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MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: A Night in a Storm; an interesting story.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87@87½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½@53f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 133½.

CONGRESS adjourned, on Saturday, until December. The Senate remains in Executive session, and is expected to act upon the principal diplomatic nominations this week.

THE last Illinois Legislature declared the right of married women "to receive, use and possess their own earnings and sue for the same in their own names, free from the interference of husbands or creditors."

IT is hinted that the Quaker proclivities of the President's Indian policy were suggested by Gen. MCCLELLAN, whose profound respect for Quaker expedients to keep the peace was uniformly displayed on the Virginian Peninsula.

THE Pacific Railway controversy has been adjusted, at least for the present. Under the failure of the two roads to agree upon some point for meeting, Congress proceeded to fix that point at Ogden, and ordered that bonds should be withheld from each Company, for a sufficient mileage on either side of that point to ensure the completion by each of a first-class read. The two Companies then came to an immediate agreement as to the disputed details—and will hereafter be allied in the common cause against the Treasury.

WE ARE occasionally struck by the fine and solid sense evinced by that uncompromisingly Democratic journal, the Philadelphia *News*. It is really refreshing to find one such journal in Pennsylvania, which dares to speak the truth sometimes, and which always knows how to do it effectively. For example, it now says:

The Democratic party must be "reconstructed," or rather something else must be substituted for it. The leaders sold it out in New York; it was sold out many a time before in Pennsylvania, and will be beaten again in this State in the coming canvass, if new men are not put forward to manage and direct it.

CONFIDENCE is universally felt that the reconstruction of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will be completed, by their respective elections, at an early date, under the law of last week, and by the Congressional approval in December. Under the power conferred upon the President, each of their Constitutions will be submitted to separate votes upon their controverted sections—the effect of which will be to secure the adoption of the main body of each instrument, by the respective peoples, and the transfer of all questions concerning disfranchisement to Congress for a final settlement.

NO ORGANIZATION has yet been effected in the Indiana Legislature, the newly elected opposition members persisting in their demand for inadmissible concessions from the majority. The Democracy have not been encouraged by the success of their recent appeal to the people. The bolters have been re-elected by largely diminished votes, in some cases being opposed by independent candidates of their own party. If our friends are tenacious of their position, a second Democratic bolt is improbable, and if attempted would be disastrous to them. The people won't stand nonsense forever.

CUBA AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The proposition to authorize the President to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents was at last engineered through a thin and exhausted House, on Saturday morning. It was then sent to the Senate, a few moments before the hour for adjournment—which interval was improved by Mr. WILSON, after the fashion long ago set by "Honest" JOHN DAVIS; he took the floor, speaking until the session was legally closed.

Earlier in the session, the Senate "squelched" a similar resolution from the House. We prefer to believe that it would have done the same on Saturday, but General WILSON took the shortest, and an equally effective, way of putting a quietus on this mischievous piece of folly. But, had the resolution gone to a vote and to a Senatorial concurrence, we are confident that the question would have been dealt with discreetly by the Administration. We have no idea that the President would be betrayed, by the clamor of a half dozen prominent journalists in the leading Eastern cities, into the fatal mistake of compromising our National diplomacy, and the American interpretation of international law, by any premature recognition of the Cuban rebels. He *knows* that the entire American case against England, in the affair of the Alabama claims, hangs upon those precise considerations which the House of Representatives would now urge him to abandon. He is aware of the universally prevalent belief that the journals alluded to are heavily subsidized, from the funds of the wealthy insurgents, to swallow their own arguments and jeremiads against the unfriendly haste of England, and to neutralize, in New York and Philadelphia, the blunders of Earl RUSSELL, the international honesty of Glasgow and Liverpool, and the morals of LAIRD, of SEMMES, and of every blockade-runner, or more than half pirate, who found legal protection in that British policy which Mr. BANKS invokes us to adopt towards Spain.

If the President were really unaware of the absolute need for the greatest caution in these premises, we should not hesitate to implore him to take no such action, against a power at peace with us, until this country shall be fitly represented at the English Court; until our new Minister shall be fully instructed as to all our claims for reparation from Great Britain, for her unfriendly policy and acts during our rebellion,—and then, when our Alabama case is completely prepared, the only policy in which the President can be justified, towards Spain and her rebel province, will be precisely that by which our own claims against England must stand or fall. Our Cuban policy must be squared by that which we are urging in London, or the Alabama case will be itself ruined altogether by this wretched scheme of West Indian filibustering.

