The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE: GASETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER

of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County. Tirms—Daily. Semi-Weskly. Weskly.
One year... \$3,00 One year.\$2.50 Single copy...\$1.50
One month 75 Six mos... 1.50 Scopies, each 1.25
By the week 15 Three mos 75 10 11.11
(from carrier.)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page : Poetry, Ephemeris, April Fushions, Cuban Affairs and Statistics. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: The Courts, Trial of John Bell for Arson, Letter from New Brighton, Real Estate Transfers, The Luckiest Man in America, &c.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 87@871.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 541@551f

GOLD closed in New York yesterday

THE Democratic State Central Committee, in session at Harrisburg yesterday, decided to call a Convention for July 14th, to nominate a Gubernatorial

THE Inauguration ball netted, in profits, quite a handsome sum, and we are glad to learn that the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of CLARK MILLS' statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to be erected in the capital of the country.

An effort is to be made to pass the River and Harbor bill through Congress; the bill which was lost at the late session being again taken up. The measure is important to our navigation interests, since it involves the completion of the enlarged Louisville Canal.

By the recent burning of five steamboats at St. Louis, our own Insurance Companies lose \$75,000—the heaviest loss of that character which they have experienced for years. We scarcely need add that they pay it without feeling the tax upon their abundant earnings.

In the House yesterday a Committee on Conference on the repeal of the Tenureof-Office act was appointed. It consists of Messrs. BEN BUTLER, WASHBURNE and BINGHAM. It is not improbable that this Committee will at once report in favor of a suspension of the act during

THE demoralization of public sentiment in New York may be judged of from and make of her a foreign country at the fact that, apparently, they are in a once—this same Rhode Island now heaigood deal of doubt there whether they can tates to ratify the XVth Amendment. get a murderer hung, who has been sentenced to death. The honest men and the rascals are so evenly balanced, and the courts so uncertain, as to make the result | bly including one which would blot out the #roblematical

In the interests of an economical retrenchment, a large reduction is going on in the clerical force employed in the Executive departments at Washington: over three hundred clerks will leave the Treas. ury bureaus this week. It is discovered. by all the heads of departments, that the force heretofore employed was largely beyoud any legal warrant.

THE Cuban insurgents are campaigning vigorously on both flanks-on the not-so-faithful isle and at Washington. We now hear that they are to put their "bonds" on the American market, from which to coin the sinews of war. We shall estimate their financial success by any sudden growth of American sympathy which may become palpable among our politicians and journalists.

3.450

THERE is certainly balm in Gliead! The House unanimously authorizes the construction of the Paducah bridge with spans not less than four hundred feet in width. Evidently, Congress cannot sanction narrower spans at other points, where the channel is naturally still more contracted. We infer, therefore, that the same limitation is to be enforced at Parkersburg, and elsewhere in the valley. Why not?

IT is STATED that the President is in favor of recognizing the independence of the Cuban insurgents, and will insist on Congress according to that Island the recognition due successful insurgents. States can afford to stand neutral, and not from her fears, and clearer notions of the partake in anywise of the spirit which Federal situation! prompts Cubs to rebel against the mother country. We hope for the liberty and freedom of all nations, but to obtain the same we must not sacrifice a particle of our national honor. By fair means let Cuba assert her independence, and in maintaining the same by force of arms eventually she will win and deserve the sympathy of our country, but the time has not yet arrived when our own glorious republic should welcome her among the few free nations of the earth.

WE REMARKED, the other day, that ticipation, in our Indian affairs, to mem- is only possible by dropping the third nominations by a direct vote of the party. jured.

swear with one accord that it is highly | vided by law for such exigencies. mproper. The Ring and the Committee which is very comfortable. Which view slikely to be the correct one?

