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THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—Poetry, Table Talk, and Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial and River News, Markets by Telegraph, Railway Time Tables, Inports. Sixth page—Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page—General Butler's opening argument on Impeachment. Amusement Directory, &c.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 138¼.

YONKERS, N. Y., held a municipal election yesterday, which resulted in a complete Republican triumph, showing a gain of five hundred and fifteen over last year. Impeachment is producing its fruits in increased Republican majorities everywhere.

ALL HAIL! RHODE ISLAND. She has spoken out in no unmistakable way for Impeachment, and has endorsed a loyal Congress by an increased Republican majority. Gov. BURNSIDE received a majority closely approximating five hundred, although the opposition counted with much certainty on the revolution in politics sweeping "Little Rhody" out of the ranks of loyalty.

AN anonymous correspondent has sent us a communication, addressed to the Commissioners of Allegheny county, relative to a bridge or bridges over the Chartier's creek. We do not publish that sort of document without having the name of the author; and as the subject matter of this document is in the hands of the Commissioners, we do not see why the paper should be printed at all. We have sent it to the Commissioners for their perusal.

VERY NATURALLY, the venerable politician who has recently harangued his associates, the bar, Congress and the people, from the bench of the Supreme Court, receives "as about the only Democrat left" on that bench, the commendations of his party for his effective little speech. Certainly it would be most ungrateful to refuse to a stump-speech from such a place the eulogies which are regularly lavished upon orators at ward-meetings or country cross-roads.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL, modified so as to avoid the objections raised by the Governor in his veto message, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will doubtless become a law. We very much prefer the new bill to none at all; but some features of the vetoed bill impress us more favorably than the corresponding provisions in this.

The telegraph, at first, gave an inadequate representation of the ground on which the Governor rested his veto. We concur that the capital stock of a railway company ought to be definitely fixed at the start, and should not be increased at the pleasure either of the directors or stockholders. But we do not see that to apply the stipulations to old as well as to new companies was violating the constitutional mandate not to cover two or more distinct matters of legislation in one bill. However, the Governor thinking so, his own judgment was necessarily his own rule of action in the premises.

THE YORK *Republican*, it seems to us, fails to consider that in New Jersey and Michigan, usage, which is common law, requires the delegates to the Republican National Convention to be appointed by State Convention, while in Pennsylvania the common law of the party, until the recent precedent, required their appointment by the respective districts. What puzzles us is not that a change in the common law prevailing here is deemed desirable, but that gentlemen who did the most to create that common law should, after all their efforts in that direction, turn round and deny that the law is what they helped to make it, and stoutly affirm it to be what they most vigorously resisted and defeated.

We doubt not the precedent now established will change the party usage, and that hereafter the National delegates will be made by State Convention; but we insist that the persons who have made this change shall not resist it four years hence if they then find it working to their disadvantage.

CONNECTICUT is expected to elect a Republican Governor and Legislature next Monday. The signs all point that way, and the result will confirm them, if our friends continue the efforts they are now making, up to the closing of the polls. They are cordially united upon Gen. GRANT; they are strengthened and emboldened by the pending impeachment of the great "obstacle;" they are entirely relieved from the embarrassing mischief of side issues; they are not only cheered, but those who have had doubts heretofore as to our Southern reconstruction policy, are now fully confirmed by its success, and are acting in the heartiest accord with the active organization of the party. A large number of adopted citizens declare openly their resolution to oppose the Democratic Johnsonians who, they say, have purposely omitted to vindicate the rights of American citizens now immured in English prisons for wishing to see Ireland free; more than all, they are taking measures to ensure, as a moral certainty, that every vote shall be polled. In other days, it was known that a full vote always meant a Whig victory. A full vote now, of a party animated by such patriotism, and anchored upon the inestimable principles of justice to all men, cannot fail to ensure a Republican triumph. It is said that the Democracy no longer hope to elect their State ticket, but with their usual shrewdness, are turning secretly all their efforts to carry the close towns so as to obtain a majority in the Legislature, and thus control the succession to DIXON in the United States Senate. This is a kind of strategy as adroit as it is dangerous. They practiced it successfully in Ohio last year, and hope to win with it now in Connecticut, and thus yielding to us comparatively barren honors, bear off themselves the most solid fruits of a victory. We hoped this game will be blocked by counteracting efforts. It is the only source from which any danger is now to be feared.

IMPEACHMENT—THE NEW RULE.

