T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET. GOVERNOR. JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET. ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

SHERIFF. HUGH S. FLEMING TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER, THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER, JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS.

ABDIEL MCCLURE. WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Miscellaneous and

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 86 & @863.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49f. GOLD closed in New York yesterday

THE New York "Hansom Cab" Company has sent to England for two hundred cabs. In England the superior lightness, elegance and grace of American-made carriages is acknowledged, and sa wagon makers in Great Britain get their wheels from this country, yet labor is so much cheaper there than here that the above mentioned Company can afford to send to England and import these new vehicles, parts of which in all probability came first from America. This significant fact should be quite sufficient to make all wagon makers pro-

tectionists. taking the alarm, when one of its Democratic cotemporaries in the interior "insists that no man whose record will put
the party on the defensive ought to be
made the nominee for Governor" of that
party. The Post does not seem to conparty. The Post does not seem to conparty itself with the grave fact that a re
The Pittsburgh Post is quite right in
to the British government a satisfactory with which
masses of Pennsylvania will come to the
front once more in solid columns to renew the commission of their confidence
to an Executive whom they believe to
have done his duty.

Of Judge Williams, selected by the

further with the analysis. Had it been, he
would have told us that in all organisms
would have told us that in all organisms
this protoplasma of colloid matter is cut
utricles or sacculi; that to each of these
sacculi or cells, as they must henceforth
have done his duty.

Of Judge Williams, selected by the every Democratic politician of any prominence in that party during the eight years force upon the adjustment of the pending past, but exhibits a pained consciousness | controversy with England. Events more that the record of its own favorite choice for the nomination is really the most obnoxious of all in that regard. Hence its involving, as it does, so heartily the pop-

THE taste of the Secretary of the Navy,

in one respect, is certainly questionable and in our mind much to be deplored. Why should the thoroughly original and American names of our war-vessels be abandoned, to make room for the wornout classical cognomens which have figured in all the navies of the world for ages? The Indian names are to our ears as beautiful as the classic ones, and not than the menacing partizanship of a by any means so trite. Nantucket is as ecore of political conventions. heautiful and sweet and high-sounding as Medusa; Tonawanda has a national sound, besides being quite as easy to remember and pronounce as Amphivite, while Madoc's heroic achievements are quite as deserving of a monument in the American naval nomenclature as are those of Hercules. We have always enjoyed those truly national and poetic names by which our vessels have hitherto been known, and in hearing of the arrival in some foreign waters of a vessel whose very title is a part of home. The change is a little thing, to be sure, but it seems distasteful and unworthy of so accomplished a gentleman as Mr. Bonie.

THE tide of immigration seems to have set in steadily from the west; thousands they, who should be our standardof Chinese have abandoned the Celestial Empire and come to America, and the by an unanimous popular preference, and Japanese are beginning to follow the ex- that, all over the arena of consultation, ample set by their continental neighbers.

said to preserve their native habits of astic cheers which from every side wel- ence of heat and cold attaches to water. have the effect of forcing a general tendency to frugality upon our people? Will they not, by earning the same wages and living on half the same, soon force their Caucasian competitors into adopting the same system, or, if not, gradually engross so much more than their proportion of the wealth of the country as thereby to enforce their adoption, or the comparative depression of the total Caucasian industry? If the Malays succeed in naturalizing cconomy in America they will work a great good, but the introduction into a population of a new and uncongenial race s always a question of great importance, and if the position of that race be not justly and securely fixed at the start, the gravest troubles may, in the course of ime, be looked for as inevitable.

