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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—Robin and Maggie, an idyl, Table Talk. Third page—Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports by Railroads, Railroad time tables, &c. Sixth page—Finance and Trade, Home Markets, &c., &c. Seventh page—Asylum for useless young men, The steam man, Dynamite or Giant Powder, How to Communicate Evil Tidings, Anecdote of Sherman, Miscellaneous and Amusements.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138¾.

THE HOUSE non-concurs in the Senate amendments to the manufacturers' tax bill, and it must go to a Conference Committee.

WE HAVE ANOTHER veto message, the last we may hope, from Mr. Johnson. He returned with his objections the bill regulating appeals to the Supreme Court, and his veto meets with the usual fate.

SOME REPUBLICAN journals insist on confounding Hon. Thomas Williams, member of Congress from the Allegheny District, and one of the Impeachment Managers, with Judge Williams, of this county. While neither will suffer by being confounded with the other, still we wish the fact kept in view that there are two able lawyers in this section of that name, and for both our people have a large measure of respect and esteem.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on Elections will report in favor of Mr. Delano, in the contested case from the XIIIth Ohio District. The investigation of this case has occupied much time, involving great labor and the examination and comparison of a mass of testimony never before exceeded in a Congressional contest, and the result embodies the conclusions of the Committee as to the systematic frauds alleged to have been committed in the interest of Mr. Morgan, the sitting member.

THE ENGLISH PRESS with great unanimity concur in the declaration that the pending question with the United States, touching the Alabama claims, affords a proper and longer needed opportunity for a revision and amendment of the international law, as to the privileges and obligations of neutral powers. They agree in holding that the public law should attach, to the right of recognizing belligerents, the corresponding duty of preserving and enforcing a strict neutrality as between them. That right they cannot relinquish, nor do they understand Mr. SEWARD as demanding it, but all the other questions, both of law and fact, English statesmen and leading journals of all parties aver their readiness to submit to any impartial adjudication. More than that, if an arbitrator should settle by his decision all the points now seriously mooted of international law in the American sense, they frankly declare their readiness to accept the interpretation as in itself justly in accordance with the advanced intelligence of the world.

IN 1860 the friends of General CAMERON were largely in the majority in the State Convention, and undertook to appoint and instruct all the delegates to the National Convention. This was denounced by the leading friends of Mr. CURTIN as an intolerable usurpation; and they made such sturdy resistance that the supporters of the General were forced to recede; though he himself told us that to recede from that point was virtually "to wipe him out at Chicago."

This year the friends of Gov. CURTIN had a very decided majority in the State Convention, and were led by nearly the same men as in the Convention eight years ago. They boldly adopted the plan of appointment and instruction they formerly denounced as unjust and inadmissible. Remonstrance and protest did not suffice to make them recede out of respect to the rights and feelings of the minority.

Will the *Commercial* tell us by what alchemy what was monstrously wrong in 1860 was transmuted into an incontestible right in 1868? The "little joker" sort of management in politics always perplexes us.

LAST YEAR, at the solicitation of the Railway Companies, the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted that thenceforward no passenger by rail should hold a Company responsible, in case of loss, for more than eighty pounds of baggage, to be valued at not exceeding one dollar a pound. As a good trunk, of even the smallest dimensions, cannot be bought for less than forty dollars, this law virtually prohibits a person from taking an extra suit of clothes on a journey, except at his or her own risk.

It is now gravely proposed to apply the same principle to lives lost through the carelessness of railway companies. We have not seen the bill to this end which is now pending before the Legislature; but should not wonder if we found it to provide that in all suits hereafter brought to recover damages for loss of life, the maximum weight of an individual shall be held to be one hundred pounds, and of a value not exceeding two dollars a pound.

We beg members of the Legislature to reflect if shameful subserviency to Railway Companies, manifested in abrogating the honored principles of the Common Law, that they may escape just liability, has not gone already far enough.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL.

In 1866 General GEARY was the Republican candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. After his nomination, some of his fellow citizens who felt an especial interest in the enactment of a law granting the right to construct railways to all men desiring to engage in that department of enterprise, interrogated him by letter as to his opinion and propose touching that measure. In reponse he pledged himself plainly and unreservedly in favor of such a law.

In 1867, at the Williamsport Convention, the Republicans of the State, upon due consideration, obligated themselves to pass the desired law, in case they should be again entrusted with the ascendency in both branches of the Legislature. Their committment in this regard, was neither equivocal nor deceptive; but full, paramount and sincere. Upon this issue, among others, they went to the people last October, and although they lost their only candidate on the General Ticket, they carried both the Senate and House of Representatives.

