom houses or dismiss the numerous corps of officials who kept watch against the importation of foreign merchandise without the payment of duties. It did, indeed, modify its tariff of imposts so as to meet the conditions of its industry, but that was all. It adhered to discriminations in favor of its own people as rigidly as ever before; only the progress of events had enabled it to dispense with certain discriminations which had become inoperative.

Twenty years have produced still farther changes, and British manufacturers are now turning slowly, but certainly, towards Protection. Several months ago, we gave some accounts of its movement among the makers of iron and machinery. Now it appears that the manufacturers of cotton goods, even in Manchester, are dissatisfied with the degree of Free Trade, deceptive as it is, under which they are toiling.

What is the matter with these people? There has been no absolute falling away in the perfection of their machinery, no diminution in their supply of capital, no scarcity in the supply of operatives, no decadence in the excellence or superfluity of their commercial marine. What, then, has wrought the change apparent in their wishes and purposes? Simply this, that other nations, our own included, have advanced in the arts of productive industry; have skilled their laborers, improved and multiplied their machinery, accumulated capital, and are consequently prepared to compete with British producers on equal terms, or something akin thereto.

And this may be justly taken as only the commencement of this movement. In proportion as other nations come up to the point where their manufacturing classes can meet the same British classes on equal conditions, will the demand of the latter for Protection grow louder and louder; until Free Trade, even in semblance, shall be set aside as a delusion, and the system of Protection be proclaimed in all its fullness and rigor. It will not be long to wait for the accomplishment of this change. Let those who are interested watch for its early consummation.

THE POLLARD MURDER. Richmond telegrams have already apprised our readers of the extent to which men in that city and county have disqualified themselves for sitting as jurors in the trial of GRANT for the killing of POLLARD. The facts of this slaughter will be remembered. POLLARD was the editor of a newspaper, and in the management thereof indulged in a wide and gross license in dealing with individuals and their affairs. Nor was he at all scrupulous as to the age, sex or position of the persons he held up to derision or contempt. His purpose seemed to be to create a sensation, so as to keep his journal in notice; and there were,

besides, indications that he was actuated, to a considerable degree, by morbid dislike of almost everybody. GRANT's sister was coarsely assailed by POLLARD, without cause, and in revenge for that assault, as is alleged, GRANT shot POLLARD dead as he was entering his office the following morning. The case was calculated to excite intense feeling; and hence it is not wonderful that difficulty is experienced, under the rules now existing, in obtaining jurors to try the accused. But it is not our purpose to comment upon that rule, or the trouble to secure a jury under it.

The New York Times holds that it is evidence of "a half-civilized or barbarous state of society" that a man aggrieved as GRANT was, should take redress into his own hands. We are by no means inclined to dispute that inference or conclusion. No better proof of barbarism, or, at least, of a low condition of civilization, can be adduced than the fact that men feel constrained to be their own avengers rather than trust to such administration of penal justice as can be obtained through the public authorities. But it seems to us that the Times overlooks one very important fact in its consideration of this matter. Such license as POLLARD exercised in the conduct of his journal, without interference from the authorities, furnishes quite as uncontrovertible evidence of the barbarism of Richmond society, as did his slaughter by one upon whose rights and feelings he had ruthlessly trampled.

And this illustration, which we have repeatedly urged, is, either through the laws or the operation of public opinion, editors are to be granted impunity in publishing what they will concerning private individuals, or relative to the private concerns of public men, the persons aggrieved ought to be left at liberty to adopt such measures of redress as shall appear to them suitable. We know this savagery is barbarism; but so is the evil which this savagery is the natural remedy. No man, unless debased in his instincts, would tamely submit to such an outrage as POLLARD inflicted upon the members of the GRANT family. Both the laws and the community are at fault when such outrages can be perpetrated with impunity, or very nearly complete impunity. That is the point where the barbarism comes in; and, hence, that is the point at which there is most need to have an efficient remedy applied.

THE COUNTRY will thank the Senate for its refusal to adopt Mr. SHERMAN's resolution for a recognition of Cuban independence. However we might have been induced to deal with the old Spain of a Bourbon despotism, in behalf of a province struggling for its political freedom, it becomes a radically different question when we are asked to countenance a causeless revolt against the authority of the new Spain of liberal and progressive ideas. If it would be but an indifferent welcome which the Great Republic would thus offer to the development of republican ideas in Europe, to improve the occasion for stripping the people of Spain of their most valuable territorial possession. Such would be the substantial effect of our approval of the Cuban revolt.

