THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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CITY ITEMS.

"Every Saturday"

And the "New York Weekly Magazine," both excellent publications, can be had at Pittock's, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Tickings.

The largest stock and at the lowest prices in the city, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Bates & Bell's

New Goods have been selected with great care A full supply of the leading novelties in the Dry Goods line will be found in their stock at the very lowest prices

Shawls and Mantles,

White Lama Lace, Rotundas and Points, Black Lace, Mantles, Silk and Cloth Cloaks of the latest designs; Spring Shawls in great variety, at Bates & Bell's, No. 21, Fifth street.

The Large Auction Sale

Of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, at A. Leggate's, 139 Federal street, Allegheny, this morning at 9 o'clock, and will be continued in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Buyers will find it to their interest to attend these sales.

East Liberty Lots at Collins' Park.

This sale of very desirable half-acre lots has been postponed until next Thursday afternoon, on account of the unfavorable weather. A free excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania Depot, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

Housekeepers

Will find at Bates and Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street, a complete assortment of new goods in embroidered and Nottingham Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Vestibule Doors, Piano and Stand Covers, Napkins, Doylies, Cloths, Towels, Crash, at the lowest prices of the day.

Dry Goods.

Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Mustins, Nankeens, Tweeds, Irish Linen, Table Linen, &c. A very full assortment, and at less prices than you can find them elsewhere. Remember, we are now on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—

The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the Profession. CASWELL, MACK & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists. nthu2 Tu6w3m

An Error Corrected.

Most practitioners and medicine makers, in preparing pulmonary medicines, use ingredients which must be prescribed "not oftener than three or four times per day;" the proper treatment in such cases is to employ a medicine that is safe to use every fifteen minutes, the directions for cough medicines should be "little and often." It is the throat, not the stomach, that requires treatment—this is the secret of the success of Coe's Cough Balsam. Take it, "little and often." In a very short time it has become immensely popular.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, is Joseph Fleming, druggist, No. 84, Market street.

Fever and Ague Extinguished.

Martyrs to Intermittent Fever, a word with you. The responsibility for your suffering rests upon yourselves. Just as surely as you shake to-day, or will shake to-morrow, Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters will extinguish the disease under which you labor. Had you taken this popular tonic as a preventive you would have no need of it as a cure, for it renders the system impervious to all miasmatic fevers. But since you neglected the precaution, rid yourselves without delay of the complaint by resorting to the only reliable remedy. Break the chill with Hostetter's Bitters, and they will return no more. This is the experience of thousands, and it will be yours. Quinine is a slow means of relief, it is nauseous to the last degree; it is more dangerous than the malady itself, in many cases it utterly fails. How different is the effect of the bitters. Their curative action is rapid; they are agreeable to the palate; they are not only entirely harmless, but tend inevitably to strengthen the constitution and prolong life. They *never have failed*, and it is confidently assumed that they *never can fail* in any case of Fever and Ague, however inveterate in its character. To be without Hostetter's Bitters in any region infected with intermittent or Remittent Fever is simply to reject safety and court disease.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The well-known store of Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 76 Federal street, Allegheny, has been lately fitted up with a new assortment of spring and summer goods. His stock has been well selected, and embraces all the numberless articles needed for gentlemen's patterns. A large stock of ready-made pants, coats, vests, &c., will also be found in his establishment. His stock of furnishing goods cannot be surpassed. Persons desiring to purchase a good suit of clothes would do well by giving Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas M. Parry & Co.,

Practical State Brokers, and Dealers in American State of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 76 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused afte. it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST

Humphrey's

Homeopathic Medicines, for sale at Fulton's Drug Store, No. 105 Smithfield street, three doors above Fifth street.

New Orleans and Mexican Advices.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The parishes of Baton Rouge, Iberville and Pointe Coupee were overflowed. It is reported that the grand levee at Morganzia is broken.

Rio Grande advices to the 15th state that General Mejia has returned to Matamoras, leaving a portion of his forces with General Jeanitzme, who is charged with operations against the Liberals. On his return, Mejia fell into Conoles and Cortinas, which he penetrated, losing six killed and wounded. The Liberal loss is unknown. Mejia brought in Matamoras two hundred wagons containing 400,000 in Cortinas came within three miles of Matamoras and hung two conductors.

It is also reported that the Liberals had procured artillery from the American to the Mexican side. This statement has proved false.