MORE COMPETITION. The Baltimore and Ohio Rallway Company is practically extended to Lake Erie, at Sandusky. This has been accomplished, it is said, by the purchase of the bonded indebtedness of the Sandusky and Newark Railway, to such an extent as to force a lease from the management of the latter road. If the stockholders in the Sandusky and Newark Company do not ratify the lease, they will have the privilege of paying the debt. The road

is said to be in excellent condition, having been not long since reduced from the wide or Erie gauge to that of the general Ohio system. The distance, 116 miles, from the Central Ohio branch of the Baltinore road at Newark, to the Lake, at Sandusky, may be much shortened by cut-offs. The Sandusky harbor is a capacious one, can be made in all winds or weathers by vessels, and has a depth of water ample for their average draught. This connection is apparently a better one for the Baltimore Company, than via Pittsburgh, since the through tonnage is thus secured for a largely increased length of their line. Business clear through, from Baltimore to Wheeling and Newark, is more desirable than a switchoff at Cumberland. We have no reason to suppose, however, that the Pittsburgh connection, via Cumberland and Connells-

with that corporation. If the facts are correctly stated, this movement apparently contemplates remoter combinations, beyond Sandusky westward, with a view to an active participation by the Baltimore line, in the competing rivalry for the business of the West. Of late, that line has claimed to be practically ignored, in that regard, in the railway world, but now, if we are not mistaken, an active element is to be added to the railway diplomacy which has recently engaged much of the public attention.

SMALL, BUT PLUCKY.

ville, will cease to be a favorite interest

Rhode Island-which contributes Mr. last State of the old Thirteen to accept which was only brought in at last by the proposition from the twelve United States to plant; custom-houses on her borders The reluctance is not due to any vulgar prejudices of race, but to the apprehension that other amendments may follow, possilast of her State-rights and exclude her from an equal representation in the Senate. Suppose that we compromise with this icalously asserted sovereignty! Let

Commonwealth, and is certain, judging from current facts, to satisfy Rhode Island. .When SHOCCO JONES fought a duel in that State long ago, and its Governor afterwards demanded his arrest in Virginia, as a fugitive from its outraged justice, he wrote to that dignitary with the consolatory assurance that he would shoot clear across the State, the next time. The Gov-

ernor then dropped all proceedings. Rhode Island enjoys, equally with New York, the fullest measure of the sovereign rights of States. In her own experience was illustrated the clearest, sharpest definition, of these rights, known to our Federal jurisprudence. The Dorr rebellion affords a never-to-be-forgotten exposition of those States rights, which are simply inextinguishable, and which suffice to maintain forever all the sovereignty which she originally reserved. She has never had, nor has she now, occasion to distrust the good faith of her sister States. Why she finds it proper at this time to set up this man-of-straw—this apprehended invasion and final overthrow of her sovereignty-is a problem which passes reasonable comprehensions. It out Quixote's tilting at windmills. Let us hope We hope this is not true. The United that she may have a speedy deliverance

AN UNPROFITABLE WRANGLE.

The Office Tenure question in Congress has gone to a Committee of Conference, between the two Houses. Each House, under the parliamentary usage. designates a majority of its Committee to support the action of the body itself. Consequently, a majority of the Senate Committee favors the Senate bill, while the House Committee is the other way, Judge Bingham alone favoring the CONKLING substitute. We have little hope of an agreement between Judge the proposition to entrust an active par- TRUMBULL and General BUTLER. That

bers of the Society of Friends, did not section altogether, or substituting an enseem agreeable to what is commonly tirely new bill, merely suspending the generation in the gate-way between the vacancies during the recess of the Senate. Treasury and its red dependents in the but requires that such appointments far West. And now come the tidings shall expire with the end of the next that the Senatorial Committee on Indian session of the Senate, if it refuse to con-Affairs don't like this Quaker business any firm them, and that the offices shall rebetter. They are not exactly clear that the | main vacant, the duties thereof to be proposition is unconstitutional, but they performed by such persons as are pro-

As we anticipated, it becomes clear seem to be entirely agreed—which is that the President's alleged desire to revery curious. The people generally, cede from the understanding he had last on the other hand, approve of the idea— week with Senators, has been grossly misrepresented. It appears that he abides, as every one outside of Washington-supposed he would, by that arrangement heartily, and tells members that he is tired of this controversy. Preferring repeal, but seeing that it is impracticable, he really desires the modified bill should become a law. If members resist the outside pressure, which is now strongly for concurrence, we presume that he can stand it, and that the Senate will not complain.

