The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 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 paper is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

NOW AND THEN.

The position of the President now is that Congress has no authority over the work of reconstructing the Union; that the war being over the republic naturally reconstructs itself; that no forfeitures having been entailed on States by rebellion, none are to be enforced; that individuals who took up arms against the government absolutely absolve themselves from criminality and become entitled to exemption from punishment or disabilities by accepting the situation as the fortune of war left it; that any rebel, no matter how flagrant his conduct may have been, is or ought to be eligible to a seat in either branch of the national legislature; and that all that remains for Congress to do is to look over the credentials of men claiming to be members, see they are in proper form and duly attested, and that counter claims are not made to the same seats.

In July last the President was of a different mind. Then he was of opinion that Congress had much to say in regard to reconstruction. Here is the proof:

WASHINGTON, July, 24, 1865.

W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, Jackson:

Your telegram of the 21st has been received. The President sees no reason to interfere with General Slocum's proceedings. The government of the State will be provisional only until the civil authorities shall be restored, *with the approval of Congress.* Meanwhile military authority cannot be withdrawn.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Here is a distinct admission of the power of Congress over the whole matter of the restoration of the seceding states. This admission was not casual or accidental. It was manifestly upon premeditation and design. At all events it accords with common sense, with the obvious principles of popular government, and with the plain inculcations of the Constitution. If the President had held to that position there would have been no conflict between him and Congress, and no alienation from him of the loyal people of the nation. Whatever conflict and alienation have arisen he has needlessly provoked by taking ground in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government and subversive of the public liberties.

THE STOCKTON CASE.

The telegraph made such fearful blunders in the report of the proceedings on the case of Mr. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, that we are compelled to go back and give a history of the proceedings from the start.

On Friday, of last week, the resolution of the Judiciary Committee was taken up in the Senate, declaring that Mr STOCKTON was entitled to his seat.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the resolution so as to declare that he was *not* entitled to his seat. Lost: yeas 18; nays 22.

The question recurring on the original resolution, the vote was, yeas 31; nays 21, when Mr. STOCKTON rose and voted for himself, making the vote 22 to 21.

On Monday the case came up again on a motion of Mr. SUMNER to amend the journal by striking out the vote of Mr. STOCKTON, he having no right to vote in his own case; but Mr. POLAND making a motion to reconsider the vote of Friday, Mr. SUMNER withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. POLAND, to reconsider, was agreed to.

The original resolution being thus again before the Senate, Mr. SUMNER moved that Mr. STOCKTON be not allowed to vote upon it. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to recommit the matter to the Judiciary Committee, which was lost; yeas, 18; nays, 22.

Mr. JOHNSON then moved to postpone the matter until Thursday, pending which the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday the case came up again. Mr. CLARK moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read:

"*Resolved*, That John P. Stockton, not having received a majority of the votes of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, present and voting, is not entitled to his seat as Senator from that State for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1865."

After considerable debate the question was taken upon Mr. CLARK's amendment. The amendment was adopted. Yeas, 22; nays, 21; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.,) Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, (Kansas,) M'Dongal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, and Willey—21.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Dixon, Foot, Foster (paired,) Morrill (paired, Stewart, Stockton and Wright.

The question thus occurred on the adoption of the resolution. The yeas and nays were demanded, and the resolution as amended, declaring that John P. Stockton is not entitled to his seat, was adopted. The vote was identical with the one recorded above.

Mr. RIDDLE asked leave to change his vote. This made the vote yeas 23; nays 20.

The decision in this case is a just one. There were legal doubts in the minds of some; but the fact that Mr. STOCKTON was not elected by a majority of the votes of the New Jersey legislature is a sufficient justification for ousting him.

SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.—In 1849 the question whether the word "white" should be struck from the qualifications for suffrage, was submitted to the people of Wisconsin, and a large majority *of those who voted on that question* voted in favor of striking out. But a large portion of the voters did not vote on that question, and in those days of democratic ascendancy it was held that the proposition to strike out must be approved by a majority of the loyal number of voters of the State, before it could become valid, and not simply by a majority of those voting on that question. Under this ruling those who did not vote at all in effect voted no, and many undoubtedly refrained from voting with the belief that a vote withheld was as good as a negative vote given. The Supreme Court of the State has now decided, however, that the question was settled by the majority of those who actually voted, and that majority having given in favor of negro suffrage, negroes have now the same right to vote in Wisconsin that other men have.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Washington correspondents all say that the vote in the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill will be either 34 to 14 or 30 to 15, the one Senator in doubt being JIM LANE of Kansas. The probability is, however, the vote will not be taken before Monday next, by which time two new Republican Senators will appear from Vermont and New Jersey, raising the vote to 32 or 33 for the bill to 14 or 15 against.