Oню politicians are discussing the propriety of further action by their Legislature on the XVth Article, which was rejected in that State last winter by the temporary Democratic majority. A few among our Republican friends propose that the next Legislature, in which our majority is considered certain, should reconsider that rejection, and ratify the Article. Fortunately, no such suggestion is likely to have the official countenance of the party. It is very properly considered that the action of a State once taken, whether affirmatively or negatively, is decisive, exhausting its Constitutional functions in respect of the Article submitted. Upon the opposite doctrine to this, it would also be necessary to concede the legality of the movements in Ohio and New Jersey, by Democratic Legislatures, for the withdrawal of the assent which those States had respectively given to the XIVth Article. In this view, the leading Republicans of Ohio have the concurrence of the Democracy, who prefer to abandon their opposition to the XIVth, that they may bind the State more absolutely to its rejection of the XVth last winter. In fact, they incline to make any sacrifice rather than to admit some five thousand of their colored males to the suffrage. It is clear, therefore, that Ohio is not, under any possible state of parties, to be formally counted for the XVth Article. The Republicans affirm the principle which it embodies, endorsing in heartily in their platform at Columbus yesterday, but claim no right to any further legislative action upon it, unless duly ratified by a majority of the other States.

THE NATIONAL GOOD FAITH. The Administration adheres consistently to the correct American view of the obligations of neutral powers toward a foreign government, any portion of whose subjects may be in rebellion against its authority. While the Republic instructs claims for a suitable reparation for that illegal British sympathy which placed so gainst the Federal authority, the President enforces the same obligations of neutrality within the limits of this country against all who would unlawfully manifest their sympathy for the insurgent Cubans. The recent seizures of vessels loaded with war material and destined for neutrality laws, notwithstanding the preponderance of American feeling upon the THE Pittsburgh Post is quite right in side of the insurgent cause, must afford the American treatment of the Cuban question would bear with the greatest his fellow-citizens of Allegheny, need this hypothetical lining or basement manufactured to which is attached the mysterious property, life; that within the greatest his fellow-citizens of Allegheny, need the mysterious property or basement. and more confirm this opinion. Indeed, we might add that this Cuban imbroglio, sensitiveness to the objection which we ular sympathies of the American people, which he wears has been deservedly won, has come at a most fortunate moment to and is worn in fidelity to the law and to rope, and that we shall be as decisively people of this great State. Thus judged as favorably weighed in the judgment of by his fellow-citizens, by his political Christendom according to our conspicu- friends, and by all the bar who have had ously consistent good faith in dealing with those sympathizers who violate our own neutrality laws. It is gratifying from us. The Convention of yesterday therefore to see displayed, at Washington, a just regard for the rights of Spain, which will do us more good in London

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED. The Republicans of Pennsylvania again marshal their columns in the field, and under the same leader who headed the victorious march of 1866. And at least an equal triumph again awaits them. It politicians that a Convention of the party erty and equality under our Constitutions has found its way so speedily and so harmoniously to the conclusion of its labors, as did that Republican Council which yesterday assembled at Philadelphia, to learn that its members were all of one mind, that the path through a successful canvass was to be embarrassed by no preliminary struggles for the individual honors of the nominations, that bearers, had been already indicated there could be found, either of principles

economy. Will not this constantly incomed the re-investiture of our nominees, In other words, he holds that it is as ab-

Our reports show that the Conven- ply materialistic views, denies that he Committee, whose brief address was to express the common preferences of all its members. The regular organization followed. Allegheny county being fully plasm." What would water be, minus and worthly represented, upon the Committees, in the selection the subordinate officers, and in the honor, still more marked, of furnishing the permanent Chairman-a post which was entrusted to Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM. This was a compliment alike to this great county, which

knows how to attest its devotion to Republican principles in the most effectual way, and to the personal and official worth of a citizen of whom Allegheny county is justly proud. And this compliment was immediately and gracefully acknowledged. The Convention was then ready for its business, -the nomination of our candidates and the declaration of the issues upon which the people are invited to support them. How that business was done, our report furnishes a