In accordance with the pledge thus given, at the opening of the current session of the Legislature, Free Railroad Bills were introduced into each of the Houses. Both of these bills were excellent. That of the House was most "liberal;" but that it was best, all things considered, we are not prepared to say. Each House matured and passed its own bill, and then a Committee of Conference was appointed with a view to agreeing upon a middle ground, for harmonizing the points of difference. This Committee wisely performed the duty assigned to it, and soon the amended bill was concurred in by both Houses, and went to the Governor for his approval or rejection. Yesterday we published the exact text of the bill as it passed finally, and we trust it has been, or will be, read and pondered by all the citizens of the State who are in favor of a measure of its generel import.

The points of difference between the Senate and House bills were two. 1. The Senate bill provided that no charter for a railway company should issue until $10,000 a mile had been subscribed; while the House bill demanded a subscription of only $4,000 a mile. 2. The House bill fixed the outside limit of borrowing at $20,000; while the Senate bill fixed it at the amount of the paid-up capital.

The bill, as passed, fixes the the amount of subscriptions requisite to the obtainment of a charter at $10,000 a mile; and allows of borrowing to double the amount of subscriptions, whatever that may be.

Now, we maintain that the bill, as passed, is a good one—a much better one, looking at all the interests properly to be taken into the account, than the House bill, as originally reported. We come to this conclusion because we have an invincible dislike to building railways by questionable expedients. Moonshine is good in its place, but it ought not to stand instead of solid materials when great works are to be constructed. Railway bonds have become favorite mediums for swindling the public, and it is not well to offer special facilities to their employment in that direction by men whose ideas of enterprise consist mainly, if not exclusively, in making money for themselves, no matter how, only so that they do not get into the penitentiary, and without regard to what amount of suffering they create or upon whom it falls.

It sounds pleasantly enough to talk about capitalists protecting themselves by a careful scrutiny into the value of railway securities before they make investments. But, it must not be forgotten, that when great banking houses take railway loans they rarely or never hold them, or mean to hold them, but push them off upon their clients on the strength of their established reputations for business sagacity. These clients are commonly persons living on salaries, as clergymen, clerks and the like; widows, orphans, executors of trusts, lawyers, physicians, farmers, mechanics and others, who have made small savings against periods of illness or old age. These are the ordinary victims. Already there has been a good deal too much of this; and we are fully of the belief that railways had better remain unbuilt, than to be constructed by indirectly fleecing multitudes of confiding people.

In the end all railway lines that will pay, will be made and put in operation. If the people of a particular district wish to hurry results out of the natural order of development, in this regard, there is no fairer way for them than to make actual subscriptions, somewhat ratably to the advantages they expect to derive through the enhancement in value of real estate, or through the quickening and cheapening of facilities for commercial transactions. When they have done this, it will be time enough to summon credit to their aid.

It is possible, however, that experience will demonstrate the bill passed by the Legislature to be too stringent, notwithstanding our belief to the contrary. If this shall appear, it will be easy, at any future period, to remedy whatever defects may be disclosed.

Meanwhile the bill, as it stands, is assailed from two different quarters, and by two sets of men who ought not to be found co-operating to a common end.

1. The opponents of Freedom in Railroading assail it; some of them openly and others by dissimulation and subterfuge. The latter sort, masking their real intentions by a thick veil of hypocrisy, have endeavored to persuade the Governor that in vindication of his personal pledge and of the honor of the Republican party, formally committed at Williamsport, he ought to veto the bill. They have indulged high expections of succeeding in this disreputable game, though, we apprehend, the Governor has not, for so much as a moment, been perceptibly influenced by their representations.

2. Some genuine friends of a Free Railroad Law assail it. So absorbed are they in the idea of securing the construction of the largest possible number of miles of railway that they overlook the means by which the desired result is to be obtained, and the collateral infelicities and losses likely to ensue. On ground, new and untried, they propose to rush headlong, rather than make their way under the safe illumination of experience.

Against both of these classes we are constrained to enter an earnest protest.

