The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

"THE TREASURY IMBROGLIO.

The letter of Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, in which he charges the Secretary of the Treasury with making his monthly statements "inexcusably erroneous," has created considerable excitement in financial circles, but more from the fact that it reveals a wide difference of opinion between the two officials than from any startling facts contained in the letter itself.

Mr. CLARKE holds that there is no necessity to pass the loan bill, because the Secretary has abundant power, under existing laws, to replace the legal tenders with compound interest notes, and to fund any maturing indebtedness in 5-20s; that the Secretary has no power under existing laws to buy or cancel either greenbacks, compound-interest notes or 7-30s; that all the notes of these classes (thus) illegally bought by the Secretary may be re-issued by him and are therefore to be considered as so much cash in the Treasury; and that the Secretary has not only excluded these in his count of funds on hand, in his monthly statements, but has also excluded the balances to the credit of the government in the national banks amounting, as Mr. CLARKE thinks, to $28,000,000. Adding these items he makes the funds in the Treasury on the 1st inst. amount to $150,000,000 or more, instead of $116,000,000, as stated by the Secretary.

These are grave charges, as put by Mr. CLARKE, but are doubtless susceptible of explanation. As the Secretary of the Treasury appears to be in the ascendant, just now, the quarrel will most likely result in Mr. CLARKE's resignation or removal.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SWINDLE.

We have before called attention to a bill pending in the Legislature authorizing the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company to construct a railroad from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, with branches, extending the time for commencing and repealing the limitation as to the time of constructing the main line of said company, and authorizing connections with roads chartered by the State of Virginia, or Western Virginia. This bill has passed the House, and is now before the Senate.

The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad was incorporated at the time the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad charter was repealed, and the time fixed for commencing work on the road was limited to three years. That time has now expired; and this bill not only extends the time three years longer, but gives the Company power to build a new road from Connellsville to Pittsburgh, to build branches wherever it likes, and do pretty much whatever it pleases. The Pittsburgh & Connelsville Railroad is not merely thus prevented from finishing its road to Cumberland, but its road already built is rendered worthless by giving to another company power to build a competing road alongside of it.

We have no hope that the passage of this swindle will be stopped in the Senate. Our only hope is in the Governor. He has nobly defeated the Philadelphia and Erie rascality, and we trust he will put his foot on this also.

THE passage of the bill now before Congress to protect officers of the army from suits at law in the various states for acts done in compliance with military orders is imperatively demanded by the logic of events. In Kentucky and throughout the southern states suits are daily entered against United States officers for performing their duty under orders issued by their superiors, the intention being to use the force of state laws to punish these officers for acts distasteful to the Rebels. The government should certainly be able to protect its own officers in the discharge of the duty it imposed upon them.

BERKS COUNTY UNLUCKY.—The county of Berks has presented eight candidates, at different times, for Governor, only two of whom ever succeeded. The first Governor, MIFFLIN, was a native of Berks. JOHN SPAYD was presented by that county in 1808, and beaten. JOSEPH HEISTER, of the same county, ran in 1817 and was defeated, but was successful in 1820. MUHLENBURG ran in 1835, and failed, and ran in 1844 again, but died before the election. In 1841 the whigs nominated JOHN BANKS, of Berks, and he too was beaten. CLYMER makes the eighth, and he likewise will fail.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—The constant cry of the disloyal men of the South is that "taxation without representation" is unconstitutional. Yet in all the southern states laws have been framed imposing taxes upon the blacks equally with the whites. If it is right to tax the blacks and yet disfranchise them, it cannot be wrong to treat the whites in the same way. If there is any injustice in taxation without representation why are they the first to practice it?

THE Chambersburg *Repository* says that the Democratic nomination for Governor was offered to Gen. HANCOCK as well as to Gen. MEADE, and was refused by him as firmly as by the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The *Repository* adds:

We *know* that President Johnson had several consultations with prominent Democratic politicians of this State just before the late Convention, and entered cordially into every scheme suggested to strengthen the probabilities of Democratic success in Pennsylvania at the coming election. To the honor of two gallant soldiers of the Republic be it said, that they promptly rejected the cunningly devised plan to dim their laurels, so nobly won, by laying them on the altar of the foes of their country's cause.