grateful account. The renomination of General John W. GEARY for Governor must, under the circumstances, be highly gratifying to his own feelings and to those of his personal friends. It would be idle to deny that strong opposition to him has been attempted to be developed among a portion of those who may properly be regarded as Republican politicians, and speculation has been indulged in, in many quarters, as to the probabilities of his being defeated before the State Convention through their agency. But he has proved much stronger with the masses of the party than with some of the leaders thereof, and hence he is again a candidate for the gubernatorial office. This popular confidence in his capacity, integrity and patriotism, which has evidently overborne and brought to naught all the combinations which may have been entered into for his discomfiture, is not simply a fact, but a

prophecy. It indicates that in the canits Minister at London to uphold our just count on the weight and momentum of the same potent element, and that the dismany obstacles in the way of the speedy be, after brief reflection, will fall in affected politicians, if any there may suppression of our late Southern rebellion with the prevailing current. We need only remind our readers of the sharp and apparently exhaustive struggle which, six years ago, was closed in this city, in the re-nomination of Gov. CURTIN by a bare majority, in the face of the bit- rents. terest opposition and of the most confi. rents derived? Answering none of the

dent predictions in his defeat at the polls, insurgent use, with the arrest of such and upon which the people of Pennsylva-Cuban agents as have clearly violated our nia, but a few brief months afternia, but a few brief months after-advance upon the philosophy which he so successfully ridicules from Martinus magnificent majority at the polls. So Scriblerus, as the "meat-roasting quali-

there was found not one competitor to dispute his just title to the honor. Aldispute his just title his just title his dispute his disput ready tried by the professional and public opinion of Pennsylvania, the ermine which he wears has been deservedly won, and is worn in fidelity to the law and to the honor not more of himself than of the people of this great State. Thus judged by his fellow-citizens, by his political forms the cell-contenuts, in professional and public ment of life (as he well says from Bichat) is developed by death—that is, that it is by the oxydation, the desstruction of the oxydation, the desseveral pasts, that the life current is produced; that-accordingly, as a fact, this oxydation is of the cell-contenuts, in professional and public ment of life (as he well says from Bichat) is developed by death—that is, that it is by the oxydation, the desseveral pasts, that the life current is produced; that accordingly, as a fact, this oxydation is of the cell-contenuts, in professional and public ment of life (as he well says from Bichat) is developed by death—that is, that is by the oxydation, the desseveral pasts, that the life current is produced; that accordingly, as a fact, this oxydation is of the cell-contenuts, in professional and public ment of life (as he well says from Bichat) is developed by death—that is, that is by the oxydation, the desseveral pasts, that the life current is produced; that accordingly as a fact, this oxydation is of the cell-contenuts, in professional and public is developed by death—that is, that it is by the oxydation, the desseveral pasts, that the life current is produced. strengthen the American position in Eu- the honor not more of himself than of the even now much occasion to judge of his official worth, he needs no other eulogy has pronounced an eulogy to which no words of his friends and neighbors need

attempt to add. It remains now for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to complete the work which they have begun. It can and will be finished in but one way. Our Commonwealth is with us. We have governed it well. The people ask for no change in its general policy. We have the votes, and these will be cast as ever for the party of is not within the remembrance of our the Union, of American interests, of liband laws.

I note on propessor huxleys The writer of the article below, taken from the Richmond Eclectic, Baltimore, is of Holly Springs, Miss. An article of his in the Southern Review, entitled classifica-

creasing Asiatic element, sooner or later, by a common consent, with the unshaken surd to individualize the principle of life, confidence of their political friends, and, and give it a special name, vitality, as to as we are quite sure, of a large majority do the same thing for the group of pheof the people of this Commonwealth. In nomena exhibited by water (aqua), and the contrasts which yesterday's Conven- attribute them to the principle of aquosity tion affords, in this regard, with the pro- resident therein. The far-reaching conceedings of its predecessors in '63 and '66, sequences of such speculations are selfour Republican friends will discover the suggestive. It is but fair to say that more convenient to use terms which im-