We warn the Administration and the country not to be deceived for a moment by the clamorous cry of half a dozen venal newspapers. Let these shriek in concert for "Cuban freedom" as long, as loudly and with as much ludicrous inconsistency as they may severally be paid for from Cuban funds. They may abuse their own types and the credulity of their unreflecting readers, but they do not represent the National intelligence and honesty. The people sympathize with struggling liberty everywhere, but it must present clearer claims than these Cuban insurgents have yet shown. That Spain which followed the English lead, in giving countenance to our own rebels, is not the Spain which now resists the spoliation of her most valuable dependency. The revolution, which expelled Bourbonism from her throne, wiped out every vindictive feeling from the American breast. If any claims for reparation remain to us against the Spanish people, let us present them in form and await their rejection, before visiting upon a third-rate foreign power the revenge which no "precedent" justifies in that case. This would be vastly more creditable to the American honor, than to retire from an unprofitable contest with a first-rate power like Great Britain, in order to rob Spain because she is really powerless to resist us.

Our people cannot afford to give up the Alabama claims, in the interest of Cuban recognition. That is the whole case, and we believe that the Administration so understands it. The rights of our citizens in Cuba are to be duly protected, and the rights of Spain over her beautiful but inquiet province will be faithfully respected. Beyond these limits, American honor can never go; if it falls short of them, it will earn the derision of Christendom; the only actual peril, to-day, is that we may, thoughtlessly, or negligently, drift away from the right moorings, and into the most unfortunate complications before we know it.

NEXT OCTOBER.

It is proper to remind our friends, throughout the Commonwealth, that results of the highest local consequence are to be controlled by the next Autumn's election. A Governor, a Supreme Judge and other officers are to be chosen, with one-third of the Senate, and the entire body of the Representative branch of the Legislature. The Governor is to hold his office for three years, and the new Senators will have the same term. The Representatives are chosen annually. Holding the veto-power, the approval of the Executive is essential to the validity of all legislation. Hence, this legislation, for the three years from and after January next, upon all questions which are likely to array the people in political divisions, must be controlled by the political opinions of the new Executive, and, as is probable, to a considerable extent, by the Senators chosen in 1869.

First in political consequence among such questions, will be those which relate to the apportionment among the counties of the State, of our Congressional representation under the census of 1870. The statistics of this census will be placed before Congress in the winter of '70–'71, and the number of our Representatives will be fixed at the earliest possible day of that session—doubtless in season for action thereupon by our Legislature, at its session commencing in January, 1870. At the same session, the Commonwealth is also to be re-divided into legislative districts, for the election of one hundred Representatives, with not less than twenty-five nor more than thirty-three Senators; the exact number of the latter, between those limits, is to be defined by the same Legislature. The Congressional apportionment will hold for ten years, and that of the Legislature for seven years, both from 1871.

This concurrent duty, of the two apportionments at the same session, cannot again devolve upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania until 1941. The Governor and Senators chosen next October, holding office for three years, will decisively control the apportionment-policy of 1869-70. The same questions will be again presented, but within narrower limits, in the election for Representatives in October, 1870. While both elections are of such consequence, the first, that of the next autumn, is, for obvious reasons, the more vitally important.

While the two apportionments can thus fall together, at the same session, but once in each period of seventy years, they will come nearly together more frequently. The Governor and Senators chosen in 1899, thirty years hence, will act upon each question, but at different sessions of their three years' term. The same thing will hold good of the same officials chosen in 1908 and 1929. Thus we see that both apportionments devolve upon the same session but once, and upon the same Governor and Senators but four times, in the seventy years' period.

Leaving the later dates to take care of themselves, let us say one word respecting the canvass of next October. We need not dwell on the very great importance of retaining the control of those responsible duties, in the hands which represent the settled opinions of the popular majority in this Commonwealth. What might, and would, be attempted in the way of effectively disfranchising that majority, by a Legislature in which accident or neglect should present a Democratic preponderance, we have already good reason to know. They would so gerrymander the apportionments as to retain the legislative control, and the largest number of Congressmen, in the face of popular majorities against them, and these majorities would be powerless to prevent the wrong.