The third day of the President's trial was mainly occupied in a discussion, by counsel, as to the admissability of evidence that the President endeavored to secure the aid of the witness and others in forcibly taking possession of the War Office. The President's counsel objected, holding that he was not responsible for the language of his agents, and that the obedience of military subordinates to his orders would yield no proof of conspiracy. To this it was replied that no orders from a superior officer, military or civil, could justify his subordinate in an illegal act, or exclude him or his superior from the charge of conspiracy against either The objection being finally overruled, the evidence was introduced.

The latest rule adopted by the Senate, which was announced on Monday evening, invests the Chief Justice wtih the right of deciding upon all incidental questions of evidence or otherwise, subject to the decision of the Senate, and subject, also, to his own option of submitting such questions to the vote of the Senate in the first instance. The rule, as reported by telegraph, was obscure in its phraseology, but such is evidently its true tenor. We have no doubt that this rule, as it is in fact understood, will have the effect to advance the progress of the trial. It would be inconveniently cumbrous and exhaustive of valuable time, if the multitude of nice points and acute, but often frivolous technical distinctions and objections, as they arise, one after another—and they will be presented as industriously and constantly as a half-dozen sharp lawyers can propound them—could only be settled by a public or private vote of the Senate. It is far better to repose the duty of passing upon them in the competent officer who presides, and whose decision is still, in the discretion of the Senate, always subject to the revision of its own vote. Moreover, we are quite content to see the responsibility, be it more or less, placed upon one who will be found, if we know aught of the Chief Justice, accepting it with hesitation and discharging it under the profoundest convictions of his official duty.

The Senate does not understand that this duty of thus pronouncing upon incidental questions, is to confer upon the Chief Justice the right of a vote upon material issues. That is a function which the Senate has already repeatedly declared to be exclusively its own. Nor does their presiding officer desire such an authority. We sincerely believe that the very last thing which Mr. CHASE could wish for, would be the duty of pronouncing, by the simple effect of his own vote, upon the guilt or innocence of the man who is now on trial. People who think that he would be glad of an opportunity either to acquit or to convict the impeached President, are much mistaken in their man.

THE FIRST FRUITS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Five thousand majority of the people of Arkansas have decided to present the new Constitution of that State to Congress for its approval. This instrument is stated to be almost a model of its kind, fully up to the spirit of the age, having no vindictive features, but throughout all its provisions especially liberal and enlightened. With such conditions, it is quite certain to be approved as Republican in form, and as in fact meeting all the points requisite to establish the title of the State to a full restoration to its Federal rights.

Arkansas, next to Texas the latest creation of an independent sovereignty in the Southwest, a State of limited population, of meagrely developed material resources, and which was conspicuous during the war for the fanatical hate of its rebels against the Federal government, was severely punished for her share in that great crime. Her people were nearly decimated by the war, her material growth absolutely checked, her few cultivated places laid waste, her towns and villages over-run and made to feel the bitterness of military conquest. In the experience thus dearly bought, her citizens have learned the value of the institutions which, beneficent in peace, could be so terrible in warlike power. And now she comes, the first of ten "wayward sisters" to be humbly penitent, and, accepting the generous conditions we have imposed, will find herself restored once more to the political rights which she forfeited, but which she will ever regard as inestimable in all time to come. She has too, the proud distinction of leading, poor, ignorant, uncouth as she is, her older, more refined and polished sisters in the returning path of duty. Virginia, which boasts herself mother of statesmen, Georgia, a rich, great and intelligent Commonwealth, the Carolinas, home of gallant, high-spirited and elegant Cavaliers, Louisiana herself with an enlightened history older than this Union, all these States find themselves eclipsed by the wise promptitude of Arkansas, and have only to make haste in following her example.

The year, A. D., 1868, will witness every rebel State reconstructed and restored. The present session of Congress will record the votes of members from more than one of them, and thirty-seven States will have full representation in the later hours of the session which terminates with the inauguration of President GRANT. The most auspicious promises of the future already lend their glories to his administration of the government. As wise in the councils of peace, as he was successful in the exigencies of war, the period of his executive office will witness a political, material and moral advance such as the most hopeful lover of his country can but inadequately estimate.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter to one of the delegates from Lancaster county to the Republican National Convention, advising him to vote for Governor CURTIN for Vice President, as the choice equally of his District and the State. In this letter he states that if his wishes had been consulted, he should have preferred Mr. WADE, but a majority of the Republicans of Lancaster and of the Commonwealth have expressed a decided preference for Mr. CURTIN, and he concludes that a delegate cannot be justified in violating the wishes of his constituents to please anybody.