But, there is still another view to be taken of the case. The Republican party gave its solemn pledge to pass a genuine Free Railroad Law. That pledge it has redeemed, so far as the legislative bodies are concerned, and as we think, in spirit as well as in lette. It suits some Republican journals, nevertheless, to clamorously aver in substance, that the Republican party has not made good its promises, but stands so dishonored as to be unworthy of further confidence. They do not say this in express terms; but this is the natural and inevitable inference from what they affirm. If the facts sustained this conclusion, while we should deeply regret their existence, we should not endeavor either to conceal them or break their force. We hold that the first duty of a public journal is not to the political party with which it in the main concurs, and hence acts, but to Truth, Justice and Honor. It cannot do a better service, when its party falls into error or is swept away from the true course by sudden excitements, than to say so fearlessly, and to insist upon a return to better sentiments and healthier action. But there seems to be no excuse for Republican journals, upon matters of detail and on points not yet brought to the test of experience, to set up their judgments as the standard of orthodoxy, and virtually to denounce the party as insincere, false and treacherous, because it takes a different view of these matters, and leans to the side of prudence in concerns which vitally touch the pecuniary interests of large classes of citizens. Such conduct is all the more censurable at the opening of a Presidential canvass when it is essential, for the protection of paramount national interests, that the Republican hosts should not only fall into line, but should do so with enthusiasm, arising from a profound conviction that the avowed principles of their party are not only sound and beneficent, but that the animus that pervades and controls it is pure, honorable and unselfish. We can understand why enemies in disguise should resort to this species of tactics, but when they are displayed by those we have reason to believe to be real friends, we are constrained seriously to question their discretion, and to regard them as guides most unsafe for any Republicans to follow.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

It seems hardly worth the while to reiterate the opinion we have so often expressed that Chief Justice CHASE never will, as he never could, be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The idea is only possible on the basis of an entire surrender of avowed principles, either by him or by the party which would now tempt him to a betrayal of his official trust and of his personal integrity. Would he surrender his financial opinions? Or, will Western Democrats leave their own ground to meet him? Would he ignore the Republican policy of reconstruction to which he was long since committed? Would he repudiate that impartial suffrage which he has advocated, even since he was elevated to the Bench, with such consistent ability? Or, would the Democracy accept both reconstruction and equal political rights irrespective of race? Would the very large and influential copperhead wing of the Democracy receive kindly a candidate whose past services to the Union have been so conspicuous and efficient? If any of our readers can see the slightest likelihood that the Democracy will ignore its past ten years' record, or that Mr. CHASE would, in exchange for all of the reputation which he has acquired for history, be content with the possession of any office within the gift of his countrymen, he can see more than we can. We will only add that, while the Democratic intrigue to influence the present action, of the Chief Justice is too shallow and impudent even for contempt, we have also regretted to perceive, in some professedly Republican quarters, a most unworthy readiness to denounce the admirable impartiality and the high regard for the dignity of the position with which the Chief Justice presides over the highest tribunal of the nation. Whether these criticisms be prompted merely by an over-zealous apprehension that the man who is on trial may unjustly escape punishment, or by a lingering sentiment of distrust for the Judge who was once a bold and successful politician, and like all such, counting his worst enemies in the ranks of his own party, the censure is undeserved, and the suspicions are most unworthy. It is but four days since, in a general conversation with a friend, Judge CHASE declared: "I would rather go down to posterity as a pure and upright Judge than as a President of the United States." Who among his intelligent and fair-minded countrymen can doubt that this declaration expressed the nearest and dearest sentiment of his heart? The country, fortunately, understands that it can repose the most implicit confidence in the fidelity and impartiality of the Court and of its presiding officer. Nor is the cause of the people so weak that we need have a fear for the result.

THE MONEY VALUE OF LIFE OR LIMB.

A bill now pending before our Legislature proposes to limit the money value of lives lost or of lesser bodily injuries inflicted upon railway passengers in this State, through the mischances incident to that method of carriage. We trust that no such measure will meet with the legislative approval. The very idea of affixing a set price to human life, or of computing in advance a horizontal tariff upon lesser personal injuries, is itself so shocking to the common moral sense of society, as to forbid that any enlightened legislator should seriously entertain for a moment the revolting proposition. The spirit of our laws, whether statutory or derived from the precedents and decisions of hundreds of years in the mother country, has ever recognized, as the best practical disposition of this question of personal damage, its reference in each case, with all the attendant peculiar circumstances, to the consideration of a jury, conferring upon that jury the amplest discretion and enforcing upon its deliberations but one single principle of law, viz: of the absolute inability of the common carrier to escape from the just penalty of his own actual or constructive neglect. This principle of law, explained, defined and hedged in by distinctions setting forth its precise interpretation, stands to-day, as it has stood for hundreds of years, unshaken. Under this principle, courts and juries have always been able to reach the ends of a substantial justice. Nor has this justice, as a rule, been vindictive. The verdicts of juries have ever been more likely to undervalue than to over estimate the pecuniary worth of life or limb. That there may be cited occasional exceptions is no argument against the rule or the long-settled practice, in this regard, of English and American law. We hold therefore that—as justice has ever been substantially administered under the law as it is—as courts have never been disposed to expand the principle nor have succeeded in contracting its operation by improper restrictions—as juries have in the main satisfied by their verdicts the ends of justice between suitors with the uniform approbation of society—the rule established and confirmed by the experience and wisdom of generations should not now be set aside.

