

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Epithets, Tragedy at Quebec, The March Modes, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Markets, Imports, River News, Seventh page: To Canada and Back, Miscellaneous, Amusement Directory.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 131 1/2.

THE House of Representatives at Washington adjourned over to Friday.

IT TRANSPIRES that at least two Cabinet appointments were declined, the Interior by Mr. BOUTWELL, and the Treasury by Mr. G. H. STEWART.

COURTIFIERS, smugglers, and whisky swindlers, and other men who live and get rich by robbing either the Government or the people, comprehend that the present occupant of the White House is not their friend.

THE House has passed a bill repealing the Office Tenure Law. Only sixteen members in all voted against the repeal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE elected State officers, Legislature and three Congressmen yesterday. The Republican candidates were, for Governor, ONSLOW STEARNS, and for Congress J. H. ELA, A. F. STEVENS and JACOB BENTON, all of whom were in the last Congress.

THE joint-resolution granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific Railway Company did not pass the Senate. The only measure of any character conferring any part of the public domain upon a railway company, which passed late in the session, was the land-grant to the road from Cheyenne to Denver.

THE variety and public importance of the business which awaits the action of Congress, leave little doubt that the present session must continue to the end of April at least. The Standing Committees are now settled in each House, and members are ready for business.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN took all his rivals for the Presidential nomination into his Cabinet, and thus made it the focus of all intrigues for the succession. But for the pressure created by the Rebellion, it would have gone to pieces in six months from inherent repulsions.

THE XVIIth ARTICLE has been ratified by several States, in advance of any official notification from the State Department, of its adoption by Congress. But this does not impair the validity of such ratification. It is only necessary that the Article be ratified by a majority of the States.

AS SOON as the Cabinet shall be filled, the representation of the Republic abroad will be a leading subject for attention. The other JOHNSON, now in England, will be mustered out, and Messrs. WATTS and HARVEY will be dismissed from Austria and Portugal. And so of the leading Consuls, of which those at Paris, London, Liverpool, Havre and Havana are considered quite equal to some of the missions in official importance.

A DISPATCH to the St. Louis Republican says, that "The Army order restoring to the southern commands the officers removed by JOHNSON, causes a painful impression, and that of sending BREKIDAR back to New Orleans, is contended, will only arouse a bitter feeling among people who despise him." We have not a bit of doubt that the feeling may be painful and bitter; would our sympathies alleviate the misery of these afflicted rebels?

PEOPLE will see a very clear illustration of the President's ideas, touching the responsibility of corporations already subsidized by the government, in the decisive promptitude with which, on Saturday, he removed, with but one exception, the entire body of Government Directors of the Union Pacific road.

something rotten in that Denmark especially since the only Director retained was Mr. J. S. WILLIAMS, of Iowa, whose clear and exhaustive statements, some months since, impeaching the management of that corporation for ill-faith to the Treasury, have never been fairly refuted. It is gratifying to the country not only to believe that the subsidizing policy has been entirely laid aside, but that existing engagements are to be scrupulously enforced, in the interests of the Treasury.

Mr. A. T. STEWART has relieved the President and Senate from embarrassment by declining the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He felt that he could not throw up his business as an importer, and that it would be a bad precedent to set aside a good law, of general application, in favor of any individual. In this he has shown much better sense than some journalists, fortunately but few and insignificant, who, in an excess of funkiness, have sneered at the law as a mutely and senseless relic of antiquity. The law that an importer shall not, preside over the Treasury, or otherwise be concerned in administering its affairs, is just as sound as those other laws which prohibit men from sitting as judge or juror on cases in which they are interested. Nor is the law in question obsolete. Every man who has held office in the Treasury, down to this hour, has made oath, in conformity to the law, that he was not an importer.

PARTIES AND CLIQUES. There never was a nation, possessing even a low degree of civilization, that was not governed by political parties. There is no nation on the face of the earth to-day, but controlled in that manner. In all the future there will not exist a nation that will be free from the power and dominion of parties. In the very nature of the case, it must be so. So long as individuals shall not be organized alike; while some of them are constitutionally conservative, and others constitutionally radical, there must and will be two parties or forces arrayed in opposition to each other. This condition of things must last as long as human nature remains what it is.

