The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, "Baby's Letter," Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia State Items, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports and River News. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household, Real Estate Transfers, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½@54.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 131⅝.

THE Cleveland municipal election yesterday resulted in the re-election of Mayor BOHRER, Democrat, by a small majority.

GOVERNOR GEARY, it is said, will not issue a pardon or reprieve to TWITCHELL, taking little stock in the innocence of that base murderer.

THE Spanish climate is said to be unhealthy for Minister HALE, and Dr GRANT thinks seriously of recommending his return to his native air.

A REWARD of $2,000 is offered for the capture of ORME and BROOKS, the murderers of BRODHEAD, at the Delaware-Water-Gap, who escaped, a few nights since, from the Stroudsburg jail.

RUSSELL ERRETT, for Assessor, Thomas W. Davis, for Collector, and Thomas Steel, for Collector of the Port, nominations made for this District, by the President, were all confirmed by the Senate yesterday.

THE MEADVILLE *Republican*, one of our most appreciated exchanges, was lately enlarged and otherwise materially improved. We hail this as a good sign of prosperity, and are glad to infer that our spicy contemporary is as much appreciated at home as abroad.

THE GENERAL REGISTRY LAW was before the Senate (Harrisburg) yesterday, but was not acted upon, opportunity having been given the Democrats to hear themselves talk on the subject. It will probably pass that branch of the Legislature and go to the Governor for signature to-day or to-morrow.

IT WILL be a matter of course for any proposition, in the line of Cuban propagandism, to pass the House. But it gratifies us to believe that both the Senate and the Administration walk a long way in the rear of our impetuous Representatives, on that line. No steps will be rashly taken to compromise our neutral obligations toward Spain.

AN EXECUTIVE intervention, in behalf of Virginia, is anticipated at Washington. It is said that the President is about to recommend Congress to provide for an early election in that State, under the UNDERWOOD Constitution. Such a recommendation might induce Congress to reconsider its agreement to adjourn next Saturday, and then to address itself vigorously to all the unfinished Southern business.

WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the report of the Pittsburgh "Home for Destitute Women," printed elsewhere. The marked success of this excellent charity is in good part accounted for when we perceive by what hands it has been administered. But we must not forbear to congratulate the enlightened and prosperous people of these cities, and those who have comfortable homes, and culture to enjoy them—upon the alacrity with which they have responded, in this as in all kindred cases, to appeals in behalf of the destitute and unfortunate. It is in such works as these that we see the coming glory of any human society.

THERE MAY be some truth in the report that Senator SPRAGUE is about to purchase the *Intelligencer*, at Washington, and make it the organ of a new political movement. We perceive that the Providence *Journal*, on behalf of the people of Rhode Island, expressly disclaims any responsibility for, or participation in, the recent remarkable pronunciamentos of SPRAGUE. As the Senator needs an organ, and is rich enough to buy one, there is a peculiar propriety in this reported selection of the Washington journal for that conspicuous trust. SPRAGUE needs its types and the journal wants his cash. But the suggestion that Judge CHASE is to take part in the new political movement is palpably absurd. He is far too shrewd to accept SPRAGUE for anything more than a son-in-law. When it comes to politics, he will ignore him; *de minimis non curat lex.*

THE ELECTION in Connecticut, yesterday, resulted in a Republican victory, but the majority of last Fall has been considerably reduced. The Democrats lose one member of Congress, STRONG, Republican, being elected to succeed Mr. HUBBARD, from the Hartford district. Mr. STARKWEATHER, Republican, and Mr. BARNUM, Democrat, both members of the present Congress, have been re-elected. Mr. HOTCHKISS, Democrat, present Representative from the Second District, was not re-nominated. Mr. BABCOCK, Democrat, will succeed him. Mr. MARSHALL JEWELL, who was defeated by Gov. ENGLISH last year by 1,765 majority, has been elected over him on this turn. The Republicans lose several members of the Legislature, but they have ample margin left to retain power, having a majority of twenty-three, as it now stands, on joint ballot.