JUDGE WOODWARD expressed during the war a wish that the line of the Rebel Confederacy were so drawn as to include the State of Pennsylvania, and CLYMER voted for him, thus sustaining him in that infamous wish. The Judge also decided, as a member of the Supreme Court, that the Government had no right to levy soldiers from the State, and that the fact of service in the Union army disqualified a citizen for exercising the right of suffrage, and CLYMER sustained him in this, also. CLYMER and WOODWARD are thus twin brothers in treasonable aspirations and in hostility to the Government and the soldier.

HIESTER CLYMER in the Senate, and his own Berks county at the polls, voted to deprive the soldier of the right to vote. How, then, can any soldier vote for him?

THE Pennsylvania Republican platform excites great praise among the Republicans of other States. It is highly spoken of and commended by the Republican press everywhere. The Detroit *Tribune* says:

This is the most significant political expression yet made, and it is to the honor of the staunch Union men of the Keystone State, that they have attained a higher expression in their platform than any State has given since the close of the war. We welcome the fact as an indication of a return to plain speaking and honest principles.

SENATOR WILLEY.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that U. S. Senator WILLEY, of West Virginia, writes to his friends in Monongalia county thus: "Our welfare depends upon our adherence to the Republican party."

The Senator is right; and we will therefore permit ourselves to hope that hereafter he will himself be found voting oftener with the Republicans in the Senate than he has been doing lately.

THE New York *Times* chuckles over the result in New Hampshire as a conservative victory. It stood prepared to claim a victory no matter which side won. The *National Intelligencer* regards it as virtually a Radical defeat. We can stand such defeats as that every day in the year.

THE *National Intelligencer* and Washington *Star*, both rave over the Pennsylvania Republican platform. It is not the platform, so much, that agitates them as the spirit, the *eim*, the hurrah and enthusiasm with which it was adopted. The unanimity and cordiality of the people in its behalf is what galls them.

WILL HE RESIGN?—Why does not COWAN resign? The Legislature has asked him to do so; the Republican State Convention has done the same; and in various counties throughout the State he has been notified that his services are no longer wanted. Why doesn't he resign?

THE GERMANS.—The German Union Club of Philadelphia has enthusiastically adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we adopt the platform of the Republican Convention, made on the 7th March, and on which General John W. Geary has been nominated candidate for Governor, and further that we gladly ratify said nomination.

"ROTTEN BARK."—Col. GILL, of Wisconsin, in a recent letter, expresses the belief that the President is not "a big enough wedge to split the great Union party log, but thinks he will be able to chip off a *little rotten bark*.

THE LEGISLATURES of New Hampshire and Connecticut, chosen this Spring, will elect U. S. Senators to succeed HON. DANIEL CLARK and HON. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Occasional Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, Feb. 24th, 1866.