Our friends must therefore perceive how necessary it will be, not only to guard the Senatorial elections of October, watching the strong districts and vigorously contesting the close ones, but also to go into the general canvass with the strongest ticket for State officers within the selection of the Republican party. We have a seven years' war to fight next autumn; unless we win that battle decisively, we are doomed to seven following years of uniform defeat, from which no popular majorities, however decisive, can afterwards redeem the Republican organization. Beaten on the Governor and Senators, and especially on the first, in October, no future reaction of popular sentiment can help us; we shall be bound, and past relief. With timely prudence,—with personal concessions and self-denials,—with fidelity to principles alone,—without the sacrifice of higher aims to private ambition, or to the jealousies of cabals,—with the Republican party united, as it has been and ever should be, upon the single principle of the greatest good to the greatest number—a principle as applicable to the discipline of a party as to the policy of a Republic,—with a bold avowal of the living doctrines of progress—with candidates who can stand upon the platform, and are not to be sacrificed to personal feelings beneath it or beside it,—with a square and honest pull altogether, we can do even better next Autumn than we did under GRANT last November, securing a seven years' Republican supremacy in this great Commonwealth.

In this view we must regard the man, or the men, no matter whom, who shall carry personal ambitions or animosities into the ensuing canvass, to the peril and perhaps to the irreparable injury of the party, as unworthy of Republican confidence, or even of the Republican name, either now or hereafter.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

Governor GEARY has very properly vetoed the bill passed last week, which assumed to authorize an Executive commutation of the death penalty to a life-imprisonment, on his discretion. The veto is strictly in consonance with the Constitution of Pennsylvania; indeed the provisions of that instrument left no alternative for the Executive consideration. The commutation proposition was clearly in contravention of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, of which section IX, article 2, treating of the powers of the Governor, reads as follows:

He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment.

Section XIII. of the same article says:

He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 21, of article IX, the Declaration of Rights, asserts the "inviolable and indefeasible right of the people to alter or reform their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Section 24 of the same article, "guarding against transgressions of the high powers" which the Constitution delegates, declares that this, with the other rights specified in the entire article, "shall forever remain inviolate," as "excepted out of the general powers of government."

These citations embody the entire fundamental law bearing on this question. Their text and tenor clearly establish the invalidity of the legislation which the Executive veto has thus annulled. Approving that law, Governor GEARY would have violated his own official oath for "the faithful execution of the laws"—first of which, and at the base of all valid legislation, is the Constitution itself.

There is to-day—and it has been equally true for the entire thirty years since the adoption of the present Constitution—no power, either in the Legislature or in the Governor, or in both departments conjointly, authorizing the commutation of one form of penalty, following conviction for offences, into any other form. The Governor may remit a penalty altogether by his pardon; he may suspend its execution by a reprieve; he may forgive the crime, or may delay its punishment, but cannot substitute one penalty for another. That is a power which the people of this Commonwealth have never yet conferred upon either Governor, Legislature, or both together, and which abides with the people, until it may be expressly granted by the proper change to be made in the fundamental law. It was legally enough that no power of commutation was given by the section first cited. The maxim is law, that the specified definition of any function, right, or duty, excludes all all other things not specified. The expressed right to remit penalties, to grant pardons and reprieves, is a legal prohibition to exercise any rights or powers not therein embraced. In that view, the cited section as clearly prohibits the proposed power of commutation, as it maintains the defined limits of the Executive prerogative. No power but that of the people can give this right,—and that power can only be executed in the proper channel of a Constitutional amendment.

This is no new question. It has been always a familiar one, not only to the legal profession and to the Executive Chamber, but, to all well-informed citizens. There has been scarcely a year, since the date of this Constitution in '38, when there has not lain, in some prison of the Commonwealth, some miserable offender, convicted and duly sentenced to death, whose case has addressed itself to the Executive mercy as one not justifying that penalty, yet not wholly deserving of a free pardon. Under our laws, the Courts declare the death-penalty: the Governor alone designates the day of its execution. Hence, official clemency might spare the life of the offender, not with the pardon which he did not merit, but in the simple omission to issue the warrant for execution. And so, the wretched criminal might be left languishing, year after year, in his dungeon, his life in one man's hand, judicially dead already, yet dying a daily death, until released by pardon or by the common fate of mortality. Such a criminal lives, and has for eleven years lived, in Moyamensing prison to-day. There is another one there, if not lately deceased, who has been so confined for twenty years. The HESTER VAUGHN case has attracted the attention of the whole Christian world.

