FROM WASHINGTON.

Message from the President.

He Attempts to Justify His Removal of Secretary Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1868.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following message, which was read in secret session, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Senate removed from it the injunction of secresy.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 21st instant, as follows:

Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President, stating that he had removed Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and has designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, therefore,

"*Resolved*, by the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

This resolution is confined to the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate another officer to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and by its preamble is made expressly applicable to the removal of Mr. Stanton, and the designation to act *ad interim* of the Adjutant General of the Army. Without, therefore, attempting to discuss the general power of removal as to all officers, upon which subject no expression of opinion is contained in the resolution, I shall confine myself to the question as thus limited, the power to remove the Secretary of War.

It is declared in the resolution "that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*." As to the question of power under the Constitution, I do not propose at present to enter upon its discussion. The uniform practice from the beginning of the government, as established by every President who has exercised the office, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, have settled the question in favor of the power of the President to remove all officers, excepting a class holding appointments of a judicial character. No practice or any decision has ever excepted a Secretary of War from the general power of the President to make removals from office. It is only necessary then that I should refer to the power of the Executive under the laws of the United States to remove from office the Secretary of War.

The resolution denies that under these laws this power has any existence. In other words, it affirms that no such authority is recognized or given by the statutes of the country. What then are the laws of the United States which deny the President the power to remove that officer? I know but two laws which bear upon this question. The first in order of time is the Act of August 7th, 1789, creating the Department of War, which, after providing for a Secretary as its principal officer, proceeds as follows:

SECTION 2. That there shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by the said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called chief clerk in the Department of War, and who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have the charge and custody of all records, books and papers pertaining to the said Department.

It is clear that this act, passed by a Congress, many of whose members participated in the formation of the Constitution, so far from denying the power of the President to remove the Secretary of War, recognizes it as existing in the Executive alone, without the concurrence of the Senate, or of any other department of the Government. Furthermore, this act does not purport to confer the power by legislative authority, nor in fact was there any other existing legislation through which it was bestowed upon the Executive. The recognition of the power by this act is therefore complete, as a recognition under the Constitution itself, for there was no other source or authority from which it could be derived.

The other act, which refers to this question, is that regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed by Congress on the second day of March, 1867. The first section of that act is in the following words:

That every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and any person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided; provided that the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The fourth section of the same act restricts the test of office to the limit prescribed by the law creating them. That part of the first section which precedes the proviso, declares that every person holding a civil office, to which he has been or may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed. It purports to take from the Executive, during the fixed time established for the tenure of office, the independent power of removal, and to require for such removal the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. The proviso that follows proceeds to fix the term of office of the general heads of departments, whose term never had been defined before, by prescribing that they shall hold their office respectfully for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus, as to these enumerated officers, the proviso takes from the President the power of removal, except with the advice and consent of the Senate. By its terms, however, before he can be deprived of the power to displace them, it must appear that he himself has appointed them. It is only in that case they have any tenure of office, or any independent right to hold during the term of the President and one month after the cessation of his official functions. The proviso, therefore, gives no tenure of office to any one who has been appointed of these offices by the President, beyond one month after the accession of his successor.

In the case of Mr. Stanton, the only appointment under which he held the office of Secretary of War was that conferred upon him by my immediate predecessor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He has never held from me any appointment as the head of the War Department. Whatever right he had to hold the office was derived from that original appointment and my own sufferance. The law was not intended to protect such an incumbent of the War Department, by taking from the President the power to remove him. This, in my judgment, is perfectly clear, and the law itself admits of no other construction. We find in all that portion of the first section which precedes the proviso, that as to civil officers generally the President is deprived of the power of removal, and it is plain that if there had been no proviso that power would just as clearly have been taken from him so far as it applies to the seven heads of departments. But for reasons, which were no doubt satisfactory to Congress, these principal officers were specially provided for, and as to them the express and only requirement is that the President who has appointed them shall not without the advice and consent of the Senate, remove them from office. The consequence is that as to my Cabinet embracing the officers designated in the 1st section of the act, takes from me the power, without the concurrence of the Senate, to remove any one of them I have appointed, but it does not protect such of them as I did not appoint, nor give to them any tenure of office beyond my pleasure. An examination of this act, then, shows that while in one part of the section provision is made for officers generally, in another clause there is a class of officers designated by their official titles, who are exempted from the general terms of the law, and in reference to whom a clear distinction is made as to the general power of removal limited in the first clause of the section. This distinction is, that as to such of these enumerated offices as hold office under the appointment of the President, the power of removal can only be exercised by him with the consent of the Senate, while as to those who have not been appointed by him there is no like denial of his power to displace them. It would be a violation of the plain meaning of this enactment to place Mr. Stanton upon this footing, as these heads of departments have been appointed by myself. As to him this law gives him no tenure of office. The members of my Cabinet who have been appointed by me are by this act entitled to hold for one month after the term of my office shall cease, but Mr. Stanton could not, against the wishes of my successor, hold a moment thereafter. If he were permitted by that successor to hold for the first two weeks, would that successor have no power to remove him? But the power of my successor over him would be no greater than my own. If my successor would have the power to remove Mr. Stanton after permitting him to remain a term of two weeks, because he was not appointed by his predecessor, I, who have tolerated Mr. Stanton for more than two years, certainly have the same right to remove him, and upon the same ground, namely, that he was not appointed by me, but by my predecessor. Under this construction of the Tenure of Office act, I have never doubted my power to remove him. Whether the act was constitutional or not, it was always my opinion that it did not secure him from removal. I was aware that there were doubts as to the construction of the law and from the first deemed it desirable that at the earliest possible moment these doubts should be settled, and the true construction of the act fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. My order of suspension in August last was intended to place the case in such a position as would make a resort to a Judicial decision both necessary and proper. My understanding and wishes, however, under that order of suspension, were frustrated, and the late order for Mr. Stanton's removal was a further step towards the accomplishment of that purpose.

I repeat that my own conviction as to the true construction of the law, and as to the constitutionality, were well settled and were sustained by every member of my Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself. Upon the question of constitutionality each one in turn deliberately advised me that the tenure of office act was unconstitutional. Upon the question whether as to those members who were appointed by my predecessor, that act took from me the power to remove them, those members emphatically, in presence of the others sitting in the Cabinet, said that they did not come within the provisions of the act, and that it was no protection to them. No one dissented from this construction, and I understood them all to acquiesce in its correctness. In a matter of such consequence I was not disposed to rest my own opinions though fortified by my Constitutional advisers. I have therefore sought to bring the question at as early a day as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States for final and authoritative decision.