I closed my letter last Saturday, with a reference to the sudden and very unexpected revival of timber given to the Fenian movement, by the Government here asking Parliament to suspend the *habeas corpus* act in Ireland for the next six months. On Friday evening Earl Russell in the Lords and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, had announced that there would be a bill introduced the following day, having the above object in view, and necessarily the Houses must meet on Saturday, which is quite unusual at so early a period of the session; and hence, with the sudden exaggeration of importance thus given to the strange phantasy of the trans-Atlantic and the cis-Atlantic Irish, I might well admit that events more exciting than the already wearisome details and repetitions of the late State trials, would probably drive Fenianism to a more prominent place of interest than it has hitherto taken outside of Ireland itself. While I added those lines to my letter on Saturday afternoon, the legislators at St. Stephens were hearing from Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, the reasons which induced the Government to ask Parliament to give such increased powers to the Irish Executive as the suspension of the *habeas corpus* implies. Sir George Grey is by no means a good Speaker—the subject he has ever taken up could have derived any interest from him, but as he belongs to one of the oldest of the "ruling families" of England, of course, even upon a less important subject, the House of Commons would hear him with respect and as little outward signs of impatience as a parliamentary training of human nature renders attainable; so, considering the necessary interest of the subject, it is not surprising that the statement Sir George had to make was listened to with close attention by the House. It appears that Lord Wodehouse, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had written to the Government that the proceedings of the Fenians had by no means been arrested by the trials and sentences of those members of the fraternity who had been brought before the Special Commission, and that the Irish Executive deemed the ordinary powers of the Constitution would not be adequate to deal with the apparently ubiquitous spirit of disaffection which over the whole country was daily becoming more alarming. Mr. D'Israeli, the leader of the Tory opposition, followed Sir George Grey, but in this instance got of course to offer any opposition. In fact, the Irish portion at least of Mr. D'Israeli's followers would rather have blamed the Government for not resorting to "strong measures" long ago, as Fenianism has certainly flattered them, and for a good while past has evidently caused them considerable discomfort. Mr. D'Israeli had therefore no scope for that in which he most excels—sarcasm and vituperation—and consequently he had nothing to say which could excite much attention. Mr. Bright was the next speaker, and though he did not propose granting what the Government asked to meet the present and necessity of affairs in Ireland, he took occasion to urge on the Government for quicker, better, more efficient, and more effective measures for the pacification of Ireland, than the mere dealing with the confessedly chronic and deeply seated diseases of that unhappy country by such temporary, superficial and inadequate legislation, as Parliament has hitherto been trying, till things have come to the present pass. Of course, both Irish Tories and English Whigs would cordially agree in denouncing Mr. Bright for having made an *inopportune* acknowledgment of what are the real facts of a very bad case, but Mr. Bright had the courage to act on the high conviction of the abiding obligations of truth and justice. Such courage as his, indeed, both in kind and degree, is a very rare endowment among public men—an endowment which the official mind regards with unspeakable aversion and disgust. Mr. Horsman, who followed Mr. Bright, gave expression to this feeling; but there is now at least one other first-class man in the House of Commons, who appears to have equal moral courage with Mr. Bright, to speak the truth both in season and also when some good timid souls would allow practical and official persons to persuade them that it was out of season. I refer to portant occasion, ably supported the views of Mr. Bright. Certainly it is both a false and foolish charge to bring against such men, that their admission of the evils and wrongs under the operation of which Ireland has become what it is, encourages the Fenians and other malcontents in Ireland to resort to conspiracies and violent and unlawful means of redressing the grievances of their country. On the contrary no two votes given in favor of the measure asked for by the government—certainly not those of Mr. Horsman and that acrid tempered gentleman, Mr. Roebuck, who in his usual vein, denounced Mr. Bright and Ireland with about equal gusto—gave such impressive sanction to the procedure of the government as a measure of present necessity, and such an impressive condemnation of the criminal folly of the Fenian conspiracy as did those of Messrs. Bright and Mill. If Mr. Bright's speech was not in every sense the speech of the occasion, then the place of honor must be awarded to that of Mr. Gladstone, who since his accession to the functions of leader of the House has been winning golden opinions, both in the House itself and out of doors, by the generous and noble tone with which he has directed and moderated its debates, and the unexpected success of his influence, so diverse in its kind from that of the late leader, Lord Palmerston. But Lord Palmerston's tact, however excellent, and geniality of manner, however pleasant, *ought not to* have deserved greater success, when unalloyed with depth of conviction or earnestness of feeling, than the higher and truer spirit of conviction and earnestness inspiring most generous sympathies, *ought* to achieve. On this occasion, Mr. Gladstone spoke with excellent effect, giving all due weight to the remarks of Mr. Bright, but pointing out that there was a certain unfairness even in the three statements; owing to the inevitable onesidedness with which, almost unconsciously, the orator's feelings impel him to present his case. But I must not be tempted to give anything like an outline of either of these masterly speeches;—suffice it to say that what alone could give real worth and importance to that of Mr. Gladstone, namely, some intimation that the present Government intend to attempt, in good faith, the solution of that long standing difficulty—the condition-of-Ireland question—seems to be there. I should say, indeed, that such intimation may be even more convincingly gathered from the tone in which he refers to and acknowledges the errors of the past, than from any hints at remedies and ameliorations that may now be under consideration; for every one knows that there are two great Irish questions, which have long been *the* questions, to be boldly and honestly met and settled by the statesman, or statesmen, aspiring to give lasting peace and to lay the foundations of lasting prosperity, to the people of Ireland—namely, the land-tenure question, which is the first and most difficult to deal with; and, secondly, that of the Protestant Church establishment, which can only be satisfactorily settled by abolishing it altogether, —that is to say, by taking away at once its ascendancy over other churches, and gradually, as the present recipients of its great revenues die, by appropriating those revenues to education, the impartial support of the clergy of all denominations, and the foundation of hospitals for the poor and the afflicted.