There is another consideration that is entitled to weight. As the nation is ruled by parties, so parties are governed by factions. In Pennsylvania the factions into which the Republican party is divided, are especially acrimonious, seeming to feel it to be better that no Pennsylvanian should arrive at eminent national honors, than that the individual promoted should be taken from the other squad. In this rancor of faction we have not shared in the least, and do not mean to share in the future. We hold it desirable, in many particulars, that distinguished citizens of this State should attain the highest possible conspicuity under the General Government. As between individuals we entertain strong preferences, and not unfrequently feel that both factions mistake in not putting forward their most capable men. But popular impulses are eccentric and unaccountable, and hence the best men do not always turn up for the best places.

In closing his letter Mr. STEVENS says:

"As to the candidate for the Presidency, I presume you all agree that none other than General Grant is to be thought of. Honest, firm and well indoctrinated in principle, without ostentation and without pride, I do not well see how a better selection can be made. His judgment of men is so sound that I have full faith that he will call around him the ablest and purest men of the nation. With Grant and Wade to guide and defend us, this nation, in four years, will have acquired a prosperity which will be the wonder of the world. Universal freedom maintained by universal suffrage, on this continent, cannot fail to have that effect."

An obvious inference from this is, Mr. STEVENS does not expect Mr. CURTIN to be nominated for Vice President, but hopes under the circumstances, that Mr. WADE may be.

ALABAMA.

The new Alabama bill which the House adopted last Saturday will pass the Senate as soon as it can be reached, and, it is believed, without any attempt at amendment. When a proposition substantially the same was some weeks ago introduced in the Senate by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, it was immediately recognized as embodying the most judicious and acceptable plan for the settlement of the embarrassing questions which have caused so much difficulty in regard to this State. The progress of Congressional discussion, the more explicit developments of popular sentiment in the State itself, a clearer understanding of the insuperable objections to anything like an express disregard of the existing enactments, the danger of exposing the control of their affairs to a still powerful rebel minority, together with the absolute need for the thorough eradication of Mr. JOHNSON'S wretched apology for a provisional government, all these motives which have influenced the House will, it is thought, also secure for the bill a favorable vote by the Senate at the earliest moment.

The wisdom with which our friends in Congress have directed their action in the premises, avoiding the serious objections which were patent against any other course, and thus depriving an unscrupulous but acute opposition of the capital which they had began to count upon as sure for the approaching Presidential canvass, is made the more manifest as we see the bitter disappointment of the Democracy. They hoped we would commit a great mistake! They quietly awaited the moment when we could no longer retrace our steps, to open upon "Radical inconsistencies and usurpations," a fire which, in that case, would have been a good deal more effective than we cared to encounter. We have spiked that battery, and hence their grief.

BUNYAN'S Christian pilgrim went marching on, unharmed by the chained lions whose spring fell just short of his feet, and unawed by the grim old giants who sat by the wayside. For he saw that they were paralyzed, decrepid, toothless, and that their ferocious hate could no longer tear him limb from limb, and that the terrible roar of their earlier days had become an imbecile, drivelling mumble, which good pilgrims could pity without fear. A new edition of the "Progress" might perhaps incorporate a Supreme Court report or two, without impairing the great moral taught by the Christian tinker of Bedford, although we doubt if it would adorn the tale.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Pittsburghers in the Capital—Appropriations—School of Design and Penitentiary.

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1868.

DEAR GAZETTE:—Pittsburghers abound here, some to look after consolidation matters, all to see that the interests of your section are properly cared for. The Appropriation bill will be brought up for reconsideration this morning. Many hearts beat with anxiety and apprehension for their favorite items. I suspect the real reason for voting down the bill was a desire on the part of the Democrats to make political capital out of the alleged extravagance of the Republicans and the determination of the latter to prevent this design.

Some of the items do, to an ignorant outsider like myself, seem pretty heavy. For instance $2,000 added to the salary of each of the Supreme Judges, now some $5,500, or $120,000 to Dixmont Hospital, when they have already had some $333,986 50, does look large, but perhaps only so because we country people have not our eyes opened to the improvements in the management of the insane.

I found it hard to explain the case to one of our Westmoreland county members, who asked me a short time ago how it was that Allegheny county always needed so much money. He could not see it. Doubtless Dr. Reid or Mr. Harper, or some of the members of the Board, could explain.