In respect to so much of the resolution as relates to the degredation of an officer to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have only to say I have exercised this power under the provisions of the first section of the Act of February 13th, 1795, which, so far as they are applicable to vacancy caused by removals, I understand them to be still in force. The legislation upon the subject of *ad interim* appointments in the Executive Departments stands as to the War office as follows. The section of the act of the 7th of August, 1789, made no provision for a vacancy in the very case of a removal of the head of the War Department, and upon such a vacancy, the charge and custody of the records, books and papers to the Chief Clerk. Next by the act of the 8th, of May, 1792, section eight it is provided that in case of vacancy occasioned by death, absence from the seat of Government, of sickness of the head of the War Department, the President may authorize a person to perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed, or the disability removed. The act, it will be observed, does not provide for the case of a vacancy caused by removal. Then by the first section of the act of February 13th, 1795, it is provided that in case of any vacancy the President may appoint a person to perform the duties while the vacancy exists. These are followed by that of the 20th of February, 1863, by the first section of which provision is again made for a vacancy caused by death, resignation, absence from the seat of government, or sickness of the head of an executive department, and upon the occurrence of such a vacancy power is given to the President to authorize the head of any other executive department, or other officers in either of said departments, whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided, that no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer period than six months. This law, with some modifications, re-enacts the act of 1797, and provides, as did that act, for the sort of vacancies to be filled; but, like the act of 1792, it makes no provision for a vacancy occasioned by removal. It has reference altogether to vacancies arising from other causes. According to my construction of the act of 1863, while it implicitly repeals the act of 1792, regulating the vacancies therein described, it has no bearing whatever on so much of the act of 1795 as applies to vacancy caused by removal. The act of 1795 therefore furnishes the rule for a vacancy occasioned by removal; one of the vacancies expressly referred to in the act of 7th of August, 1789, creating the Department of War. Certainly there is no express repeal by the act of 1863 of the act of 1795. The repeal, if there is any, is by implication, and can only be admitted so far as there is a clear inconsistency between the two acts. The act of 1790 is inconsistent with that of 1863, as to a vacancy occasioned by death, resignation, absence or sickness, but not at all inconsistent as to a vacancy caused by removal. It is assuredly proper that the President should have the same power to fill temporarily a vacancy occasioned by removal, as he has to supply a place made vacant by death or expiration of a term. If, for instance, the incumbent of an office should be found wholly unfit to execute the functions, and the public service should require his immediate expulsion, a remedy should exist and be at once applied, and time be allowed the President to select and appoint a successor, as is permitted in case of a vacancy caused by death or the termination of an official term. The necessity therefore for an *ad interim* appointment is just as great, and indeed may be greater, in cases of removal than in others. Before it be held, therefore, that the power given by the act of 1795, in cases of removal, is abrogated by succeeding legislation, an express repeal ought to appear. So wholesome a power should certainly not be taken away by loose implications. It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtlest debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes upon such a question. If I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law.

I have deemed it proper, in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action, although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire tenure office act is unconstitutional, and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress, when I returned the bill for consideration, I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. Stanton, which, in my judgment, did not come within its provisions. I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case. I carefully follow the couse which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality. In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution, for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hand. Whatever be the consequences merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain. If I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. Stanton, that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated. By considerations of the highest character, I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me, in what I have done, with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GEN. THOMAS' INTENTIONS.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the following as the conclusion of an interview with Adjutant General Thomas:

Gen. Thomas said: "I shall go down to War Department at the usual hour. As Secretary of War *ad interim* to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are as perfectly legitimate as were those of General Grant, I shall set about the business of the Department, issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officers, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may perhaps happen to be some personal friends of my own, but I have no other resource than to use the power conferred upon me, and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority."

"But what about the great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left severely alone? That's the question."

"He has already refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own option I should decline to use force; but if the President instructs me to employ forcible persuasion, I must be consistent and do so. However, I shall await the further development of this disagreeable business before I say what I shall do."

INTERVIEW WITH STANTON.

In an interview with Secretary Stanton by the same correspondent the former stated he had not issued any order to prevent General Thomas entering the War Department. He also stated it was impossible for him to state what action he would take if Thomas insisted on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movements of Gen. Thomas.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC ENDORSING CONGRESS.

The same correspondent is informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret military organization, with posts established in all parts of the country, endorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these dispatches is, that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown, and if violence is used in ejecting Mr. Stanton, men are ready to come and put him back. The order is reported in a great state of excitement, and is unanimously resolved to take sides with the policy of Congress and defend it in all its measures if affairs are brought to such an extremity.

MARYLAND MILITIA TO AID THE PRESIDENT.

The militia of Maryland have proffered their services to a prominent military supporter of the President, so it is reported, and this report is given color of truth from the presence of Governor Swann, of Maryland, who has had an interview with the President.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It is supposed the application for a writ, directed against Mr. Stanton, to show cause why he retains possession of the War Department, will be made to-morrow.

NOMINATION OF MR. EWING.

The Senate referred the nomination of Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: George B. McClellan, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, and James R. Hubbell, of Ohio, Minister Resident to the Republic of Eucador. Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas to be Lt. Gen. by Brevet and General by Brevet. Wm. H. Farley, Surveyor General of California. Augustus Bradley, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District, Indiana.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The members of the National Democratic Committee met informally this morning at the rooms of the President of the Committee. It seems understood the committee appointed by the Chicago National Convention will hold a private meeting at which many preliminary matters will be considered. Among the most important are whether regular sessions of the Committee shall be open to the public, and as to the powers of irregularly appointed members from Southern States. A preliminary meeting will be called by August Belmont, of New York, and will probably be held to-night. New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis are competing cities for the Convention.

It was finally decided at an informal preliminary meeting, this morning, that the National Democratic Committee, appointed at Chicago, should meet to-morrow at their rooms, with closed doors, to settle the details which are to govern the regular meeting of the Committee. The members present at the informal meeting were: A. Belmont, New York; S. B. Lyman, Maine; H. B. Smith, Vermont; Wm. Converse, Connecticut; W. A. Galbraith, Penna.; J. A. Nicholson, Del.; L. S. Trimble, Ky.; R. P. Ranney, Ohio; W. E. Niblack, Ind.; W. F. Story, L. V. Bogg, Mo.; J. H. McKinney, Mich.; George H. Paul, Wis.; Charles Mason, proxy of D. O. Finch, Iowa; Perry Fuller, proxy of T. E. Eaton, Kansas; John Patrick, Nebraska; Geo. S. House, Ala.; Thos. Sweeny, W. Va.; Judge Marvin, Florida; J. W. Leftwich, Tenn.; R. S. Stevens, proxy of A. B. Green, Ark; and J. A. Piscir, of Louisiana.