But whatever may be the good intentions of the more enlightened statesmen in the present Ministry and Parliament, it is to be feared that a majority of neither Commons nor Lords would yet sanction any measures comprehensive enough—thorough enough—to rescue Ireland from its misery and its inveterate hatred of England.

I should not pass on without referring to the rapidity of this piece of legislation. It was only on Friday night the government gave notice of their intention to introduce the bill next day. Which they desired should pass both Houses, under a suspension of the standing orders for that purpose, the same day. Accordingly it was announced about 12 o'clock in the House of Commons, debated, read twice, approved in Committee, read a third time, and passed, within five hours. Taken up to the Lords, it was put through all the stages there with still greater rapidity, and Lord Granville was soon on his way with it to Osborne, to receive the Royal assent. He was expected back about 11 o'clock, but owing to a blockade of the railway by freight trains, he did not return till nearly one o'clock on Sunday morning—at which time there were but three or four drowsy Lords, (barely a quorum) that could be found to hear the Commission giving the Queen's assent. The Speaker of the Commons had entertained at a parliamentary dinner a considerable number of the members of the House, but the party had broken up at 11 o'clock to be ready, on summons, to attend at the bar of the Lords; but two weary hours of midnight vigil had had no evening effect on the very few "faithful Commons" who followed Mr. Speaker when the Usher of the Black Rod came to desire their attendance in the Lord's Chamber.

Meantime, the Irish Executive anticipating the passing of the bill by the Parliament, had, during Friday and Saturday, arrested a great number of persons in Dublin and elsewhere—persons who excited the suspicions of the police in various ways, chiefly by living "without any visible means of support," and having "command of money," and a ready disposition to spend it, as shown by "standing treats" at taverns, and like convivial amenities and genial, social traits of Irishmen. Some four hundred or five hundred arrests probably have been made in all, up to the present time, of which number nearly one half may be set down as the quota of Dublin. In very few instances has any resistance been offered, but one of the "suspects," by I have yet heard of, when arrested having given himself the unenviable distinction of having shot his captor, though it has been frequently reported that very many of the foolish braggarts had threatened death to any "minion of the Sassenach power," that would so much as lift a finger against them. Informers have as plenty as ever in Ireland, for in all cases, so far as I can recollect, where the police have gone to seize pikes, or other concealed weapons, they have gone directly where such things were to be found, and not at all as men going on a mere search at random in some suspected locality. By the way it is very strange and surely even this circumstance marks the ridiculous folly of this Fenian business that the chief weapon relied on and provided so far as we may judge from the seizures yet made by the police, are these pikes. Think of arming men with ashen-shafted pikes to go to the battle-field in this nineteenth century, and challenging England with her Armstrong guns, her Whitworth guns, her rifles, breech-loaders, six barrelled revolvers and all the resources of Birmingham and Sheffield, to come and try her strength, if she dare! In all past insurrections in Ireland the pike was the principal weapon used by the insurgent peasantry; hence it has all manner of traditional recommendations as an insurrectionary weapon—it is in fact, almost the symbol of insurrection; and yet as it has never achieved victory, one might suppose that it would not again commend itself even to unravelled Irishmen, much less to those wholllave had the advantage of military training and experience in the late war in the United States! But whatever we may say about their pikes, this at least is as plain as a pikestaff, that Irishmen are Irishmen, whether at home or abroad, whether under the guidance of their 'yelled prophet' their 'invisible chief,' Head Centre Stephens, of Dublin, or of President Col. O'Mahony, of New York.

