GAZETTE BUILDING. NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

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75 10 and one to Ager FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page-Ephemeris, A New Discovery in Telegraph, A Duel in New Orleans. Third page-Markets by Telegraph, Financial Matters in New York, River News. Sixth page-Home Markets, Finance and Trade, Cattle Markets, Sc. Secenth page-New Method of Treating the Insane, A Picture of Grant, A Fatal Military Spree, Miscellaneous News, Amusement Directory.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at

To Correspondents.-We pay no attention to communications received unless accompanied by the genuine name of the correspondent. We make no exception to this rule.

In our editorial statement, on Wednesday relative to the affairs of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, a typographical error was made by omitting a figure 2. The balance, last year, of receipts over expenditures, was \$2,675,000 instead of \$675,000, as printed.

THERE are reports that the Arkansas election has resulted in the rejection of the new State Constitution. There is another report that the election has not yet closed, the polls being continued open until the evening of to-day, the 27th, by an order from the army headquarters, the high waters and bad roads having made it impossible otherwise to secure full expression from the citizens. The latter report is evidently the most probable.

SUNDRY little difficulties in the way have thus far so effectually precluded the House from voting the needful appropriation to pay for the Alaska purchase, that it is stated the Russian government, with the kindest and most considerate indulgence, have granted to us an extension of time in the premises. Seriously, however, our government has so effectually succeeded in compromising our national integrity in this matter, that the House will ultimately find it expedient to forego its ideas of punctilio in the premises

NORTH GERMAN treaty providing for voluntary expatriation was ratified by the Senate yesterday, being only amended in one slight particular. This amendment we presume to be in the direction indicated by Minister BANCROFT, a very interesting and full letter from whom explaining the verbal understandings upon which the treaty was drawn up, was laid before the Senate. It is understood that he advised the State Department that the terms of the treaty were understood-by both parties to be applicable as well to citizens already naturalized as to future expatriations. The amendatory ratification doubtless incorporates that understanding in the text. Mr. BANCROFT's letter has not been given to the

> OUR STATE FINANCES. The letter of our Harrisburg correspond-

ent, "Allegheny," makes a clear and intelligible statement of the condition of the finances and of the precise character of the measures of legislation which have been proposed affecting the Treasury. He confirms the opinion already expressed in the ever for apprehensions as to the ability of peace and a perfect union to a long distractthe Treasury to meet all the obligations upon | ed people. it. He explains the bearing of the several propositions pending, corrects the erroneous figures which ignorant or interested parties have industriously given to the public, and briefly but significantly presents the whole matter as one rather concerning a greater or less surplus constantly standing over in the Treasury, than as really endangering the credit or financial integrity of Pennsylvania. As a candid, straight-forward expose of facts, in the interests of the tax-payer, "Allegheny's" letter is a very valuable contribution to the stock of public

information. SENATORIAL PURITY.

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, has, by several of its votes, given unmistakeable proof of its title to the public confidence, as an impartial tribunal. The partisan accusation that the Republican majority would pronounce the President guilty, regardless either of the forms of the law or of the substantial merits of the case itself, has been effectually disproved, even now while yet the Senate is arranging only the preliminaries of the hearing. We challenge the citation of an instance in the history of political organizations, where representative men, charged with responsibilities directly affecting the present and future status, the very existence of the great party with which they are identified, have exhibimere partizan influences, or have risen more of statesmanship. Upon every question of Republican Senators, who, in the exeropinion, and not in accordance with the ac-

friends. While some Senators have voted one way, others, comprising a majority of requires a stern self-possession to wait, the Republican members, have voted in another, each and all of them being equally controlled by their several individual judgments, and recognizing individually their highest judicial responsibilities. Nearly one-third of a Republican Senate have thus been found differing from their brethren upon points of very great importance and have not hesitated severally to square their actions by their conscientious conclusions, regardless of minor considerations. In this they have afforded to the country a complete refutation of the unjust charge of partizanship, of a foregone determination to try the accused without preserving the forms of justice, and to convict him regardless of

any testimony. When the hour shall come, if it ever does, that we see Mr. Johnson's Democratic friends and supporters in the Senate emulating this conscientious and high-toned devotion to judicial impartiality, we shall be ready to give them the same credit for it. That more than a constitutional majority