This condition of our criminal justice presents an anomaly not more remarkable than indefensible. Its amendment has been frequently proposed, and often by imperfect legislative methods, the latest of which was vetoed last week. The Constitution must be reformed; until then, paradoxical as the remark may seem, that instrument effectively confers upon the Executive a right, altogether unconstitutional as it is unknown to its text, that of inflicting an imprisonment for life. He has this power already in legal effect, and constitutionally exercises it; the recent bill aimed at its specific legalization, and was therefore clearly unconstitutional.

We thank Governor GEARY for his Executive fidelity in this matter. We have no desire to censure the humane promptings which have led the Legislature to overstep the constitutional limits. Rather, we shall rejoice if the people of Pennsylvania are at last to discover, as a result of this discussion, the need for such a change of our fundamental law as shall humanely and wisely enlarge the Executive prerogative, in the interests of justice and of an enlightened humanity.

Washington Items.

The attacks on President Grant in Dana's New York paper are understood to proceed from the coldness which his applications for office were treated.

There has not yet been any movement by Secretary Fish to take up the Consulates, over all of which there is a great contest, and ten applications for every place.

Governor Curtin has been agreed upon in Cabinet meeting for the mission to St. Petersburg.

A delegation from the Philadelphia Union League is here, pressing George H. Boker for the mission to Spain.

It is now definitely settled that Hon. J. Lathrop Motley will go to England, Curtin to Russia, and Sickles to Mexico. Governor Geary is pressing Louis W. Hall for a resident mission with all his strength. Mr. Watts will be relieved from Vienna. Mr. Sanford will stay at Brussels, Mr. Dudley as Consul at Liverpool, and Mr. Marsh as Minister to Italy. John Hickman's name was presented today for a foreign appointment.

The position of the Administration upon the Cuban question was again the subject of Cabinet consultation on Saturday, and the position assumed by Secretary Fish, that this Government must maintain for itself the policy it exacted of foreign powers during the late war, regarding belligerent rights, was fully approved. There will, therefore, be nothing done by the Government looking to the Cuban insurgents. Every American citizen, however, who has been arrested in Cuba, will be protected by this Government.

MONTICELLO, the former residence of Thomas Jefferson, in Albemarle county, Virginia, is to be sold at auction on the 13th day of May next. The sale is by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Richmond.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Cincinnati, yesterday, Richard Hall stabbed West Granger, so that his bowels protruded. Granger will die.

—The returns of incomes in Cincinnati for 1868 show gains of $40,000 in the First and $30,000 in the Second District.

—One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, N. H., last week, many of them destined for Salt Lake City.

—The missing banker, F. G. Jewett, of Skaneatles, New York, has turned up in Canada. How he reached there is not stated. His funds were all right.

—The coroner's jury in the Twitchell case returned a verdict that he came to his death from poison supplied to deceased by some person unknown.

—Herman Evans was shot in Cincinnati, yesterday, probably fatally, by his brother-in-law, Chumley, a young man. The affair grew out of a family difficulty.

—At Scranton, Pa., Saturday, the old Slocum House, built in 1805, and the first frame dwelling erected within the present city limits, was partially destroyed by fire.

—Mary Breen was so badly burned at Cincinnati, yesterday, that she will not live. Her clothing caught from cinders falling through a floor into a cellar where she was.

—A collision occurred on the Central Railroad, near Indianapolis, Indiana, on Saturday evening, between a freight and wood train. The engineer of the freight train, Peter Yarborough, was instantly killed.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution to unite with the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce in a petition to Congress to provide navigation for the largest vessels from New Orleans to the Gulf.

—Brevet Lieut. Col. F. M. Fallet, Fourth United States Artillery, committed suicide on Friday evening last, at Fort McHenry, Md., by shooting himself with a pistol. He had been several weeks confined to his bed by illness.

—Saturday evening a woman named Maria Thorber fell through the hatchway of the office of the *Evening Post*, at Chicago, to the basement, a distance of fifty feet, and was terribly mangled. She can scarcely survive.

—A salute of fifty guns was fired on Saturday evening from Federal Hill, near Baltimore, by the German Catholics, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of Pope Pius IX. Festivals were held on Sunday in all the Catholic churches in commemoration of the event.