The large vote for a Conference Committee from the House was a matter of course. That is the proper parliamentary mode of approaching the adjustment of differences. A report may be looked for to day, but is not certain to be of such a nature as to be approved in each body. The whole week may be consumed in this unprofitable discussion. But as long as the House chooses to indulge Gen. But-LER in this bush whacking raid, against a position which is fortified by the consenting judgment of both the Senate and the Executive, the public business will be delayed and more than one public interest will suffer.

COMPLETING RECONSTRUCTION. It is understood that definite action is to be taken, upon the pressing questions of Southern reconstruction, before the present session of Congress is adjourned. A majority of each House favors the application of a radical remedy for the present disorganization in Georgia, and the adoption of a sharply defined and practical policy for the three States in which no final steps have yet been taken, for their restoration to "practical relations" with the Federal government. In shaping the proper measures to these desirable ends, it is to be hoped that Congress will not show, itself tenacious in non-essential points, any more than it ought to waive the least of those main conditions which, for six other States, have been ever regarded as indispensible. The Executive discretion, which was not denied even to his predecessor, may not only be safely continued, but may be wisely enlarged to the President, whose hearty accord with SPRAGUE to the Senate, which was the that policy which constitutes the vital under-current in the system of reconthe Federal Constitution of 1789, and struction, has been heretofore consistently

With Georgia remitted in fact to the political status which her rebellion established, and which her entire post-rebellion record has faithfully maintained; with her provisional government committed to wiser and purer hands than those of a Governor and pseudo-Legislature which have managed to disagree in every particular except in the effort to perpetuate, for their own particular ends, a condition of affairs alike prejudicial to the people of Georgia and offensive to the Union sentiment of the whole country-order may then be taken for the re-inauguration of us guarantee to her, always and forever, constitutional and really republican forms SPRAGUE, or his equivalent, if future of State government for these four ungenerations shall crown with such an honor those Providence Plantations. fortunate peoples. Georgia, Texas, Virginin and Mississippi-each and all of One such Senator ought to content any these States should be prepared for readmission at the opening of the next session of Congress. There are absolutely no serious difficulties whatever in the way of this. It is only necessary that Congress itself shall apply faithfully, to the problems before it, those clearly settled and nationally satisfactory principles which experience daily vindicates in the Carolinas, in Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, and even in Louisiana itself—to secure equiv-This Congress has no policy to originate rather be displayed in the fidelity of its adhesion to the safe path which a satisfactory experience illuminates. In that view, no more is now required of that body off; but the Captain and other officers embarrassments, a wise forbearance against all local provocations, and that XLth Congresses, and before which the the passengers escaping with only what apparent difficulties of to day will be but they had on.

The estimated loss of the carge is \$260,-XLth Congresses, and before which the

THE Secretary of the Interior, advising a deputation, of Friends that their \$8,000; Atlantic, St. Houis, \$5,000; Globe, THE Secretary of the Interior, advis-

the only alternative or mode of escape from exterminating wars."

ALL the county officers in Lancaster, with the exception of the Recorder of from the track on the Albany and Susquehanna Railread last night, by a bro-Deeds, are to be elected this year. In that county the Republicans make their

HAVING FREQUENTLY referred to the understanding, which was arrived at last called the "Indian ring"-i. c. the tra- present law for a fixed period. The week, between the President and a large ders, contractors, speculators and plun- third section as proposed allows the majority of the Repulican Senators, reladerers generally who have thriven for a President to make appointments to fill tive to the new Office-Tenure bill, which subsequently passed that body, in accordance with the understanding so had, it may be well to state precisely how that agreement came about. It will be remem. bered that Senators had agreed, in consultation, upon the Conkling substitute, the bill which the House, having voted squarely for repeal of the existing law, now refuses to accept. We now quote

from a reliable dispatch: When the Committee had completed the new bill, a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling and Caror Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling and Carpenter, were appointed to visit the President, and submit the new bill to him for the purpose of learning his views thereon. A pleasant interview was had, the President giving his reasons for wishing a modification of the law. He said his principal objection to the law was the provision preventing him from making removals during the recess of the Senate. He did not object to the clause requiring. He did not object to the clause requiring him to send the names of persons removed and appointed to the Senate within thirty days after their first day of meeting, but did object to the provision reing, but did object to the provision requiring him to give the reasons for such removals. The proposed modified law containing none of these objectionable features, he expressed himself satisfied with it, and hoped no more time would be lost in the matter.

