

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page: Poetry and Epigrams; Third page: Markets by Telegraph, Rice Imports, Rice News, Steamboats, &c. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets, &c. Seventh page: Letters from New York and Rio Janeiro, curious news items, Amusements, &c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139 1/2@139 3/4.

WE LEARN that the contracts for the opening of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad from its present terminus to Baltimore will be given out during the month of May, and to such persons as will push the work forward without unnecessary delay.

THE ARGUMENTS of Manager Williams were finished soon after noon yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Evans, for the President. When he concluded, an argument will be read or filed by Mr. Stanbery, and Mr. Bingham then concludes the case, which is not likely to be submitted to the Senate earlier than Saturday.

THE REVENUE of Great Britain is collected, it is stated, at a cost of nearly six per cent., while our own Treasury gets its dues at an expense of 2 1/2 per cent. for internal taxes and 3 1/2 per cent. for customs. It is not the cost of collecting our receipts that the people complain of: it is the rascally frauds by which the Government utterly fails to get much that it is entitled to.

AN informal caucus of Republican Senators on Saturday last resulted in an understanding that the impeachment trial should be brought to a conclusion without needless delay. Of course, the rumor, telegraphed from Washington by Tom, Dick and Harry, that a verdict would be purposely delayed until after the Chicago Convention, is, like the other stories that half a dozen Republican Senators, more or less, would vote for acquittal, mere booh.

THE additional information which from time to time transpires, relative to the treaty of expatriation recently negotiated with France, confirms the general confidence in the justice and completeness of its provisions. A letter from Minister BACROFT, laid before the Senate on Monday, reiterates his previous explanations of its intent, upon which Count BISMARCK is in full accord. Our German-born citizens, having been duly naturalized, are entirely released from all military obligations in their native land, and no prosecution for an unauthorized emigration can be permitted. There can be no longer a reasonable doubt that this treaty was considered by the contracting powers on either side as a complete and decisive declaration of the right of expatriation, without any reservations or subtle distinctions whatever.

THE FOG is clearing up from the Georgia election, late returns indicating the success of the Republican State and Congressional tickets by decisive majorities. We trust that it may not be necessary to report a different result a day or two hence. Had the Rebel-Conservative Democracy in fact carried that State, as they have steadily claimed up to yesterday, the fact would not have been without its consolations to Republicans. One solitary Democratic success under the Reconstruction laws, in either of the Southern States, by the aid of the colored vote, would put an effectual stop to all their "unconquerable" appeals in behalf of a "wild man's government." The doubts as to the result in Georgia have been entirely due to the very large support which the colored voters of that State gave to the Democratic ticket.

RETURNS to the License Court, from the city of Pittsburgh with its single suburb of Lawrenceville, show that the enormous amount of two millions of dollars was received in the district last year for sales of liquor by retail dealers. Add to this the amounts received by dealers in the populous districts which cover the farther banks of the two rivers, including Allegheny City, Birmingham and the lesser municipalities, and we should have a total swollen to at least three millions of dollars—a sum really frightful when we consider that its utterly needless expenditure has been attended not only with a proportionate denial of the comforts and even of the necessities of life to thousands of suffering families, but also with a very large responsibility for all the outrages and crimes of the past twelve months in the county of Allegheny.

ENGLAND will cheerfully pay the millions which her Abyssinian expedition has cost, considering the price cheap for the protection of her citizens, in whatever foreign land. The success of her arms, remarkable rather as a victory over the material difficulties attending warfare operations in a remote and unknown land, than for the blood actually shed, will prove a fortunate thing for an otherwise unpopular ministry, and in that sense will be made the most of by Mr. Disraeli, to recall the public confidence in his administration. His comparison of the "conquest of Abyssinia" to that of Mexico by Cortez, is simply a bit of rhodomontade, or what is styled "unconquerable" by Americans. The fifteen wounded and no killed, which compose the entire casualty list of the expedition, shows all the fighting to have been a mere farce—just what might have been expected when a handful of half-naked savages oppose themselves to the discipline and equipments of scientific warfare. The plunder captured at Magdala will go but a little way in repaying the cost of this expedition, but a more profitable indemnity is likely to be secured in the establishment of an English colony permanently on the coast, and the eventual growth of English influence and trade through the interior of that region of Africa.