THE SHERMAN amendment to the joint resolution concerning the point of junction of the Central Pacific Road, building eastward, and the Union Pacific Road, building westward, was before the Senate yesterday and excited a lively debate. The country is only interested so far in the matter as to obtain the earliest meeting of the workmen and the joining of rails to afford a direct and unbroken iron pathway from ocean to ocean. The Union Pacific Road has been built well and quickly, and because, forsooth, to escape a tunnel, slight divergement was made from the line established by the Secretary of the Interior. We do not see that a half a million of dollars of work or twenty-five miles of track should be torn up to accommodate the company working this way. Mr. SHERMAN's idea, to have a disinterested commission visit the west and fix a point for junction, is good. The proper point should be established just where the workmen meet, and then let the contractors of the rival companies put forward their best endeavors to gain as much of the unfinished track as they can.

THE New York *Tribune*, a few days since, illustrating the vigilant activity of the foreign manufacturing interests in watching and deflecting our Congressional legislation on all tariff questions, incidentally alluded to one GEORGE DWIGHT, a gentleman who, while ostensibly employed as a correspondent, we believe, for the New York *Express*, was well known to be really the Washington agent of English and French manufacturers, and as such to exercise a potent influence at the Federal Capital. The *Tribune's* allusion was forthwith denounced as false in point of fact, by one of its free-trade cotemporaries which, fancying it had made a capital point upon Mr. GREELEY by its superior information, dilated very triumphantly upon the exposure of the *Tribune's* fabrications. Mr. GREELEY was entirely right in his facts, and is entitled to the retort which he will know how to make. The writer of this knew the gentleman referred to, and recognized the accuracy of the *Tribune's* statements in that connection. Mr. DWIGHT was a teacher at Northampton, Mass., until he engaged in journalism, and was, throughout his life, a man of more than ordinary mark. As the free-trade agent at Washington, he was sufficiently unscrupulous and active, to be worthy, if he were alive to-day, of the place of Mr. D. A. WELLS himself. It is certain that he had far more shrewdness and tact, than is betrayed by the journal which now denies that such a man lived.

PETROLEUM AFFAIRS.

We have before us the carefully prepared monthly statement of petroleum affairs in the Venango region, compiled for and published in the Titusville *Herald*. It appears that while in some particular localities the production fell away or decreased, the loss was fully balanced by increases obtained in other districts. During the past month no heavy or extraordinary strikes were made, but production was kept up to the average by improving old wells and resuscitating operations of abandoned ones, which in many cases were made to yield largely by means of torpedoes. The production during the month averaged 9,791 barrels per day, making a total of 303,521 barrels. Cherry Tree Run district averaged 680 barrels per day, which shows an increase of 280 barrels per day over the month of February preceding. The Charley Run district remained about on an average with February, steadily producing 900 barrels per day. Along the Allegheny river, south of Franklin, the product decreased slightly in the aggregate, although there was a slight increase at one or two points. The total product of the farms along the river from the place last named to Brady's Bend—as shown by the increase of stock and the shipments—was about six hundred barrels per day. In the Pleasantville district there was also a slight decrease—the average daily product having been 1,750 barrels.

In this district the decline occurred mainly within the last week, and the product at the close of the month did not exceed 1,900 or 1,650 barrels per day. On one or two of the developed farms in the northern part of the district, the product of some of the wells increased by continuous pumping. On Church run and on the farms in the vicinity of Titusville, the product was very steady, the daily average for the month having reached 470 barrels, a decrease of but ten barrels from the daily average of February.

Development is slow. There are now 292 wells going down against 342 on the first of March. Fifty wells were completed with satisfactory results in most cases not yielding largely.

But one well, which was struck on Cherrytree run, produced as high as 100 barrels per day, and only four produced from 70 to 99 barrels. Of these latter, three were struck in the Pleasantville district, and one on Upper Cherry run. At Tidioute four wells were struck, the production of each of which averaged about 35 barrels per day.

On Upper Cherry run the new well—spoken of above—is situated on the black oil belt, and by the finding of it the known producing territory has been considerably extended, and the direction in which the sand rock, which yields black oil, is supposed to extend, has been better indicated.

The demand for petroleum has been light, and, as a natural consequence, the stock has increased largely. There were held on the 1st 329,324 barrels. The price has kept up between five and six dollars per barrel. The journal from which we quote ventures no opinion as to the future of the oil trade or the prospects for further and more energetic development this Spring.

OUR ENGLISH CLAIMS.