Under the most imperial monarchy, as really as under the most liberal democracy, there is no difference in this essential fact. What difference exists consists only in forms of organization and modes of expression. No man of sense doubts but beneath the enforced quiet prevailing on the surface of French society there are political parties arrayed against each other, and mutually struggling for the mastery as best they can under the rigid laws of the empire, and with the liability that their action upon each other may result, on any day, in one of those fierce eruptions known as a revolution, in which one dynasty is overthrown and another set up, or republican rule substituted for monarchic. With varying degrees of difference, it is so the world around.

There have been periods during which, in most countries, the conservative elements have preponderated; in which parties have been sown upon the life of nations to such an extent as to stifle all aspirations for higher development, if not to sink the populations down completely into a hopeless inertia. Then, again, there have been eras, like the present, in which a strong tendency to radicalism is manifested; where masses of men earnestly challenge all ideas and institutions that stand by prescription, demanding to know whence they came, by virtue of which right they claim to remain, and to what salutary ends they contribute. Each of these epochs has its perils. Under the sway of conservatism there is danger of falling into such stagnation as shall, and in national decay and death; while under the hot impulses of radicalism there is a possibility of undue ferment, ending in most unwholesome excesses. But this must not be remembered, that high degrees of agitation are always safer than those apathetic conditions which result in putrefaction. Storms and tempests, in the natural world, are frequently appalling. It would be much worse to have none of them.

As nations are divided into, and governed by, parties, in like manner are parties formed into cliques and guided by them. The rule is without exception. It is universal. In each State of the Union both the Republican and Democratic parties are divided into cliques. In each County of each State the same arrangement is found; and in each township of each County. So absolute is this subdivision that when two sets of candidates are put up for delegates to a County Convention of either party, all politicians who are familiar with the locality can tell to which cliques the candidates respectively belong, and which will probably be chosen.

We submit these suggestions to show how minute and powerful political organizations are; not to condemn. Nor is this condition of affairs peculiar to politics. In finance, in manufactures, in commerce, in medicine, in theology, in all departments of mental or physical activity, there are as many parties and cliques as in the realm of politics. This happens in obedience to irresistible natural laws. Nor are parties and cliques outside of politics any worse or better than parties and cliques inside thereof.

There are, indeed, individuals here and there, who care comparatively little about politics. Their public spirit and their selfishness—one or both—run in other directions. Some men care only for

themselves and families. They will patronize politics or religion, provided they can gain some selfish end through either, but not otherwise. Others find agreeable substitutes for political parties and cliques, in financial clans in the stock, oil and other markets, or in ecclesiastical controversies and antagonisms. But almost everybody belongs not only to a party of some sort, but to a clique within that party.

In view of these facts, the demand of the Commercial that President GRANT shall not appoint to office any man who belongs to a clique, deserves consideration. Who, then, shall he appoint? Shall he take men who have never felt interest enough in political on-goings to form ideas and prepossessions sufficiently definite and controlling to constrain them into exact and active associations? That would be to put under the ban all the men who impart vitality to the Republican party. Is our contemporary anxious to have its own rule applied to itself? and to all who, in the main, act in conformity with it? We give neither it nor them credit for so much self-abnegation; if that sort of thing can be accounted creditable in any sense.

The Commercial has done more labor, intended to embitter and intensify the war of factions in the Republican party of this Commonwealth, than all the other Republican journals of the city. It has never let an opportunity pass to hit leaders of the faction which it is opposed as hard blows as it could. Even within the last few days or weeks it has been engaged in this business; and, doubtless, with the full concurrence of its own faction, and this, too, while all the other Republican journals of the city, were carefully keeping the peace within the party. Reference is not here made to the past; and folder case.

Does the Commercial mean to be counted out, and upon its own motion? And to insist that all of its set shall follow it into self-ordained exclusion? The public will be satisfied if so means when it is found heroically resisting tempting offers of preferment.

Now, it would be folly to maintain that any man became entitled to office solely by reason of services rendered to a faction or party. No man ought to be put into a position unless he is honest and capable. The people—which includes all factions and parties—ought to be well served. But after that point is fully provided for, we insist that each party ought to promote those men who are most in harmony with it, and who contribute most to its success. No genuine party man will own any other rule.