of the Senate will be found consenting, upon proper proof of guilt, to the removal of the President from office, there can be as little doubt. We do not hesitate to say to our readers to-day, putting it on record as an estimate of the result, that, of the fortytwo Republican members of the Senate. at least forty are morally certain to sustain the impeaclment when the House shall have established its articles by adequate proof. Of the two possible exceptions, one will not vote at all, unless his duty to the State he represents shall require his vote, and then it will be given constitutionally and fearlessly, and without exposing him to the slightest imputation upon the purity of his motives. We think that but one Senator, usually classed as a Republican, can be found who will hesitate to adjudge the issue upon the clear and simple ground of established guilt or vindicated innocence. Let the House establish the commission by the President of any one of the impeachable offences as laid in its articles, and the entire body of the Republican Senators, with the bare possibility of a single exception, are morally certain to stand squarely up to their duty.

We hope that no intelligent Republicans will suffer themselves to be coaxed or frightened into believing that certain Republican Senators will, on the final issue, prove false to themselves and to the public necessity. A number of journals, professedly Republican-some of them edited by "old granny" politicians, tossil remains of extinct political cliques, and others manipulated in the secret interests of the great criminal now on trial, and willing to wound but yet lacking the courage to strike an open blow at the party of popular rights-have been occupied since these proceedings commenced, in sly allusions, covert insinuations and disparaand put an end to the matter by voting the ging inuendoes against one or another of a half-score Republican Senators, usually naming them and assigning all sorts of personal or political motives, as likely to lead them severally to prefer Mr. Johnson's tention in office. It is not worth our while treachery wished for but neverto be realized, have industriously slandered by their shameful imputations. Senators whose convictions of duty are so powerful as to lead them, even in these days of unrelentingly bitter partizanship, to rise above political associations and listen only to the calls of conscientious duty, are not very likely to be swayed at last by petty intrigues or person-

al jealousies. We are content, therefore, with re-assuring our readers that the President's impeachment has been undertaken, is to be conducted and will have its final issue in accordance with the loftiest considerations of duty, and irrespective of any personal considerations. It is gratifying to find ourselves able to add that, as this great trial proceeds step by step, we recognize fresh encouragement for our belief that the day is rapidly drawing near for the relief of the Republic from its most dangerous enemy, and for the restoration of

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

We believe in the Equality of Political Rights; that is, that all persons of adult years and possessing ordinary reason, are by nature and of right equal to each other both before and behind the laws-both in determining what the laws shall be, and in the exercise of immunities and privileges growing out therefrom. We do not expect soon to see the conception we have of justice in this regard actualized in this country or in any other; but we mean, according to the measure of strength given us, to do our part towards hastening the grand consummation, which is certain to come, however long it may be delayed.

Two classes of men hinder the progress of public opinion in the true direction, on this subject, and, perhaps, in about the same

proportions. The first of these classes embraces those who have a clear perception of what is true, and just, and good, but have no patience with their fellows whose insight is not so sharp and whose mental processes are hence all slower-it may be, less healthy. Convinced as to the wisdom, rightfulness, and expediency of a given measure or policy, they insist upon its immediate adoption, and are apt to fall to railing if they whose help is necessary do not move as eagerly and as steadily as themselves. This comes ted a more generous, unselfish disregard of from not duly considering that in all great movements for political or moral reform, a promptly and effectively to a just conception period of discussion necessarily precedes of patriotic duty upon the higher plane the moment for final action. Thousands and tens of thousands of individuals cannot of an interlocutory nature, more than one of be induced to act together for the attainment these having important bearings upon the of a common end until their judgments resfinal disposition of the great issue before pecting the particular topic shall be asthem, there have been found a large number similated and their enthusiasm fused to a common heat and for the common purpose. cise of their personal judgment, and upon These are indispensable pre-requisites; and the paramount responsibility of their oaths until they exist, attempts to force conclusions was our good fortune to be for many as components in a judicial tribunal, have and compel accomplishments must end in

value to seek a popular verdict. True, it when the end postponed is ardently desired; but a clamorous and unrestrained impaotherwise have been gained in due season.