Another dispatch, of later date, thus eports the President's view of the action taken in the House:

A couple of New York Congressmen who called on the President last evening, report nim as saying he regretted the action of the House in rejecting the Senate modification of the Tenure-of-Office act. He seemed quite anxious to learn, what the Senate would probable. learn what the Senate would probably do, and when told it might perhaps agree to suspension till March, 1873, he said that modification would be better than suspension. He stated that he had informed many persons that the bill, as fixed by the Senate, was entirely satisfactory to him. He then asked if the House would not yet agree with the Sen-ate, and when the gentleman answered that they thought not, he made some further remark expressive of regret for the apparent dead-lock.

A Washington despatch of Friday evening, to the Providence Journal, says: The President prefers repeal if the Senate will consent, and if it won't, then he will take what the Senate has passed without grumbling. The principal objection to the Senate bill is the clause which in a contingency restores the suspended officer to his duties. It is claimed that that is virtually giving the Senate the power of reappointment.

Various rumors are afloat in reference to the action of the Senate. Many Senators say that body will not recede any from this; others believe a total repeal i possible, particularly if in this juncture the President uses his influence decidedly in behalf of repeal.

The Steamboat Conflagration at St. Louis Loss, Insurance and Other Particulars.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Cazette.] St. Louis, March 30.-The losses by fire last night are still uncertain: but the

following are some of them: The Henry Atkins was valued at from \$25,000 to \$30,000; insured for \$11,000, \$3,000 in Floating Dock, Boston, \$3,000 in Independent, Boston, and \$6,000 in Cincinnati offices. She had 2,200 tons assorted cargo, estimated at \$70,000.

The Ben. Johnson, worth \$30,000; in-

The Ben. Johnson, worth \$30,000; insurance not known; no cargo.

The G. B. Allen was valued at \$65,000; insured for \$30,000, in Pittsburgh offices for \$5,000, the remainder not ascertained. The hull is but little damaged, and fifty tons of freight on board will mostly be saved. On her cargo there was an insurance of \$10,000 in the Home of New York, and \$5,000 in the St. Paul Fire and Marine. and Marine The Carrie V. Kountz cost \$27,500, and is said to be insured in Pittsburgh for \$15,000. She was heavily loaded.

The Fanny Scott had 125 tons assorted cargo, the value of which is not known. cargo, the value of which is not known. She was valued at \$25,000, and an insurance for \$3,000 on her. There was a risk on her cargo of \$7,700 in the Boatmens, of Pittsburgh.

The Armenia was a Pittsburgh boat and had no cargo, valued at \$20,000; probably insured in Pittsburgh.

The Jennie Lewis was a Missey at the property of the p The Jennie Lewis was a Missouri river rice Jennie Lewis was a Missouri river packet, owned by the Star Line, and was just about to leave with a full cargo and a large number of passengers. She was valued at \$40,000 and probably well insured. Just as she dropped out into the stream the Fannie Scott and Armenia floated down and the recole or menia floated down and the people on them begged to be taken off. Captain McPherson immediately steamed along-side, and while talking the men off all the boats floated across the river, and the Jennie Lewis grounded on the Illi-nois shore, and before she could get off the burning wreck of the Carrie Kountz (not the Armenia as previously reported) alent or even more admirable results.
This Congress has no policy to originate and it needs none. Its wisdom will rather he displayed in the fidelity of its among her passengers, and but for the coolness and bravery of Capt. McPherson many lives would have been lost. The boat having caught fire at the bow, dropped the women and children down from the rear guard of the cabin deck to the mate and others on the main deck, healthy degree of nerve which marked the XXXIXth and the first half of the carried them ashore. By this means all were saved, but everything else was lost

000 and on the boats about \$250,000.