But, for the life of me, I could not, nor cannot, see how saving two thousand dollars to the State by cutting off the appropriation for the School of Design, the noblest thing I know in our State, west of the mountains, would redound to the credit of either Democrats or Republicans, founded as it is, to raise up competent teachers in the branches of mechanical and architectural drawing, and various other departments in which our public schools are wholly deficient. Why should the children of the whole community be deprived of such means of intellectual development, which would so help them to understand their other studies and be a life-long advantage?

Where is the school, where are the teachers, capable of teaching the simplest elements of this branch as it should be taught? I do hope the yeas and nays may leave a permanent record of those who so estimate the objects of the School of Design. As I view it, ten thousand dollars appropriated to each of the three Schools of Design in the State would be the best possible investment of the money that could be made. Even the few noble hearted and far-seeing "merchant princes" of your smoky city, who have heretofore supported your School, do not begin to measure and appreciate it. How soon, then, will your School vie with that which now ennobles the great city of "Brotherly Love," in the glorious forms which the British Museum has so carefully preserved, the antique marble, The Dying Gladiator, so nobly celebrated by Byron;—"Laocoon and his sons," &c., &c.

I rejoice to know that one of those same "merchant princes" has "purposed in his heart" to give $100,000 towards suitably enlarging and rebuilding the house of God where he worships. Such use of wealth cannot fail of its influence on others. So I bate no jot of heart in hope that the School of Design will one day have its glorious appointments and a "local" habitation and a name" also, whether our representatives so see it or not. The people—the masses, will one day see to it that men go to the Legislature who will understand and *represent* their interests. In the mean time the heartiest thanks to the noble men who have contributed of their means to this object.

If I have not taken too much of your space already, let me allude to another item in this appropriation bill—that for the "Western Penitentiary." Before coming here, through the courtesy of the new Warden, Col. Shallenberger, I was shown the accommodations for bathing and hospital purposes in that establishment. "Sick and IN PRISON and ye visited me." Let every thoughtful voter and citizen go and see for himself whether the $15,000 asked for ought o be stricken out. I am ashamed—I blush that I belong to Pennsylvania as I write—that such a state of things as any one can see there exists, and has existed for forty years. *One ordinary sized bath tub for five hundred men!!* two small rooms scarcely, I should think, twelve feet square, and this right over the bath rooms. They were oppressively hot yesterday. What must it be in mid-summer, and with twenty-five patients there? It must be almost as bad as the black hole of Calcutta. Let me copy a few lines from a note to me by T. H. Nevin, President of the Board: "We have asked for $15,000. This would enable us to get the building under way and partly ready for use. We have no hospital arrangements at all except two *small rooms* directly over the bake oven. In the summer the heat from these ovens is so great that the rooms are scarcely habitable. The State is bound to provide for her sick citizens, even though they be convicts and criminals. Our present hospital arrangements are positively disreputable. We have only one bath tub for over five hundred men!!"

I press this matter only under a consciousness of duty.

Since I began to write the bill has been reconsidered and the discussion put down for Thursday night. Let the friends of the School of Design and the Penitentiary be heard from in earnest.

SEWICKLEY.

THE NEW INTERNAL TAX-BILL.

We print as below the text of the new law exempting certain domestic manufactures from internal tax and for other purposes, as it finally passed Congress on Tuesday:

Be it enacted, &c., That sections 49 and 95 of the act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 13th, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts, amendatory of said sections, be and the same are hereby repealed, except only so much of the said sections and amendments thereto as relates to the taxes thereby on gas made of coal, wholly or in part, or of any other material on illuminating, lubricating, or other mineral oils or articles the products of the distillation, redistillation or refining of crude petroleum or of any single distillation of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum, or other bituminous substances; on wines, therein described, and on snuff and all the other manufactures of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots, provided that the products of petroleum and bituminous substances hereinbefore mentioned, except illuminating gas, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be taxed at one-half the rates fixed by the said section 94.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this bill contained shall be construed to repeal or interfere with any law, regulation, or provision for the assessment or collection of any tax which under existing laws may accrue before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as a repeal of any tax upon machinery or other articles which have been or may be delivered on contracts made with the United States prior the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. That after the first day of June next no drawback of internal taxes paid on manufactures shall be allowed on the exportation of any article of domestic manufacture on which there is no internal tax at the time of exportation; nor shall such drawback be allowed in any case unless it shall be proved by sworn evidence in writing, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the tax has been paid, and that such articles of manufacture were, prior to the 1st day of April, 1868, actually purchased or actually manufactured and contracted for, to be delivered for such exportation; and no claim for such drawback, or for any drawback of internal tax on exportations made prior to the passage of this Act, shall be paid unless presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the 1st day of October, 1868.