Among the prominent gentlemen present, but not members of the Committee, were Messrs. Staples and Allen, of Augusta, Me.; Green, Fitch, Taylor, Winslow and Rice, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mouroe and Melard, of Nevada; Kennelrich, of Leavenworth, and Miller, of Connecticut; Bruce, of Montana; Wendell, of Michigan; Samuel J. Tildon, Marton Morals, of the *World*; Humphrey, Prince, Cornell and Cuyler, of New York; and Barcklay, Maguire, Davis and Buckner, of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

The National Democratic Committee adjourned *sine die* after naming New York city as the place and July fourth as the day for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention. No distinction whatever was made between members from loyal and rebel States, and representatives in the National Convention are to consist of twice the number of Congressional representatives to which each State was entitled by the last apportionment. In this resolution no allusion is made to the excluded States. Eight States were not represented in the Committee, viz: California, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

The only resolution adopted by the Committee was one declaring the call for a National Convention shall embrace all who are willing to aid in maintaining the Union and opposed to radicalism.

Just previous to adjournment General Emory and some other members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union were admitted and formally announced to the President they would call their convention to meet in New York at the same time. The last vote on place was seventeen for New York, eleven for St. Louis. August Belmont, F. O. Prince, H. Paul and Lewis V. Bogy were appointed to draw up an address when they meet on Monday.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald* says the Committee as a body is opposed to Pendleton for the Presidency. Seymour is talked of by many Representatives of Eastern States, but his claim assumed no definite shape. Senator Hendricks of Indiana, will be pressed by his State. All propositions in favor of General Hancock are met with the reply: "We don't want a soldier. We want a civilian." For Vice President the most marked unanimity was manifested for John Quincy Adams.

COUNTERFEIT 7-30s.

Counterfeit 7-30s, Treasury notes, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, dated June 15th, 1865, differing materially in the run of numbers within which those originally presented were included, are being forwarded to the Treasury Department, asking conversion. The public are, therefore, notified that all notes of the issue of June 15th, 1865, should be immediately forwarded to the Department for conversion.

FINANCIAL.

Fractional Currency printed during the week, $544,462; shipped, 480,272. National Bank Notes issued, $121,850; amount in circulation, $229,670,176; Currency redeemed and destroyed, $203,400.

The Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio, has ceased to be a depository of public moneys and financial agent of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS.

Order of Gen. Hancock Regarding State Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Gen. Hancock yesterday issued an important order regarding the State finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor in an official communication to the Commanding General having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop, the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the 1870, and the appropriation act having expired Dec. 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent anarchy, confusion and loss of all semblance of civil authority, the General therefore orders: *First*, That from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer and all other persons charged with these collections to exact payment as above, the revenue thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of Judicial, Executive and Civil officers of State and appropriation act for 1867, so far as it applies to other purposes specified in the order. The supplies to specified expenditures and assessments for the same year, is to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer, and Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE BODY.

LONDON, February 21.—A remarkable scene occurred at the last session of the French Legislative body. The chamber was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the regulation of the press, when Mr. Havin, of the *Siecle*, rose and said he had a document which he wished to read to the members. It was the judgment of the Court exonerating himself and M. Guevalt from charges brought against them by the Government. The President interrupted Mr. Havin and refused to allow him to proceed. Mr. Havin insisted on reading the document. Much disorder and confusion followed, whereupon the President declared the sitting for the day dissolved. The Government members then retired. The Liberals remained, loudly protesting against the arbitrary action of the President. They were finally expelled from the building by the officers and the gas extinguished.

MR. EDITOR:—The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, of the 10th inst., copies from the Continental *Gazette*, the new American paper published in Paris, a letter from General Washington to Count de Rochambeau, which it says was never published before. This is a mistake. The letter is the one dated Newburgh, December 14th, 1782. On referring to Sparks' Washington, Vol. VIII, page 352, you will find the letter now published—the only difference being some slight errors in copying. In the letter as published by the *Continental* the word "*Adieu*," which precedes the last paragraph in Sparks, is omitted.

Allegheny, Feb. 24th, 1868. I. C.

—The Western Hotel, West street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT: Protecting sidewalks upon public roads and in unincorporated towns, inflicting penalty for riding or driving thereon.

Enabling vendors of sewing machines to sell throughout the State by paying ordinary license fees.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to extend their road from terminus and build branches from any point in Allegheny city to connect with any other roads, and for this purpose shall have all the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but no right to occupy streets or alleys in Pittsburgh or Allegheny without the consent of Councils.

Changing the organization and management of the Allegheny County Prison.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Establishing an additional State Insane Asylum for the Northern District—entire cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, one-fourth to be drawn this year.

Providing for the deficit in the soldiers' orphans' department.

Enabling purchasers of corporate rights by sheriff's sale to reorganize with all privileges.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WORD "WHITE."

Nearly the whole time was occupied in a spirited discussion arising out of an amendment offered by Mr. JONES, (Dem.,) of Berks, to a local bill defining the qualifications of voters for School Directors in Lancaster county. His amendment was to insert the word "white."

Mr. HICKMAN, (Republican,) of Chester, spoke till the hour of adjournment, charging that the Republican majority of the House had held a caucus, in which they refused "to face the music" on his recently proposed Constitutional amendment and to smother them. He was not afraid of that caucus; it should not bind him. He had never gone into it. He would never sell his principles to any caucus. He charged Mr. Mann, (Republican) of Potter, with gross inconsistency, with dodging the question, with glaring injustice. He knew that the Republican majority would murder his amendments, because they were cowards. He gave Democrats full permission to pitch into them. He was called to order frequently by the Speaker and others, but proceeded with his speech amid much excitement. The previous question was called, but not sustained, five or six Republicans voting "nay" with the Democrats. He appealed to that God who ordered all things, that all men should be equal in the exercise of civil government. He would yet live to see these recreant Republicans suffer for their inconsistency and their cowardice. The people would rebuke them on one side or the other. They assert that the negro was entitled by the laws of God and nature to the elective franchise, but refused to vote for his amendments because they, miserable dodgers, tricksters and trimmers, were afraid of losing the next election.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24, 1867.

SENATE.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WHITE, (Republican) of Indiana, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in disregard of a law passed by the Constitutional majority of Congress over his veto, issued an order to remove Hon. E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, Adjt. Gen. U. S. A., Secretary of War *ad interim*; and

WHEREAS, Hon. E. M. Stanton has refused to obey the illegal order to remove him from office, and the National House of Representatives has passed a resolution to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors; therefore,

Resolved, That the prompt action of the majority of the members of Congress in passing the resolution for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, be and the same is hereby commended and approved.

Resolved, That the refusal of Hon. E. M. Stanton to obey the illegal order to remove him from office meets the approval of the Union loving and law abiding citizens of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to Hon. E. M Stanton.

Mr. WHITE moved to consider the above resolutions, but Mr. GLATZ, (Democrat) objected, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny: Authorizing the removal of the ruins of dams and locks of the Youghiogheny Slack Water Company.

Authorizing the appointment of two magistrates in boroughs South of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, in Allegheny county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and to regulate compensation therefor.

Also, providing that the payments by Insurance companies under the act of April 2nd, 1856, may be made in lawful money of the United States.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, a bill incorporating the Union Lumber and Boom Company of Fayette.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

A supplement to the act increasing the revenue of the Commonwealth by the taxation of the shares of stock of National Banks, and prohibiting the appraisement of such stock at higher than the market value.