The probable vote is thus foreshadowed by one of the correspondents:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, (of Indiana,) Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, (of Kansas,) McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—15.

To the affirmative votes are to be added those of the new Senators from Vermont and New Jersey. Messrs. DIXON, of Connecticut, and WRIGHT, of New Jersey, are sick, and will probably not be present.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that notwithstanding the oft-repeated assertion that the Lieutenant-General expects to "go to Europe in a special Government vessel," he has made no such arrangement, and is not informed that such a vessel is at his disposal.

The *Constitutional Union*, one of the President's organs in Washington, thus fiendishly alludes to the attempt recently made in that city to burn out Mrs. SWISSHELM:

"Some one on Saturday night set fire to the office of old Mrs. Swisshelm, who publishes a hebdomidal called *The Reconstructionist.* A colored girl discovered the fire and, at once threw water on the flames, and thus quenched the fire. The old gal must have been terribly frightened, as well as her female compositors.

We hardly believe any one would be guilty of attacking or endeavoring to impose on an old lady like Mrs. Swisshelm, or any other lady, and are inclined to believe it was self-combustion, or something of the sort.

Mrs. Swisshelm and the female compositors alluded to occupied rooms over the composition office, and had the object of the incendiary been accomplished, the Union might have had an opportunity to rejoice over the holocaust.

MR. CLYMER ON INFIDELITY.

On the 11th of March, 1863, in the debate in the Senate on the resolutions favoring the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. CLYMER had the audacity to declare—

"It is an admitted fact, and not mere theory, that abolitionism leads to infidelity."

In the course of the same speech he avowed his own convictions in these terms:

"The Constitution is now the written law of the land, and the expressed will of the people—*the only one that* in governmental matters and subjects of state or national policy, *binds my conscience.*"

This is precisely the doctrine of HONRY and FILMER, two of the most famous and learned British deists—that the civil law is the standard of right. It was not abolitionism that made Mr. CLYMER adopt their ideas.

But, let us see. The late Democratic State Convention, by which he was nominated for Governor, passed this resolution:

"That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, *including the amendment prohibiting Slavery*; and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property."

Now, Mr. CLYMER, what we want to know of you is if the democratic party fell into infidelity when it endorsed in this broad manner the full consummation of abolitionism? Speak.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The General Appropriation Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, contains an item of $250,000 for the maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans, under the system adopted a year or two ago. A clause is added to the section authorizing the Governor to afford partial relief in cases where he may judge it proper for orphans to remain with their surviving parents, relatives or guardians, and receive instructions in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

A separate bill, relating to this matter, has passed the House. The main features of this bill are decidedly objectionable. The proposition is to turn the Soldiers' Orphans over to the care of the School Directors of the respective wards, boroughs or school districts; to charge these officers, "as far as in them lies to make arrangements for the maintenance and schooling" of these orphans, and "upon such terms that the services of said children shall either in whole or in part be accepted as an equivalent for the necessary expenses incurred."

While this bill might be regarded as better than nothing, it is not such provision as comports with the intention of the Commonwealth in entering upon this matter. By all means, gentlemen of the Senate! allow this bill to become defunct, and pass the item as it stands in the General Appropriation Bill.

SOME of the democratic journals have made a notable discovery. They have found out why merchandise is falling in price. It is all because Congress fails to accept the President's Policy. If, say they, Congress would only be docile and complying, the Southern people would magnanimously come forward and buy so many goods as might be necessary to sustain the market. We are so short-sighted as not to see how one Policy or another of reconstruction can affect either the wants or the means of payment of the people in the seceding States. If they had only one good crop made, they would be able to buy and pay. Till then they will not.

But these democratic journals ought to have wit enough to see their appeal is double-edged. What is it? All who want dear goods, stand by the President. All who want cheap goods, stand by Congress. On that division the party of Congress would be twenty to one.