The State Department, at Washington, is in possession of the detailed evidence, showing that nearly three hundred American vessels, covering property valued at more than thirteen millions of dollars, were destroyed by rebel cruisers during the late war. With exceptions insignificant in amount, this destruction was accomplished by vessels fitted out in British harbors, armed with British guns, equipped by British capital, manned in great part by British seamen, and permitted to sail from British ports by British connivance in the violation of the British neutrality laws. And all this in the face of seasonable advices and protests from our own Consular and diplomatic representatives residing in the British dominions. And here we have the whole case of direct damages for reclamation. It is probable that the figures, returned as above from the files of the State Department, cover, very nearly if not altogether, every instance of damages directly resulting from those depredations. It is presumed that all the attainable evidence of that character has been thus filed, and that it tells the whole story, in the way of direct proof. So far, the case is plain. Her liability for the satisfaction of these claims has come to be fairly admitted by England; that government no longer shrinks from the just responsibility which the improperly permitted infraction of her own laws, and of the international code, has imposed upon her, and she now asks for an orderly and reasonable investigation of the specific facts connected with each case. Conceding the general liability in principle, she stands ready to satisfy each and every claim which it properly justifies. So far the case continues to be plain.

But it is stated, and doubtless with truth, that American commerce suffered by those depredations indirect damages to a vastly greater amount; that for every ship seized and burned, one or more others were in effect driven from the sea; that the entire body of our foreign carrying-trade, especially to other than European ports, was checked, or altogether suspended under the just apprehensions growing out of the known presence of those cruisers upon the seas; that large amounts of property invested in American shipping were forced to lay idle at our docks, or change its nationality and assume another flag, and that the most desirable portions of our sea-going commerce were of necessity surrendered to other nations, indeed, in a great measure, to England herself. For the resulting or secondary damage thus inflicted upon us, compensation from England is also claimed. Vast amounts would be covered by a precise statement of the injuries thus inflicted, far exceeding the sum of direct injuries yet proved. Not one dollar of such claims has been properly authenticated to our Government, and it is very doubtful if a solitary dollar of them ever can be proved, in accordance with the well-settled principles of a law which, in that regard, is the same in both American and English tribunals. In the very nature of things, such claims, undoubtedly just as they are in the abstract, can never be so proved as to fill the conditions requisite for a recovery of damages between either nations or individuals. Be the sum more or less, ten or a hundred millions, its details can never be so precisely defined, under the rigidly inflexible rules of evidence, as to support a distinct judgment affirmatively upon even one solitary claim. In that view, these secondary damages will ever continue to present themselves as a vague, shadowy, indistinct cloud, without a limit capable of definition, its mass not more apparent than intangible—and which must be at last swept away, if at all, not by any systematic or orderly solution, but by a whirlwind of national feeling, or be suffered to melt away under the gentle but potent influences of a common Christian civilization.

This part of our case against England may be plain enough to American eyes, but it neither convinces her nor satisfies the impartial judgment of the world. Nor do our own people expect its precise adjudication, with any specific payment. We have not a politician or a journalist who avows that hope. The satisfaction which these look for is to be a payment in kind—if at all. They insist that we shall retain, until some convenient hour, an equal right to ravage English commerce, and drive that flag also from the sea. Whether by the piratical use of some other hostile flag, or in the issue of an open war, the same desired result—of satisfaction by revenge—is to be kept steadily in view.

An additional element is thrown in, to embarrass any possible adjustment of either or both of these questions. It is claimed that England was unfriendly, if not wholly without legal justification, in her premature recognition of the belligerent rights of the rebels; that she supplied the Confederacy with war-like munitions and contraband goods; that her Canadian and West Indian ports were notoriously the convenient entre-pots of this mischievous traffic, and that, but for the complicity of the English people in rendering such substantial aid, the rebellion would have been crushed in less time, and with a vastly diminished cost to us of lives and treasure. And, for all this, the same vindictive satisfaction is demanded by large numbers of our people. It is not pretended that this contraband trade was carried on in any open violation of the English laws, but only that it is to be regarded as a flagrant mark of the unfriendly disposition of her people to the Federal power.

Here is the case, then. England is avowedly ready to satisfy such claims as we can prove, and which are sustained by her own laws and the laws of nations. And she can pay no others, simply because there are no others which we can support by reasonable proof. The only question for our people to consider is whether we shall accept what we can lawfully claim, or whether we shall waive any form of adjustment which shall debar us from the ultimate and complete satisfaction of war, with its maritime plunder and territorial conquest.

