The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.

That portion of the Ottoman Empire which is situated in Europe, comprises some of the most celebrated and naturally finest provinces on that continent. Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia are connected with the Porte by ties so slender that they can hardly be considered as belonging to it. Indeed, within a few days past, the cable telegraph has announced the withdrawal of the Sultan's forces from Servia. Some fortresses in Moldavia and Wallachia are still garrisoned by him, and tribute is still paid as a recognition of his authority, but the independence is nearly complete, and must be entire before long. The European territory entitled strictly to be ranked as Turkish, is nearly two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and contains a population of nearly fourteen millions.

Constantinople did not fall into Turkish hands until 1453, though many previous attempts had been made to capture it, extending as far back as to within forty years of MAHOMET. The strictly Turkish population does not exceed a million. But the Turkish blood has been largly intermixed with the Mongolian and the Persian. The higher class of Turks have generally furnished their *harems* with the finest women of Circassia and Georgia; while the inferior Turks have allied themselves with Servians, Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, &c. In consequence, the original and distinguishing features of the race are nearly obliterated, and the Turkish, instead of being one of the ugliest nations is becoming one of the handsomest. The national character and disposition have changed less than the physical constitution. They are now, as of old, excessively proud and excessively sensual. Their pride is a consequence of their ignorance, and of the recollection of their former victories and conquests. Their sensuality does not result from their gross conceptions of Paradise, as is commonly held, but from the preservation of the patriarchal family organization. Their heaven is simply a projection into eternity of what they hold to be the highest delights of earth.

The government is really a theocracy. The Sultan exists as the vicegerent of the Prophet, and, consequently, in some degree, of the Deity himself. The Turks understand that if the Prince holds by divine right, he founds it on the Koran, which limits his prerogatives and defines his duties.

The descendants of the primative inhabitants of the conquered provinces, who refuse to embrace the religion of the Prophet, are branded as infidels, and looked upon with contempt. They are denied association on anything like a footing of equality, and steadily refused the enjoyment of all political privileges. They have even existed only by sufferance; and though their personal rights have been legally defined, their proud and fanatical masters have seldom hesitated about trampling them under foot, and subjecting them to every species of insult, extortion, and ill-treatment. Under this miserable government, palaces have been changed into cottages, cities into villages, and freemen into slaves. Countries once glorious and famous for their happy estate, are now, through vice and ingratitude, become the most deplorable spectacles of extreme misery; the wild beasts of mankind have broken in upon them and rooted civilization; and the pride of a stern and barbarous tyrant poisesses the thrones of ancient and just dominion. Provinces, once the graanry of Europe, are now waste and overgrown with bushes, receptacles of wild beasts, of thieves and murderers; large territories are depeopled or thinly inhabitated; sumptuous buildings have become ruins; no light of learning is permitted to shine; and violence and rapine dominate over all. With no roads, few manufactures, and a slender agriculture, the condition of the inhabitants is most wretched. What enterprise exists is among the Armenians and other Christian tribes, but they have been so long oppressed that their manhood has measurably gone out.

When the Turkish power arose it was fresh and mighty, animated with the intensest enthusiasm and eager for adventure. Young and strong, it threatened to sweep Christianity out of existence. Indeed, there were good reasons for despising the Christian nations. Given up to all the debasements of polytheism; sunk in effeminacy; they were in a condition to fall a prey to any bold and vigorous invader.

Since those dreary years changes have come over Europe. The Christian nations, arousing out of the sleep of ages, have shaken off their apathy and taken on new and marvellous strength, while the Mahometans, in turn, have sunk into abjectness, lost the light of knowledge they formerly held up to Europe, and, prone and supine, remain nominally masters of the kingdom they conquered only because of the mutual jealousies and heart-burnings of Christian princes.