THE CROPS.

At this time last year the prospects were flattering for abundant harvests and low prics. In consequence of which there was a general expectation that the cost of provisions falling off, there would follow such an adjustment of the wages of labor in the departments of mechanical and manufacturing industry as would impart a fresh and vigorous impulse to production. These calculation, were doomed to disappointment. The crops did not prove as bountiful as was anticipated. A large foreign demand, induced partly by short crops in Europe, and partly by the war preparations of a number of the leading nations on that continent, caused such an export of meats and breadstuffs as maintained the former prices. Never before, in six months, was so much food sent out of this country, or so high prices realized.

Of course this export demand afforded certain definite and valuable commercial advantages, in furnishing means for liquidating, in part, at least, the obligations created by vast purchases of general merchandise.

In addition to the before mentioned causes for the continuance of disproportionate and oppressive rates for provisions, an impression obtained that the Southern States, as a whole, were short of food, while in particular districts the scarcity must reduce the population to the verge of starvation. That scarcity existed in some narrow localities is certain, but the fact that, for months past, almost all vessels arriving north from southern ports have brought considerable quantities of corn for sale, clearly refutes the idea that there was not bread enough in that division of the country for the people. Still, so long as the opinion prevailed that an actual scarcity existed, it tended to keep up prices.

The export demand has almost entirely ceased, thus causing a marked deficit in the gross value of commodities sent abroad during the last three months, as compared with the corresponding portion of the year before. There would seem to be no present available resource to cover this deficit but in the shipment of coin and national, state or corporate bonds.

All the auguries and reports relative to the approaching crop are favorable. The falling of heavy snows early in the winter, over most of the wheat growing territories, and the uninterrupted continuance of these snows upon the ground until the spring had fairly set in, were circumstances full of encouragement. The winter was so severe, and the cold continued unabated to so late a period that it is reasonably calculated the spring will be warm and propitious. For two or three weeks past the plow and harrow have been in motion throughout the Southwest. At the rate of from ten to fifteen miles each day the vernal season moves northward, so that it is easy to calculate how long it will take for these agricultural implements to obtain motion even along the shores of Lake Superior.

It is hardly probable that an extraordinary European demand will occur this year for food from this country. The breadth of land sown will certainly prove beyond precedent, and unless special and unforeseen causes of failure shall arise, the yield will be so bountiful as to adjust many of the embarrassments under which the laboring population in all the large towns are now suffering.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS is thus sketched by a Philadelphia *Press* correspondent:

"Mr. Williams is perhaps the mildest looking of all the Managers. Of all the men in the world, no one would, take him for a leader in such an important movement as the one now pending before us. Not that he does not look capable, but because his silver locks and whitened beard, mild blue eyes, and pleasing countenance, suggest the idea of a good-living, retired lawyer, who is satisfied with his condition, and would avoid publicity. He was an original impeacher with Boutwell, Butler, Logan and Thad Stevens. He talks carefully, without brilliancy in anything, but with remarkable effect, produced by an impression conveyed at first glance that he is honest and earnest in what he says. Although he seems to be retiring in his nature, there are but few men in Congress who have more warm and true friends than he has, and his personal popularity gives him great influence."

MONEY is said to be "tighter" in Wall street just now than at any previous period for years, and no relief is looked for until after the first week of April. Although no panic exists, the pressure of the screws is said to be very severe, and attended with great injury to the reviving interests of trade and business. The causes assigned for the existing state of things are as various as the financial theories of the journals which discuss them, scarcely any two agreeing in their explanations.

SAVINGS BANKS are held by the Supreme Court to be liable to the payment of taxes levied by the State authority upon their deposits, whether invested in Federal securities or not.