As for any American recognition of belligerent rights, it is becoming for us to remember that injustice we have ourselves suffered from the premature and untimely exercise of this sovereign prerogative by other powers not long ago. Let us be in no hurry to imitate the invidious example!

The annexed paragraph from the New York Tribune affords a striking illustration of the magnitude of what are styled the whisky-frands on the revenue. Says that journal, apropos to the President's resolution to stop all that cheating: "In the year 1868 when the tax upon distilled spirits was per gallon, and the amount collected was twenty-nine millions of dollars, one of the largest of our commissioners, who had at the time thousands of barrels of whisky in his storehouse said that if the Government would give him the right to collect the tax, he would engage to pay the whole interest upon the public debt. Now this interest for that year was one hundred and thirty-three millions, and the gentleman referred to was at once thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and eminently capable of estimating its amount and giving his profit. If President Grant puts his resolution into full force, at the present rate of duty he will squeeze half the interest on our debt out of the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors."

This division of Texas is earnestly recommended by General CANBY, the Military Commander, who states his belief that this measure will finally dispense and demolish the dilatory element, and give us a separation of the State which will bring us the rest, peace and prosperity which we have for years been striving to secure.

AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—There has recently been introduced in Martin's Ferry a new machine for illuminating gas from coal. It can be applied to all classes of heating stoves and every variety of furnace. The gas can be manufactured at a cost of 50 cents per 1,000 feet. It was invented by a young Hoop, Mr. J. W. Brown, and is known as "Brown's Domestic Gasometer." One of them may be seen in operation at the store of Conrad Long, Martin's Ferry. It is an ingenious invention.

The city election in Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday, resulted in the choice of J. H. Hatch, Republican, for Mayor, over Shaffner, Democrat, the present incumbent, by thirty-five majority. Most of the city officers are Republicans.

THAT PARK.

ENTRONS GAZETTE: I am not a citizen of Pittsburgh; but if I were, I should oppose and vote against the purchase of ground for a large Park away out where such a thing is not needed, and will not be for a generation to come. It would be very nice for a few near it, and for another few who have the means to reach it in carriages; but to the great majority of the dwellers in the densely populated portions of the city, and who really need breathing places, it will be of no more use than if it were on the summit of the Allegheny mountains.

I should say, never mind that. There is already plenty of fresh air, and there are abundance of trees in that beautiful and romantic suburb where it is proposed to do this thing; but instead of that, buy a little ground where the Allegheny and Monongahela come together and make a little more by filling them at the ground thus established to be made as beautiful and as shady as possible. Cut it up by as many serpentine walks—no drives—as good taste will allow, and then let the sweeter breeze come from the Allegheny, and really need fresh air, get free access to it. Do that, and you will have something, however humble, that will really conduce to the health and enjoyment of those who are something of the kind. The cost will be trifling compared with the other project, and the results much more profitable.

UTILITARIAN.

Washington Items. It is understood that the Cabinet officers, except General Schofield and Attorney General Evarts, have officially tendered the resignation of their portfolios to President Johnson, and that they will be accepted. It is also understood that the respective departments will be left in charge of officials next in rank as acting Secretaries.

Gen. GRANT states that the remark attributed to him by Colonel McClure, that though he was elected by the Republican party, he is not a party man, is untrue to the rights of the party and the men who elected him.

Gen. GRANT stated again, as he has before stated, that he will appoint a Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a Commissioner of Fish and Game, and that he does not want to be considered as untrue to the rights of the party and the men who elected him.

Mr. DELANO takes the hardest position in the entire Government. On this place, while fighting the late Andrew Johnson, we piled the heaviest responsibility and the heaviest blame to any place in the country. The Commission comes in contact directly with the biggest rings and the boldest and most adroit scoundrels we are afflicted with. Mr. Delano, happily, possesses the necessary ability, honesty, and, let us hope, courage, to meet the situation.