tion was fully attended, every district of holds to the materialistic philosophy. Mr. the State being represented. The pre- Johnson's discussion is learned and able, liminary organization was conducted by and seems to be canded and fair. Our Hon G. A. Grow, Chairman of the State friend, Dr. B. C. Jillson, of the Western University, has made to us a sugges: marked by pointed, fitting and graceful tion that strikes us with force: If life is allusions to the high responsibilities of the the distinctive quality of protoplasm, that allusions to the high responsibilities of the convention which must show itself from the very constitution of this substance, (and if not, attitution of this substance, attitution of this substance, (and if not, attitution of this substance, attitution of this substance, attitution of this substance, (and if not, attitution of this substance, attitution of this substanc its aquosity? Not taking issue with editorial puffs-

that this is a "remarkable disc nor denying the eminence of Prof. Hux. ley as a naturalist, we are yet unable to see why his conception of a basis of vitality should be called "a new theory," This has been the aim of all the speculations and the tendency of all the discoveries in physical science—at least since the days of Oken. Nor is his adoption of the protoplasma of a cell as the basis of vitality anything particularly new. This has been seen and said before by his friend Carpenter, and by him accredited to the discoveries of Nagli, Mohl and Schleiden. The latter undoubtedly regard the cell as the basis of all organisms. As to the des-cription of the currents of circulating fluid in a cell, this no novelty; but when he attributes this motion to some innate contracting and expanding power of the "protoplasma," and there rests as the final solution of his inexplicable ritality,—then he is a little peculiar.
The location of vitality in the cell has long been taught; at least it has so long been familiar to us, that we cannot at the moment undertake to say with whom it originated. However this may be, we cannot see that Prof. Huxley goes one whit beyond his predecessors in analysis of the material and physical basis of life.

He does not attempt to account for the movements of the protoplasma; he acknowledges that the origin of that organisms. sm of the colloid matter itself is wholly inexplicable. Inexplicable?—when have all the materials at hand from the foundation of the world? As soon as water could appear and rest upon this globe, appeared also ammonia and car-bon. Is there anything more wanting to produce organic plasma? The suito produce organic plasmar the surphur, phosphorus, and earthy salts, if needed, were also at hand. We regard it as inexplicable, because the chemist has not as yet been able to produce this compound, though in the great laboratory of nature we see it was produced. True, if we had this problem solved. there would remain no longer any mystery in organic life. But after all it is more a problem of expertness on the part of the chemist in the manipulation of formulæ, than a profound difficulty in science. Thus proteine, according to Mulder's formula, is C40 H31'N50 I2, while aumonia is H2N and writer HQ, while ammonia is H3 N, and water H0; carbonic acid is CO2, and etherene, or

carbonic acid is CO2, and etherene, or oledant gas, one of the forms of carburetted hydrogen, is C4 H4. The difficulty is simply to fix the due amount of carbon, and eliminate the surplus gases.

Again, supposing that Prof. Huxley's account of cell circulation as the effect of undulations of the colloid utricle is true—(and to one who has seen the thing it--(and to one who has seen the thing itof the plasma with the great velocity of the liquid current, it must be unsatisfactory)—but supposing it the true one: What excites and vibra plasma? He intimates darkly it may be owing to electric or electro-magnetic cur-rents. But if so, whence are these curquestions, he leaves us exactly where the older naturalists left us—that is, brings us back in the old vicious circle to its vitality. We are unable to perceive his great

only say that in all the Commonwealth | membrane forming vacuoles or canaliculi ference to the cell-plasma; that this plasma forms the cell, sack, or bag to hold these contents, precisely because it is less oxydizable than the tenary compounds within; that though less oxydizable than the contents, the folloid portion of the protonlasma is more liable to able than the contents, the folloid portion of the protoplasma is more liable to change,—the nitrogen continually escaping, or straining to do so; and that this very change developes the first electro animo magnetic current, which promotes the oxydation of the ternary groups of the cell-contents; which oxydation, in turn, developes the more powerful currents that cause the undulations of the plasma and the circulation of the fluid; rents that cause the undulations of the plasma and the circulation of the fluid; which circulation again is determined by one of more points of the cell being more accessible to oxygen than others, and that this determines and directs the building up of the organism and its mul-tiplication.