The other class of hinderers is composed of persons who are destitute of strong convictions and emotions on all subjects. They deem it unjustifiable, if not unphilosophical, to be in earnest about anything, except taking care of their own chances in the lottery of life, and especially of their own promotion in the field of political adventure. Having no ambition to mold public opinion into conformity to any ideas of superior Right, or Truth, or Justice, they are mainly, if not exclusively intent, on so flattering the prevalent humor of the hour as to find their individual profit by advancing or receding as the tide of sentiment ebbs or flows.

For the last thirty years it has not been difficult to trace the harmful movements of this class in the political history of the United States. When the discussion of slavery opened, and in all the vicissitudes of its progress, they alternately evinced courage or cowardice, just as the skies were bright or overcast. As each fresh step towards the ultimate goal was proposed, they revolted and turned the other way; but this lasted only for a season. In the end they were constrained by the pressure of opinion and events to do the very things they had before declared ought not to be done. In this way not a few of them were compelled to endorse the Proclamation of Emancipation, the raising of Negro Regiments, the Civil Rights Act, and the authorization of Negro Suffrage in the revolted States. While they endorsed these measures they felt a strong degree of hesitancy and an ardent desire to be delivered, by some sudden interposition of Providence, or some humiliating fickleness of public opinion, from doing what they regarded as an unpleasant duty or necessity. Having gone so far it an exhausted exchequer. It was even proaffords them, just now, solid satisfaction to feel warranted, in consequence of what they account a drying up of fanaticism to denounce Negro Suffrage, and even to applaud the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, delivered by Judge Agnew, denying an equality of rights in public conveyances to certain individuals on account of their color.

The same vacillation is apparent in this class of hinderers if their course on impeachment is closely inspected. At first, they were stoutly opposed to it. They could discover no motives to it in the laws or the conduct of the President, but only in what they denounced as wild schemes of the Radicals. Last autumn a vast change came over their conceptions. They then regarded the President as a bold and bad man, who had invaded at once the prerogatives of the coordinate departments of the Government and the liberties of the people, and m so was no ground for impeachment; the Presdent had not exceeded his powers or failed Treasury altogether. men, whom too ready apologists for a in his duty in a single respect; and the allegations against him were palpable shams undeserving of serious consideration. Now, loudest among the loud in denouncing the behavior of the President and in demanding his speedy and final expulsion from the high position he prostitutes.

These are simply specimens of the lamentable infirmities exhibited by men who are controlled by no fundamental ideas, but are literally affoat on a mighty stream of events, which drops them into eddies or hurries them down rapids independently of conscious volitions on their part. One of the chiefest of this class was recently reportconservative when the people wanted him to be so, and as vadical as any body when that course was demanded by the multitude.

Just now, not a few of this class are findfrage. If they were content to affirm that repealed, (which I do not think probable,) ing employment in denouncing Negro Sufno issue relative to the right of the blacks to canvass in Pennsylvania, they would ex- sions, \$160,000 over-estimated in receipts press the simple fact. The Republican from net earnings, and \$350,000 receipts State Convention maintained an instructive silence on that head. In the Legislature, Mr. HICKMAN'S proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow, black inen to vote failed signally to enlist Republican support. Not a single Republican County Convention has ventured to demand Equality at the ballot boxes for all citizens, irrespective of color. We doubt not, if the naked proposition to let the blacks vote should be submitted to the people of this Commonwealth, it would be rejected by a decided majority. We are not disposed to evince our valor by dashing our heads against an escarpment of solid rock. Quite as little are we inclined to stultify ourselves by objuring convictions which have their origin in the depths of our nature. As we have done in numerous cases hitherto-we can wait, with an abiding faith that in the end, and much sooner than our opponents imagine, the great law of Human Equality will find its vindication, not in some obscure corner, or for a day, but in the sight of the sun, and for all the ages.

Olate, President of that State, expired thus on the 3d inst. If the Democrats would on the 30 line. If the Democrats would only export themselves, as well as their favorite idea, they would be entitled to thanks. Instead of that they are engaged in sending threatening letters to Washing. ton, promising to do terrible things in the way of assassination, unless the Republicans will consent either to abdicate authority in the nation, or to wield the powers of the Government under dictation from their opponents.—Gazette.