Act incorporating the Consolidation Bank of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Enabling the School Board of Fifth ward, Allegheny city, to borrow money.

Prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Drinks in Industry township, Beaver county.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, a supplement to Election Laws, being a registry law for Pennsylvania agreed upon by the Republican caucus of both Houses.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny county, establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at the farm of John Runer, Madison township, Armstrong county.

Supplement for Kittanning Manufacturing Company, legalizing the Bounty Bonds issued in Rurrel township, Armstrong county.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, authorizing opening of air courses and water drains for coal mines, under act of April 16th, 1858, relative to underground private roads.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the School Directors of Patton Township to pay surplus bounty fund for school purposes.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, authorizing the making of new indexes to deed books of Recorder's office of Allegheny county, and regulating the manner of keeping same.

Supplement to an act passed May 1st, 1851, relative to applications for admission to almshouses.

Supplement to an act annexing Manchester borough to Allegheny.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny: Incorporating the Pennsylvania Mining and Transportion Company.

Mr. BECKERT, of Allegheny: Supplement relative to weights and measures.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, a joint resolution naming Mr. Anthony Wayne and Robert Fulton, as Pennsylvanians, for statues of two Statesmen, to be placed in the Old Capitol at Washington, and authorizing the Governor to employ native artists for furnishing the statues.

Mr. GALLAGHER, of Westmoreland, authorizing the School Directors of Bolivar Borough, of Westmoreland, to borrow money.

Mr. PIKE, defining and regulating the liabilities of Railroad Companies.

Pending discussion of last bill adjourned.

—At Pithole, Monday morning, a fire broke out, consuming thirty buildings, and causing a loss estimated at $125,000. The losers are: Arnold Bros., clothing store, $5,000; A. J. Christy, drug store, $6,000; Lewis, Terrapin Lunch, $1,000; Deutches, tailer, $1,000; P. Marr, grocery, $10,000; M'Afee, shoemaker, $1,000; Jackson, news depot, $1 500; Kander, clothing store, $5,000; Excelsior Bakery, $700; O Prescott, liquor store, $10,000; Ellison, (Canandaigua Saloon,) $2,500; Mrs. Deyo, (Metropolitan Saloon,) $2,500; J. Merian, shoe store, $1,000; Dr. Waring, $1,000; Confer House, $2,000; Barnes, $400; Niagara House, Michigan provision store, St. Nicholas Hotel, store formerly occupied by Col. Alfred, and several barns and outbuildings on Brown street, all of which were entirely consumed. The fire originated by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 21.—George Francis Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says: "As a speculation it was an an entire failure."

John Curtin, an inn keeper, and David Murphy, a waiter, were arrested at Cork, yesterday, on the general charge of complicity in Fenian movements. Murphy recently arrived from the United States.

LONDON, February 21.—The Coroner's jury have concluded the protracted investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, and to-day rendered a verdict that they bring a charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mulloney, the two Diamonds, the woman Ann Justice, and others whose names are not yet made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allan, who was recently discharged but has been re-arrested. The verdict concluded by severely censuring the police in the Clerkenwell District for lack of activity and vigilance.

The indications are that Beresford Hope will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The seat was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the Bench.

Mr. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both governments to revise certain points which were mutually overlooked and necessary to be set right.

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The audience at Train's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons present who hissed the speaker were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented any serious personal violence or disloyal demonstrations.

The jury were unable to agree on a verdict in the case of Jno. Martin and others, the parties on trial for participating in the Fenian funeral procession have been discharged.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The *Globe* has a report that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.

LONDON, February 21—*Evening*.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. D'Israeli gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government.

Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declined all intercourse with those powers which recognized the late empire.

Sir Stafford Northcott, Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from General Napier gave no hope the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season.

Tuesday, February 25th, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in the Commons.

LONDON, February 22.—Mr. Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, recently convicted of publishing seditious libels, was sentenced to six months imprisonment. Mr. Pigot, of the Dublin *Irishman*, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. Both prisoners will be required, on the expiration of their terms of confinement, to furnish security for future good behavior.

Casey, who was shot some time since by Capt. Mackey, died at Cork to-day.

LONDON, February 23.—William Forster, member for Bradford, has given notice that on the 28th he will call the attention of the House of Commons to the state of the naturalization laws and right of self-expatriation.

The *Independence Belge* of Saturday has an article on the prospects of peace in Europe. It expresses the general feeling of apprehension which prevails in saying that the vast military preparations now going on in all parts of France are of a character and on a scale which lead to the conviction that they are designed to meet other purposes than those of national defense.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—*Afternoon*.—A tremendous gale prevails on the west coast of England and Wales. The great breakwater of Holyhead, a massive stone pier, nine hundred feet long, has been carried away by the waves and the lights have disappeared. No disasters to shipping are yet reported.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, February 23.—The *Herald's* Berlin cable dispatches says: The negotiations of Hon. Geo. Bancroft on the subject of the naturalization of Germans in America, &c., was brought to a successful issue. The North German Bund agrees to fully recognize and accord all the rights of exemption from military duty, &c., of native born Americans to Germans naturalized according to law as citizens of the United States, after they have spent five years in the United States. A treaty to this effect was signed by Bancroft on the 22d.

The New Game Law.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In your issue of the 15th, under the head of bills passed finally in the Legislature, is the following, viz: "Prohibiting the hunting of game in Findlay, Robinson and Scott Townships, Allegheny county." What does this mean? What right have the Legislature to pass such a bill, prohibiting the farmers from protecting their corn fields from the ravages of the squirrels, and their orchards from being destroyed by the rabbits? There were more than twenty acres of corn destroyed in Findlay township last year by the squirrels, and judging from their number now, there will be double as much destroyed in the coming season. And now, since the farmers are prevented from killing these pests of creation, the way is open for them to multiply and to fill the land, at the same time destroying acres of corn. What possible good can come from preserving the game I cannot conceive, neither is it possible for any one to say. The people of Findlay township demand the repeal of this unrighteous law, which surely does not belong to this age of free government, but the days of semi-barbarism and feudal despotism.

A CITIZEN OF FINDLAY TOWNSHIP.

Killed on the Railroad.

Mr. McDonald, a brakeman on a shifting train at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed instantly, about four o'clock, yesterday evening, while in the discharge of his duties. The engine with which he was engaged was shifting freight cars, and while passing from one car to another, while in motion, he lost his footing and fell between the cars, the wheels of one car passing over his neck and severing his head from his body. His relatives were notified of the accident and his father-in-law, Mr. Bost, who resides in Manchester, took charge of the remains and had them removed to his residence, where an inquest will be held to-day. The deceased leaves a wife and two children who we are informed were dependent upon his labor for their support.