Delicate humanitarians hold it to be a harsh dogma that they who fail to improve their opportunities shall be crowded to the wall or be trampled out. But the rule seems to be in nature. A time is promised when the meek shall inherit the earth. As yet there is no sign of its coming. Go into the fields and see if the hardiest and most prolific plants do not crowd out and extirpate the feebler. So far the dominion of the earth has been given to the strong.

In a case of this sort why should the mighty allow their animosities to lengthen out the miserable years of the "Sick Man?" He came in by violence, and has run his course. Having profited by the sword, why should he not perish by it? And this all the more, because with his extinction a cyle of retribution will be completed, and a stern injunction fulfilled, "Cut him down, why cumbereth he the ground."

In a land with no regular outlet to public opinion, such as is furnished by parliamentary government, by popular assemblies, and by an unfettered press, the movements of public opinion can, at a distance, only be inferred by the measures taken by the rulers. Judging in this way, it is safe to conclude a crisis is approaching in Turkey. The attempts to appease the disquietude of the people are a pretty accurate index to the violence of the perturbation. Reasoning in this way no other conclusion can be reached than that the Turkish government is exposed to overthrow. The sooner the catastrophe comes the better for the world.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN received his education from newspapers.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

When MAHOMET found the mountain would not go to him, he determined to go to the mountain. President Johnson is working himself by degrees into a similar frame of mind. For more than a year and a half he has been trying to compel Congress to come to him. To that end he exhausted entreaties, persuasions, threatenings, bluster and patronage; but he accomplished nothing beyond the perversion of half a dozen members. Latterly he has, in various ways, evinced a disposition to move towards Congress. This was disclosed in his intrigue with the Southern Governors, and the scheme presented to the House by Mr. BANKS and endorsed by Mr. RAYMOND. This movement, had it been made sooner, might possibly have produced results. But it came too late. The House responded by passing Mr. ELIOT's Louisiana bill and Mr. STEVEN's Military Government bill. Still, the President does not despair. He is anxious to be met half way, and has engaged a few Republicans to see if the matter cannot be arranged. It would be much more sensible for him, now that he is fairly on the way towards Congress, to make a clear job of it by going the whole distance.

The Louisiana and the Military Government bills will pretty surely pass. It is understood that the Supreme Judges do not look upon them with favor; and will be quite likely to declare them unconstitutional. But, until they shall be so declared, they will be laws, and the President will have to execute them, so far as that duty shall devolve on him, or be liable to impeachment. In the regular order of business, it will take his time out before a case, under either of them, can be brought up for final decision.

The rigor with which Congress is now acting, is due, in part, to the revelations made by the Congressional Committee that investigated the Louisiana massacre, and, in part, to the opinions expressed by the Generals commanding the Southern districts. The testimony of these Generals is clear and explicit to the effect that the spirit of the Rebellion is just as active and bitter now as during any period of the war; and that genuine loyalists, white or black, can expect no sufficient protection from the civil authorities or from public sentiment.

THE embellishment of the Allegheny Common grounds meets with universal favor on that side of the river, and the action of the Councils is heartily sustained by the tax payers generally. We trust the Legislature will act promptly upon the bill which has been forwarded so that the work of providing a suitable breathing spot for the population may be commenced. The Allegheny Councils merit the gratitude of the citizens of that city, and indeed our own, for their active exertions to bring about the great public blessing of free parks for the rest and enjoyment of all.

JOE. MARTIN, once a prominent business man of Louisville, dropped dead at a tavern door in that city on Sunday last. Intemperance had wrecked the man and he died, bereft of money and friends, a drunkard's death.

THE city of Houston, Texas, has a large cotton factory in operation and another is almost ready to begin. Things look particularly bright in that section.

THE Michigan Legislature has spoken out in favor of admitting females to all the rights and privileges of the Michigan University.

"WHY NOT TRY HOLT?"

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE—In Friday's issue of the Pittsburgh *Daily Post* we find a malignant little article under the above caption, in which the author says:

"Now that Conover is convicted of perjury, why should not Joe Holt, the head of the so-called Bureau of Military Justice be put upon trial? Why try and convict the mere tool and agent and let the principal go free? All that Conover did was to comply with the demands of Holt. He was furnished with money by Holt, with which to procure witnesses in order to prove that Davis was connected with the assassination conspiracy, &c."