There are two factions in the Republican party of Pennsylvania. So there are in every other State. Who carried Pennsylvania for GRANT and COLFAX? The men who are outside the two factions? No, indeed. Both factions were in the contest, and each contended potentially to the final result. If either faction had dropped out of the canvass, the Republicans would have been badly beaten. We shall need both factions next October, as much as we needed them last autumn.

It is easy for leaders in one faction to denounce everybody else as factionists, and on that ground to demand that they shall be set aside. But such conduct is simply impertinent. It proceeds from a desire to monopolize. The men who furnish the brains, do the work, or supply the money to run a party, are the men whom the party should recognize and reward, subject only to the conditions that they combine the requisite degrees of ability with undoubted integrity.

MR. STEWART'S OFFER. The 8th Section of the Act of 1870, organizing the Treasury Department, reads as follows:

"SECTION 8. Be it enacted, That no person appointed to any office established by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be the owner in whole or in part of any vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State, or of the United States, or take or convey to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States; provided that if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offense, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half of the aforesaid penalty of three thousand dollars, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information."

From the passage of this act up to this time every man who has taken office in the Treasury Department has been made to swear that he was not an importer of goods. It is now known that in 1860, President LINCOLN offered Mr. MONROE, of New York, the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that he declined it because he could not honestly take the oath.

Mr. STEWART, to satisfy the law, offered to put his business into the hands of trustees, his share of the profits to be distributed to benevolent objects, so long as he should be Secretary. Clearly this would not be a compliance with the law, but a transparent attempt to evade it. The offer furnishes a measure of Mr. STEWART'S anxiety to hold that office, but such a distribution of profits as he proposes would not satisfy the people. The law is a good one, and no reason can be produced why it should be abrogated. Much more difficult is it to show that because of

Mr. STEWART'S wealth and eminence an exception should be made in his favor. If a law should bind and conclude poor and obscure men, it should maintain its hold upon those who are rich and prominent.

If Mr. STEWART should divest himself of interest, as he proposes, in the profits of his business, he would nevertheless be concerned to have affairs so conducted that his capital would be unimpaired, and upon the expiration of his term of public service, that he would find his traffic maintained at least at its present proportions, if not still further expanded. This we account a direct interest in the business. If any body should decide that this interest is not direct, they can hardly go further and say it is not an indirect one.

Mr. STEWART was selected by President GRANT because of his demonstrated capacity to manage a multitude of details, and so order complicated affairs as to ensure success. These are prime requisites in the head of the Treasury. Some men of genius, whose orations will serve as models for all time, have been so ignorant of practical affairs as to find difficulty in keeping out of the lists of paupers. Such men have their uses, but clearly not in managing public finances. In that department, a man like Mr. STEWART is worth a legion of them.

The Democrats are building on the discussion of this case, large hopes of a schism in the Republican party. They are destined to disappointment. The President and Senate alike overlooked the law cited above. Now, both manifest a disposition to stand by the law. There is, and can be, no quarrel between the President and Senate touching this matter.

CHICAGO AND THE XVIIth ARTICLE. The Republicans, at Chicago, recognized the absolute control of the suffrage question by the States, under the existing provisions of the Constitution. But the entire tenor and effect of their platform was equivalent to a clear notice to all the world that an inflexible principle was marching on, and that it must, in due time, and by the proper modes, obliterate and leave behind it every arbitrary and indefensible barrier to its progress. We paused before such an obstacle at Chicago; as long as it should stand, it presented a situation which commanded our obedience, and this we plainly avowed. That obstacle is now to be removed by constitutional methods, and in the most exact accordance with the strictest rights of the States to which the question stands submitted. When their decision shall be given, it will mean that each State accepts, as it originally agreed to accept, the final arbitrament of the constitutional three-fourths of their number, touching the abrogation or amendment, in any particular, of the common compact. The submission of the XVIIth Amendment to the judgment of three-fourths of the individual States is, in itself, the highest possible recognition of that State supremacy over the suffrage which the Chicago platform proclaimed.