—The Coroner of Cincinnati yesterday held three inquests, one on the body of a male child drowned in the canal, another on Charles Robbins, an aged mechanic out of employment, found dead in bed, poisoned by Paris green, and last on the body of Andrew Entwille, killed by falling from the third-story of a house.

—The latest advices of the Gold Hill fire, in Nevada, state the smoke had considerably decreased. Some steam was issuing from the crevices where the shafts were closed, leading to the belief that the mines were filling with steam and that the flames would be eventually thus smothered. As long as there is any evidence of fire, the process of injecting steam will be continued.

—Chris. Hogan and Charles Reilly, in the United States secret service, were arrested at Cincinnati on Saturday, on the information of a German engraver, who says they employed him in February to make what he now believes a counterfeit tobacco brand. He says that Hogan lately threatened his life when he refused to give up the brand. Warrants are out for three other parties.

—The trouble among the Catholics at Auburn, New York, connected with the Church of the Holy Family, seems to have ended, and Rev. Martin Kavanah, the priest appointed by Bishop McQuade to supercede Father O'Flaherty, said Mass at Church yesterday. Arrangements were made by the city authorities to preserve order in case any disturbance should be attempted.

—Advices faom Fort Ellis state that on the 6th, a party of ten Indians stole cattle and horses from a ranch on Dey Creek. A party of fifteen or twenty citizens, and four mounted soldiers from Fort Ellis, pursued, overtook and killed nine of them. Private Corbley was killed, and two soldiers and one citizen wounded. It is reported that the Crow Indians have burned their treaty with the government, and will go on the war-path.

—The Overland Mail Company are now carrying mails between the ends of the Union and Central Pacific roads, a distance of one hundred and ten miles. All delayed mails are carried across Steptoe Swamp and soon reach their destination The Central Pacific road on Saturday commenced transporting mails to the six hundred and fifteenth mile post. Only fifty-two miles of track remain to be laid to complete the Pacific railroad.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder April 10, 1869:

August Ammon to Maddalena Armbrusier, April 1, 1869; lot on Mary street, East Birmingham, 28 by 60 feet.....$776
Edward J. Bubb to Andrew McCready, February 20, 1869; lot on Harrison street, Lawrenceville 17 feet 8 inches by 100 feet.....$775
James Sterrett to Richard Carroll, May 21, 1864; lot on Fountain street, Reserve township, 35 by 100 feet.....$150
N. Sommerville and R. S. Blackstock to Nicol Sommerville, March 21, 1869; lot of ground in Second ward, Allegheny, containing 1 acre and 3 perches.....Nominal.
John Donaghy to Joseph R. Keating, March 29, 1869; lot on Dennison avenue, Pittsburgh, 24 by 120 feet.....$400
Adam Reineman to John Rosska, November 18, 1865; lot on Buchanan street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 22 by 100 feet.....$575
John Davis to Agnes Cocaine, March 1, 1869; lot on Railroad street, East Birmingham, 40 by 80 feet, with buildings.....$3,250
Joseph S. Morrison to Leopold Herbert, October 5, 1868; two lots in Reserve township, each 22 by 120 feet.....$1,000
Mathias Voerlip to Wm. and John Schlieper, March 17, 1869; lot in Reserve township, 44 by 20 feet.....$625
Peter Pfeifer to Adam Pfeifer, April 3, 1869; lot on Spring Garden road, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 24 by 100 feet.....$2,000
Clara Stockton to J. Addison, Wm. C. Stockton, and other heirs of David C. Stockton, March 20, 1869; lot on Beaver street and Stockton avenue, First ward, Allegheny, 27 by 140 feet.....$3,000
James A. Dick to Gad H. Tower, March 22, 1869; lot in East Liberty, 30 by 120 feet; also lot adjoining, 30 by 129 feet, with buildings.....$7,350
Gad H. Tower to Thos. Ewing and Wm. W. Young, March 22, 1869; lots above described.....$6,000
Executors of Abraham Patterson, deceased, to John F. and James Fletcher, August 1, 1867; lot on Poplar street, Third ward, Allegheny, 20 by 64 feet, with buildings.....$1,600
Samuel Garrison's heirs to Henry Watson, Aug. 1, 1863; lot on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 26 by 100 feet.....$600
James McDermott to George M. D. Knox, April 10, 1869; lot on Island lane, Allegheny, 24 by 129 feet.....$1,350
J. M. Cooper to Henry Bier, May 15, 1868; lot on Pike and Walnut streets, Pittsburgh, 43 by 50 feet, with buildings.....$4,550
Ephraim Spahr to William D. Eby, July 6, 1867; lot on Negley avenue, 60 by 187 feet.....$1,025
John Koppitz to Jacob Sutter, March 25, 1869; lot in Mary street, East Birmingham, 23 by 163 feet.....$1,218
Robert Patterson to Chas. Neinhauser, April 5, 1869; tract of land in Peebles township, containing 23 acres, with buildings.....$12,500
George E. McCready to Kier, Foster & Kier, March 17, 1869; tract of land in Penn township, containing 65 acres.....$400
Nicholas Seibert to John Graf, March 25, 1869; lot in Temperanceville, 48 by 123 feet.....$625
Samuel Garrison's heirs to Frederick Koehler, February 4, 1867; lot on Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 127 feet.....$1,600
William and John Schnieper to Louis Treser, April 1, 1869; lot in Reserve township, 44 by 40 feet, with buildings.....$2,225