LATER—The following is a tolerably correct list of the insurance losses by fire ing a deputation, of Friends that their proposition for the "appointment of a commission to co-operate with the department" in the administration of Indian affairs, meets the hearty approval of the President, closes his letter as follows:

"I believe that a concerted effort between the good people of the country, and the Government itself, will give ground to hope for results which former systems failed to effect. The condition of several tribes on our frontiers is new such that the question of immediate and thorough action looking to civilization is the only alternative or mode of escape

last night: Floating Dock, St. Louis, \$5,000; Marine, St. Louis, \$19,300; St. Louis, \$10,000; Chopin, \$11,600; Phœnix, \$12,400; United States, \$11,600; Phœnix, \$12,400; United States, \$11,600; Phœnix, \$12,400; United States, \$11,600; National, Boston, \$5,900; Enterprise, Circinnati, \$5,000; Enterprise, Circinnati, \$5,000; Peoples, Pittsburgh, \$25,000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, \$25,000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, \$25,000; Floating Dock, Boston, \$5,000; Floating

Railroad Acoldent. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Hupson, March 30.—It is reported

here that one or two cars were thrown

ken rail, and ten or twelve persons in-

respondence. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868. The following correspondence was transmitted to the Senate to-day in compliance with the resolution adopted by that body on the 17th inst. CASS TO BUCHANAN. Depa tment of State, December 12, 1860. Sir: The alarming crisis in our national affairs has engaged your serious consideration, and in your recent mes-

sage you have expressed to Congress, and through Congress to the country, the views fraught with the most momentons consequences which are now pre-sented to the American people for solusented to the American people for solu-tion. With the general principles laid down in that message I fully concur, and I appreciate with warm sympathy its patriotic appeals and suggestions. What measures it is competent and proper for the Executive to adopt, under existing circumstances, is a subject which has received your most careful attention, and with the anxious hope, as I well know from having participation in the deliberation, that tranquility and good feeling may be speedily restored to this agitated and divided Control of the speedily restored to this agitated and divided Control of the speedily restored to the speedily rest federacy. In some points, which I deem of vital importance, it has been my misfrom you. It been my decided opinion, which for some time past I have urged at various meetings of the Cabinet, that additional troops should be sent to reinforce the forts in be sent to reinforce the forts in the harbor of Charleston, with a view to their better defense, should they be attacked, and that an armed vessel should likewise be ordered there, to aid, if necessary, in the defense, and also, should it be required, in the collection of the revenue. And it is yet my opinion that these measures should be adopted with these measures should be adopted with out the least delay. I have likewise urged the expediency of immediately removing the custom house at Charlesurged the expediency of minietance removing the custom house at Charleston to one of the forts in the port, and also of making arrangements for the collection of duties thereby, having a collector and other officers ready to the when necessary, so that when the act when necessary, so that when the office may become vacant the proper authority may be there to collect the duties on the part of the United States. I continue to think these arrangements should be immediately made. While the right and responsibility of deciding belong to you, it is very desirable, at this perilous juncture, there should be, as far as possible, unanimity in your councils, with a view to safe and efficient action. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to tender my resignation of the office of Secretary of State, and ask your permission to retire from that official association with yourself, and the members of

occurrence of a single incident to interrupt the personal intercourse which has so happly existed. earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of unexampled trials and troubles, you have sought to discharge the duties of your high station. Thanking you for the kindness and confidence you have not ceased to manifest toward me, and with the expression of my warmest regards, both for yourself and the gentlemen of your Cabinet. I am sir with great your your Cabinet, I am, sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant, Lewis Cass.