A CORRECTION.—Mr. STOCKTON, in his recent speech before the Senate, attempting to justify his vote for himself, stated that the Republican Speaker of the New Jersey Senate had elected himself by his own vote, parties in that body standing eleven Republican to ten Democratic. Mr. SCOVEL, the Speaker of the New Jersey Senate, says it is not true. The democratic candidate for Speaker voted for him (Mr. SCOVEL,) and Mr. SCOVEL in return voted for him. So even that poor excuse is lost to Mr. STOCKTON.

HON. L. W. HALL.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the *Commercial* recently stated that Hon. L. W. HALL, Senator from Blair county, was "a persistent candidate for the Chairmanship of the Union State Committee." We are authorized to say that there is not a word of truth in this. Mr. HALL was not only not an applicant for the place but persistently refused to allow his name to be used in that connection. We make this denial upon the very best authority.

THE Baltimore *American* says of the veto of the Civil Rights Bill: Our opinion as to the justice, constitutionality and propriety of the bill has already been expressed, and we see nothing in the objections of the President that for a moment shakes those convictions. The powers given by the bill were no more extended than those which were given and exercised under the Fugitive Slave law for the return of fugitives. Commissioners precisely like those constituted by this Civil Rights Bill were appointed and acted. Where the people obstructed or resisted them in capturing and returning a fugitive, the commissioners were authorized to call upon the body of citizens; a citizen who refused to serve at the commissioner's call was subject to fine and imprisonment; and if they were required, the military force might be called in to aid the agents of the General Government. In one notable case, that of Burns, in Boston, the military force was then used. That which was done in behalf of Slavery we think could much more righteously be done in behalf of Freedom. On this point the President is at issue with Congress, and with nine-tenths of the party who elected him. The appeal must now be made to the people, and in their verdict we have the fullest confidence."

THE SUPREME COURT, in session at Philadelphia, has decided that where a check is drawn by parties having no funds to meet it, and the parties presenting the check know that fact and do not acquaint the bank with it, they become parties to a fraud, and the fact that the bank inadvertently passed it to the credit of the drawees without examining the accounts of the drawer does not make it liable to the drawees for the amount.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1866.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—I have been devoting my time since the date of my last letter to an observation of affairs in and about New Orleans. The city is at present the headquarters of quite a number of Southern celebrities. I find General Longstreet has established himself here in the liquor business. General Beauregard is engaged in one of the railroad offices of the city—I understand, in the capacity of civil engineer, or superintendant. General's Hood, Dick Taylor, Wheeler and Adams are also here. General Wade and family are stopping at the St. James Hotel, as is also Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The presence of these gentlemen at any point is not of quite so much importance now, as it was a year or two ago when they were commanding large armies. Indeed, the people here take no notice of their comings and goings whatever, although I am informed that some of them who have recently visited the North, were toasted, fêtéed, and lionized superbly, though for the most part in a quiet way.

I have had numerous opportunities since I have been here of conversing with Democrats so far as it refers to the negro, discussed, and have heard all sides of the subject presented; it is astonishing to find with unanimity these citizens of the South stick to the doctrine that "the nigger will not work except under the lash or as a slave." They are sure that the free labor system applied to the blacks will ruin the South. I have met and talked with and conversed with a number of gentlemen formerly from the North who have been engaged in the cultivation of cotton plantations during and since the war. Their testimony is uniform that they were badly handed. But they must be partially paid, or they will not work.

The great difficulty with many of the former slave owners is that, although they say the negro is free and entitled to labor for hire, they cannot treat him like a free man. They imagine they still have a sort of equitable right to his services without labor for those than they are really worth in the market. Some of the stiff hearted old fellows go so far as to say that they will let their plantations stand idle before they will pay a nigger they own for his work; for doing which he must get right and no nothing. Occasionally an enterprising man from the North, or of Northern proclivities in the neighborhood of our city, or vicinity, is found who has gone to work and treats his hands well, and has no difficulty in obtaining all the hands he wishes to employ. Old fogy shakes his head and says the free labor system will not do for negroes. The man who is not a fogy has no confidence in the negroes working, and the negro who is not a fogy is a fogy. The consequence is that a peculiar round and the crop is raised on the other hand the Northern man, with capital and energy, and paying fair wages for his labor, has gone on and in a single year has made a handsome fortune. Know of instances where this has been the case. He has actually made money enough in one year to double the price of land in his neighborhood by thus demonstrating their value, under the free labor system. Land in this vicinity, and there are localities where cotton lands are running for nearly a month, have sold now for they could have been sold for six or eight months ago.