☞ Since the above was in type we have learned the following: Philip McDonald was the name of the deceased, and he resided at Mahoning on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The accident occurred at 2 P. M. Coroner Clawson held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Frightful Accident—Narrow Escape.

A frightful accident occurred about twelve o'clock yesterday at the house of Mr. Henry Tatnall, on Second street, in the Eighth ward, in which the mother and sister of that gentleman narrowly escaped a most terrible death. The house referred to is a two story building on the upper side of the street, and like most of the buildings on that side is overtowered by the hill, the base of which has been cut away to make room for the houses. Mrs. Tatnall, who is an elderly lady, and her daughter, were occupying the back portion of the building, and had just left the back room where they had been eating dinner, when a large mass of rock and earth broke loose from the hill above and fell on the back part of the building, crushing it in and burying the dining room and its contents beneath the immense mass of earth and rock.

Sentenced.—Hull, the murderer of Conductor C. H. Parker, recently tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced, on Saturday, by Judge Buffington, to eight years imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. He will be taken over to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Robbery in East Liberty—Burglars Arrested.

Thursday night the boot and shoe store of J. F. Stewart, in East Liberty, was entered and robbed of everything of value it contained. Friday morning Chief Green, of the police, was notified of the robbery and set to work to find the perpetrators. He repaired to East Liberty and discovered that the parties committing the robbery had a wagon with them, and had come toward the city. Having ascertained that a party of suspicious individuals occupied a room at No. 13 Fourth street, he, accompanied by officers Herron and Gumbert, visited the place and arrested Ed. Dawson, Jim O'Donnell, Stephen Conway and John Birdsell, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," who were taken to the watch-house and locked up, where they remained until Saturday, when they were committed to jail for a hearing. A full set of burglar's tools, consisting of false or skeleton keys, files, "jimmys," &c., were found in the room and upon the parties arrested. There were no goods found on the premises, but the parties had evidently been in the country during the night, from the fact that their boots and clothing were covered with clay mud. The "tools" found in their possession, however, is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction for burglary.

—Since writing the above, we learn that two others suspected of complicity in the robbery have been arrested. About one o'clock this morning Chief Green, accompanied by officer Pender, paid a visit to the "Farmer's Inn," on Penn street, and arrested two men, who gave their names as Ferguson and Smith. We did not learn the circumstances leading to their arrest, further than that there was strong evidence of their having a hand in the robbery.

The East Liberty Robbery—Perpetrators Arrested—Goods Recovered.

We published in yesterday's *Gazette* an account of the robbery of C. T. Stewart's shoe store, in East Liberty, on Thursday night, in which we stated that six persons, whose names were given, had been arrested on suspicion. Chief Green, who had the case in hand, has evinced remarkable skill as a detective, as he not only secured the parties who committed the robbery, but has also succeeded in recovering the stolen goods, under circumstances which fasten the guilt upon the parties arrested beyond a question, and at the same time bring two other worthies to justice as receivers of stolen goods. Faulkner and Ferguson were arrested yesterday morning, a part of the stolen goods found upon their persons, and Mr. Stewart, having been sent for, came and identified them. It was then ascertained from one of the party that goods were concealed at a "Crib" on Elm and Washington street, occupied by Dan McGarry and Hugh Donnelly. A search warrant was issued and yesterday afternoon the officers proceeded to the house, arrested the proprietors, and after considerable search found four bundles filled with shoes and other articles of merchandise which had been taken from Mr. Stewart's store. The goods were removed to the Mayor's office, and Chief Green made information charging Edward Dawson, James O'Connell, John Birdsell, Stepler Coninay, Frederick Faulkner and John Furgnson with house breaking and larceny, and against McGarry and Donnelly for receiving stolen goods. They will have a hearing to-day.

The arrest of this party is a very commendable piece of work, and their conviction will not only rid the city of them but will have a tendency to drive others of their "profession" to a safer field of operation. The job was a good one, and Chief Green is entitled to all the credit to be derived from it, as it was "worked up" under his especial supervision, and most of the work done by himself.

Bad Eggs.

An individual hailing from the hills of Greene county, near the Virginia line, where it is said corn whisky and "dry oil wells" are the chief commodities, made a visit to the city a few days since, on a pleasure excursion, and having a "head for business" endeavored by way of speculation to defray his expenses. On his way down he purchased a quantity of eggs, which he sold to Mr. S. Stevens, grocer, on Market alley, near the Diamond, representing them to be fresh. Mr. Stevens having too much confidence in the Greene county man's representations, took one hundred and twenty-six dozen of eggs at a cost of thirty-two cents a dozen, amounting to forty dollars and thirty-two cents. Yesterday morning he opened the barrel containing the eggs, and upon examination found that they were "bad eggs." Hearing that J. Mitchell, the man who had sold him the eggs was still in the city, he made information against him before Alderman Humbert, charging him with cheating, by false pretense. A warrant was issued, and Mitchell arrested and taken to the Alderman's office, where he at once disgorged the amount received for the eggs, paid the costs, and started on a dog trot for the Brownsville boat. The business was certainly new to him from his frightened manner, and it is not at all probable he will ever engage in the egg business again.

How to Live Well.

A faulty organ, in any part of a man's body, must inevitably bring in its train a series of evils, and those evils will be proportionate to the importance of the organ or viscus affected, *and every organ is important to a healthy existence*. Cornaro lived to an hundred and six, after forty years of dissipation. He did so by an abandonment of the evils and vices which led to his former infirmity, and nearly every one can do what Cornaro did, and enjoy good health during the hours ordinarily alloted to man. Dr. Fitch says that most persons could arrive at the age of an hundred years in good health, and undertakes to show how this may be done, in a work of over three hundred pages. Few men have done more in this country towards the cure of diseases of a consumptive character and tendency than he has.

We believe that Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP has, in thousands of instances, hindered the development and manifestation of disease in the lungs, and in that way has done much good towards the relief and cure of suffering humanity. The Doctor has, however, another remedy, called LUNG CURE, for old and chronic cases, which he has used successfully in a large variety of pulmonary diseases. The Lung Cure is for chronic cases, and the Pectoral Syrup for recent cases, and has in hundreds and thousands of cases of common coughs and colds cured with less than one bottle. Laboratory and salesroom 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Consultation rooms, No. 120 Penn street, for lung examinations. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A Distressing Affair.

A case of a very distressing character was brought to our notice yesterday, which will afford an opportunity for the philanthropists of the city to relieve to some extent the wants of a destitute family. In yesterday's GAZETTE, in our report of Saturday's Court proceedings, we noticed the sentence of Edward Quinn, who was tried and convicted on three indictments, and sentenced in the three cases to pay costs of prosecution, fines amounting to about $200, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. The sentences were doubtless just, as he had knowingly violated the law, and deserved to pay the penalty for so doing. But, the matter does not end here. It appears that he has a wife and six small children who are dependent upon him for support, and yesterday the mother of the children was arrested and committed to jail on a bail-piece, she having been indicted for assault and battery. Consequently, the poor little children, the eldest of which is but ten years, are thrown upon the cold charities of a heartless world. The laws, being as a matter of necessity framed for general application, in many instances, when applied to particular cases, seem hard and oppressive.