vour Cabinet, which I have enjoyed du-

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN TO MR. CASS. Washington, D. C., Dec. 15th, 1860. SIR have received your resignation of the office of Secretary of State with surprise and regret. After we had passed through nearly the whole term of the administration, with mutual and ship and regard, I cherished the earnest hope that nothing might occur to disturb our official relation until its end. You have decided differently, and I have no right to complain. I must ex-press my gratification at your con-currence with the general principles laid lown in my late mess appreciation with warm sympathy of its patriotic appeals and suggestions. This I value very highly, and I rejoice that we concur in the opinion that Congress does not possess the power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State by force of arms to remain in the Confederacy. The question on which we unfortunately differ is that of ordering a detachment of the navy to Charleston, and is corthe navy to Unarieston, and is correctly stated in your letter of resignation. I do not intend to argue this question. It is sufficient to say that your remarks upon the subject were heard by myself and the Cabinet with all the respect due to your high po-sition, your long expérience and your unblemished character. But they failed to convince us of the necessity and pro-priety, under existing circumstances, of adopting such a measure. The Secreta-ries of War and of the Navy, through whom the orders must have issued to re-inforce the forts, did not concur in your views, and whilst the whole responsifor the refusal rested upon mythey were the members of the net more directly interested. Cabinet more directly interested. You may have judged correctly on this important question, and your opinion is entitled to graver considerations, but under my convictions of duty, and believing, as I do, that no present necessity exists for a resort to force for the protection of the public property, it was impossible for me to have risked a collision of arms in the harbor of Charleston, and thereby have defeated the reasonable hopes which I cherish of the final triumph of the Concherish of the miss tremps of the state stitution and the Union.

I have only to add that you will take with you into retirement my heartfelt wishes that the evening of your days

may be prosperous and happy. Very respectfully yours. JAMES BUCHANAN. [Signed]

NEW YORK CITY.

Safe of Union Pacific Ratiroad Company Ordered to be Broken Open—New Revenue Officers—Swindling Dollar Stores: Gift Enterprises, Sec. Denounced—Funeral of Ex.Mayor Har.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1869.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, o-day issued on order directing the heriff to break open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in order o get at the books and papers.
Collector Grinnell and Surveyor Cornell were sworn in yesterday. The fiscal quarter ends to morrow afternoon, when the new Collector will take possession of the office and awear in his deputies. Assessor Webster, who has returned from a conference with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, has, it is stated, been fully endorsed in his proposed action in taxing funds used as banking capital in Wall street. The test Assessor Webster, who has returned case against Clark, Dodge & Co. will soon come before the Courts. Meantime the Assessor has vacated one of his original positions, and now announces he

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION. 2, for the alleged murder of Rogers, he ias been discharged from custody. Mayor Hall has issued a circular cau-President Buchanan and Mr. Cass. His tioning strangers that all co-operative unions, gift enterprises, dollar stores Secretary of State-Interesting Corand schemes of that nature in this city are swindles, and calling upon all newspapers throughout the country to pub-lish them as such and reiterate the in-

ormation frequently.

The inquest held in this city on the The inquest held in this city on the body of Charles Lockwood, the Sing Sing prisoner who was shot after capture, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Sullivan and Murray, prison guards. The jury recommend the District Attorney to take immediate action. A writ was subsequently served on Coroner Flynn, who held the inquest, prohibiting him from proceeding further, on the ground that the case was not within his jurisdiction, the death having occurred in Westchester county.

The Police Commissioners will commence legal proceedings against Cartal mence legal proceedings against Cartal

mence legal proceedings against Captain Young, late Chief of the Detective force, to recover moneys received by him as rewards.

The funeral of James Harper took place this P. M., at St. Paul's Methodist Unuren, and was attended by an immense con-course, including the Mayor and mem-bers of the city government and leading merchants, bankers and authors of the city and book publishers from all pa country.