Thus life is reduced not merely to

some mysterious inexplicable property of the organism—an endowment of the protoplasma,—but to the known ultinate laws of matter, under the guidance mate laws of matter, under the guidance of the known physical forces.

Nor for all this, are we airaid to undertake to defend Prof. Huxley and his philosophy against the charge of materialism and implied inference of athetism. We cannot, therefore, second or adopt the proposition of Prof. Huxley from the great skeptic Hume, to commit to the flames the religious labors of the race for now these so many ages. We regard it, on the contrary, as repugnant to that very philosophical. A man may be a great nature sophical. A man may be a great nature of the founders, and the former one of the most brilliant disciples. Hume,

carpenter need be also a mason and

tion: "That we are dealing merely with erms and symbols, . . . that it is of little moment whether we express the phenomena of matter in terms of spirit, or the phenomena of spirit in terms of spatter, . . . matter may be re-garded as a form of thought—thought may be regarded as a property of matter, had he carried out these prin-

ciples, we say, to their ultimate conclun, he might have spared us the lecture from Hume, and the counsel to "commit happiest auguries for the inevitable triumph of next October.

Prof. Huxley, while claiming that it is the mistaken enemies of the "new philosophy." His own master Comte (though he is vehement in denying the obligation) clearly recognizes the possibility (and the fact) of "primitive intuitions and instincts": that is, of arriving at truth by some other method than the scientific and the instness of reasoning scientific, and the justness of reasoning from a priori conceptions of truth. And from a priori conceptions of truth. And this is all that these books of Divinity they may have accomplished it; the scope is a legitimate one; that is, viewing it from one of Prof. H.'s own proscope is a legitimate one; that is, viewing it from one of Prof. H.'s own proposed stand-points—spirit, thought. But view it_from the other: matter. Then what are all these great books and systems of theology, metaphysics, &c., &c., but great facts also of this material world,—phenomena of his own thinking protoplasma,—facts of thought, facts of mind, psychological facts—therefore accord-

psychological facts, therefore according to this view facts of matter?
And if facts of matter, how can a mere materialist even despise them? A mere naturalist might have no use for them, but the philosopher must give them, but the philosopher must give them place in his pantheon. True, to the mere collector of the fauna and flora of earth, might be applied his own sage counsel, ne sutor ultra crepi-dam, and we agree with him, that to such own sage counsel, ne a one these may be questions of "lunar

We are not denying that human knowledge has limits, nor disposed to take issue here with Prof. H, and detract from the glory of Hume in attempting to fix those limits, or of Kant who systematized this attempt, (though in various ways this had often been done before); but we are not for fixing these limits are bitrarily and according to the tastes and feelings of individuals who, to raught we know, class "lunar phases" with "lunar politics." A few years ago the propisition to tell us the composition of the sun and stars, and whether the latter are moving or not, would have been so classed. To a carpenter knowing no tools but his own, it must be inconceivable how a cornice might be fashioned out

of stone or iron.
It is not that these "new Philosophers" (if the term delight them) claim their (if the term delight them) claim their liberty to pursue truth by their own method—to this they are entitled; but it is to their aggressive attitude, it strikes us, men object. Even Gibbon remarked of Voltaire that he was "a bigot, an intolerant bigot:" and the same is most of Voltaire that he was "a bigot, an in-tolerant bigot;" and the same is most strikingly true of Hume. He was in his way as fanatical as old John Knox, or any other bigot of them all. This we see still in Huxley. He is not content with heiner neturalist (and one of the greatbeing a naturalist, (and one of the greatest living) -not content to know and declare such truth as it has been given him to see,—aggressively, fanatically, he denies that there is any other. Beyond his Koran there cannot be anything worth knowing, therefore delenda sunt. So true is it, that we will find the great mass of human errors in negations. Taking, then, what we conceive to be the true philosophical position—a com-parative analysis of all facts, we should