SEC. 4. That every person, firm or corporation who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares, or merchandise (breadstuffs and manufactured lumber excepted) not otherwise specially taxed as such, or who shall be engaged in the manufacture or preparation for sale of any articles or compounds not otherwise specially taxed, or shall put up for sale in packages, with his own name or trade mark thereon, any articles or compound not otherwise specially taxed, and whose annual sales exceed $5,000, shall pay, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $5,000, $2; and the amount of sales in excess of the rate o $5,000 per annum shall be returned quarter-annually to the Assistant Assessor, and the tax on the excess of $5,000 shall be assessed by the Assessor and paid quarter-yearly in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, as other taxes are assessed and paid; and the first assessment herein provided for shall be made in the month of July, 1868, for the three months then next preceding.

SEC. 5. That every person engaged in carrying on the business of a distiller who shall defraud, or attempt to defraud, the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by him, or any part thereof, shall forfeit the distillery and distilling apparatus used by him, and all distilled spirits, and all raw materials for the production of distilled spirits found in the distillery and on the distillery premises, and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 6. That if any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be guilty of gross neglect in the discharge of any of the duties of his office, or shall conspire or collude with any other person to defraud the United States, or shall make opportunity for any person to defraud the United States, and shall do or omit to do any act with intent to enable any person to defraud the United States, or shall make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where he is by law or regulation required to make a certificate or return, or, having knowledge or information of the violation of any revenue law by any person, or of fraud committed by any person against the United States under any revenue law of the United States shall fail to report in writing such knowledge or information to his next superior officer, and to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, he shall, on conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no compromise, discontinuance, or *nolle prosequi* of any prosecution under this act shall be allowed without the permission in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General.

The New Expatriation Treaty.

An important error in translating the Prussian treaty was brought to light in executive session of the Senate on Friday last by a letter of Mr. Bancroft's to the State Department, in which he gave an account of the negotiations for the treaty. This letter was written toward the last of February, and immediately after signing of agreement on the part of the King of Prusia. From this letter it appears that the treaty is broader in its terms and more favorable to our citizens of foreign birth than was at first supposed here after the treaty was read. The correction of the error referred to makes the treaty apply to all former citizens of the North German Confederation who have been already naturalized in the United States, as well as those who may hereafter become so. According to Mr. Bancroft's explanation, it is also intended to cover the five years during which a foreigner is waiting for citizenship after having filed his intention.

This letter of Mr. Bancroft's speaks in warm terms of the friendly manner in which all his advances were received by the Prussian authorities, and represents the personal expressions of friendship towards the United States from Count Bismarck as of the most earnest and cordial character. The letter then goes on to give a specific explanation as to the exact grounds each article of the new treaty was held to cover by the parties negotiating the same.

In submitting this letter to the Senate in executive session, Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, says the treaty, as understood by those who drew it up, covered the American doctrine of citizenship as set forth in a letter written by General Cass in 1848, when Secretary of State. Mr. Sumner further explained that it had been the practice of Prussia for the past twenty years regarding citizens who had gone abroad when owing her military service, had been known to try them on their return and sentence them not to serve out their term, but merely to draft them anew. By the terms of the present treaty such a draft could not take place, and consequently all trouble to former citizens of Prussia resident in this country will end with the ratification of this treaty.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* closes an article reviewing the President's reply to the impeachment articles with the following paragraph:

"Will, then, Mr. Johnson be convicted? Do not doubt it. The thing has got beyond accidents, beyond the shrewdness or attorneys or the dreaded accession of Benjamin Wade to hinder. There is a tide bearing up forward to a certain issue, too powerful for aught to resist. It is not the force of fanaticism, though Mr. Johnson may be excused for thinking so. It is not the conscious impulse of party feeling, though our Democratic friends will hardly believe it. It belongs to the same kind of movement as that which carried the people through the second and third years of the war, hardly knowing how, not seeing their way, often losing their faith, through much perversity and stupidity, but still to an end not be missed—a consummation which no power on earth could defeat."

MR EDITOR—I see by the card of Col. J. B. CLARK that he was surprised to find his name announced as a candidate for the State Senate. I have no doubt of it—it was so intended. I hold that the office should seek the man, not the man the office—that the office was created for the benefit of the *people* and not of the individual holding it.