Card.

By calling at any of our city book stores and examining Duff's splendid new system of bookkeeping persons desiring a thorough business education, embracing all the latest improvements, will find nothing elsewhere to compare with our standard course of study. It will be found, by proper inquiry, that there is no other system of National banks, private bankers, railroad or steamers' accounts taught elsewhere in the city. It is also well known that we employ the best practical business accountants in the city as teachers. It is not easy to estimate the future advantages of a business education obtained from such a text book and from such instructors. Our new sixteen-page double quarto circular is mailed free to all desiring full particulars, by

P. DUFF & SON,
37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments from February 9th to February 18th:

Diseases—Consumption, 5; Bronchitis, 1; burns, 1; old age, 1; Hydrocephalus, 2; Anaemia, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Abscess, 1; Encephalitis, 1; Catarrh Fever, 1.

Of the above there were: under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 2, 1; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 1; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1.

Males, 6; females, 10; white, 16; colored, 0; total, 16.

Death of an Esteemed Citizen.—George S. Anschutz, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected fellow citizens, and formerly a popular Steamboat Captain on the Ohio river, departed this life, at his residence on Caldwell street, last night. He was universally known and esteemed in this city as a gentleman of culture and refinement, and his death will be deeply regretted by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

Brutal Outrage—a Girl Twelve Years of Age Outraged by a Negro.

A brutal outrage was committed near Derry Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thursday evening, of which we have obtained the following particulars: Wednesday afternoon Carrie Layton, aged twelve years, daughter of a wealthy farmer near Derry Station, started to visit a relative, who lived some distance from her father's residence, and to reach the place she had to pass through a piece of woods. A negro boy about nineteen years of age, who was employed on the farm, heard her speak of the proposed visit, and immediately started for the piece of woods referred to and secreted himself near the road along which she would pass, and when she approached sprang from his place of concealment, knocked her down and violated her person. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, and having satiated his beastly desires, he fled to the woods and left his victim lying insensible on the ground, where she was found some time afterwards by some persons passing along the road, who conveyed her home, when she was restored to consciousness and related the facts we have stated. The news was circulated in the neighborhood, and in a short time an infuriated crowd of men started in pursuit of the negro, fully resolved to deal with him in a summary manner if they caught him. He was traced to Blairsville, where they lost track of him. It appears, however, that instead of going farther away from the scene of his hellish work, he got upon a freight train and returned to Derry Station, and from there went to Mr. Layton's barn and remained until morning, when he was arrested and taken to Greensburg and lodged in jail.

If there is any case where Lynch law is excusable it is in cases of this character, and if the facts are as stated, there would have been little if any sorrow expressed against hanging the black fiend to the nearest tree. In every country where capital punishment prevails this offence should be visited with the death penalty.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident of a very distressing character occurred yesterday which resulted in the death of an old and respected citizen of Allegheny city, Mr. Joseph Justice. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice, while walking along the side of Seminary Hill, slipped and fell over an embankment, a distance of fifteen feet, fracturing his skull and inflicting other injuries, causing his death in a few hours afterward. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the facts. The deceased was sixty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

Taken Over.—Sheriff Reed, of Westmoreland county, yesterday arrived in this city, having in charge Samuel Hull, convicted of the murder of conductor C. H. Parker, and sentenced to eight years, and James Brown, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to eighteen months in the Western Penitentiary, whom he escorted to that institution.

Election of Officers.—The Coal Men's Trust Company, one of the most flourishing and best managed banking institutions of the city, yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: A. J. Baker, President, W. A. Herron, W. J. Patterson, Thomas Farrow, J. D. Johnson, A. J. Hagan, J. D. Fackiner, Chas. Schleifer, W. R. Boggs, John Gast.

—Mrs. Mary A. Peaslee, an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Augusta, Maine, was shockingly murdered on Monday morning by Mrs. Catherine Hurley, another inmate, during a fit of frenzy.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—DODGE.—At St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 20th inst., by Rev. James Holland, Mr. FRANCIS ADAMS, of Birmingham, and Miss ALICE E. DODGE, of Pittsburgh. No cards.

[The joyful young couple carry with them our best wishes. We know each to be deserving the other, and trust their lives may prove prosperous, and that their pathway may never be darkened by a cloud of adversity or sorrow, but be gilded with the bright sunshine of love, contentment and happiness.]

HAYS—DITHRIDGE.—On Thursday evening, February 20th, 1868, by the Rev. John Davis, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. JOHN S. HAYS and Miss JENNIE L. DITHRIDGE.

HEPLER—HALL.—Thursday, 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Patton township, by the Rev. Pollock, LEVI P. HEPLER, Jr., and Miss LIZZIE HALL, both of East Liberty.

GILL—OWEN—At the residence of the bride's father, Thursday evening, February 20th, 1868, by the Rev. Wm. Young, Mr. CHARLES S. GILL and Miss KATE OWEN, all of this city. No cards.

KOBER—MOON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 20th, at the Third Methodist Church, by the Rev. James Robinson, JOHN C. KOBER and MARY M., daughter of A. J. Moon, all of this city.

SPEALMAN—CONNOR.—Thursday evening, February 20, 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. S. Davies, Mr. WILLIAM F. SPEALMAN, of Pittsburgh, and Miss S. A. CONNER, of East Birmingham.

DIED:

MOFFET.—On Friday morning, February 21, Mr ELIJAH MOFFET, aged 72 years.

OLNHAUSEN.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 23, at 7 o'clock at the residence of his son-in-law, F. G. Schenck, after a short illness, Mr. HENRY OLNHAUSEN, at the age of 68 years, 3 months and 15 days.

DUNLAP.—On Friday morning February 21, at 4½ o'clock, ROBERT, infant son of John and Mary Jane Dunlap, aged 11 months.

LEDLEY.—On Thursday, February 20th, Mr. JOSEPH LEDLEY, in the 81th year of his age.

WARDE.—On Saturday, February 22d, at the Mercy Hospital, JOHN S. WARDE, in the 29th year of his age.

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT

OF THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS is often required by the friends of the confirmed Dyspeptic, to enable them to put up with the seeming ill-temper, his fidgetty notions and the gloomy forebodings and imaginations of his mind. No class of sufferers deserve more truly the patience and sympathy of these friends who often see with grief the best and sweetest dispositions altered and soured into the most morose and disagreeable by the ravages of Dyspepsia. While under its despotic sway life seems to them but a constant change of suffering and gloom, with naught but pain and gloom in the future. Those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Derangement of Digestive Organs resulting in Dyspepsia, Flatulancy, Loss of Appetite, should at once resort to proper remedies, which will, if used promptly, avoid untold suffering and save many valuable lives. Pre-eminent as such, and endorsed by hundreds who have tested them, stand

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.