MORTGAGES.

Twelve mortgages were also filed for record.

THE SOUTH.

THE number of voters in Montgomery county, Tennessee, is estimated at 3,100. Of this number 763 are white, and 2,377 colored.

JOHN B. KING, of Madison county, Kentucky, was recently killed by his son because he would not divide his estate with him.

FORTY Swiss families, supposed to possess $1,000 apiece on an average, are about to settle in Grundy county, Tennessee. They will engage in agricultural pursuits, and have already begun to arrive at their new home.

WOLVES are committing many ravages in the northern part of Anite county, Mississippi. A number of sheep and hogs have been killed already. The wolves have been forced to take to the hills in search of food, in consequence of the continued high waters in the Mississippi swamps.

A NEGRO was drowned by a catfish in Lake Concordia, Louisiana, opposite Natchez, a few days since. The negro was trying to haul the catfish out, but the fish hauled him in, and he was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

COPPER ORE of great richness is being found in Rowan county, North Carolina. Specimens have been taken to Raleigh, which contain forty-five per cent. of pure metal.

IT IS said that Adjutant and Inspector-General F. S. Moses, Jr., has gone to New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of purchasing two thousand Springfield rifles for the militia of Charleston, South Carolina.

THE Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald* says: "We still continue to hear the most encouraging news in regard to the growing wheat crop in this county. An unusual quantity was sown, and it has passed through the winter without injury. It is thick upon the ground and of fine color. With a favorable season from now until harvest, the yield will equal, if it does not surpass the famous crop of 1855."

THE New Iberia (La.) *Times* of the 26th ult. says: After all the fears entertained, we are going to have a good fruit season. Peaches are already as large as bird's eggs, and figs, plums, oranges, etc., promise as well.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News* says that city is now feeling the healthy influence of the profitable cotton crop of the year, which gave the producer the means of paying off a load of old debts and left him with some money in hand for the purchase of the comforts as well as the necessaries of life.

THE Lexington *Statesman* says: "We learn that friends of John C. Breckinridge are raising a fund for the purpose of purchasing and presenting to him a residence in this city."

THE Crown Princess Victoria, of Prussia, had recently a long conversation with some American ladies in Berlin on her favorite subject—the employment of women in fields which are now closed to them. In the course of the conversation the Crown Princes inquired with evident interest about the progress of the female suffrage movement in the United States. Her Royal Highness said she was in favor of the movement, and had as yet seen nothing to convince her that it was wrong. This will be good news to Clara Mundt, Mme. Amely Boite, and the other leading advocates of female suffrage in Germany.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent, that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of Trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an incontestable proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be; Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needful to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance on his skill and integrity with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss, suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducable rupture, is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion, that the frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a light affair to suffer for years with a protrusion that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be unfortunate to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement out and preserve it, so as to enable them to retain the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 130 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. ap8

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.

Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the ailments to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested their genial tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the preparation to their female patients, in obstinate cases of functional derangement, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints of special character are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, and the gentle and lasting exhilerating effects of this wholesome medicated stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark both the earlier and the later crisis in the life of a woman, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory, that a preparation, which embraces in its remedial range so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.