The man who wrote the above should not complain of "Brick" Pomeroy's extrava-

gant expressions .- Post. We do not recollect saying anything whatever about BRICK POMEROY. It

would publicly avow. In private conversa- last winter, on a cursory examination of the Democrats poisoned both Harrison and enough in paying off a million of debt every ness portion of Boston. Mr. Dow, who built the Waverley, is the conductor of a Taylor. Nor did he stop there. He used tion, he never concealed his belief that the tience has lost many an issue that might TAYLOR. Nor did he stop there. He used to say, with emphasis, "the scoundrels attempted, in like manner, to destroy Bu-CHANAN, in order to make BRECKENRIDGE President, and they came d-d near making a deficit in the treasury may be abandoned, a victim of me." Now, it may be wrong in us to give that gentleman credit for sense and sincerity; but, from our knowledge of him, we cannot help doing so.

Andrew Johnson's "party" has been for three years afflicted with a chronic diminuendo. Entering upon his functions as Vice President with a tolerably fair and unembarrassed title to the support, politically, of the most powerful party ever organized in the Republic, he has so conducted himself that parties, factions, cliques, dependents and personal friends have, in regular turn, one after another, given him up, until now, at last, in the very hour of his official and personal extremity, his own hired lawyers, it is said, are abandoning him to his fate. He will be lucky if his political career does not faithfully resemble, to its end, that Western highway which, at first wide and well-beaten, narrowed then to a carttrack, soon became a mule-path, diminished to a squirrel-track, and then ran up a tree!

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

of the State-Carrying Over Large Balances - Misstatements Corrected_The Pending Legislation_The Contested Election Case - Gigantic Frauds Exposed.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette HARRISBURG, March 25, 1868. Several statements, evidently having heir origin here, have been set afloat, representing the financial condition of the State as desperate, and hinting breadly at an exhausted exchequer. It was even pro-latter twelve years of age, were awakened posed, in the interest of those who got up this clamor, to induce the Legislature to au-this clamor, to induce the Legislature to authorize a temporary loan.

The source of all this anxiety about the State finances is to be found in the eagerness of interested parties to keep the balance of the money on deposit throughout the State, to the credit of its Treasurer at the permaent figure of two millions, or thereabouts. There are those, however, who think this

State can get along in money matters with a working balance in its treasury of considerably less than two millions. I confess to slight leaning that way myself.

In the first place it is given out that the new Pension Law will take \$400,000 out of the Treasury, and that the Appropriation bill appropriates that amount. It so happens, however, that the sum set apart for this purpose in the appropriation bill, is only \$20, 000. A slight difference. The Auditor General, it is true, had said that the old shameful a way as to demand his summary Pension law, if re-enacted, would take arraignment, trial and deposition. About \$400,000 out of the Treasury; but the old the time Congress opened, the wind of their law was not re-enacted; and the new law is eits shifted. As they then judged, there so carefully guarded that the claim-agents inst., an official report showed forty woolen

In the second place it is assumed that the tax on net earnings or incomes has been or will be repealed, and that its repeal will cut they have changed again, and are off \$100,000 from our yearly revenue. I wish it were, indeed, true that this unjust tax was likely to be repealed; but it has not been, and, from present appearance, it is not likely to be. If, however, it were repealed, inasmuch as it yielded only \$240,000 last year, the calculation of \$400,000 loss from

this source must be reduced \$160,000. In the third place it is assumed that the tax on personal estate will be repealed, and that this will cut off \$350,000 more from our annual receipts. This, too, is a bold assumption. No bill for that purpose has ed as embodying his governing motive in passed, and none of those pending propose political affairs by confessing that he was to repeal the tax for the current year. At the utmost it can but take effect on the next fiscal year, and the next appropriation bill, not the present one, will have to look that fact in the face.

If, therefore, the tax on net earnings be the errors in these magnified reports of threatened deficiencies, are \$380,000 in penfrom personal tax, which no one proposes to repeal for the current year. Total, \$890,-000; to which add \$240,000, revenue from net earnings, which are almost certain to be realized, and you have \$1,130,009 of a mistake in the estimates of the croakers.

The deficit for the current year figured out by these financial Cassandras is \$384,000. But, as I have shown, their estimated revenue and expenses are \$1,130,000 beyond the mark; and if from this you deduct their \$384,000, you find that the Treasury will still have, at the end of the fiscal year, the balance of \$746,000.