The slanders contained in this article appeared in the New York *Herald* and some other Eastern papers, in August of last year, in the shape of several letters which purported to have passed between Conover and his accomplices, and between Conover and Judge Holt. The refutation appeared soon afterward in the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, and consisted in a simple statement of the history of the matter, as it appears from public records and other indisputable facts.

The character of Judge Holt scarcely requires any vindication in this community, but as the subject has never been mentioned in our city papers, we would ask attention to a brief synopsis of the articles which appeared in the *Chronicle* and *Press*. During the examination, evidence was produced tending to show that Davis and other prominent rebels, had a guilty knowledge of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, if it was not instigated by them. Sometime after the trial Conover wrote to Judge Holt, that he had been pursuing the investigation on his own account, and believed he could procure witnesses and documentary evidence to establish the complicity of Davis, Clay and others, with the assassination conspiracy, and asking to be employed for that purpose. After he had written two or three times, and after consultation with the Secretary of War, Judge Holt authorized Conover to pursue his investigations. Shortly afterward Conover produced several witnesses whose depositions were taken before Judge Holt. This evidence clearly implicated Davis and others, and the authorities determined to put Davis on trial for this offence as soon as the case could be fully prepared. It was necessary to keep these witnesses, and Judge Holt sent Conover a small amount of money for the purpose of paying their necessary expenses until the trial could be had. When the Judiciary Committee were directed to investigate the charges against Davis, instead of relying upon the depositions, Judge Holt advised the committee to send for the witnesses themselves, and with the consent of the committee, himself sent an officer of his, Deputy Judge Purcel, to New York, to bring them to Washington. This officer discovered that the witnesses had testified under assumed names, and following up the suspicion raised by this fact, satisfied himself that the whole testimony was false, and had been fabricated by Sandford Conover. Judge Holt thereupon requested the committee to have Conover brought to Washington and confronted with the witnesses. This was done and thus the plot was exposed. Afterwards Conover was arrested for perjury, tried and convicted, as stated.

That the letters published were forged for the purpose of raising a cloud under which Conover would escape observation, would seem to be plain to any fair-minded man.

First, The letters must have been furnished for publication by Conover himself, or to some one to whom he had entrusted them for that purpose, and being so produced after the exposure of Conover's crime, by the report of the Judiciary Committee, should be received with suspicion.

Second, The falsity of the evidence produced by Conover, was discovered and the plot exposed by Judge Holt himself. If he had been aware of the character of the witnesses and participated in the plot, he would scarcely have been ready to thus expose it, just when his plans were ready to be consummated.

Third, All the parties by whom the letters published were alleged to have been written, have since sworn that they did not write them, and that they believed them to have been fabricated by Conover.

Fourth, The charge against Judge Holt was principally based upon his letter to Conover, dated December 15, 1865, in which he spoke of having sent money to Conover, as requested. A letter of Conover's dated Philadelphia, December 13, 1865, is interpolated, and gives to this letter of Judge Holt an entirely different meaning from that intended. This alleged letter of Conover is proven to be a forgery, by the fact that Conover was at that time in Montreal, Canada, and on that day telegraphed Judge Holt from that place.

There are other matters connected with this affair which tend to prove that this slander was concocted for the purposed of blackening the character of Judge Holt, and to direct attention from Conover.

The editor of the *Post* had probably read the articles in the *Chronicle* and *Press* and knew that he was reiterating a base and groundless libel—one which had been clearly refuted long since, in fact, a libel which bore on its face so many evidences of falsehood, that but few respectable journals were willing to give it publicity.