parative analysis of an facts, we should attempt to make peace between Mr. Huxley and the Archbi-hop of York. "Shall I lose my bully doctor, or shall I ose my parson?" as mine host of the Garter would say. It does seem to us, that religiosity in man is one of the great facts of his existence, -as thoroughly universal as any other law of his being. He has a faculty and love of music— another one of these universal laws; but music is in many respects incomprehen-sible. Can one tell us with certainty why music delights us; why a harmony why music usignts us; why a harmony is agreeable, why a discord jars? A property or faculty of the acoustic nerves? Ah, we are still brought back at last in the same old circle to the meat-roasting quality of the smoke jack." But because we do not compre hend fully the source of the influence o nend inity the source of the innuence of "sweet sounds," shall we refuse to cultivate music as a science? Shall we refise to recognize what it has done for the cultivation and happiness of mankind? And yet, to seek further to investigate the foundation of harmony, might be classed with Prof. 61.3 classed.

might be classed with Prof. H.'s cluna How much greater wisdom is there, thus to class the religious tendencies of man? Let it be distinctly understood we are not here affirming or denying the foundation of religious beliefs; we do not attack the Jewish conception of a revelation, nor the myths of Greece, India, or Peru; but taking only this, a posteriori position—matter, and this, a posteriors position—matter, and observing and reasoning inductively from this stand-point, can we, as naturalists (materialists if you will) close our eyes to the grand class of natural phenomena that belongs to the animal man? He has not a faculty or a passion that more uninot a faculty or a passion that more universally demands gratification than this one—religiosity. Viewed from this point (and mind, we do not assert, nor deny, (and mind, we do not assert, nor deny, that this is all and the only one,) religion is as much a passion, a property of the animal as the love of music, of society, of offspring, of sex,—a passion that in a health a normal condition properties by healthy, normal condition promotes human happiness and civilization; in abnormal or pathological conditions drags him down to gloom and degradation. Is it not then to be cultivated? Let us still it not then to be cultivated? Let us still have its teachers and professors, who will elevate and refine it with the progress in all other things, and lead us on to the enjoyment of its high entrancing melodies, and know how to avoid the deplorable discords which destroys souls. discords which destroys souls.

We wish to be understood, therefore, as saying; that in this. manner we conceive all the facts and systems of theology or theosophy to be capable of reduction truly and properly to the rules of inductive science. We cannot predict precisely what will be the result when science shall have attained this wonderful emishall have attained this wonderful burner; but from analogy of other realms invaded by this great modern conquerer (for instance again, music), we hope that in this, which is destine hope that in this, which is destined to be its last conquest, the scientific method will accomplish more for religion than explain, from another point of view, results already attained empirically; that it will not create any new religion any more than it has oreated new music or painting, but give us new comprehension of the old,

in the Southern Review, entitled classification, had the good fortune to be commended by Professor Adassiz. It may be well to state that, in the lecture here reviewed, Prof. Huxley takes the ground that life attaches to matter in certain combinations and under certain conditions of carpenter need be also a mason and course father a carpenter need be also a mason and course father could attain. But there is the considered one of the founders, and the former one of the founders of th which can lead us to higher certainty The Malay people are essentially economical faction of light, ical, and even in Sen Francisco, one of the barest needful formalities of the dearest cities in the world, they are organization alone preceded the enthusiA "POINT" WORTHY OF ATTEN:

MESSES EDITORS: - Your remarks in Tue, day's issue in relation to the point of land at the junction of the Allegheny and Monong thela rivers, suggest the inquiry who controls the "point." A wooden building of considerable size is erected about the middle of that spot, and connected with it is an enclosure of some extent, surrounded by a close board fence.