Insane Man Arreste Yesterday morning, betw seven o'clock, officers Wilso son, on duty at the Union De to the lock-up Edward W. Bey... young German, who showed strong signs of insanity. Beyha, it appears, had got aboard of a train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, at Freedom, and on the way to Allegheny city had acted in a manner which led to the belief the was insane. When the train arrived at Allegheny station, officer Wilson, who got aboard there to ride to the Union Depot, was informed of the fact, and when the train arrived at the depot took the unfortunate man in charge, and assisted by officer Johnson conducted him to the lock-up. Upon examination, one hundred and thirty dollars and a silver watch were found upon his person. It appears that he had been an inmate of the Dixmont Hospital, but it is not known whether he escaped or was discharged from the institution. He is not in a condition to

from, or the proper steps are taken to have him placed in a hospital. Markets by Telegraph. New Obligans, March 30.—Cotton active and advanced 1/6; middlings 281/6. receipts 3,451 baies; exports 500 bales Sugar dull; common 12c. Prime 14 Molasses—prime 65@70c. Flour du superfine \$5.60; treble extra \$6.25. Cd dull at 72@73c. Oats advanced to f. ring about four years without a single so happily existed.

1 cannot close this letter without bearing my testimony of the zealous and earnest devotion to the best interests of the country with which, during a term of the country with which, during a term of the country with which during a term of the country with the country with which during a term of the country with which during a term of the country with the coun CHICAGO, March 30 .- At open board

take care of himself and he will be de

tained until his friends can be heard

the morning No. 2 Wheat was in fair mand, closing at about \$1,1214, selle April, and \$1,12, cash. Other grain dull and nominal. In the evening there was very little business done; sales of 5,000 bush spring Wheat, seller, next week, at \$1,12½. Provisions inactive ind nearly nominal.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—Cotton market

active; low middling, 251/c; good ordinary, 241/c; stock, 6,100 bales.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER, LOUISVILLE, March 22d, 1869. - Find enclosed ice to my credit, and send immediately half gross of Blood Searcher, and a full supply of cir-

The demand for your medicine is gradually increasing, and I believe will eventually take the place of other similar preparations, now being xtensively advertised throughout Kentucky and the Southern States, but there is little advertis-ing needed that will reach the masses. Circulars will do very well in the locality where the Blood Searcher is sold, but the greater number opular newspaper, a few intertions is all that is required. Let the people of Kentucky once know that DR. KEYSEZ'S BLOOD SEARCHER can be had at the Medicine and Toilet Depot, Louisville, Kentucky, and I guarantee a profitable return. I have an extensive acquaintance throughout Kentucky and the South, and though I claim not to be an exception to the general of my fellows, I flatter myself that the name of W. W. WILLIAMS, as Agent for the Blood Searcher, will at least not lesson the domand but on the contrary, will induce many to take hold of it, and when they nave done so it will, matter very little who is the Agent, o SEARCHER will be the medicine they have tested and what they will want. The Blood Searcher is doing good work in this locality. There are numbers to whom I have recommanded it for dyspepsia, and as a general Tonic, and in every case I have had a good report. There is a gentleman in business opposite my store who has been confined to his room since July last with scrofula, a physician attending everyday, and getting no better. Soon after I received your first consignment I sent him one of your circulars, but it was som etime before I heard from him, and not until I sent Mr. Boyd over to see him did he conclude to try it. He is now getting well, and regreis that he did not adopt the remedy sooner. His case was as bad if not worse than that of Mr. Boyd, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the list of cures. Allow me to congratulate you on your removal to your new store, with the hope that it it will in no way detract from your former prosperity. Respectfully.

To DR. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, Pa. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER IS SOLD BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE BOT-TILE, AT HIS NEW MEDICINE STORE, No. 67 LIBERTY STRFET, ONE DOOR FROM SIXTH. CONSULTING RUOMS, No. 120 PENN

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.

Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmiatakably the kind of assistance she equires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flacold muscles, the melancholy visage, diform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a medicated sigmutant is needed. It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system.

Every leader of these lines can comprehend it,
just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfectled natur be neglected. Respond to I: promptly by commenc-ing a course of HONTETTER'S SIOMACH BIT-TERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three. days have elapsed, from the taking of the first e, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous systems to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persovere, and a complete revivincation of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dy pepsia and biliousness, the same salsoon come before the Courts. Meantime the Assessor has vacated one of his original positions, and now announces he does not propose to tax margins as capital.

The grand jury having ignored the bill of indictment against James Logan No.