Why does the *Post* and other papers of that school persist in unwarranted defamation of such men as Judge Holt. They have an abiding hatred of all truly loyal men, but they appear to have a special enmity toward such men as Judge Holt, and will never forgive him for loving his country more than his party. Judge Holt has given mortal offence by remaining true to his country —though a Southerner and a Democrat. As a member of Buchanan's Cabinet, he was the first to discern and expose the treason of the men connected with the Administration, and the weakness or perfidy of Mr. Buchanan in permitting them to mature their plans without hinderance. When treason took arms, Judge Holt remained firm and brought all his powers to the assistance of the government in suppling the rebellion. His efforts were not only directed to traitors in arms, but to those meaner and more dangerous enemies who secretly plotted treason at home, and to the great army of plunderers who intentionally, or for private aggrandizement, endangered the cause, by wasting the resources of the government. All such men he hunted down with unabated energy throughout the war, and has thus made himself an host of enemies, whose hostility should be regarded as flattering. His loyal may perhaps have carried him at times into extreme measures, but no loyal man has ever doubted his honesty of purpose or his unswerving patriotism. S.

—IMPORTANT TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Jay Cooke, Esq., the Pennsylvania Manager of the United States Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, located at Augusta, Me., gives notice that applicants for admission will be furnished free transportation by applying to him before noon of Thursday next. The only requirements are the exhibition of discharge papers, certificates of identity and proper references.

—The Lewiston *Journal* says that a company has been organized at Mechanic Falls, called the Furlong Paper Pantalett Co., to manufacture borders to ladies' drawers and children's pantaletts—an ornamental appurtenance to be buttoned to the garment, which may be readily replaced when soiled.

—Young Mortara, whose abduction some years back caused such excitement in Europe, has just entered the Church of St. Peter's at Rome, as a novice, before joining the order of regular canons of St. Jean de Latran, at Rome. He is now 15 years old.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF—A Cure AT LAST—METCALFE'S GREAT HERBMATIC REMEDY, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headaches, and Pain in the Head and Face.

The preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet, in no single instance (in fifty cases known and tried), has it failed (forty cases) invariably relieves the pain; and, under repeated, often cases a perfect cure. It not only relieves the most excruciating agony, but, when the patient has been a long time confined to bed for a few doses will freely and fully carry off the attack in from 24 to 48 hours. Even in cases of the most extreme torture, relief has been obtained in a few hours, and in other cases a single dose has proved sufficient to break in a short space of time. The great efficacy of METCALFE'S HERBMATIC REMEDY is the small quantity necessary to cure the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headaches, and all similar complaints. In this respect it differs from all other nostrums or remedies which are now before the public. Instead of requiring a swallowing three or four pints of the medicine, a wine glassful is sufficient to prove the wonderful curative value. Terms—Cash! cash! balance in two years.

A. LEGHATT, Auctioneer.
fe20

RAFFLE.—On Monday, February 25th, 1867, at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny City.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Goods for Early Spring Wear,

SELECTED WITH CARE FROM FULL STOCKS,

My customers and the public can rely on having one of the best stocks in the market to select from.

R. B. NORRIS,

79 Federal Street,

fe21dwd ALLEGHENY.

AT EATON'S,

Im. Emb'd Paper Collars,

LADIES' PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,

All Styles.

THE "INVISIBLE"

Empress Trail Skirt,

ANOTHER LOT RECEIVED.

New Bend Drop

TRIMMING AND BUTTONS.

NEW ASSORTMENT

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

AT

F. H. EATON'S.

17 Fifth Street,

fe21

M. SIMON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. GUNSENHAUSER & CO.'S

NO. 68 MARKET STREET,

Having purchased the entire Stock of

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

Circulars and Mantles,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

I will offer them for sale

AT A LOW FIGURE,

Preparatory to receiving a Splendid Stock

FOR THE SPRING WEAR.

Persons desiring a Bargain

SHOULD CALL AT ONCE.

Particular Attention paid to Orders left for Garments to be made in the

LATEST STYLE.

TO EUROPEAN EXCURSIONISTS.