The estimates of appropriations, however, upon which this deficit is figured out, is based upon the Appropriation bill as it passed the House to which it was supposed the Senate would add \$100,000- The Senate has, however, reduced the School Appropriation \$100,000, (from \$600,000 to \$500,000), and the total of the bill is very little larger than when it passed the House. It is very certain, also, that the revenues of the State from its tax on National Bank stock, if pro-THE Democratic scheme of taking off Presidents by poison, or other violent methods, appears to have been imported from the United States into Panama. Gen. Olate. President of that State, applied thus in the Treasury, on the 1st of next December cannot be brought below \$1,000,000.

The tax on personal estate is not likely to be repealed, in my opinion, except upon mortgages and monies at interest, and this only from the beginning of the next fiscal year. If the tax on net earnings is disturbed at all, (as it most undoubtedly should be,) it will not take effect during the current

A bill has been reported which, if passed will reduce the amount applicable to the yearly extinguishment of the State debt to about one million a year, and add the balgentleman who was for successive terms a lance, say \$750,000 to the ordinary revenues

tion of the greater number of their political fairly used and exhausted is it of practical sylvania. He understood the principles and the Legislature is not forbidden by the Con- Boston has two new hotels built out of ing volume of its ordinary revenues, afford to give up the personal and net earnings taxes. If this object is attained, all fears of even if unpopular and unjust taxation should be given up.

The Legislature will not probably adjourn

before the 10th or the 15th prox. The contested election case in the Senate drags its slow length along, but is, fortunately, drawing near its close. The argument is set down for Thursday, and will probably be concluded then. The chief witness on the stand, to-day, was a Catholic priest from Clearfield, who testified that he gave five hundred dollars to the chief witness for the contestant, through whom the naturalization frauds were uncarthed, to go out of the United States and stay out until the investigation was over; that he got the money from a man named Gorman or O'Gorman; and that he had had some correspondence with Mr. Wallace looking to or contemplating the expatriation of this witness. believe, as the result-proved, this chief witness did go out of the United States and took his five hundred dollars with him; but somehow he found his way back again, and the five hundred dollars was not only lost to those who contributed it, but the moral effect of his evidence was enhanced by their anxiety to get rid of it.

The testimony in this case will, when published, constitute a most efficient campaign political document. ALLEGHENY. Bank Robbery at Scituate.

PROVIDENCE, March 25.—The following are the porticulars of the Scituate (Mass.,) bank robbery. Between two and three o'clock this morning, the house of the cashier the Scituate National Bank was entered by four men. He said his wife and son, the the parties if any resistance was offered They took the keys of the bank and proceeded to it, leaving one of their number, with a loaded pistol, in charge of the cashier and family. The bank is situated some sixty rods from the dwelling of Failing to get into the vault the cashier. they returned to the house, and having placed a rope around the neck of the cashier. him in his night clothes to the bank, and forced him to unlock the swept the entire contents of the vault into carpet bag. The plunder amounts to \$25,000 value in specie, bills and United States bonds. with a thousand dollars of the old State Bank bills, which had been redeemed by the National Bank. They then returned the cashier to the house, and after waiting t while to see that all was secure, they left for this city, to leave for Boston, as is supposed, on the four o'clock steamboat train cashier, after an hour's labor, succeeded in relieving one of his hands from the manacles and gave the alarm. The messenger reached this city about five o'clock, but the thieves had left .- Philadelphia Bulletin.

-At the Convention of Wisconsin Wool Manufacturers, held at Appleton on the 18th mills in the State, capable of manufacturing 1,500,000 yards of cloth annually. The next annual session will be held at Mil-

-E. W. Skinner & Co., of Madison, Wis. have munufactured during the winter over 1.000 "double shovel corn plows," and will turn out about 400 of the "Climax reapen and mowers combined," this season.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU A COLD? Dr. Sargent's Cough Strup will cure you. HAVE YOU ACCTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU ASTUMA OR PHYMISTC? 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? HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU ANY DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNG IN CHEST?