If, however, this last and most absurd of attempts to begin a revolution in Ireland shall do what 98 failed to do, and what 48 failed to do, it will only prove that when the 'fulness of time' has come, pigmies may accomplish, or at any rate occasion and coincidence may make them think they accomplish, what giants could not have done before. I am well aware how rash it is to venture upon predictions, and therefore I will leave the prophetic office to whoever desires it. Still, I may venture to say this much, that I will not be surprised if this year or next should bring about more thorough legislation in behalf of Ireland, than any generation of Irishmen has seen either in the last century when her lawmakers sat in Dublin, or in this, since the Union (so-called) transferred them to London. Spite of that morbidly virtuous creature, Roebuck, the friend and partizan of the slaveholders and rebels of the late Confederacy, and a few of his kind in the House of Commons, I believe there are signs unmistakable of a good disposition towards Ireland now continually being manifested among the English members. I look hopefully into the future of Ireland, and indeed, for doing so, I have something more satisfactory than even these 'signs' of a 'good disposition' in Parliament;—I have the surer "signs" that a large and ever increasing class of Irishmen are learning and acting on the sound advice so often offered to them in vain, from the days of Berkeley and Swift down to our days, that, namely, of self-dependence: *"Help yourselves, and God will help you."* Thus, far better than a Fenian revolution may be accomplished in Ireland—blessed, peaceful revolution, which will make her what all her true sons wish her to be, in the words of her own sweet singer:

"Great, glorious and free, first flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

And now, what next? I declare this Fenian-Irish subject, which I intended should only be my "frolic," has played the part of the cuckoo's egg in the nest, monopolizing all the room to itself, so much so, that in fact it is better, and more humane, to leave the other eggs, (my intended "secondly," "thirdly" and so on,) unhatched, rather than to have them as so many poor, sallow starvelings, exciting compassion for a few painful anxious moments of life, and then falling down, one after another, dead of inanition! *Au revoir.* J. M. M.

THE Charleston *Courier*, on the authority of a gentleman who has been recently making a tour throughout the southern states, says:

"It is hardly possible to imagine the extent to which the small-pox prevails throughout the section. All the large cities are more or less infected. In some places the freedmen only are the victims, while in others the white population are among the sufferers. Little attention is paid to disinfection in medical treatment. Those who have the disease walk through the streets in the most unconcerned and indifferent manner. No one bids them remain within doors.

On the 7th inst., the house of Mr. Todd, near Paris, in Jennings county, Ind., was entered by robbers during the temporary absence of the husband and wife. Three children, aged respectively six, four and two years were left in charge of the house. On the return of the parents in the evening, they found their three children dead on the floor, with their skulls broken, having been murdered by the robbers, who had ransacked the premises, and stolen a sum of money and other valuables. No clue has yet been discovered to the murderers.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE object of Mr. Raymond in trying to get control of the Republican National Committee is to make it the medium of transmitting to the country an emasculated and remodeled edition of the 22d of February speech of the President. The Congressional Committee are much pleased with this action of the President's friends, and will doubtless also order many copies of the same speech as it was actually delivered and reported verbatim, as they believe that document not only a valuable contribution to any private library, but the most useful campaign publication that can be obtained.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending December 31, 1866. The statement includes receipts from all parts of the United States, up to the date mentioned: Customs, $30,236,338,39. Lands, $175,245,56. Internal Revenue, $82,507,156,93. Direct tax, $368,843,31. Loans and treasury notes, $136,078,340,35. Miscellaneous, $17,859,078,-77. Total, $270,974,143,29. Miscellaneous Repayments, $4,996,985,22. War, $4,621,683,-81. Navy, $3,775,291,88. Interior (proper), $163,408,62. Total from all sources, $284,-824,580,84.