The undersigned having just returned from New York, where he went to perfect arrangements for booking passengers during the coming season, is prepared to give every information as to rate, accommodation, &c., by the

INMAN OR ANCHOR Lines of Steamships.

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
Adams Express Office,
54 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
fe19:174

WALL PAPERS.

FOR SPRING SALES OF 1867.

We are now prepared to offer to our customers, and the trade generally, an extensive stock of

Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Board Prints, &c.,

Embracing all qualities of goods known to the trade, for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Halls, Chambers, Churches, Assembly Rooms, &c. Also,

TRANSPARENT OIL CLOTHS AND PAPER WINDOW SHADES—

At the lowest market prices, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

JOS. K. HUGHES & BRO.
fe19:178

TO LEATHER DEALERS

AND SHOEMAKERS.

Best MARYLAND OAK TANNED SPANISH and SLAUGHTER

Sole Leather,

In quantities from 100 lbs. up.

At Wholesale Prices for Cash.

Orders solicited.

JAMES W. JONES & SON,
Cumberland, Md., Feb. 11, 1867. fe19:171

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.—The two brick dwelling houses, Nos. 49 and 51 Rebecca street, sixty feet, will be sold on the premises on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock. They each contain nine rooms and are situate in a most desirable locality for dwellings. The neighborhood is good. They are near the passenger cars and market house. Property in this part of the city is steadily increasing in value. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two years.

A. LEGHATT, Auctioneer.
fe20

RAFFLE.—On Monday, February 25th, 1867, at the MORGAN HOUSE, Allegheny City.

A GRAND RAFFLE.

Will take place for the FINEST HRIPPH ever seen in this city, weighing 2 300 pounds. One hundred chances at $5 each.

fe20:179

MODEL BARGES FOR SALE:—

TWO MODEL BARGES

145 feet Long, 23 feet Beam and 4 feet hold. For sale low, if applied for soon.

CALDWELL & BRO.,
66 Water street
fe19:121

AMERICAN

WALTHAM WATCHES.

I.—We claim, and are prepared to prove, that the American Watches, manufactured at Waltham, Massachusetts, are not only equal, but far superior to the common watches of England, Switzerland and France.

II.—While we admit that it would be difficult to excel the masterpieces of the eminent European manufacturers, and while we do not claim to have made any decisive improvements over them, we do assert and challenge a successful denial, that our superior class of watches are fully equal, *in every respect*, to the most expensive specimens of foreign chronometrical art.

III.—We claim that our watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for American use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

IV.—The reasons why our watches possess these advantages over their European rivals are chiefly:

First, Because the principle of the division of labor is carried out in our workshops to its extremest limits, not in human industry only, but in machinery as well. Every watch passes through hundreds of hands and hundreds of machines.

Second, Because we promptly adopt every new invention to perfect on machinery, and every proffered improvement in the structure of watches.

Third, Because in each of the very numerous, minute, and often microscopic parts of which a watch is made up, we attain, by mechanical power, nearly *absolute* mathematical precision and uniformity, which it is utterly impossible to achieve by manual labor. Wheels, pinions, escapements, balances, springs and screws—exact counterparts in weight, circumference and dimensions—are turned out by millions by the unerring, because unswerving, iron hands of machinery. Hence, every watch of any one style is a true copy of its model.

V.—These results enable us to defy foreign rivalry, because no similar uniformity and precision is attainable by hand, and because in Waltham alone is machinery exclusively employed in the manufacture of the intricate and delicate mechanism.

VI.—Now, as will be seen at once, this similarity in structure reduces the cost of production; it secures uniformity in results; it perpetuates and *infallibly* diffuses any excellence that may be once achieved; and makes it easy to repair any injury sustained, or replace any part that may be lost or destroyed.