If the city controls it as public property, certainly it is injudicious for the "fathers" to allow weoden buildings to be erected upon it in violation of the ordinance prohibiting them, as it is but a few weeks since they took most prompt and summary action in ordering the removal of buildings in other parts of the city, which were designed for important manufacturing uses, and could not be said to be exclusively of wooden material, as that erected on the point is.

It has been mainly created within a few years by the extension of the "high and low water lines" (established by law) far into the deep water of both rivers, and the result is, as you have observed, several acres in extent, which, we agree with you, should be converted into public pleasure grounds-indeed we think this is about the only lawful use that can be made of it. It ought to be a longer time than you probably suppose "before will be covered with boiler yards and railway depots." If we mistake not, such uses were in-

terdicted by the decision of the Courts, which ordered the removal of the freight shed of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the Monongahela wharf some years ago. It is public, open ground, and can be

used for nothing else, and should be devoted to some such and ornamental way.

An OLD CITIZEN. voted to some such use in a meritorious

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL LAW, Relating to every kind of Business. By Frank-lin Chamberlain. Hartford, O. D. Case & Co.

This work, judging by the advanced sheets which we have seen, will be an extremely valuable addition to the legal literature of the country, and one which will be of great benefit to the merchants as well as to the lawyers of America. It is written by a practical lawyer who has had a quarter of a century of experience at the bar, during which time he has paid especial attention to commercial law. The subjects treated in the book are very numerous, and a careful perusal would probably result in the saving of much legal difficulty and money in the future. Judge Hampton, in a recent letter, says of it:

"I have examined with considerable care the table of contents, and a portion of the advanced sheets of a new work on "American Commercial Law," by Frankin Chamberlain, Esq., of Hartford, and so far as I am able to judge of its merits and character, I have no hesitation in ecommending it as a work of great value to the legal profession, as well as to the business community in general." It is sold only to subscribers, and the

agent here is Mr. J. R. Cunningham, whose office is at 350 Liberty street.

-The Connecticut House of Represenatives defeated the usury bill by a vote seventy-seven to one

THE SYMPTONS OF CONSUMPTION. Paleness of the countenance. Spitting, or expectoration of pus. This pus sinks in water.
It is sometimes streaked with blood.
There is chiliness or shiverings, and fisches

There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes. The hair of the head falls off. At times there is a circumscribed red spot one or both cheeks. There is swelling of the hands and feet.

There is great debility and emaciation of the There is a high colored state of the urine. With a deposit on transling like brick dust.

There is oftentimes a great thirst.

The blood is nurried through the arteries and veins. The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high

as one hundred and forty a minute. The veins on the surface of the body are bluer an usual, and languid. As the disease progresses the debility increases The expectoration becomes more copious. There is a marasmus and wasting of all the

There is often pain in one or both lungs. There is often diarrhoea and fainthess. There is great sinking of the vital iorers. When there are turbercles, small portions o turb reulous matter will be expectorated. This tubercular matter has an offensive odor. On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.

and gurging is neard.

There is always more or less cough.

Some of these symptoms are always present in pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite al of them in different stages of the disease. No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptoms were heeded. Time and again we have called atention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will in every instance of a recent cough arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often cure it and arrest further decay of the ung i.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 167 LIB-ERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Reyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 12 clock, and at his resident office, No. 130 Penn street, from 1 to 4 o'clock

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Thousands of persons, without any specific allnest, are the victims of languor and lassitude. ment, are the victims of languor and lassissue. The unthinking are apt to confound this species The untrinking are apt to conjound this species of inertion with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are persons, authough they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERacute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTER-ATIVE that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTET-TER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an imme-diate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shouns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure; is metamorposed, by a brit f course of this most potent regetable invigorant, into quite a different being. The change effected by the BITTERS, in his ing. The enange enacted by the BITTAMA, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and his friends. He mopes no longer: the active brinciple of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is re-awakened, and he feels have died out of nim, is re-awagened, and he reets like a new main. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an invitation to biesass, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this cholcest and most potent of all TONICS AND NEEVINES,