SHREVEPORT, April 19.—Cotton dull; foreign buyers have left. Stock, 1,468. Receipts small. Total shipments since the war, 146,000 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—The Trinity River route has been lessened by cutting a railroad bridge.

General Gregory, of the freedmen's bureau, has been dismissed and ordered to Washington.

Sale of Hospitals Authorized.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lease or sell at public auction certaining thereto as he may deem advisable, provided the hospitals at Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine, shall not be sold or leased, where no other suitable or sufficient hospital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, April 23.—It is now rumored that there is a prospect of reconstruction between the two wings of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The *Tribune* declares there is no Asiatic cholera in our city, though it had been brought near us by emigrant ships, and is very likely to visit us this summer.

The eminent physician, Joseph M Smith, died here yesterday, aged 77 years.

Navigation Opened at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 23.—Navigation has opened here. The brig Parragon sailed this forenoon for Cleveland. The schooner C. V. Johnson has cleared, and, with the bark Northwest, will sail soon. The weather is rainy and windy north-east. Twenty-five miles above here there is no water in sight from the south shore The canal opens May 1st.

Execution in Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., April 20.—Thomas Sidney, convicted of the deliberate murder of Robert Taylor, was hung to-day in Libby prison. He was unrepentant to the last moment.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Reconstruction Committee.

INTERMENTS OF UNION DEAD.

Senate Confirmations.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

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NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Tribune's* special has the following: The amount of fractional currency issued last week was $255,000. The disbursements and transfer of the Treasury Department during last week amounted to $10,348,077 76. The United States Treasurer at present holds in United States bonds in trust as security for the circulation of National banks, $293,278,550, and as for security for deposits in designated government depositories, $36,014,500; $1,524,000 in National bank notes were issued by the Treasury Department for the week ending April 21st. The following statement exhibits the amount of funds in the vaults of the Treasury at the close of the week ending April 21st: United States legal tenders, $24,484,000; National Bank notes, $968,270; fractional currency of all denominations, including mutilated and uninitiated, $1,020,400; gold, $238,322 41; silver, $2,034 40; certificates, $500; Reserve Fund, temporary loan, $16,140,000; Reserve Fund, special, $7,000,000; Reserve Fund, surplus issue of United States notes, $17,982,000; Reserve Fund, surplus issue compound interest notes, $24,971,500; compound interest notes in redemption, $4,900,000. During last week certificates of indebtedness amounting to fifty-nine thousand dollars were issued by the Treasury Department. Fractional currency to the amount of $313,570, was redeemed by the Treasury Department last week. The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of War, Navy, and Interior Departments were as follows: War, $9,883,740; Navy, $1,204,000; Interior, $171,213.

Seven national banks were chartered last week. The total number of these institutions now doing business throughout the country is 1,252. The total amount of their notes in circulation is $288,078,800.

Treasurer Spinner had in his cash vaults yesterday noon, legal tender notes, fractional currency, gold, silver, and other cash amounting to $35,958,471.

The receipts of Internal Revenue on Saturday were $11,418 98, and for the week ending that day $3,861,194 56.

The *Tribune's* special says: The statement telegraphed to New York, on Saturday evening, that the Reconstruction Committee had prepared various propositions for Congress, is not correct. There was a meeting of the Committee held yesterday and most fully attended but unusual, and it is understood that various constitutional amendments and separate measures of legislation were proposed and debated, but that no comprehensive or complete proposition was agreed upon, and certainly nothing definitely concluded upon to report to the House. The Committee will meet again at ten o'clock to-morrow morning when separate propositions submitted by different members may be considered in form, preparatory to a report. The Chairman, in answer to some the final report of the Committee, summing up the results of its investigation, and recommending some general policy for Congress to pursue, that a comprehensive report will be accompanied by a joint resolution relating to the qualifications and disfranchisement of rebels, and proposing the political power of the South be reduced by being controlled by those who were active in the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Quartermaster General says he has reports of the interment of nearly two hundred thousand of the dead, a large portion of whom it will be necessary to remove to cemeteries. One million dollars will be required to protect them from desecration, and it is recommended that a cemetery system be adopted. Gen. Thomas has issued an order warning the people against plowing under or disturbing the graves of soldiers buried at Atlanta.