THE LATE STEWARD OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The press of the country announces that President JOHNSON and his two daughters attended the funeral of WM. SLADE, a *colored* man, and steward of the White House. There has seldom been a better comment on the meaning of the term "colored" as applied to men. If it meant a dark hue of skin, the announcement would be that our colored President, accompanied by his colored and white daughter, had attended the funeral of the white steward of the White House. If the gradations of color between President JOHNSON and WM. SLADE were represented, on an artist's pallette, there would be three shades, perceptible to one familiar with flesh tints, between the President and the steward, the President being that much the darker. Mrs. PATTERSON is also of much darker complexion than was Mr. SLADE, who was fair for a white man, and bore so strong a resemblance to Chief Justice CHASE, until Mr. CHASE became very corpulent, that few brothers are so much alike. The top of his head was bald, and the white hair which surrounded it gave no sign of curl. His eyes were a light blue gray, and there was not a hint of negro blood in the form of any feature. It was so easy for him to pass for a white man that he not unfrequently had to admit his claims to the title of colored. Even street-car conductors, the most keen-scented of all the blood hounds of oppression, were wont to pass him, and any member of his family, as a "gentleman and servaiit," for his wife is a dark quadroon, and all their children show the negro blood. Mr. SLADE was reputed to be the son of a United States Senator. He was educated, refined and gentlemanly, a member of the Presbyterian church, conscientious and honorable. He would have had no difficulty in ignoring all connection with the oppressed race, of which one of his mother's great-grandfathers was one, casting in his lot with that of the oppressors to which all his other ancestors belonged; but, like MOSES who refused to be "called the son of PHARAOH's daughter," he ranged himself with those who were waiting, praying and working for the elevation of a race given over to the spoiler by the rapacity of a nation boasting of its justice.

He was long a messenger in the Treasury Department. He removed at one time to Ohio to educate his children, but found the social disadvantages so much greater in that free State than in the district when it was slave territory, that he returned, was once more appointed messenger and held that place until about a year before Mr. LINCOLN's death, when he was advanced to be his special messenger! Mr. JOHNSON found him in that office, and he remained in it until by his own request he was relieved from this personal attendance and made Steward. By economy and judicious investments he accumulated a handsome property, and was liberal according to his means. His wife was one of the good angels of the war, and many a poor contraband and wounded soldier had reason to bless her for her untiring labors. That "love of finery," ascribed to the "female negro" by Helper, was left out of her composition; LUCRETIA MOTT is not more plain in her attire and very little more dignified in her demeanor than is Mrs. SLADE.

They lived in handsome style, observing all the etiquette of refined and cultivated life: and one of their daughters was the most beautiful woman, I have ever seen. She was educated and accomplished; and, for her sake, her father had intended emigrating to France that she might be relieved from the odium of our American caste. But the brilliant Josephine fell in love with a young quadroon, a son of WORMLEY, the proprietor of "The Wormley Block," An elopement and marriage followed, and the young bride, soon after, died of diptheria. Mr. SLADE never recovered from the effects of this great sorrow. He is one of those who has an account, in the general judgment, against his countrymen for the injustice which attaints the blood of millions, while proclaiming, in their fundamental law, that no bill of attainder can ever be passed. Well might ANDREW JOHNSON attend his funeral; for in his grave was laid many a broken pledge of justice to the downtrodden. To no man had he promised more on behalf of whom he was to lead, as Moses, and to no man had he labored harder to explain himself away.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Snow Storm—The Late Convention—Save me From my Friends—The Evangelical Cnristian Convention.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1868.

The snow storm commeneed about five o'clock last evening and continued uninterruptedly all night and all this day so far. The snow is now from twelve to fourteen inches deep on a level. In some places, although damp and heavy, it is considerably drifted, for the wind, during the night, was strong.

It is somewhat singular that we have news by telegraph this morning of heavy snow storms yesterday at Buffalo, Washington and Baltimore, while here not a particle fell until after five o'clock, and at ten o'clock last night we had not over one inch. The railways are blocked and trains detained. Those on the Pennsylvania road due this morning are detained at Downingtown.