But no one who travels through the south needs any testimony on the subject of whether the negro will work as well as other people when paid for it. The evidence is before the eyes, no matter what people may say. For instance, I have stood upon the deck of a Mississippi steamer and listened to southern men talk about the vile and vagabond tendencies of the negroes, and their assertions that they never did a day's work, mental or physical, in their lives—that their ancestors were for a gang of probably fifty or a hundred negroes were performing for hours together the hard est labor without the human race capable of enduring. Whoever knows anything about the duties of a deck hand on our western rivers, knows that it is no child's play. It is pretty much all done now by black men. Talk about the Chinese! they are not thought being willing to work. Why, they are running the whole country—factory, farm, and everything. You see a Chinaman in every shop, they are raising the crops, they are building the houses. They are loading and discharging the vessels in the Mississippi, they are driving the drays and waggons that throng the city; and are doing the hard labor everywhere, and in many instances are becoming mechanics and skilled laborers. Opposite the window where I write, a large brick building is in process of construction. There are probably thirty or forty workmen employed about the building; brickmakers, stonemasons, carpenters, &c., and there is not a white man among them all. But the fellows who hang about the drinking saloons near by, will tell you notwithstanding, that the nigger will not work.

In regard to education, I find New Orleans badly off for schools. I cannot learn that the city has any system of schools for the white or blacks. I find that soon after the occupation of New Orleans by the National forces, a number of schools for colored children were started in the city under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau. These schools were sustained chiefly by the proceeds arising from rents of property abandoned by the rebels. The number of colored pupils in attendance at the schools in the city under this arrangement was about six thousand. Since the cessation of hostilities the absent rebels have returned and taken possession of their abandoned property, and have consequently cut off the revenue by which these schools had been started and supported. Since that time nothing has been received from the Freedmen's Bureau or from volunteer contributors at the North towards the support of the colored schools of this city. Teachers and others who have been thus still managed to continue twelve of the schools in existence, depending for support solely upon the tuition fees of the pupils. After an experience of several months they have now twelve schools, employing twenty-five teachers, with an average attendance of three thousand pupils which are entirely self-supporting. The colored people manifest a willingness to pay for their schooling whenever able to do so. But in a majority of cases they have not been long enough out of slavery to have accumulated anything for school purposes. A majority of the colored children are therefore still unprovided with schools.

An effort is now being made to organize a normal school here for colored persons, in order to qualify them for the purpose of school teaching. This I regard as a very worthy and important movement from the fact that it will be next to impossible to educate the masses of the people unless it be through the instrumentality of colored teachers. And in order to have suitable teachers you must have normal schools to qualify them for their duties.

The Mayoralty of New Orleans remains undecided. On the day the new Mayor (Monroe) was to have been installed into office, General Canby issued an order prohibiting him from assuming the duties of his office until certain ugly little matters could be cleared up, which are alleged against him. I am not familiar with the grounds of complaint further than that he was a registered enemy of the government from the time the city surrendered to General Butler up to the close of the war, and is alleged to have committed numerous high crimes and misdemeanors which render him ineligible for the office of Mayor. General Canby has appointed a Mayor to act pro tempore, and has referred the subject to the President for decision. Very confidence is felt by the friends of Mr. Monroe, who is regarded as the representative of the stringent type of hatred against the "*tyranny of the Government*" that the President will kindly pardon all his crimes and thus help him to the position of which the fortunes of war deprived him when he surrendered his plaid and the city to Gen. Butler. Very truly yours,

ELIAS H. LIZEN.

POLITICAL.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, will meet at the OFFICE OF T. M. MARSHALL, Esq., on THURSDAY, April 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

WM. ANDERSON, Secretary.
R. W. THOMAS, Chairman.
mh28:14w&wdlF

CONGRESS.—The friends of HON. JOHN P. PENNEY Will present his name to the Convention of the Union party, for nomination as a candidate for Congress in the 23d District.
mh28:td

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JAS. S. NEGLEY

IS A CANDIDATE IN THE 23d DISTRICT.
mh9:3md

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY,

Subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh23:td&wF

FOR SHERIFF,

CHARLES BARNES,

Late Colonel Sixth Reg. Pa. Heavy Artillery and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., subject to the action of the Union Convention.
mh22:td&wF

FOR SHERIFF.

JOSEPH ROSS,

Of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh19:td

FOR SHERIFF.