The question is with the States, and each State, alone. When their constitutional quorum pronounces on it, affirmatively or negatively, we shall abide by the verdict, and we expect all who uphold State rights to do likewise, unless their "inconsistency and stupidity" shall tempt them into a second rebellion. It was "stupid" in some of them not to perceive sooner the logical results of a true, living, radical Republicanism. It is "inconsistent" in them to oppose any constitutional exercise of State rights, upon any sham plea whatsoever. Their stupidity will be enlightened and their inconsistency made ridiculous by the certain event. In the meantime, this inconsistency and stupidity are peculiar to a "Democracy" which never could see why rebellion, against a just cause, should not be preferred to a present submission with an orderly movement for its speedy and constitutional repeal. Nor, on the other hand, has it ever been the Republican habit to abjure any of the constitutional rights either of States or of citizens. That would be a stupidity which the opposition monopolizes.

JUSTICE TO ALL. What does the Dispatch mean by quoting at the head of its column yesterday, "Gold at New York, 121 1/2"? Unless these figures are to be interpreted in some occult way, the Dispatch therein greatly underrates this precious metal.

Probably the Editor wanted to buy a draft on Ireland, expecting to base on the quotations in the Dispatch the amount to be paid. It won't work, Mr. Editor, as the Bankers look at the GAZETTE'S quotations before selling or buying.

By the way, the same profound journal heads its Harrisburg news in a facetious manner thus: "Pills passed." Whose pills passed? Brandreth's or Wilson's? The pungent, and would be funny editor of that sheet should have enough physics in his own blunders to draw his attention from those of his neighbor's.

Washington Items. President Grant on Saturday last removed all the Union Pacific Railroad Commissioners, except Williams. Frank Blair and Snow, of the Intelligence, were among those removed, and ex-Congressman Dodge, of Iowa, is understood to be one of the new appointees.

Senator Fowler being considered as no longer a member of the Republican party, the committees have agreed to recommend that he be asked to stay away from the Republican caucuses in future. The chairman of his Committee on Enrolled Bills has been given to another,

and he is no longer recognized as a Republican Senator by his associates. Pennsylvania Republicans in the House have expressed themselves against any repeal or modification of the act of 1870 in order to let Mr. Stewart come into the Cabinet. If special exemptions are once made there will be no rule by which Congress can hereafter be guided when similar applications come in as thick as petitions arising from the South and West.

All of the bills which passed one House of Congress, but failed in the other, having fallen with the close of the former Congress, and also those which passed both branches, but did not receive the President's signature, will again be introduced. Among them are the bill to repeal the tenure of civil office act, Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, the Indian appropriation bill, the amendatory internal revenue bill, and the bill to redistribute the national currency, giving a larger share to the South and West.

There were a number of Senators and members called on Saturday to pay their respects to Mr. Delano. Among them were Judge Kelley and Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to whom Mr. Delano exhibited a blank form of a circular letter, which he will hereafter send to all Republican members when charges are made against any of the appointees in their respective districts, or where there are appointments or removals to be made, as he desires to hold the members responsible for the officers in their districts, and there-by relieve himself and the Secretary of the Treasury from much labor and trouble.

Donn Platt writes: The other day Gen. Grant said to a Mr. Slade, of Ohio, I believe, that he would consider a nomination by Mr. Johnson in the last hour of his administration as positive evidence that the nominee was unfit for the place; and the Senate confirmed such nomination, he, Grant, would do all in his power to turn him out. This was known to the Senate, and yet, at midnight of the 24th, this body went into executive session, and I am told, confirmed the nomination, to believe this. From what I saw last night I believe the Senate was in a condition to do any folly or injustice.

These night sessions ought to be prohibited by law, and the liquor again driven from the Capitol. It is true, as telegraphed on Monday, that Mr. Stewart tendered his resignation to the President, but the manner in which it was done, instead of relieving Grant, only served to increase his embarrassment. Mr. Stewart is loth to give up the Treasury Department, and he has left the alternative of his retirement with the President. Instead of unconditionally retiring, he says to the President: "My resignation is in your hands, you can accept it if you desire, and yet I should like to retain the office." He does not say: "I will relieve you from the complications which surround you. I will not perform the duties of the office, and you must accept my withdrawal." This was the state of the case Sunday night, and it is supposed that Stewart's slumbers were disturbed for fear the President would take him at his word and accept his resignation. This was the opinion of many, and there was good foundation for the surmise, that at that point he would be his success.