VII.—In addition to these mechanical advantages, our Watches are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces. In an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

VIII.—We began our experiment in 1854, in the face of a formidable prejudice against American watches. Our system was new and untried. We have steadily increased our facilities, until now we employ over 700 artisans, and sell 70,000 watches a year. Nearly a quarter of a million of our watches are in use to-day in every state of the Union, as well as in the Mexican and British Provinces and Colonies. Their universal popularity is the best proof of their merit that we can produce. They have won their way in spite of of every opposition and of innumerable prejudices. Hundreds of dealers all over the country have expressed their preference for our products after a long and practical experience with foreign watches.

Any of the retailers of Waltham watches may be purchased of watch dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

182 Broadway, New York.

ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.,

158 Washington Street, Boston.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

Wholesale Agents

FOR THE

American Watch Company's

WATCHES.

No. 56 Fifth Street,

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

BLEACHED MUSLINS AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

(West side, near Market House.)

BLEACHED MUSLINS 3/4 cents up;
44 do do 9 " "
10-4 SHEETING;
9-4, 8-4 LINEN SHEETING;
4-4 PILLOW LINENS;
TABLE LINENS;
HUCK TOWELS;
TICKING by the yard;
BLANKETS;
FLANNELS, and

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

ALL NEW.

fe2[illegible] W. J. GILMORE.....Jos. LIEBLER.

GILMORE & LIEBLER,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Satchels always on hand.

Nos. 104 and 106 Wood St.,

fe19:181 PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ON APRIL 1ST. WE WILL REMOVE TO

No. 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh,

House at present occupied by Wm. Haslage, Esq., where we propose doing an EXCLUSIVE "CASH" BUSINESS. All persons having accounts with us at present are hereby notified that 15 per accounts will be closed March 1st. Before removal, we would earnestly and respectfully request prompt settlements.

No. 3 FRANCE & SON.

N. B.—A complete set of grocery fixtures, counters, show case, &c., of the most approved style, for sale cheap. W. F. & SON.
fe16 156

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

fe14:51

ANDREW BEGGS,

DEALER IN

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,

No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand. Guns and Pistols repaired. Scissors and Razors ground and set. Also, pen-knife blades inserted.

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad Companies and consumers at the same prices as it can be purchased from the manufacturers, as we have been appointed Sole Agents for Western Penna. Call and examine it at Nos. 28 and 30 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Sole Agents.
fe23

TWENTY-SECOND

Annual Report of the

NEW YORK

Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE NOS. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1866	$4,843,915 79
Amount of Premiums received during the year	2,726,092 61
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, &c.	336,742 04
	$7,906,750 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$453,197 32
Paid on account of Deposit Premiums	71 44
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities, and surrendered and cancelled Policies	327,434 42
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	91,275 95
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	290,795 95
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,658 62
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses	24,607 31
	$1,226,045 62
	$6,722,474 82

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and deposited in Union Trust Company	$ 552,154 79
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	2,333,591 21
(Market val., $2,353,750.)	
Invested in New York City Bank stocks, cost	53,561 50
(Market value, $57,525.)	
Invested in New York State Stocks, cost	791,436 51
(Market value, $820,500.)	
Invested in other Stocks, cost	21,667 50
(Market value, $20 000)	
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks	314,602 00
(Market value, $381,638.)	
Real estate	115,998 87
(Market value, $ 2,500.)	
Bonds and Mortgages	465,450 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	1,304,421 40
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	226,128 93
Accrued interest (not due) to January 1, 1867	54,246 25
Accrued Rents (not due) to January 1, 1867	2,474 32
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	280,745 35
	$6,722,474 82

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating Premiums on existing Policies, which were in force twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the Interest on the Dividends certificates issued.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the 2d of May, in Black's bank, on presentation at the Home Office. Dividends subject to Notice will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 7,256 new Policies were issued, insuring $12,774,923.