CEN. S. B. M. YOUNG,

Late Colonel Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
mh12:td

FOR SHERIFF.

COL. JAMES M'K. SNODGRASS,

Of McKeesport, (late of the 9th Pa. Reserves,) will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.
mh20:td

FOR CLERK OF COURTS.

DR. WILLIAM J. GILMORE,

Of Upper St. Clair Township.
mh22:d&wtoF

NOTICE.

NOTICE. There is now lying at the Allegheny Wharf, an [illegible] LAT, 50 feet long, 12 feet 9 inches wide, [illegible] The owner is requested to come forward [illegible] property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold according to law.
mh29:2td — H. H. DAVIS, Master of Lots.

NOTICE.—THE NEW YORK [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA., March 26th, 1866. [illegible] hereafter be redeemed by the Bank.
mh27:1d — CHAS. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the DELAWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, for the reissue of CERTIFICATE FOR SCRIP DIVIDEND OF 1847, number 2975, and certificate having been lost or mislaid.
mh28:1m&wF

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons interested in the report of Auditors appointed to appraise the damages caused by the change of grade of Fifth street, from the alley in the rear of Penn street to the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the report has been filed in the office of the City Clerk, and that thirty days from this date, unless with the filed therein, will be confirmed absolutely, with interest costs and fees, according to law.
J. P. SLAGLE, City Solicitor.
mh26:td — CHAS. H. KING, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of drays, hacks, carriages, dearts, whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to report their vehicles at the Office of the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, April 2, 1866, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of having the same numbered, as required by the ordinance of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1855, and by the ordinance of the City of Allegheny, passed March 30, 1857, and that the Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, will be in their offices on the days and hours above mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the fees for said numbering, and that a failure to report the vehicles for numbering will be considered a violation of the ordinances of the cities aforesaid.

Each one Horse Vehicle	$ [illegible]
Each Four Horse [illegible]	10 00
Each Two Horse [illegible]	5 00
Hacks, [illegible] and Four Wheel Drays to be charged additional fee of one dollar.	

W. KRAMER, City Treasurer.
Office of City Treasurer, 45 Ohio St., March 27, 1866.
mh28:td

INK.

SMITH'S AMERICAN INK.

A very superior Writing Fluid.

SMITH'S RAILROAD INK.

Perhaps [illegible] strongest [illegible] Ink in the world.

SMITH'S COPYING INK,

[illegible] Ink [illegible] Copying Ink [illegible]

J. L. READ,
No. 78 Fourth Street.
mh29:1d

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—WM. H. WAKEHAM, (whose health is completely restored,) will resume his professional duties, at the old stand, East Liberty, on Monday, April 2d, and will receive pupils for the half session, on MONDAY, April 9th, 1866. The attentional parents and guardians is respectfully invited.
mh27:1wd

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIRTEENTH QUARTERLY SESSION will commence MONDAY, April 9th.

For terms, call at INSTITUTE ROOMS, NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts., or address, for circular,

Rev. W. S. GRAY, Principal.

Session hours, daily, from 10 till 12 A. M., and from 2 till 5 P. M.
mh27:1wd

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM SMITH and EDWIN MILES retired from our firm January 1st, 1866.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW D. SMITH, RICHARD C. GRAY, CHARLES J. CALDWELL, and DAVID M. SMITH were admitted members of our firm, January 1st, 1866.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

PITTSBURGH, March 26th, 1866.
mh27:3d

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH, PARK & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM SMITH, who will continue the business.

WILLIAM SMITH,
JAMES PARK,
DAVID E. PARK.

PITTSBURGH, March 24th, 1866.
mh27:3d

SEWING MACHINES.

$25 BARTLETT $25

SEWING MACHINE.

Licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.'s, and the only Cheap Machine in the United States, having the right to use the Wheeler & Wilson or four motion under-feed.

We want Agents to sell them. Will pay $200 per month, or allow large commissions. Will send Machines, to be paid for when sold. For circulars, terms, &c., enclose stamp, and address

BARTLETT BROTHERS, GENERAL AGENTS, Ashtabula, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Sews with double or single thread.—*Scientific American.*
mh28.1md2mwF

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

R. C. HOWARD

Has removed from Fourth street, to HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, on FIRST ST., above Smithfield.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
mh27:1w — HOWARD & SON Proprietors.

SEED WHEAT.

SPRING WHEAT FOR SEED.

Important to Farmers.