Political matters are quiet, and everybody seems to be of one mind as to the result of the impeachment trial. The action of the State Convention in the matter of the appointment of delegates to the Chicago Convention is, I think, generally condemned. It was an ill-considered movement on the part of the friends of Gov. Curtin, and was consummated under the strong pressure of the enthusiasm of the hour. Certain, it is, that it has damaged that gentleman's prospects more than anything that his opponents were able to do. The better way to correct this error is for the people of the several districts to go on and appoint their delegates to Chicago—not in opposition to Curtin, but in vindication of popular right—and then let the authors of this blunder forbear to offer any serious opposition to their admission. This may be personally damaging to some who took active part in the late Convention; but we cannot help that. Men must, as a general thing, reap what they sow. In this way Gov. Curtin may escape the result of the indiscretion of his friends, to call their action by no harsher term. I never heard of any man who had more cause to utter the hackneyed cry, "Save me from my friends!" than he.

Next week there is to be a general Convention of representatives from the several denominations of evangelical Christians from all parts, held in this city—not to work at the technicalities of a formal organic union, but to discuss together the great interests of their common faith, and to take measures for a still more cordial co-operation in the work of evangelization. It is expected to be a meeting of unusual interest, and it is a significant and hopeful sign of the times. It is written, "They shall see, *and flow together.*"

J. C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

There will be a convention held in Chicago on the 19th of May next, composed of soldiers and sailors of the late war, to place in nomination candidates for the offices of President and Vice President.

At the Soldiers' State Convention, held in Philadelphia on the 8th of January last, General James A. Beaver, its president, was directed to appoint the delegates from this State, and they were instructed to vote for Grant and Curtin.

We have received the following list of gentlemen selected by General Beaver.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Gen. J. F. Hartranft, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Gen. A. L. Pearson, Gen. Harry White, Gen. Lemuel Todd, and Gen. Harrison Allen.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

I. Col. H. C. Alleman, Col. Myer Asch, and Lieut. Samuel C. Perkins.
II. Gen. Hector Tyndale, Col. Isaac Parker, and Major Richard Ellis.
III. Col. William B. Mann, Lieut. Nathan Spering, and Benjamin Thomas.
IV. Gen. S. Irwin Givin, Capt. Harry Conner, and Capt. W. J. Mackey.
V. Gen. Charles M. Prevost, Gen. Joshua T. Owen, and Capt. Alfred Marple.
VI. Gen. W. M. Mintzer, Major W. H. Yerks, and Col. W. H. Hammersley.
VII. Col. N. A. Pennypacker, Col. Geo. F. Smith, and Hiram Eves.
VIII. Capt. C. D. Elliott, Capt. Wm. A. Sands, and Capt. Geo. W. Durrell.
IX. Gen. J. W. Fisher, Col. W. L. Baer, and Dr. A. M. Barr.
X. Col. D. S. Mathews, Col. J. G. Frick, and Gen. J. K. Siegfield.
XI. Gen. Chas. Albright, Col. W. H. Armstrong, and Gen. J. L. Selfridge.
XII. Col. Henry Hoyt, Col. F. S. Hitchcock, and Col. Lewis Burnett.
XIII. Gen. H. J. Madill, Col. A. J. Frick, and Lieut. H. R. Durham.
XIV. Col. H. J. Sheaffer, Col. John McCleary, and Scott Clingan.
XV. Col. F. B. Kaufman, Capt. W. H. Lauricks, and Lieut. Samuel Foster.
XVI. Gen. W. D. Dickson, Capt. Sidney Russell, and Capt. Ed. McPherson.
XVII. Gen. J. P. Taylor, Col. R. A. McCoy, and Capt. Joseph A. Green.
XVIII. Major Jesse Merrill, Major — Nichols, and Capt. C. H. Hall.
XIX. Gen. H. L. Brown, Col. E. Irwin, and Lieut. A. B. McClain.
XX. Col. S. B. Dick, Col. A. P. Duncan, and Capt. Geo. W. Westlake.
XXI. Gen. J. F. Gallagher, Capt. W. C. Gordon, and Capt. Amzi S. Fuller.
XXII. Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Major E. A. Montooth, and Capt. John McConnell.
XXIII. Gen. Chas. Barnes, Gen. S. M. Jackson, and G. W. Black.
XXIV. Capt. M. R. Adams, Hon. J. R. Kelly, and Capt. W. W. Gibson.

—The Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery against the members of the Missouri Legislature and others, reported that no evidence could be procured to substantiate the charges.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNG OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

IT IS AMAZING

That the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Had these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NOTICES.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
Allegheny, Pa., March 14, 1868.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the Manchester Savings Bank will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

mh14:m8t THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.