Balance Sheet of the Company January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost, (Market value $6,609,662 22)	$4,722,316 65
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	$54,291 45
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	40,000 000
Reserved for Special Deposits for future losses	214 12
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuation at 4 per cent. interest, 4½ premium)	4,79,767 00
Reserved for Dividends prior to 1866, payable on demand	20,284 56
Return Premiums	221,643 56
Gross Premiums	423,417 46
Return Premiums	207,773 90
Specific Reserve cost dividends	191,194 31
	$4,722,316 65

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New York Life Insurance Co.
JOHN M. NIX, N., Secretary & Nixon, Dry
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Mer-
ISAAC C. TINDALL, Union Buildings, corner
J. WILLIAM and Pine streets.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co.,
WM. C. DUNSCOMB, (Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,
No. 6 William street.
JOHN HOGG, (late Wyth, Rogers & Co.,
Importers,) No. 54 William street.
JOHN MAIL, (Merchant,) No. 32 South street.
HUDLEY B. FULLER, (trader, Lord & Co.,)
No. 37 South William street.
JAMES B. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) No. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers,
Sailmakers,) No. 91 Coenties slip.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beckman & Bradford, Dry Goods,) No. 52 Leonard street.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 9 Liberty street.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice President,
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

THEODORE SANDS, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILT, M. D., Ass't Med. Ex'rs.

A. G. RECKEL, General Agent.

Any information desired will be furnished on application at the BRANCH OFFICE, No. 2 FIFTH street, "BANK BLOCK," Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

JAMES W. ABBOTT, General Agent.
fe20:181

MILLINGER & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.

Carson Street, South End Monongahela Bridge,

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of

DRY LUMBER

on hand, we are prepared to furnish all descriptions of DRESSED LUMBER for Buildings, &c., at the lowest market rates.

Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of

FINISHED WORK ON HAND.

fe8:131

REMOVAL.

J. S. NEWMYER & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

Will move to 411 LIBERTY STREET, on March 1st., where they will be pleased to see their friends and patrons. fe19:175

CUTLERY!

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

Everybody Goes to

OGDEN'S

For Fine Knives,

67 and 69 FIFTH STREET,

A4 DISPATCH BUILDING.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb 20, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Plans, Estimates and Lists of Assessment on the Property, embraced in the construction of the "Calvert Common" and "Diamond" Sewers, will be open for inspection at this Office, for a period of Ten Days, from this date.

By order of Select and Common Councils,

WM. McKENDRY,
Recording Regulator.

NOTICE.—To holders of Bounty Bonds of the Second Ward, Allegheny. From No. 1 up to 200 of the first issue, dated September 1st, 1865.

The above numbered Bonds will be paid at the office of the ALLEGHENY TOW LOT COMPANY, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1867. The interest on the six per cents will be stopped after that date. By order of the Board,

JOHN BROWN, Jr., Secretary. ROBERT LEA, President.
fe18:142

WEST COMMON MACHINE WORKS, Northwest Corner of Wea Common, ALLEGHENY.

FIELD & ALEXANDER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c. HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed. PRICES EXCEEDINGLY REASONABLE.

NOTICE.—A rare chance is now offered to those who wish to acquire a perfect knowledge of the art of PHONOGRAPHY, or SHORT HAND WRITING. A class is now being formed by a practical Reporter from London, England. Address

J. G., GAZETTE OFFICE.
ja25:146

NOTICES.

REFINER'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the PITTSBURGH REFINERS ASSOCIATION, for the election of officers, will be held at their rooms in DARRELL'S BUILDING, Duquesne Way, on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Full attendance is requested.

H. M. LONG,
fe20:153 Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF UNION REFINING AND STORING Co.,
PITTSBURGH, February 19, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING CO. will be held at their office, 93 Liberty street, on MONDAY, March 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. F. LANG, Secretary.
fe16:141

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, and OFFICERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

W. M. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.
fe20:176 PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co,

Will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Fifth and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, on

Tuesday, Feb. 26th, 1867,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
fe15:28 President.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Co.

Within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of a mortgage given to secure the payment of said bonds.

By order of the Board of Managers,

ja2:15 WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT.