We have a small lot of very superior MINNESOTA SPRING WHEAT, selected with great care, and suitable for SEED. As the season for sowing Spring Wheat has nearly arrived, persons desirous of securing good seed should do well to apply soon, as the supply is limited.

RITCHOUR, M'CREERY & CO.
mh21,1md&wF

BRICK MACHINES.

BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid bricks per day, with well defined edges and uniform length. This machine does not perform what we claim for it but will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 130 Broadway, New York.
mh26:2tmcod

ELECTION NOTICES.

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

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock.

THOS. H. UPDIKE, Cashier.
mh27:td

SAW MILL.

POINT SAW MILL.—The undersigned have a STOCK OF TIMBER ON HAND, and are prepared to fill bills for Bridge, Boat or House, Sawing, Planing, &c., &c.

HUGHEY & FINKBINE,
corner Corry street and Allegheny river, Allegheny City.

EASTERN MANUFACTURES

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.—RICHARDSON, MERIAM & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Daniels & Woodworth Planers, and all kinds of Wood Working Machinery, WORCESTER, MASS.
mh26:3md

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR, for corporations and manufacturing concerns—capable of controlling WITH THE UTMOST ACCURACY the motions of a watchman or patrolman. Manufactured by J. E. BUSBY, 17 Congress st., Boston. Send for Circular.
mh26:3m&wd

MACHINERY, &c.—H. LITTLEFIELD & CO., Newburyport, Mass., Manufacturers of Patent Automatic Yarn Bottoms for Steam Engines; Patent Lock-of Motions for Looms; Patent Carriage Top Props, State and Territorial Rights to the above Patents for sale.
mh26:2wd&wd

SHOULDER BRACES, SUSPENDERS, &c.—UPTON & BLAKE, Manufacturers of Upton's Patent Shoulder Braces and Eagle Suspenders, 3 John street, Lowell, Mass. Orders solicited.
A. W. UPTON,
mh26:3m&wd — E. G. BLAKE.

BOSTON CORSET SKIRT CO.—Manufacturers and sole proprietors of the Patent Corset Skirt, combines fashion, economy, comfort and health. 179 Court street, Boston. Hoop Skirts of every style and variety. Also, Corsets, and Skirt Boys' Corset Skirt Supporters.
mh26:2m&wwd

REEDS AND HARNESSES.—J. A. GOUDEY & SON, Reed and Harness Manufacturers, Providence, R. I. Manufacturers supplied constantly on hand.
mh26:3m&wd

WANTED.

WANTED—Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a profitable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Box 5, FIELDBROWN, No. 10 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
mh26:3d&wF

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and Female, to sell HOLLAND'S Timothy Thumb, LIFE OF LINCOLN, "PETROLEUM V. NASBY PAPERS," (a book of true wit and humor,) SARTAIN'S NEW STEEL ENGRAVING "HOME FROM ANTIETAM," (a picture that should be in every home.) For terms apply or address, enclosing stamp, EMERY & HOWES, 159 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh16:62d&w

WANTED—Good Agents to Sell SHERMAN AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, GRANT AND HIS CAMPAIGNS, (the latter just out,) CHILD'S PRAYER, FIRST LESSONS, (match pieces 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 ASHER & CO., 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh12:1yd&w&wW

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. More salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $20, 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.
dwp:6cod&wF

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A handsome Horse, dark bay, well trained to saddle and harness, rack under the saddle and trots in harness; high spirited, though perfectly gentle. Warranted sound. Inquire of DAVID AGNEW, 350 Liberty street.
mh29:1td

FOR SALE—FARM.—A Farm containing 110 acres, near Sewickley Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. For terms, apply at the office of WM. BILWORTH, Jr., corner of Grant and Seventh streets.
mh29:1w&3w

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, of over ten years standing, in a good location in the city. A fine opportunity is offered to any person wishing to engage in the Produce Business. All communications strictly confidential. Address P. O. 740, Pittsburgh.
mh22:tf

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.
fe28:tf

FOR SALE—A three-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, with gas and water. Situated on River Avenue, Allegheny City, near the Mechanic Street Bridge. Lot 24 feet by 120 feet. Title indefeasible. Terms moderate. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to J. S. FERGUSON, No. 164 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Fifteen acres 10 perches of land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms, with all the modern conveniences; Fruit and other requisites on the premises. For further information, call at No. 84 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
mh26:tf — J. S. KING.

FOR SALE.