The latest rumor in relation to Gen. Grant's Cabinet is that the War Department is the one allotted to Pennsylvania; and in consequence that the curiosity regarding the coming man from that State will not be gratified until after Gen. Schofield's retirement.

There is a general desire for a reconciliation between the incoming and outgoing President, so as to give practical effect to the coming man from that State. The Commission comes in contact directly with the biggest rings and the boldest and most adroit scoundrels we are afflicted with.

Death of John Ericsson. John Ericsson, the inventor of the calorific steam engine, the screw propeller, the builder of the celebrated "monitor," and the originator of various scientific theories and mechanical appliances, died at Richmond, New York, on Thursday last, from hydrophobia, produced by the bite of a dog, inflicted a month ago.

Mr. Ericsson was the son of a miner in Wernand, Sweden, and was born in 1803. He distinguished himself even in his boyhood by his mathematical attainments and constructive skill, and before he was sixteen years old, it is said, was charged with the duty of laying out the route for six hundred men on the Grand Canal of Sweden. He subsequently entered the army, but in about six years left it to introduce in England an engine of somewhat the same character as his later inventions. There he introduced his idea of an artificial draft for engines to dispense with large smoke stacks, and save fuel, and made in seven weeks a locomotive that won the prize for speed and lightness.

In 1838 he introduced his calorific engine to public notice, but it did not succeed until about ten or twelve years ago. It is now extensively used where the power is not great. He also, at a later date, made known in England an invention of the screw propeller for ships. He met with no success in England, and came to this country, in 1839, to introduce it here, and here he has lived ever since.

His propeller was adopted for the Princeton some twenty-five years ago, and is now the great rival of the paddle-wheel. In 1841 Ericsson built the monitor, the fame of which will not soon be forgotten. In person he was strongly and heavily built, and of great physical endurance. His face showed firmness and resolution; not so strongly as his mind. Against material obstacles, navy and ridicule, he has fought nearly all his active life, and now the public owe to an apparently trifling accident the loss of one of our greatest inventors and mechanical workers.

In addition to the utmost neatness in washing the millroom and all vessels used for the purpose, the Paris Fairer recommends that persons should use pulverized charcoal be placed about the room to absorb ammonia and other gases that cannot be otherwise removed. The charcoal should be freely prepared, and by heating it at a high temperature, saturated with water, they are driven off and the charcoal rendered as effectual as at first.

The fall of snow in Canada this winter so far has exceeded any previous snowfall for twenty years past, by thirty inches. According to a published statement of Montreal it is one hundred and eighteen inches, or nearly ten feet, and is now eight feet deep in the streets of that city.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless. TUESDAY, March 2.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M. A jury was called to the box, but there being no cases ready for trial, Court adjourned to ten o'clock A. M. Wednesday.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick. TUESDAY, March 2.—In the case of Jennings vs. Cuthbert, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$140 68.

Wildes vs. Trainer et al. On motion of counsel for Hanson Love, Assignee of G. W. Wildes, was admitted as plaintiff. Action to recover damages. Verdict for plaintiff in six cents damage against costs.

W. B. Hays vs. J. D. Ramaley. Report of Auditor presented and confirmed. Davo vs. McClaren. Action on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$492 24.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY. No. 89. Neal et al vs. McElhinney. No. 90. Brown vs. Owners of steamboat "Arab." No. 91. Mallon vs. Herron et al. No. 92. Craft & Phillips vs. Williams. No. 93. Brown vs. Ross & Co. No. 104. Old List—Fleming vs. Fleming. No. 3. Jacoby vs. Schoen. No. 4. Carlin vs. Robb.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett. TUESDAY, March 2.—The case of Cook vs. Hilkie, Sci. Fa. on motion of the defendant, was resumed. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$305.81. James A. Spier vs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. Action on the case, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff from the annoyance to which he was subjected, in consequence of the action of said company through their employees, by allowing their engines and cars to stand in front of the plaintiff's house upon tracks constructed by defendant, thereby filling the house with dust and smoke from the engines and cars, and by blowing the whistles and ringing the bells. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY. No. 79. Donahue vs. Meisner. No. 82. Coleman vs. Fisher. No. 89. Czarnski vs. Fry. No. 90. Evans vs. Renouff. No. 96. Hofford vs. Wardrop. No. 97. Weitz vs. Morrow. No. 98. Reed vs. Mills. No. 103. Selling et ux. vs. Schmoll. No. 4. Christ et ux. vs. Dittman et ux. No. 5. Weber et ux. vs. same. No. 18. Reibel et ux. vs. Hare. No. 41. Sells vs. Hattlemier. No. 62. Fisher vs. Field. No. 63. Carson vs. Taylor. No. 77. Dithridge vs. Allen.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe. TUESDAY, March 2.—Court met at ten A. M. The grand jury having returned no cases, Court adjourned to ten A. M. to-day, when the cases published below will be taken up and disposed of.