RAILWAYS IN NORTH PENNSYLVANIA.

The acquisition of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad puts the latter in connection with the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the mouth of Oil Creek, and, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in communication with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad at Kiskiminitas, with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad in Allegheny City. And so soon as a bridge shall have been built across the Allegheny river at Oil City, cars can be interchanged between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. And, exactly as east of the Allegheny mountains intercommunication is established between roads at Lock Haven and Tyrone by the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, so west of the Allegheny Mountains intercommunication will be established between the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad at Oil City, at Kiskiminetas and at Pittsburgh, by the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Not only, therefore, will the acquisition of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad give the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad its equitable share of eastward bound oil and also of the miscellaneous traffic for and from Oildom, but it will also at the same time tend to *weld* the Allegheny Valley Railroad to its connections at Oil City, at Kiskiminitas and at Pittsburgh, making it a link in the great *Pennsylvania quadrilateral* which fortifies the Juniata and the West Branch on the south and north, the Susquehanna and the Allegheny on the east and west, covering the only two naturally eligible and economically available routes east to Pittsburgh and New York and west to the Ohio river and Lake Erie.

How the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company happened in funds to make the purchase of 49,000 shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company's stock, is easy of solution.

In 1867, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company converted $2,400,000 Philadelphia and Erie and seven per cent, bonds into 48,000 Philadelphia and Erie preferred capital shares, whereupon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company became re-possessed of the amount of loan so returned to their coffers, and which was opportunely available for re-issue, in a most important negotiation. The price paid the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad stock was, we believe, forty dollars per share, in bonds at par.—*U. S. Railroad Journal.*

The New York Printers' Strike.

The printers' strike, in New York, so long existing, has been settled on the following basis: The employing printers concede the twenty dollars per week asked by the Union, and the Union reduces the prices of composition about one cent per thousand ems, as follows: Fifty-three cents for solid missellaneous copy, and fifty cents for leaded, or fifty cents for solid reprint copy, and forty-seven cents leaded. The price per hour for day work is to be thirty-five cents, and for night work fifty cents. Compositors employed at day work will be allowed to charge ten cents per thousand ems additional, for all matter set after six o'clock P. M. All book work to be charged in pages. Both Coinmittees are to sign the new scale, and a copy of it is to be posted conspicuously in every office. The employing printers also agree to recognize the Printers' Union, and recommend the establishment of a "House of Call," for the accommodation of unemployed printers, to be supplied with magazines and newspapers, the expense to be borne mutually by the Typothetae and Union.

The Civil War in Mexico.

Correspondence from Mexico states the civil war in the State of Tamaulipas continues to rage with unabated fury. A party of rebels under Vergas defeated Escobedo's troops near Villagrassa, capturing his equipage, archives, and twenty-seven thousand dollars in specie. The same party attacked the city of Linares, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Escobedo's policy towards the rebels is of the most bloody and relentless character; nothing but extermination satisfies him. He has given orders to have shot all foreigners who are not provided with passports. Two American traders on their return from Saltillo to the Rio Grande were robbed by the military, shot, and their bodies hung up on trees.

The Philadelphia Robbery—$1,000,000 of Securities Stolen.

We had the telegraphic announcement of the robbery of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society, in Philadelphia, some time during Sunday, the 4th, of bonds and other securities amounting to over one million dollars. We have the following particulars by mail:

The robbery was committed between the hours of 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. The burglars affected an entrance from the stairway leading to the billiard room in the building. The floor was strewn with papers and envelopes which had contained the securities of the Society. All the bonds, amounting to over eight hundred thousand dollars, were stolen, together with two or three hundred thousand dollars worth of coupons and registered bonds, that had been left in the fire-proof for safe-keeping. The fire-proof is built of brick and stone, with double doors of chilled iron, the outer door having a combination lock. The burglars performed their work in the most skillful manner, by drilling through the door into the lock and then breaking the bolt by means of a stout brace of timber. Everything, with the exception of a thousand dollar bond, was taken and this probably escaped their notice. The securities, amounting to eight hundred thousand dollars in cash, were kept in a small iron safe which had four locks, each with a different key, but the locks were completely smashed by means of a brace. The Treasurer of the Society, Patrick Quinn, had $50,000 worth of bonds of his own, of which $45,000 were coupon bonds, all taken. Mortgages amounting to a quarter of a million of dollars were not disturbed. The securities stolen consisted of $125,000 six per cent. loan; $93,000 United States Five-Twenties; $33,000 Pennsylvania War loan coupon bonds; $10,000 New Jersey six per cent. coupon bonds; $20,000 Delaware six per cent. coupon bonds; $15,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad coupon bonds; $10,000 mortgage bonds same road; $14,400 U. S. bonds, '81; $25,000 Philadelphia and Erie bonds; $32,000 Allegheny county bonds; $2,000 Camden City coupon bonds; $26,000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad bonds; $64,000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan; $23,000 Camden and Amboy coupon bonds; $40,000 Long Island Railroad; $1,000 North Pennsylvania seven per cent. bonds; $32,000 Allegheny five per cent. bonds; $15,000 North Pennsylvania six per cent. loan. The registered bonds stolen amount to $400,000, and coupon bonds to $150,000. The depositors in the Society number about three thousand, and the securities stolen were held for their benefit. To meet the loss sustained the Society will secure the registered bonds, the mortgages, besides the real estate, worth about $80,000, making a total of $780,000 to meet their liabilities, even if the coupon bonds should not be recovered. A reward of $25,000 is offered for the capture of the burglars. The managers of the institution have decided to suspend payment to depositors.

The Spanish Monarchy Hereditary.

By some strange blunder the Atlantic cable totally misstated the monarchical feature of the new Spanish constitution, which turns out to be a pure and unadulterated hereditary monarchy of the regular European type, the heir becoming of age at eighteen. As the Duc de Montpensier is now pretty certain to be king, we can form an idea of what the new government is likely to be. His wife is the sister of Isabella, the dethroned queen, and the mother and sister have been so unmistakably bad that we can really see no reason for confidence in the dutchess. Isabella had banished Montpensier and his family some time time before the revolution. She had a suspicion that he was plotting against her, and it turned out that he was, for the revolution is said to have been chiefly his work. He had his friends artfully placed in high commands in the army and navy, and when the time came these carried with them all their forces.

The New York Vigilance Committee

A New York dispatch of April 1st says: Under a special summons, the local organizations of the Vigilance Committee met in the Ninth ward to-night, to consider Judge Sutherland's action in the Real case. The debate was so stormy the chairman could not control the meeting, many members urging that a general organization be called out to proceed to the Tombs and execute the law upon Real. The general President of the committee was sent for and on his arrival the excitement was somewhat quieted. The chief leader advised the Vigilants to wait the action of the Court of Appeals. Discussion followed, but the President assured the meeting that he believed the Court of Appeals would confirm the sentence of the lower Court, and only give the prisoner a short respite. The meeting adjourned with a determination to await developments, but in the meantime to watch matters closely.

A PRIVATE letter from Rio de Janeiro, gives intelligence of an exciting incident at that port, in which a young midshipman in our navy displayed a fine spirit. Early in February, a number of men belonging to the flag-ship of the squadron, had over-stayed their leave of absence on shore, and a boat, in charge of this midshipman, was sent to pick them up. After some resistance, as the men were in liquor, he succeeded in securing a dozen of them, but was compelled to place two of the most unruly on the steam launch, to be taken on board the flag-ship. These men, one after the other, jumped over into the deep water before the launch left the ferry dock, and were both successfully brought to the surface and saved, through the gallant conduct of this young officer, who dived after them. The incident excited the greatest admiration in Rio de Janeiro for the heroic midshipman, whose name is Mason, and who is a New Yorker. He graduated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, only last summer.

CHRISTINE-MILLY, a female edition of the Siamese Twins, is (or, are?) exciting quite an interest among the wonder-loving of our population. Christine-Milly differs from Chang and Eng in this particular: that from the point of junction, near the middle of the back, downward, she is only one person, and from the same point upward they are two perfect and distinct individuals. The two heads are quite intelligent and hold spirited little chats, one with the other, sometimes indulging themselves to the extent of a sharp dispute.—*Mobile Register.*

—A bill is now before the Arkansas Senate prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than five gallons, except upon a prescription of a physician.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Mark Bates, the popular commedienne at the Opera House, took a benefit last evening, and, as we anticipated, her numerous friends turned out *en masse*. The entertainment was a most excellent one, and the audience left the house more favorably impressed with Mrs. Bates as an actress than when they entered it. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Vandeever take a benefit, and the bill announced is a most excellent one. Mr. Vandeever and wife, notwithstanding they have been in the city but one season, have a host of friends and admirers, and we presume the benefit will be a substantial one. They are both clever people, and when properly cast have few equals and no superiors in their line of business.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Mr. Williams, the popular manager of the Pittsburgh Theatre, announces a whole constellation of new and brilliant luminaries in the profession, who will appear this evening and every evening during the week. The Blanchards and their trained dogs will remain another week.