The Senate in the Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Dennis G Cooley, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs; J. R. Rogers, of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri; Leopold R. Roeder, of Wisconsin, to be Consul at Stuttgart.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The report of the committee in relation to the unauthorized use of the test oath, sets forth various reasons for the passage of the act as a matter of public policy in view of the leading part which Federal office holders took in treason and rebellion, and recommends that the rule be adopted, that hereafter places of trust, profit, or honor, should be in the hands of loyal men only. The language of President Johnson, while Military Governor, is quoted in defence of the principle; also his speeches in the Senate in 1861. Neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury had any right to dispense with the law. Such a precedent is dangerous and to be tolerated. The duty of rebels is to obey the laws.

Mr. Rogers presented a minority report endorsing the action of the President and Secretary.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Post's* special says: The Ways and Means Committee expect to report the tax bill to-morrow. Bill for one cent on receipts at 5 per cent, and on whisky it also remains at two dollars per gallon.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has reported against any modification of the test oath.

The final report of the Reconstruction Committee may be presented towards the close of this week.

The *Commercial's* special says that the Reconstruction Committee took no action this morning, and has adjourned till Wednesday next.

The indications are that the loyal Tennessee members will be admitted to their seats in Congress soon.

THE CHOLERA SHIP VIRGINIA.

Affairs at Salt Lake City.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Nothing later has been heard from the cholera ship Virginia. The sick passengers of the Virginia are still on board that vessel. They made an urgent request to the Health officer to be allowed to remain, and no danger whatever being anticipated from the ship, which has been thoroughly ventilated, their wishes were granted. The scenes on board the steam ship England when the disease reached its highest point of mortality, are said to have been of a terrible nature. Few on board could be found courageous enough to bury the dead, and despite the entreaties of the sick they were allowed to remain for some time in the steerage of the composition had set in. The frequency of the gentle pressure and any list of the departed from being kept.

Efforts are now making to secure the receiving ship North Carolina, now at the Navy Yard, for service as a quarantine vessel. The President of the Board of Health is to confer with Mr. Curtis, the Quarantine Commissioner, with a view of having an account of the progress of the disease and a list of the sick and dead furnished daily to the public.

Contemplating the appearance of cholera in this country, the Commissioners of Emigration caused the Castle Garden to be thoroughly cleaned and ventilated.

The committee appointed by the Mayor has commenced its session to insure increased vigilance against the spread of disease.

Health officer Bissell reports from on board the hospital ship Falcon last evening that since his last report ten deaths occurred on board that ship from cholera. Twenty new cases were received on board from the Virginia. Two deaths occurred on board the England, but not from cholera. There are seventy-three cases of cholera on board the hospital ship.

Gen. E. P. O'Connor, who lately commanded in Salt Lake City, in an interview with Congressman In Washington, stated that Brigham Young had ten thousand men in Utah, capable of bearing arms, and was desirous of driving the United States soldiers out. It is presumed that Congress will amend the force bill and change the laws so that soldiers in that territory may vote.

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Chamber of Commerce have adopted and telegraphed the California Delegation in Congress resolutions requesting, under a suspension of the rules, the passage of a law making it a felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine within the United States on American vessels.

The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Co., will inaugurate a line of steamers between San Francisco and the mouth of the Colorado river on the 15th of May.

The coroner's jury on the inquest held on the bodies of Samuel Knight and ten others, killed by the late explosion, found that their deaths were caused by the explosion of nitro-glycerine contained in a wooden box, which arrived on the Sacramento, on the 13th inst., addressed to W. H. Mills, Los Angelos, and that no mark indicated its character. The jury express the opinion that the shipper of it is guilty of manslaughter and should be prosecuted. They acquit the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co., of all blame.

From New Orleans—Fearful Crevasse Opened—Whole Left Bank Threatened —Provost Judge in Jail.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—A fearful crevasse has opened twenty miles below, at Packard's plantation, an acre and a half wide. The whole left bank below is threatened with inundation; the district is planted with cane. The whole Terre Bonef country is threatened.

Gen. Banks' Provost Judge is in jail, charged with swindling. Many cotton agents have been arrested, and are applying for a writ of habeas corpus which is refused.

Charge of Murder Withdrawn.

BOSTON, April 23.—The charges implicating Dodge, alias Scratch Gravel, in the murder of the Joyce children in Roxbury some eight months ago, have been withdrawn, the investigation showing that he was not in Massachusetts at the time the murder was committed.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Important Instructions to Our Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Among the documents sent to the House relative to Mexican affairs, is one from Secretary Seward to Montholon, February 12th, reviewing the friendly professions of Drouyn De L'Huys.