THE speculators have a new scheme on hands. It is to authorize the issue of legal tender notes in exchange for the compound interest notes and certificates of indebtedness now afloat, but to restrict the issue of any more legal tender notes than may be necessary for this purpose, or of any additional national bank circulation. This would inflate the currency and put up prices. They also propose to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling any more gold.

THE assistant commissioner of freedmen for the State of South Carolina informs Major General Howard that the people in that State are very jubilant over the veto, and are becoming more bitter and outspoken every day. Many northern capitalists are returning home in despair, or awaiting something definite as to the policy to be pursued.

THE caucus of Republican Senators held on Monday night, instructed the Republican Senatorial members of the Reconstruction Committee to frame a Constitutional amendment on the subject of the basis of representation in Congress that will harmonize the votes of the Republican members of both Houses.

THE bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods for consumption from the bonded warehouses provides that all foreign goods in bonded warehouses for more than a year after the 1st of May next shall pay ten per cent. extra duties.

JUDGE KELLAS has received a letter from Governor Brownlow, in which he "talks out in meeting" concerning certain men and measures. The Parson thinks the only true friends loyal Tennesseans have to rely upon are the Radical men in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

REPORTS of outrages, murder and whipping of freedmen continue to be made to General Howard. The agents of the Government, however, quickly mete out justice in parliamentary fashion to guilty offenders, receive merited punishment.

THE Committee of Ways and Means will report in favor of removing the tax on millinery and dress makers. This will be good news to that class.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Directors of the Y. M. Library and Mechanics' Institute having just ordered the purchase of ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES NEW BOOKS, the members of the Association, and those contemplate becoming members, are hereby informed that it has been placed upon one of the tables in the Library for the reception of titles of such books, and the Librarian will feel obliged if desired by members. Purchase will be first made from such suggestions. Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. mh12:3d

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.—The friends of HON. JOHN P. PENNEY

Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as candidate for Congress in the 23d District. mh14:6td

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 23D DISTRICT. mh14:2td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S PILLS.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precursors of some dangerous disease, and should be treated by one of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills and cleanse out the disordered humors purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed to feed the system. They stimulate the functions of the body into healthy activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its functions. These, if not relieved, react upon the stomach and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disarrangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous disorders. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken to large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE.

For the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic districts.*

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the several cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injuring the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinine or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the navy, it is and you will enjoy these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. A. FARNSTOCK, 86 S. Ch., and by all Druggists. mh16:2tsd&w

NOTICES.

BOSS PLASTERERS, TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the FIRST OF APRIL next, the Journeymen Plasterers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will demand FOUR DOLLARS (CURRENCY) A DAY. By order of JOINT REP. mh15:3tdiam

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons interested, that the report of Appraisers appointed to appraise the damages caused by the change of grade of Penn street, with the assessment and plot thereof, has been THIS DAY filed in my office. If the assessments are not paid within thirty days from this date, there will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, according to law.

J. F. SLATER, City Solicitor.

mh9:3wd Nos. 102 Fifth street.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., March 3d, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT on the Capital Stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders of their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 10th inst.

S. HOLMES, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Hacks, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FOURTH WITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 8, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses and Swift down to our days, that, namely, will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 50
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Substitutes and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $10 50 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $10.

W. M. HOLMES, M. City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 6th, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Having associated with me W. G. BURLAND in the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, the style of the firm will hereafter be J. H. & W. G. BURLAND. The business will be continued at the old stand.

J. H. BURLAND.

NOTICE.—CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us in the Paving Brick business, ARTHUR HOBSON, to date from January 1st, 1866, to transact business under the name and style of McINTYRE, McNAUGHER & CO.