Or. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take. For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. That the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps,

over the face of the carth, in danger every day of failing victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegeare all surrounced, when a tosted and private and totale 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, billous complaints and the number of the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, billous 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 fonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has sever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least eadmit that a tonic and alternative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of the testimony of thousands invites a trial of the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in Tik's BITTERS is the safest, it is a super and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concected. Hundreds of physicians, have abandoned all the efficinal receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Feyer. able tonic, capable of endowing them

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. Host 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, 190 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 JOHN SCANLAN, Coal Bluffe, 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. ilst 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. REYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-MENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN

leed is just over the river in Charlestown, subject; and as we are progressing rapidly but it is close to the back door of the busicheap writing, for the million and by the million. At one time, after securing a large circulation, Mr. Dow procured an editor and undertook to sift his wares and elevate his magazine. The result was fatal to his circulation. Discharging his editor, and resuming his old practice of printing about everything sent him, fortune smile again. All the small writers in the country are ardent friends of the Waverley Magazine, and all their friends take it. Hence the hotel. The palatial St. James, with its front of two hundred and fifty feet, which would have been the width of a whole block if the site could have been bought, is built by Ballou, out of the profits of the Dollar Monthly and other cheap publica-

THE NEW YORK PAPERS say it is a curious fact that, in that city, the demand for children for adoption is in advance of the supply. The number of foundlings received by the police was one hundred and seventy-six in 1867, and this is an increase on the previous years. on the previous year; yet the authorities of various New York benevolent associations assert that they are unable to meet the de-mand for healthy infants for adoption. The number of persons in New York without children of their own, who wish to have a child to bring up, is large and increasing. Girls are preferred to boys, and even crippled children are not refused.

-At a large meeting of the seamen of the port of New York, held on the 19th inst, resolutions were adopted demanding the following rates after April 1st: To the ports of Northern and Western I per month and \$35 in advance; to Western Africa or the cast coast of South America, \$30 per month and \$30 in advance; the same to the West Indies; east of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any port on the Padific, \$25 per month and \$50 in advance; to any of Atlantic ports or British America \$30, and \$30 in advance; to any port along the Atlantic coast \$30 per month and \$15 in ad-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS! WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorised Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and Canadas. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WILLIAM C. MORELAND,

Subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. FOR RENT,

A Modern Built Brick House, ontaining cleven rooms, in good order, situated on ladison avenue, (East Lane,) Allegheny City, ent \$550 per year. Enquire at No. 88 MADISON

TO LET. A Fine Brick Dwelling House, With thirteen rooms, in good order, with water, ras. &c., No. 37 Anderson street, Alleghe y, eligible for a person doing business in either city.

Apply to E. K. McKNiffit,
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TO LET, Cellar, 2d and 3d Stories Of the large building, No. 18 Diamond. E. HEAZELTON.

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M. STEELE.. M STEELE & SON.

No. 18 Diamond.

Commission Merchants, FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENN-At Pittsburgh, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1865.
At Pittsburgh, the 26th day of March, A.D. 1865.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN SUHAUR of the Cityand Gounty of Allegheny, State of from syvania, within said district, who has been and ungred a hank-rupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. BALLEY, Assignee, mh2:m6:F. Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

said district. JO mh2:n47:F Attor DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. 651, in Hankrupity, In the matter of JUSTUS ROUSHAUSEN and GEORGE H. ROUSHAUSEN, partners as J. & G. M. Roushausen, bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, 88.

M. Roushausen, bankruptes.

A Warrant in Bankruptey has been issued by said Court against the estate visus as Roushausen and George H. Roushausen, partners as J. and G. H. Roushausen, of the county of Allepheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, City of Pittsburgh, in the said district, on the 23d day of April. A. D. 1868, at 10 clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER. Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, mbl:2:18

100 WOOD STREET. CHINA, GLASS AND **OUEENSWARE**, SILVER PLATED WARE, PARIAN STATUETTES, BOHEMIAN GLASS,

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TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS, COLLAIRS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
WHITE GOODS.
RIBBORS, SILAWLS.
HOOP SKIRTS, LACES.

TAT THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF F. SOUCY.

No. 168 Wylie Street. [mh26:n46] NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY. Office, in ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY'S BUILDING. FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President. JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary. DIRECTORS:

A. H. English, O.H.P. Williams Jno. Thompso Jno. A. Myler, Jas, Lockhart, Jos Myers, Jas, L. Graham, Robt, Lea, C. C. Boyle, Jno. Brown, Jr. 1960. Gerst, Jacob Kopp. LILVER MINES.—We shall, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain, rado, to develope ten diferent Lodes of Silver discovered and located by experienced miners situated in an unusually rich mining district, intended to have them fully developed before Ore, discovered and located by experience analysis and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place purchasers on the

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