Acting on the advice of the President, Mr. Stewart consulted with Chief Justice Chase, Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, Frelinghuysen and many other leading lawyers and statesmen in Washington, and it is understood their decision quite disheartens Mr. Stewart. They hold that he cannot assign, transfer, or dispose of the contingent profits of a business; and inquire what is to become of the losses and what will be done if there are no profits. They also ask Mr. Stewart if he would be in the business of an importer, even though he gave the profits of that business to the public charities. The result may easily be seen. Mr. Stewart is loth to give up the Treasury Department, and he has left the alternative of his resignation with the President. Instead of unconditionally retiring, he says to the President: "My resignation is in your hands, you can accept it if you desire, and yet I should like to retain the office." He does not say: "I will relieve you from the complications which surround you. I will not perform the duties of the office, and you must accept my withdrawal." This was the state of the case Sunday night, and it is supposed that Stewart's slumbers were disturbed for fear the President would take him at his word and accept his resignation. This was the opinion of many, and there was good foundation for the surmise, that at that point he would be his success.

Even Attorney General Evans did not know of the existence of the law which makes Mr. Stewart ineligible. When the question was sprung, Mr. Evans declared to an ex-member of Congress that the way Mr. Stewart taking on the subject. The original Treasury act of 1870, from which the section is quoted, was passed by Alexander Hamilton, and had special reference to his own incapacity of the position, and the force of the restriction is universally conceded. The act of 1871 extended the restriction to clerks, and the act of 1873 partially repealed the prohibition of clerks and other officers, but the act of March 2, 1878, extended the prohibition to all officers of the Treasury, so as to include Custom-house officers, Inspectors, &c. The act of Feb. 28, 1853, provided an additional guard on this subject by prohibiting any officer of the Treasury or other Executive Department, from acting as agent or attorney, or prosecuting as principal any claim upon the Government. So little was known of the act in question by that eminent legal body, the Senate, that no allusion whatever was made to it when his name was sent in, and no one even hinted that against him there was the slightest taint of ineligibility.

The question as to what will be done with the request of the President in all circles: It does not seem possible that any modification of the act can pass the Senate, without very warm discussion, involving the whole question of Stewart's fitness and business. The sentiment of the Republican members of the House seems to be decidedly against any change in the act. Mr. Stewart's status in this matter is just this: If the modification of the act cannot be made without a contest, and with a degree of unpopularity, he will himself quickly relieve the whole subject of all embarrassment by declining the position. It is reported that a delegation of importers and merchants from New York will use their influence against Mr. Stewart.

A later statement is that Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation with the President and the principal officers of the Government, including Senators and Representatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation, and has also Secretary of the Treasury, and has also by the aid of counsel drawn articles of agreement in accordance with his previous propositions to the President, and will submit the same to the General Grant for his acceptance of either.

It is well understood among the friends

of the Administration that the present Cabinet is going to pieces at an early day. Gen. Schofield intends to return to the army, and Gen. Cox is to be transferred from the Interior to the War Department. The Northwest is to step into the Interior Department in the person of James F. Wilson, of Iowa. Washburne has not decided to stay in the State Department, and will probably resign. This may give the President an opportunity to silence the expressions of discontent and disappointment that run in the press and among the people, without regard to party, over the existing Cabinet.

The fact has been made known, with the consent of President Grant, that both Iowa, were offered Cabinet positions and declined them. Mr. Wilson was strongly urged by General Grant to accept a place, and he was given choice of three. General Grant spoke of Mr. Wilson in the warmest terms, and declared that from the first he had him in view for a Cabinet position.