MUSEUM.—A number of new and attractive features have been added to Burnell's Museum, and will be on exhibition during the present week, among which are the performing dogs.

FAIR.—The St. Agnes Church Fair opened last evening at Miller's Hall, corner of Gist street and Fifth avenue.

CONCERT.—The Concert at Grace Church, Mt. Washington, for the benefit of the church, takes place this evening. It will be a highly interesting entertainment.

Municipal Election in Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, April 5.—At the Election to-day, for city officers, Torrence, for Mayor, and Taft, for Judge of Superior Court, both Republicans, were elected. The latter had no opposition; whole republican ticket is elected, except three minor offices.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Cotton lower, middlings at 28¼c: sales of 1,900 bales; receipts since Saturday, 2,933 bales. Gold 31⅞. Sterling 141¾. New York sight ¼@¾ premium. Sugar dull; common 9c: prime 14c. Molasses scarce; prime 80c. Flour advanced; superfine $5,75; double extra $626: treble extra $6,62. Corn dull, 76@77c. Oats firm, 70c. Bran dull, $33,00. Bacon dull, retailing at 14 @17½c. Lard dull: tierce 18½@19c; keg 20@21½c. Whisky dull; western rectified 87@92c. Coffee firm; fair 14¾ @15¼c; prime 17@17½.

ALBANY, April 5.—*Cattle Market.*—The cattle market rules decidedly in the favor of buyers, the supply large and the average quality very good, but the demand is comparatively small and the prices ¼c lower per pound live weight; 5¾c for common stockers; 8@8¾c for good to prime Illinois steers. Sheep ½c higher and in good demand; sales of 7,000 head at 6½@8¾c, the outside for prime, averaging about 100 pounds. Hogs 10½ @11¼c.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat neglected. Corn dull at 72@75c for common to choice new on track. Oats nominal. Rye neglected. Pess $1,23½. Barley lower; sales of 1,000 bus Canada at $1,50 for sacked and delivered. Pork, Lard and Highwines dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 5.—At the open board in the evening, there was only a light business done in the Grain markets, and the prices of Wheat were 1@1½c lower, the market closing weak at $1,07@1,07¼. Other grains are neglected, and there was nothing done in the evening. Provisions are dull.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—Cotton is dull; low middling 25c; good ordinary 24c.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

LOUISVILLE, March 22d, 1869.—Find enclosed P. O. order for * * * which you will please place to my credit, and send immediately half a gross of Blood Searcher, and a full supply of circulars.

The demand for your medicine is gradually increasing, and I believe will eventually take the place of other similar preparations, now being extensively advertised throughout Kentucky and the Southern States, but there is little advertising needed that will reach the masses. Circulars will do very well in the locality where the Blood Searcher is sold, but the greater number are only to be reached through the medium of a popular newspaper, a few insertions is all that is required. Let the people of Kentucky once know that DR. KEYSER'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 generality of my fellows, I flatter myself that the name of W. W. WILLIAMS, as Agent for the Blood Searcher, will at least not lessen the demand, but on the contrary, will induce many to take hold of it, and when they have done so it will matter very little who is the Agent, or where it comes from, DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD 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 recommended 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 every day, 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 regrets 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 will in no way detract from your former prosperity. Respectfully,

W. W. WILLIAMS.

To DR. KEYSER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER IS SOLD BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE BOTTLE, AT HIS NEW MEDICINE STORE, No. 67 LIBERTY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM SIXTH. CONSULTING ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.

Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, inform us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that *a medicated stimulant 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 reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physicians' college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, 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 dose, 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. Perseverance in the use of this invigorant will insure complete revivification of the depressed animal and mental powers in cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver, will rapidly subside. The sudden changes of spring often induce there complaints by checking the perspiration, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores of the body, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.