No. 29. John Dunn. No. 48. Jacob Martin. No. 128. John Bird. No. 151. Francis Hahn and Gottlieb Wooster. No. 155. Robert Foster—2 cases. No. 165. Frank Johnson. No. 170. Charles Durning. No. 199. Eliza Prysl and Rudolph Wooster.

No. 251. James Dunn. No. 284. Ottmar Hoffman. No. 297. Wm. Clark, et al. No. 277. Wm. Elmslie. No. 274. Wm. Powers.

Birmingham Council. Last evening there was a regular monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham held at Burgess Salubrious office. Members present—Messrs. Attentbury, McWilliam, Ward, Redman, Welker, Kerr, Immsen and Burgess Salubrious. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Immsen, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had examined the accounts of the various borough officers and found them to be correct, except the report of Mr. Kunzier, Market Master, which officer had been instructed to make perfect.

The Burgess stated that he had received a notice from the Street Regulator setting forth that the debris on Harmony street had not been removed; that the work of paving said street had left a quantity of rubbish; and that a final settlement with the contractors should be postponed until the street was properly cleaned.

The estimate of grading, curbing and paving the above street is as follows: Grading, 3,622 cubic yards; curbing, 2,242 lineal feet; paving, 3,213 square yards.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Street Regulator, a final settlement with the various borough officers, Bradford & Co. are the contractors. A communication from Mr. A. Patterson was presented, proposing to furnish numbers for all the houses in the borough and attach them in proper order of twenty-five cents per plate. The number to be cut on iron plates 2 1/2 by 6 inches, with raised figures two inches long, the entire plate to be japanned black and the face of the figures to be painted yellow or some other bright color.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee.

The Burgess cause to be read the following petition: To the Burgess, etc. The petition of T. W. Briggs, President of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, on behalf of said Company, respectfully represents: That the said Monongahela Valley Railroad Company is a body corporate, created under and by virtue of certain acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and duly authorized and empowered under said acts of incorporation to construct a railroad from a point at or near Pittsburgh, by such route as the Board of Directors may determine, to a point at or near Monongahela City, Washington county, and thence up either bank of the Monongahela river, to a point at or near "what is known as Rice's Landing, with power to construct such branches as the Directors may deem necessary," etc. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorables body to pass an ordinance granting to the said Monongahela Valley Railroad Company the right and privilege of locating, constructing and maintaining the said railroad over, along and across such streets, alleys, ways and grounds in the Borough of Birmingham as may be found necessary and desirable, in conformity with the laws of the Commonwealth, and subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the protection and safety of persons and property in said Borough. And your petitioners, for himself and in behalf of said Company, will ever pray, &c. T. W. Briggs, President.

On motion, the communication was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Immsen, Attentbury and Kerr.

with instructions to meet the Directors of said Company in reference to the proposed route.

The clerk read an ordinance changing names of streets as follows: Oliver street to Sixth street; Gregg to Seventh; Joseph to Eighth; Ewing to Ninth; Lee to Tenth; Grosvenor to Eleventh; Danman to Twelfth; Ormsby to Thirteenth; Williams to Fourteenth; Center to Fifteenth; Perry and Franklin to Sixteenth; Harmony to Seventeenth.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Dispatch, advertising, \$4.66; A. Kent, repairing tools, \$11.55; J. C. Shaffer, tools, \$2.65; Regulator, \$50. The other officers' salaries were also ordered to be paid.

On motion, Council adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The small pox is rapidly spreading in New York City, and a general vaccination is recommended.

The Chief of Police at Boston has received orders to suppress all public masked balls on and after the 4th inst.