JOHN McINTYRE, JOSEPH McNAUGHER, SAMUEL McNAUGHER.

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES, JOHN S. A. ROBINSON, *Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.*, NURSERY MEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.

Pittsburgh Greenhouses. Orchard Passenger Cars run to the Grounds adjoining.

ELECTION NOTICES.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, WEST MANCHESTER, March 1st, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS to serve the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, will be held at their Banking house, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashr.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED—Having removed our OIL TANK FACTORY from No. 70 Peacock street, to corner of Forest street and Pasture Lane, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly for Tanks, sizes containing 50 gal. and upwards, Oil and Water Tanks of all sizes to suit Oil Refineries. P. O. address Box 64, Allegheny City, Pa.

H. T. PRICE CO.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS.—PAYING EMPLOYMENT.—Agents wanted by the AUBURN PUBLISHING CO. In every township to sell their VALUABLE BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE including the LATEST HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. $2.50 for full particulars and line of 6 by address A. G. STORKE, AUBURN, N. Y. mh16:3tw7

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—At the Pittsburgh Machine Works, 32 Ohio street, Allegheny, a NUMBER ONE HAND, ON CHAINS LATHE. None but good workmen need apply. R. H. LEGNY.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and FEMALE, to sell HOLLAND'S (Timothy Titcomb) LIFE OF LINCOLN, "PETROLEUM V. NASBY PAPERS," (a book of true wit and humor,) SARTAIN'S NEW STEEL ENGRAVING, "HOME FROM ANDERSONVILLE," (a picture that should be in every house.) For terms apply or address, enclosing stamp, EMERY & HOWES, 359 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh15:6tiaw

WANTED—Good Agents to Sell SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGN, GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, (the latter just out:) CHILD'S PRAYER, FIRST LESSON, (match pictures,) and THE AMERICAN INVENTORS. These are all new Books and Engravings, and agents can do better with them than with any other offered to the public. For full particulars, apply to or address ARCHIBALD S. 62 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh12:1y6t&w1wFW

WANTED,—$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $60, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. dec6:6mdas&wF

WANTED—AGENTS—New Book —NOW READY.—GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.—The great Campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the world-renowned Historian J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Sacred Mountains," &c. COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME. OVER 600 PAGES, with 30 STEEL PORTRAITS, BATTLE SCENES and MAPS, giving a complete History of Grant and Sherman's Campaigns, and all filling a gap of the most prominent Generals of the Union Army. This work is published in both English and German, and for cheapness and accuracy, is superior to any similar work. For further particulars, call on or address A. L. TALCOTT, 269 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh13:3td

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The Residence of the late DR. BAYER, corner Sandusky street and North Common, Allegheny city. If not sold before the 5th inst., it will be for rent. Inquire on the premises, or at J. H. & W. C. BURLAND'S, No. 98 Market street. mh12:w1

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$2,000 —ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster city, Hamilton county, Iowa, on the line of the Pacific Railroad, is offered for sale for TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," Gazette Office. fe26:3t

FOR SALE—Three good second-hand BOILERS, 40 inches diameter, 36 feet long, two 16 inch flues in each; made of 3-8th Pittsburgh Stamped Iron. For sale cheap. Enquire of M. BOLE & CO., at the Industrial Works, corner of Fifth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe23:w4m

FOR SALE—CRUDE OIL 3 Crude Oil TANKS, in good order, located in BATFIELD adjoining Lawrence station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Eleven acres of Land, a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms, and other suitable out-buildings. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 140 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. J. S. KING. mh12:3td

FOR SALE—Sharpsburg Property AT A BARGAIN.—A Brick House and Half an Acre of Ground, in the town of Sharpsburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, pleasantly located within from ten to twenty minutes' walk of the city. Terms moderate. For further information, address J. HAY, 16 West 30th street, New York city, or R. J. HAYS, 3 AVENUE, Allegheny City. mh13:3td