Horse, Cart and Harness

For sale cheap, at

HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
Fourth street, near Smithfield.
mh26:3td

FOR SALE—Six Lots in the Borough of Manchester, near the Allegheny City Frame House with the high on road, with a comfortable House, and a Stable at the door. Also, a number of other Lots in the 1st, 2d and 3d wards, Allegheny, and two splendid Farms, 6 miles from the city, in West Penn, well improved, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 52 Beaver street, Allegheny.
mh26:3d

FOR SALE—A valuable Store, Warehouse and Dwelling, in a commanding location, North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the Lake Shore Railroad, and within one hundred miles of Pittsburgh. The property is situated on one half acre of land, well fenced and in good order. For further terms and information apply to WM. M. MOORHEAD, Attorney at Law, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address PROSPECT, Box 1, Erie, Pa.
mh26:3d

FOR SALE—A valuable Farm of 113 ACRES, in Ross township, Westmoreland county, adjoining the lands of Jacob Turney, Esq., and others, 2½ miles from the Allegheny River, 25 acres cleared and in good cultivation, the balance well timbered; a good apple orchard bearing fruit of the finest quality. The improvements are a good house, a good well of water at the door, a good barn, and other outbuildings. The whole farm well watered. Splendid prospect for oil on this farm, the Phillips Well Mill Run only about three miles away. For further particulars, enquire at the office of WM. M. HAYS, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
mh26:3d

SARATOGA WATER.

SARATOGA

STAR SPRING WATER.

In proof of the superior quality of this water over all others, the analysis of Prof. CHANDLER, of Union College, is here given.

Chloride of Sodium	418,962 grains.
Chloride of Potassium	9,229 "
Bromide of Sodium	565 "
Iodide of Sodium, or Iodine	20,000 "
Sulphate of Potassa	5,400 "
Bicarbonate of Lime	124,459 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia	64,912 "
Bicarbonate of Soda	14,662 "
Bicarbonate of Iron	1,213 "
Silica	1,283 "
Phosphate of Lime, a trace.	
Solid contents in a gallon	615,685 grains.
	407.65 cubic inches Carbonic Acid Gas in a gallon.

Sold in Pittsburgh by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
mh29 — Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

DEAFNESS,

DISEASES OF THE

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH.

DR. GARDNER,
Of New York,
OCULIST AND AURIST,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh that he will again visit the city on

Tuesday, April 17th,

AND REMAIN UNTIL

SATURDAY, 21st.

Affections of the Eye will be treated MONTHLY, at which time notice will be given.

Office at Monongahela House,

And can be consulted on Deafness, Noises in the Head, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Series in the Ear, Obstructions of the Eustachian Tube, and a Class of Chronic Diseases of the Ear and Air Passages.

Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain, and perfectly resembling the Natural Eye.

Operations for Cataract, Strabismus and Other Diseases of the Eye, Artificial Pupil, etc., skillfully performed, and all Diseases of the

EYE AND EAR

treated and cured by operation in Aural and Ophthalmic surgery, performed by

DR. GARDNER.

For further particulars references, testimonials, etc., send for a circular.

Principal office 174 WEST FORTY-THIRD ST., NEW YORK.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DR. GARDNER treats Catarrh by the means of Warm Medicated Vapors. Dr. Gardner can refer to a number of citizens of Pittsburgh who have been cured by him.
mh28:3tmcod

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss. At an Orphans' Court held at the City of Pittsburgh, in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of REBECCA BRICE, late of Ross township, deceased. Term, 1865. March 27th, 1866. WM. G. HAWKINS, Esq., appointed Auditor to audit the exceptions filed to the account of THOS. BRICE, Executor. From the Record.

WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, No. 54 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on the 29th DAY OF APRIL, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock, when and where the duties of said Auditor will be performed.
mh29:1td — WM. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of REBECCA MEAYE, late of North Strabane township, Washington county, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. To the estate aforesaid all are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID MARIAM,
mh28:6t — Administrator.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

Have Removed to the New Building,

No. 196 Liberty Street.

Owing to the largeness of their purchases for the SPRING TRADE they are enabled to offer their customers and the trade generally, a choice selection of CUSTOM GOODS at the VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS that good goods have yet reached.

They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS TO CUSTOM WORK.

COME AND LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.

JOHN M. CORNWELL,
No. 84, Clair Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Unfurnished Rooms can be had, with Board, by a gentleman and