In the incipient stages of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., they act promptly, surely and pleasantly, cleansing, renovating and reinvigorating the system, making

LIFE A JOY AND PLEASURE,

instead of a burden. In many old and confirmed cases they have effected remarkable and speedy cures. These pills can be obtained from all Druggists in the country. Plain or sugar coated, as purchasers may prefer.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

BEAR IN MIND

When disease has undermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing and his general health improved. Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are chiefly loathsome to a weak stomach. This is not the case with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced containing no *fusil oil* or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the great vegetable tonic and alterative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard business to-day, which at best has been dull for some time past. In the general markets there are no new features worthy of special notice, while as a general thing prices remain unchanged.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in demand; we now quote at $2,45@2,45 for Red, and $2,55@2,55 for White. Corn is in good supply and dull but unchanged; we continue to quote Ear and Shelled at $1@1, on wharf and track, and $1,05@1,10 in store. Barley is scarce and in demand, and Spring sells readily at $2. Oats quiet and unchanged; 64@65c on track, and 67@70c in store. Rye is firm at $1,40@1,45.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady at 11@11½c for Shoulders; 13½@14½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 17@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 15½@15½c in tierces for kettle rendered, and 16c in kegs. Country Lard, 13½@14½c, in kegs, as to quality. Mess Pork, $24,50@25.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in good demand, and may now be quoted firm, but unchanged at 38@42c.

EGGS—Fresh packed at 30@32c.

CHEESE—Steady, with regular sales of Western Reserve at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c. Cherries, 12c for pitted, and 40c for unpitted.

GREEN APPLES—Quiet and in good supply but unchanged; sales at $4@5,50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Very dull; small sales at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $2@2,25 per bbl, as to quality.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $18@22 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm and No. 1 is higher; we now quote No. 2, at 95c, and No. 1 at $1,20@1,22.

ONIONS—Firm at $4 per bushel.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair local demand, with small sales at $4@4,50 per bushel.

HOMINY—Unchanged; sales to the trade at $6,25@6,50, and $6,75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $14@18.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, February 24, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was a light supply of Cattle on sale to-day, but owing to the unpleasant condition of the weather and an unusually light demand, the market was a little tame and devoid of that bouyancy which nearly always prevails when the offerings are light. The secret of this lies in the fact that prices are too much inflated, and while consumers have a good right to complain, both drovers and butchers grow bitterly, and with good reason, too, as the trade is in such a peculiar condition that neither of these classes of dealers are making any money, notwithstanding it takes nearly double the amount of capital to keep the business in motion. With hundreds, we might say thousands of laborers and mechanics out of employment, many families will have to buy very sparingly if not deny themselves altogether, and it is to these, as a general thing, that the butchers have to look for support; and this being the case, the demand for fresh meat must, of necessity, be very much restricted, and with a diminished demand for fresh meat, the demand for Cattle falls off proportionately; and what is true of this market is applicable to almost every market in the country, and we are in hopes that the great falling off in the demand will bring down prices to a point that will enable the poor to eat meat as well as those in better circumstances. Compared with last week, there is but little change in prices; some dealers thought that common and medium cattle sold a shade better, while good retailing cattle underwent no change. The following is a pretty full report of the sales:

Stakely & Bro. sold 15 head of mixed Penna. stock at 4½ to 5½.

E. Katz & Co. report having sold 19 head mixed stock at 3½ to 8.

Shamberg & Hartmen sold 17 head Washington county cattle at 6 to 7¼; also, one pair of extra Washington Co. oxen to S. Shamberg—price not named.

L. Rothchilds sold 16 at 6 to 7.

Myers & Needy report having sold 4 loads of Chicago cattle at 5 to 8¼, and 1 load of Ohio at [illegible] to 8½.

[illegible]enwald & Kahn report having sold 2 car loads of Chicago cattle at 6 to 6¾.

Haas 66 head of Chicago cattle at Kraus & 6¾ to 8¼. [illegible] head for Dolan & Co. at 7½ to 8.

N. Carr sold 17 [illegible]ashington county stock at 6 8¼, and 5 head Wa[illegible] to 6¼.

John Kerwin bought 4 [illegible] head from Hasson at [illegible] at 8 to 6½; 5 from [illegible]; 3 head from "Long John" that John also another at 6. It was reported his hand in bought a few bulls, more to keep than anything else.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 70 head of mixed stock, on commission, at 4½ to 8¼.

Hedges & Taylor sold 21 head for Castle. 7 to 8.

L. Shamberg 10 head at 7½ to 8¼.

Jas. McAllister had none on sale to-day; perhaps, he thinks that if he holds off for a week or two, the market will break down, and then we will have lower prices.

Dolan & Co. sold 18 prime Iowa cattle to A. Ackley, averaging 1330, at 8,63.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 21 head of Chicago cattle at 6½ to 8½. The senior member of this firm went into a cow speculation, and to his great surprise instead of it being a losing one, as he expected, he realized enough to buy a common suit of clothes—not to be sneezed at, that.

Martin & Harbst sold 13 head of commonish stock, at an average of 6c, and Coulter sold 6 bulls at 5.

SHEEP.

There was a very good supply of Sheep on sale this week, and with only a moderate demand, the market was a little tame, though prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. We quote at 3 to 6c, gross, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market. The offerings, as a general thing, were mainly of an inferior quality, and while prime fat mutton Sheep sold readily at full prices, common and inferior moved very slowly.

Shaw & McCaslin report having sold 160 head Lawrence Co. Sheep at 3 to 6.

T. Bingham, 100 head at 3 to 4.

Stakely & Bro. had 159 head on sale; sold most of them at $3 50@3,50 per head.

Herbst & Co., 43 head at average of 6.

Maitland wholesaled one car load of commonish Sheep at 4¼.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. had 50 head; only partially sold.

HOGS.

There is only a moderate demand for this class of stock, which is owing to the extreme prices now prevailing, and as a general thing, butchers are not buying much over half the number they buy ordinarily for this reason. We now quote at 8 to 10½c, gross, for common to prime heavy averages, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market.

Emerick & Co. report having retailed about 400 head during the past week at 8 to 10.

Herbst & Co. had 33 and Coulter 98 head left over unsold, being unable to get their prices.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 21, 1868.