A former dispatch has the version of the mission of the French soldiers in Mexico, alleging that monarchy was the choice of the Mexican people, and not the dictate of the French Emperor.

"France," says M. Drouyn De L'Huys, "went to Mexico to exercise the right of war which is exercised by the United States, and concerning which she agrees with the United States. France went there, not to possess but to obtain reparation and guarantees. Being there, she sustains the government which is now wishes to recall what remains of the army with safety to French citizens and due respect to herself."

Mr. Seward replies: "Whatever the motives of the invasion, the means taken for subverting republican institutions are regarded by the United States as unauthorized and contrary to the will of the people. The military demand of satisfaction seems to have become subordinate to a political revolution, for which France is responsible. The United States have seen no satisfactory evidence that the Mexican people have accepted the so-called Emperor, and the withdrawal of the French is deemed necessary to determine that question. If there fore recognizes the ancient Republic and can indirectly with Prince Maximilian. His trial attributes against her will is regarded with apprehension by the American Republics.

Mr. Seward then recurs to this dispatch on the 6th of December, urging the adjustment of the question endangering the harmony and friendship between the United States and France. The United States does not dictate in what way these claims shall be adjusted, but hopes that France may find some way out of it consistent with her honor, and without unjustifiable delay.

To this Drouyn De L'Huys replies that much depends upon the Federal Government to facilitate the withdrawal, and also raises the question as to the compatibility of monarchial institutions on this continent, as witnessed in Brazil, which he declines to discuss, but reasserts the desire for the withdrawal of the French troops.

Mr. Seward says where a nation has established republican and domestic institutions like ours, no foreign nation can rightfully interfere by force to subvert them. He then reviews the intestine wars of Mexico, and says: "We cannot approve the infliction of punishment upon them by strangers for their political errors. Nations are not authorized to correct each others errors, or impose disciplines, being themselves judges of the occasion and the time. All sovereign and international equality would be subverted by such a rule." M. De L'Huys concludes from reasoning that the character of Maximilian's government cannot be contested on the ground of the foreign troops. He points to the benefit accrued to the new Empire and assures the United States we are the most likely to profit by the return of tranquility. To which Seward replies that no such results could result in any country by the intervention of European monarchies. Drouyn De L'Huys sums up that the United States are wrong in the exercise of the right of war, while we are wrong in the exercise of non-intervention. We have not crossed the Atlantic to wrest any power or inflict chastisement—we hope that the moment arrives for our expedition will soon be reached, and we are striving to make with the Emperor Maximilian arrangements which by satisfying our interests and our honor, will permit us to consider at an end the service of the army upon Mexican soil. The Emperor has given an order to write in this sense to our Minister at Mexico. We fall short at this moment on the principle of non-intervention, which we cannot accept it as the rule of our conduct. We cannot, in the Cabinet at Washington, the assurance that the American people will not depart from the rule of the law which they make, by observing a system of strict neutrality.

Mr. Seward proceeds to reply to the Minister's views the form and character of our institutions. We adhere to the treaties which have the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate. A formal treaty would be unmeasurable necessary, except as a disavowal of bad faith on our part. We have no reason to regard to a matter concerning which we have a clear right to confused on the ground that the negotiation by the Emperor of France was unauthorized by the French nation, or that the election, return and reservation of the act was a mere sham. We from Mexico. The diplomatic assurances give the President no recall of the nation can at least be but the impression of great reserve on his part that the personal administration, even claims of his conformity with the national will, does not misunderstand the leading principles and policy of the people. With this explanation, we say in the opinion of the President, France need not apprehend any hostility from the United States on the subject of having a session to-morrow evening, when the Committee will report the bill.

Mr. Price responded that the Commission on the Pacific Railroad had not been called for two months, and to all appearances would not be called for two months longer. Leave was suggested to call the Committee together with any business.

Mr. Washburne thought it would be giving an undue preference to that Committee over other Committees. The Committee on Commerce had some important bills to report, and all the Committees had to take their regular turn. Besides bills involving great national interest, which he desired to be reported from the Pacific Railroad Committee were not ready, and that disinclination to discuss, but reasserts the desire for the withdrawal of the French troops.

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