The house is a neat brick, containing a double cellar, 3 rooms and a finished attic. Water in the house, and gas in every room. All in perfect order. Enquire at 91 WEST DIAMOND street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

No. 40 Craig street, First Ward, Allegheny. The house is a substantial two-story Frame, in good repair. The lot is 22 feet front on Craig street and 80 feet deep, extending to Pennsylvania canal. Inquire at

JAMES PORE, 110 DIAMOND ST., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

A Two Years Lease

Of a three story building on Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Possession given April 1st, 1867. A splendid business location. Address, BOX 2253, Pittsburgh P. O.
fe20:156

FOR SALE.—A very desirable PROPERTY for either a Tan Yard, Woolen Factory, or Planing Mill. Situated at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, fifty-five miles from Pittsburgh. A good, substantial building on it, 30 feet front and 80 feet length, 18 feet wide, also of 10 feet addition, three stories high under good fence. Enquire of

fe20:160 JOHN HERBERT, Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY G. HALE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Northwest corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the many past favors and respectfully solicits a share of their future patronage. He would be pleased to have them examine his

Large and Carefully Selected Stock OF Fine Woolen Goods

Particularly adapted to

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR FALL AND WINTER

ja31:180

REDUCED PRICES.

TO CLOSE OUT OUR WINTER STOCK OF

BOY'S CLOTHING,

We are offering Special Indecements.

PRICES VERY LOW.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

fe11

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by said Court, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, March 14th, 1867,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following real estate of ROBERT ASHWORTH, deceased, situate in Allegheny City and in McClure Township:

1. All that certain lot of ground, on the corner of North Avenue and Federal street, Allegheny City, having a front of 44 feet on North Avenue, and extending along Federal street 83 feet, whereon is a two story brick dwelling house.

2. All that lot of ground in McClure township, on the north side of the Perrysville Plank Road, adjoining lands of J. P. and H. Kent, having a front of about 30 rods on said Plank Road, containing about 3½ acres.

3. All that lot of ground in McClure Township, on the north side of the Perrysville Plank Road, adjoining lands of Mercer and others, and known as "the Stone Quarry Lot," containing about 5 acres.

4. All that certain two certain lots in Allegheny City, Nos. 14 and 15 in Robert Ashworth's Plan, taken together, a front of 50 feet on the Plank Road, and extending 97 feet to an alley.

5. All that three five lots of ground in McClure Township, Nos. 18, 24, 27 and 28, in Robert Ashworth's Plan, Nos. 19 and 23, a wing each a depth of 25 feet, a front of 25 feet, and Nos. 26 and 22 each 25 feet on the Plank Road, and extending back 97 feet to an alley.

6. Lot No. 8 in said Plan, in McClure Township, being a triangular lot in the bend of the Plank Road, having a front on the East side of Lot No. 7 of 50 feet, and on the North-west side 125 feet on the Plank Road.

7. Lots Nos. 20, 30, 31, 32 and 33, in said Plan, in McClure Township, fronting toward the Northeast on the Plank Road, and extending back 100 feet to an alley.

8. Lot No. 29 in said Plan, having a front of 20 feet on an alley, and extending back 100 feet.

9. Lot No. 34 in said Plan, having a front of 20 feet on an alley, and extending back 100 feet.

10. Lot No. 4 in said Plan, having a front of 24 feet on an alley, and extending back 100 feet to an alley.

11. All that certain lot of ground, in the city of Allegheny, on the north side of Jefferson street, adjoining lot of Mrs. Ashworth, having a front of 20 feet, and extending back 100 feet to an alley, with room in a standing house.

12. Lot No. 25, 26, 50, 51 and 52, in Leslie's Plan, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 1, p. 175, having each a front of 20 feet on Federal street, and extending back 100 feet to an alley, subject, however, to the terms of a certain deed from George Leslie to the City of Allegheny, and recorded in vol. 118, p. 135.

Also, at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

**Saturday