FOR SALE—LOW FOR CASH—2 well made Hacks, in good order, one with top and one without top. Also, one Patent Lumber Straw Cutter, an extra large Copper Kettle, an excellent Horse for either saddle or harness, a dark bay, handsome, without blemish, sound and kind, though perfectly gentle. Also, a Cow and Calf for sale cheap. Enquire of DAVID AGNEW, 259 Liberty street. mh13:2td&1t

FOR SALE—A Valuable Farm of 112 ACRES, in Ross township, Allegheny county, 6 miles from the Pa. R. R., on which there are 20 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, balance well timbered, a good apple orchard bearing fruit of first quality, the improvements are a good house, a good well of water, a large four story frame grapery, corn crib and cheap barn. The whole farm is well watered. Splendid prospects for oil now exist on the farm. Also at Murraysville, about three miles away, for further particulars, enquire at the office of WM. R. HAYS, 1st Liberty street, Pittsburgh. mh12:3td

FOR SALE FARM Situated in Patton township, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and within one mile from Station on the Pa. Central Railroad, containing about 111 ACRES, more or less, of which 30 are cleared; the balance well timbered. There are erected thereon a large two story Hewed Log House and Kitchen, frame barn, other out-buildings, with abundance of Water at the house from a splendid Spring, also a good well and cistern; the house has 4 rooms, with a good cellar underneath. The above will be sold on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. For further information, enquire of S. R. W. GILL, No. 80 Fifth street, or JAMES GILL, on the premises, near Monongahela, Allegheny county, Pa. mh6:1w&2w

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Country Seat, consisting of the Dwelling, large two-story Brick Dwelling, Barn, Stable, Orchard, Garden, Shrubbery, Shade, Shrubbery, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Berries, Hot-house, Greenhouse, Fruit gardens, &c. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR RENT The Lot on the corner of Butler and Allegheny streets, Lawrenceville, Ward, together with the old Brick Depot Building thereon, situated 70 feet on Butler and 100 feet deep to an alley. Will lease it for five or ten years. Apply to WM. M. DARLINGTON, at No. 23 Fifth street, second floor. mh8:1t

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS AT THE PITTSBURGH CLOAK, MANTILLA AND CLOTH STORE, No. 78 Market Street.

We have in Stock, and are daily making new additions to our beautiful and elegant SKALL SACQUES, the very thing adapted for early Spring. The ladies of Pittsburgh would do well to provide themselves at once with this beautiful and attractive Garment. They are the most elegant Promenade Rap a lady can wear. No person should be without them. The remainder of our WINTER STOCK we are closing out at Fifty per cent. below our regular selling prices.

M. J. SPENCE, 73 Market St.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—City of Allegheny, ss.—In compliance with a resolution passed by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, on the 5th of March, I hereby issue my proclamation, ordering an Election in the FIRST WARD, Allegheny, to be held on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at the usual place of holding elections, then and there to elect a Member of Common Council to supply the place made vacant by the resignation of Jacob Ecker.

Given under my hand and seal of the City of Allegheny, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1866.

JOHN MORRISON, Mayor.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!

SPRING STYLES!!

McCORD & CO.,

131 *WOOD STREET*,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DERBYS, GENTS' YOUTHS' AND BOYS' BRIGHTONS, SARATOGAS, DERBYS, DASHERS, RESORTS, STETSONS, ALBERTS, ALPINES, FASHIONABLE SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS.

All the Latest Styles in Great Variety mh

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between D. GILMORE and W. J. McALEER, under the name of D. GILMORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, at their office in the Mill, on South Canal street, near Chesnut, Allegheny.

The undersigned will continue the Milling business, under the name and style of GILMORE, WILSON & CO., where, with their increased facilities, they are determined to continue to produce an article of flour second to none in the market, they respectfully request a share of the patronage from all, and particularly those hardest to please in that article of prime necessity, flour.

D. GILMORE, J. W. WILSON, W. J. McALEER.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1866.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that having associated Milleson with them in the Milling business, the firm will hereafter be known as D. GILM