There seems to be a slight improvement in the demand for manufactured Iron and Nails; though the market, as yet, is by no means active. The impression still gains strength, however, that there will be a good spring trade, after navigation has been fairly resumed, and while prices are extremely low and margins will be light, a better feeling will doubtless prevail, and the trade will be in a more healthful condition than for some years past. Stocks both here and throughout the country, are unusually light, and we expect to see orders flowing in pretty freely within the next ninety days—at least present indications point in that direction. The following are the card rates:

Common Bar sizes	3½@ 4¼		
Horse Shoe	5¼		
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¼		
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½		
Round and Square	3½@ 7¾		
Oval	4 @ 4¾		
Half Oval and half Round	4½@ 5¼		
Boiler Iron	5½@ 8		
Tank Iron	5		
Nail Rods	9		
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼	6¾	9
" " 18 to 24	6¾	7¼	9¼
" " 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" " 27	6¾	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails Fencing and Brads	$5 25	2d	7 50
8d and 9d	5 50	3d fine	7 50
6d and 7d	5 75	2d fine	8 50
4d and 5d	6 00	¾ in lining	9 00
3d	6 50	Clinch	6 75
		Out Spikes	5 50

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $8,00; 1 inch, $7,25; 1¼ inch, $6,50; 1½ inch, $6,50; 1¾ inch, $6,00.

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour in fair demand and the market firm; family $11@11,25; extra $10@10,25. Wheat held higher; No 1 red $2 50. Corn in fair demand at 82c for ear. Oats in better demand at the close with buyers at 66c, holders asking 67c. Rye in demand at $1,60 for extra. Barley dull and prices drooping; No 1 fall $2 25. Cotton dull and prices unsettled and nominal; middling offered at 20½@21c. Tobacco in good demand at full prices; sales 120 hhds. Provisions generally firmer and holders asking higher prices. The trouble at Washington, it is thought, will cause an important advance in gold, and a consequent advance in the prices of all articles, and for this cause there is great indifference about selling, and many dealers are not offering their stock. Mess Pork is held at $25, but no buyers at better than $24,50. Bulk Meats are held at 10@12c, but these rates are ½c above the views of buyers, and therefore there is not much done. Bacon is in light supply; held at 11½c, 13½c, 14½c and 14¾c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, without sales. Sugar Cured Hams 16@17c. Plain Hams 14½@15½c—all canvassed and packed. Lard; none offered below 15½c to any extent, but no buyers at better than 15c. Butter steady at 35@42c for fresh western. Cheese dull at 14@14½c for Western Reserve, and 15@15½c for factory. Clover Seed dull $13@13,15; timothy dull at $2,40@2,50; nothing doing in flax. Apples scarce; prime $5@6 per bbl. Potatoes firm at $1,25@1,50. Hay in moderate demand at $13@15 per ton on arrival. Gold 142 buying, and 142¼ selling.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings, 21½@22c; sales 2,800 bales; receipts, 5 425 bales; exports, 3,575 bales. Sterling, 156@162½. New York Exchange ¼ discount. Gold, 143@144. Sugar firm; common, 13½c; fair, 14@14½c; prime to choice, 15½c. Molasses, 65@80c. Flour firm; superfine, $10; choice, $13 50. Pork; light supply, holders asking $26. Corn easy at 98c@$1.02½. Oats, 84@85c. Bacon higher; shoulders, 12½@13c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, in tierces, 14½c; keg, 15½c.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, February 21, 1868.

A fair amount of activity was maintained in raw irons, which is especially true of standard Forge descriptions. The sales of the week, although not large, indicate a fair amount of transactions, with negotiations pending for lots of considerable magnitude. The reported sales were as follows:

ANTHRACITE.

70 tons	No. 3 Anthracite	$37 50—4 mos
20 "	No 2 Anthracite	40 50—4 mos
50 "	Neutral	37 50—6 mos
150 "	Neutral Forge	37 00— cash
50 "	Neutral Forge	39 00— cash
21 "	No. 1 Foundry	44 00—4 mos
40 "	Grey Forge	37 50—6 mos
20 "	Forge, extra	38 75— cash
40 "	Foundry	39 00—6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

50 tons		$37 00—4 mos
450 "	Mahoning Valley Forge	p. t.
70 "	" " low grade	36 00—5 mos
70 "	" " low grade	35 00—5 mos
60 "	Mahoning No. 1 Foundry	42 00—4 mos
250 "	Inferior White Forge	34 50—4 mos
250 "	Inf. Mottled and White	34 50—4 mos
100 "	Medium Forge	32 25— cash
100 "	Open Grey	33 00—90 d's
500 "	Medium Grey Forge	35 00— cash
250 "	Open Grey—deliverable at furnace	36 00— cash
40 "	Inferior, at furnace	32 00— cash
100 "	Close Grey Forge	38 00—4 mos

COKE.

100 tons	Extra Forge	$37 00— cash

BLOOMS.

10 tons	Juniata	$92 00—4 mos
25 "	Juniata	90 00—4 mos
20 "		91 50—4 mos

Baltimore Cattle Market

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1216 head, against 1649 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, @4.50@5; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5@6.50; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $6 75@7,75, and the very best beeves, $8@10 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6,75, gross. The general quality of the offerings was much better than last week, while prices remain about the same, showing only a slight decline.

Sheep—The arrivals have not been large during the past week, but the market is abundantly supplied and rates tending downward. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and extra 7c per lb. gross.

Hogs—The market is well supplied, but chiefly with still-fed hogs. Prices have varied but little from those of last week, the market being fairly active at $11,50@12 per 100 pounds, net, the latter rate for only good corn-fed hogs.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE February 24.—Flour quiet at $9,65 for extra city-spring. Wheat unsettled; $2.00½@2,01 for No 1; closing at inside figures. Corn dull and weak, at 78½c. Rye unchanged at $1.48 for No 1. Dressed hogs, $9,10@9 60. Provisions held higher. Mess pork, $21.75. Receipts—1,900 bbls flour; 1,200 bush wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 1,100 bush wheat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **UNION REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.**

The UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

Saturday, Feb. 29th, inst., 1868,

And elect TWO DELEGATES from each election district, to a County Convention, to be held on the following MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, and National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago, and transact ing such other business as may be properly brought before it. They are also expected to indicate an opinion on the question of a change in the manner of making nominations.

The Primary Elections in the Townships excepting the Townships of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty, Collins and Wilkins, which will be between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, and the voting to be by ballot,) will be held between the hours of three and six o'clock P. M., and in the Boroughs and Cities between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M. In the Cities and Boroughs the elections shall be by ballot, and in the Townships by marking.

JACOB H. MILLER, Chairman.

N. P. REED,
C. C. TAYLOR, Secretaries. fe8:12:d&T

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of ANDREW McALLISTER, late of Findlay tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all who have claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.

JAMES PURDY, Adm'r,
MARY J. McALLISTER,
Administratrix,
Findlay Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.
Post Office Clinton. fe17:49T

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JAMES SKNEY, late of Snowden township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY DONALDSON, Adm'r.
fe14:d&T Library, Allegheny Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x,
Allegheny City.
or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB,
ja8:d&T No. 149 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAROLINE WILLIAMS has taken out letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN H. WILLIAMS, late of Chartiers township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them to said Administratrix.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS, Adm'x,
de2:T Chartiers Township, Pa.