Amusements. OPERA HOUSE.—There was a remarkably large audience at the Opera House last night, notwithstanding the rain. "Ambition" was presented. The cast was an excellent one, and the piece was admirably rendered. Mr. Proctor is a fine reader, and is a very pleasing actor. Miss Davenport's rendition of "Catherine Howard" was unexceptionable. She is a remarkably fine reader, is evidently a close student, and is rapidly rising in her profession. To-night "Macbeth" will be presented.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Susan Galton Comic English Opera troupe appeared last night before what may be termed a respectable audience, but one deficient in points of fashion and numbers. The quartette and dress-circle were respectively well filled, but the remainder of the house was unoccupied. The entertainment furnished was, from one view, first class, and another far beneath the ordinary merit of operatic performances. Judging the troupe by its leader, Miss Susan Galton, we must award it high place in the ranks of superior vocalists; but stripping it of the presence of that prima donna, we have nothing left but a combination of ordinary singers, whose best executions fall far short of those put forward by our home amusements.

Miss Susan Galton as a finished and highly cultured artist is without many superiors in this country, as an actress she rivals most of the stars now gracing the upper walks of theatrical life; but she is surrounded by a troupe which can lay claim to nothing higher than moderate musical ability. We would willingly give three prices for admittance to hear Miss Susan Galton interpret the music of the masters, if we could at the same time shut our eyes and ears to the other, commonplace offerings of the troupe. We think that the city of Pittsburgh was deemed a provincial town by the managers, and, consequently, but one half of the troupe was sent hither to please and edify our people. This was a grand mistake, as our community, according to the judgment of Kellogg, Farago and others, are better educated in musical matters, and keener to discover deficiencies, than any other class in America. It cannot be well imposed upon by that which is not the genuine coinage of merit.

To-night Miss Susan Galton takes a benefit. The bill is moderate and grand. We trust there will be a full house, and that the lady may not be permitted to depart from the city without a substantial recognition of her high order of talent and ability as a vocalist and histrionic artist.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The many attractions at the American Theatre continue to draw crowded houses every night. The Victrola Brothers terminate their engagement this week, and those who desire to see the greatest gymnasts in the world should improve this opportunity.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—This popular establishment will open to-morrow night with an entire new company, comprising some of the leading artists from the Eastern cities. Mr. Williams is an admirable manager, and the public fully appreciate his efforts to provide first class amusements.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW ORLEANS, March 9.—Cotton: eastern middlings, 25 1/2 @ 25 3/4; sales, 100 bales, 3,282 bales; exports, 628 bales. Gold, 131 1/2. Exchange—Sterling, 148; Commercial, 147 1/2 @ 148 1/2; N. Y. Sight, 100 @ 100; Sugar nominal. Molasses: dull; prime, 70 @ 75. Flour: eastern, superfine, \$2.25 double extra, \$2.62; treble extra, \$2.35. Corn: dull at 70 @ 75. Oats declined to 77c. Bran, 51c. Hay: declined to \$25 for primes. Pork, \$31.50 @ 32.00. Bacon: firmer at 14c for shoulders, 17 1/2c for clover, 17c sides, and 17c for clear sides. Lard: dull at 20 1/2 @ 21c. Whisky: nominal; Western retail at 95c @ \$1. Coffee: nominal unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Wool: At the open board this afternoon there was but little done. In the grain market a weak feeling prevailed. Wheat quiet at a decline of 1/4 @ 1/2c per bushel. No. 1 soft winter, \$1.11 1/2 @ 1.12. Other grades neglected. Corn: quiet, nominally the same as at the close of Chicago. In the evening transactions were confined to buying and selling a few privileges to deliver wheat to-morrow at \$1.15. Provisions neglected.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—Beef: Cattle: receipts 323 head; prices are equal to last week, with a firm trade; sales of extra grades at \$15.50 @ \$14.00; first quality \$12.50 @ \$13.50; second quality \$11 @ \$12; third quality \$9 @ \$10.50. Sheep and Lambs: receipts 2,579 head; the demand was good; prices not materially varied; sales at \$4 @ 5.

HOW HOSTETTNER'S BITTERS CURE DYSENTERY. THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL. The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a stream-like semi-fluid, called Chyme. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent called gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which chews, as it were, the food into small particles, and thus increases the surface of the food, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.

It is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down. Now it is evident that if the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, the food is not sufficiently broken, the function of the stomach is not performed, and the food passes on into the bowels, where it undergoes the action of the bowels, and the portions of it which come in contact with the gastric juice, are eventually broken down.