The medical dissecting bill in the Maine Legislature on its final passage was indefinitely postponed in the Senate.

Henry Christian, the German who murdered a boy at Pleasant Ridge, Ill., last week, was arrested on Monday near Alton.

Frank Hardy and Will Taylor, the boys who murdered J. H. Rice, of Shamrock, Ohio, have been arrested in Cairo, Illinois.

The Opera House in St. Joseph, Mo., was burned on Sunday, involving a loss of about \$12,000; insurance \$2,000, in the hands of Springfield, Ill.

The Wisconsin Senate yesterday concurred in a joint resolution increasing the Governor's salary to \$5,000 and the Lieutenant Governor's to \$7,000.

The President has pardoned John F. Wigham, sentenced to ten years in the Albany Penitentiary for embezzling letters from the Postoffice at New York.

Railroad Accident in Vermont. (By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) MONTREAL, March 1.—The Montreal train, which left New York Friday afternoon, was thrown from the track, owing to a defective rail, near Pittsford, Vt., on the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, at 2 o'clock A. M. on Saturday. The sleeping car was hurled down a steep slope some thirty feet, near the banks of Coler river. The car was wrecked, but no lives were lost, although several passengers were injured. Gen. Averill, U. S. Consul General to Canada, received some severe cuts and bruises on his head.

Markets by Telegraph. LONDON, March 2.—Consols 83; U. S. bonds 51 1/2; Erie 25; Illinois Central 97 1/2; Atlantic and Great Western 33 1/2; Stock Exchange, Tallow 45s. 6d. Sugar 38s. Calcutta Linseed 55s.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Petroleum 57 3/4; France, 67 1/2; London, 67 1/2; Cotten dull; middling uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 12 1/2; sales 5,000 bales; California white wheat 187 1/2; red western 8s. 6d.; 9s. 7d. Flour 30s. 3s. 6d. for old; 30s. for new. Barley 60s. Peas 42s. 6d. Pork 97s. 6d. Beef 80s. Lard 7s. Cheese 7s. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow 45s. 6d.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—U. S. bonds 83 1/2; New Orleans, March 2.—Cotton irregular and lower; demand and offering light; middling 27 1/2; sales of 1,500 bales; receipts, 3,831 bales; exports, 3,845 bales. Gold 132 1/2. Sterling 45 1/2; Commercial 42 1/2; 42 1/2. New York Sight 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; prime 15 1/2; 15 1/2; yellow 17 1/2; Molasses dull; prime 80c; 80c. Flour is scarce; superfine 95c; double extra 97c; triple extra 97c. Corn scarce at 1 1/2; Oats scarce at 80c. Bran easy at 1 1/2; 1 1/2; Hay prime 120c; 120c; nominal at 100c. Bacon firm for jobbing; shoulders 16c; clear 18c; sides 18c; Lard dull; Merco 19c; and 21c. Whisky depressed; western 62c; 62c; coffee quiet and firm, fair 16c; 16c; prime 17c; 17c.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Flour dull at \$4.75; 5c; 5c; Wheat, \$1.70 for choice. Legal tenders 77c.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middling 24c; good to ordinary 28c.

SIAMVA, March 2.—Sugar nominal; offers were made of 109 1/2 reals for No. 12.

A MALARIOUS MONTH. March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many malarious disorders. Entangled in its folds are the seeds of colds, chills and of that alteration of fluids, and the more widely known as malarial fever and ague. The only way to render the system strong enough to fight off the malarial miasma is to give it a healthy and active tone. It is a fact that the malarial miasma is most prevalent at this season, and every individual who is exposed to it, should be particularly careful to keep his system in a state of health, and to avoid all that is likely to weaken it.

In view of the experience of the nation, it is by means of listening to the respiratory, to those experienced in this practice it becomes plain as to the state of the lungs, and as well known to the operator are the voice or 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 its earlier application of those who become afflicted with these 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, that persons should know that it is a curable disease, and that they should apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies which have many defects. It is in the case of these cases that the use of such preparation and relief, for if every one would make steady application of DE KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, such cases would go far to become tremendous.

Sold at the Doctor's card Medicine Store, No. 248 Wood Street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 18 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR CONSULTATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 180 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. One hour from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.