Since the name of Col. CLARK was proposed in your paper public attention has been called to the matter, and there seems to be a general acquiesence in the opinion that he is the very man for the place, and a general desire seems to be manifested that he will withdraw his declension.

ALLEGHENY.

ABOUT two hundred joiners, employed at Boston by Messrs. M'Kay & Aldus, completing the work upon the steamers Yi and America, through a few of their number, demanded an increase of fifty cents per day upon their pay, or they would strike. They knew the importance of the work and how eager their employers were to push it forward, and came to the conclusion that rather than incur the delay incidental to a strike their demand would be complied with. But Mr. M'Kay called the men together and showed them that he was limited in means by the terms of his contract, that his firm received so much money for so much work, and not for time. He showed them that he was their friend, not their master, that he required their labor and they required his money; they were mutually dependent one upon the other, and ought therefore to help one another rather than the opposite. The men agreed with him, and went to work without parley.

—Persons who have recently examined the fruit trees, inform us that they are very far advanced, and if no untoward event should occur between this and the time of blooming, we may confidently expect an unprecedented yield of fruit.

—Peter Doxtetter, a descendant of the Conestoga Indians, and a resident of Western New York, has been in Lancaster recently looking after a certain tract of land lying in Manor and Conestoga townships, Lancaster county, being some fourteen miles in size, which he claims belonged to his forefathers, and the legal title which he asserts fell to him. This title he has sold to Mr. Christian Shenk, of Lancaster, who will, no doubt, have a good time in getting possession of the valuable land.—West Chester *Village Record.*

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS,

And to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all.

DR. SARGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the great severign, speedy and sure cure of the age, for Dyspepsia, either in its mildest or worst stages, and hundreds who have long suffered under the inflictions of the most annoying and dangerous disease, have by the use of this invaluable medicine been restored to health and the enjoyment of life.

Is your Liver in a torpid condition of inaction, thereby deranging the whole system?

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS

Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state.

Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, eructations of wind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs?

DR. SARGINT'S LIVER PILLS

Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, as can be attested by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use.

These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion—the most fruitful generator of disease, so common as not to be considered dangerous—slowly and surely sows the foundation of health, for, with impaired digestion, it is impossible for food to afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspeptics owe all their sufferings to indigestion. Nervous and sick headache also spring from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from these evils, which are attended with a nervous irritability of temper, extremely unpleasant to others and a source of misery to themselves. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been found the safest and best means of removing all digestive obstruction, as well as bracing up the failing system. Those whose occupations are mental recognize in this preparation the perfection of medical skill, as it soothes the excited brain, headache disappears under its potent charm, and the patient rapidly regains health and strength by its restoring power. To the aged, as well as delicate ladies and children, it is admirably suited, as it possesses the quality of invigorating without excitement or reaction.

An immense amount of unimpeachable evidence can be produced to prove that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is unequalled for its prompt and ever reliable action in alleviating and curing all diseases of the stomach. Its superior excellence and consequent renown is rendily accounted for, from the well known fact that it is made under the personal supervision of the proprietors, in strict accordance with pharmaceutic science.

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 advetisement, 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 Bluff, 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. Just 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.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

KEYSTONE BANK.

It having been decided to immediately increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to $300,000, notice is hereby given to the present Stockholders that the Subscription Books are now open, and will remain open until the 10th day of April proximo, for subscriptions to the amount of $65,000.

After April 10th the Books will be opened to the public for the balance of stock not taken at that date.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, March 31st, 1868. apl:n74

NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—PITTSBURGH FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION.—At a full meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a meeting of the Stockholders of the Association be held on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 9d, at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Association, for the purpose of considering the matter of disposing of the property of the Association.

G. FOLLANSBEE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1868. mh30:n63

PITTTSBURGH AND YUBA RIVER MINING CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Yuba River Mining Co. will be held at the Rooms of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

JAMES FINLAY, Secretary.

mh31:n72

WANTED.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, as Hotel or Steamboat Clerk, or Salesman in any good business. Reference given.

Address J. A. D., LOCK BOX No. 6, Pittsburgh Post Office. apl:n73

WANTED,

A SITUATION,

By an able, energetic business man, as Book-keeper, Clerk or Salesman. Best of references given.

Address T. H. K., Box A, GAZETTE OFFICE. mh31:n67

WANTED,

A Protestant Girl,

To do general housework. Must give good city reference. Apply at

mh30:n52 No. 31 WEBSTER ST., Allegheny.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR: Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. A Book for all sections and parties.

This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, combined with an increased commission, makes it the best subscription book ever published.

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