THE existing revenue system by ANDREW JOHNSON'S enforcement of it as it would be to condemn Reconstruction because he would practically defeat that if he could. We have so tied up his hands and hedged him about with limitations and prohibitions in the South, that the Congressional policy has had a reasonably fair show upon its own merits, and the results are rapidly demonstrating their enforcement of its wisdom. What would have become of that policy if its execution had been confined to Mr. Johnson, with a discretion practically unlimited in his choice of agents and a latitude of construction in consonance with his unflinching disposition? It is not to be doubted that, judging from the results of administration of its provisions, the whole country would have agreed that Reconstruction was a failure. Such has been in some degree the public experience with its system of internal revenue. It has been administered by his officials, under his instructions, and as far as possible, to promote his purposes. Whether places in the customs and profitable jobs were to be lavished on his friends and creatures, or its just income was to be diverted from the Treasury by whisky "rings" or other rascally combinations of his dependents, the effect of his administration has been to bring the entire system of revenue into discredit and seriously to impair the pecuniary resources of the nation. We hope to go through the Treasury halls with a new broom very soon, and with the hangings on, harpies, leeches and "rings," which are to be swept away, will disappear the causes for much of the existing dissatisfaction. By December, the country will see how much this amounts to. We are content to abide the result, and confident, moreover, that this result will materially simplify the labors of the Ways and Means Committee and of Congress in adjusting the public burdens upon all classes of the people.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York journal comments upon the complete omission of one strong and remarkable point from all the arguments of counsel on either side of impeachment, but which is correctly spoken of as forming an important element in the case against the President. It is this, that the order from the latter to Gen. THOMAS was so far re-versed by the latter as a military order, that he considered it as justifying the use of force, if needed to carry it into effect; that, as a military order, the law of 1847 required it to be issued only through General GRANT, falling in which, the President was guilty of a misdemeanor as charged; that if construed as a civil order, Gen. THOMAS' assent was required, which, being in fact given, would sustain the charge of conspiracy. In military circles at the Capital, this is the dilemma in which the President is understood to be entrapped. They say that a military order itself implies the idea of force; its actual use is not essentially necessary. They add, moreover, that Gen. THOMAS was selected as the President's tool, not because he was a weak man, but because, as Adjutant General, he was GRANT'S official channel of communication with the army, which would thus have been effectively seized as GRANT himself selected PENNINGTON below Vicksburg. The correspondent adds:

This point has been the subject of much discussion among military men, who quickly discovered the serious ramifications of the order in a military sense, and who saw at a glance that in seizing the office of Secretary of War and Adjutant General combined, in the person of Gen. Thomas, the President seized the army, the President's Bureau and the Military Reconstruction policy of Congress by the throat.

MESSRS. MOORHEAD, MAYNARD and NIBLACK, the Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means, to which has been confided the duty of preparing the draft of a Tariff bill for the consideration of the main Committee, will find themselves charged with difficult and delicate responsibilities. It may be too much to hope for that their labors should result in the adoption, not only by the Committee, but by both Houses of Congress, at this late period of the session, of a general tariff, wisely and comprehensively drawn, meeting all the exigencies of the Treasury, and treating our manufacturing interests, singly and collectively, with considerate justice. A task of such magnitude may well absorb the whole of an ordinary session: And, when framed and submitted to the House for debate, the history of previous tariff-bills shows clearly enough that the work is but fairly begun; and that, like all its predecessors, any general measure when once proposed gives rise to a protracted debate upon its multifarious details.

UNQUESTIONABLY, it is desirable, if practicable, that the entire legislation of the country, relative to the collection of duties upon imports and of the internal excise, should be taken up, considered and adjusted as a whole, symmetrically, and with a just reference to the needs of the treasury and the reasonable demands of our productive industry. But we regard it as unlikely that any general measure of this sort will be perfected into a law at this session. If Congress shall succeed in disposing satisfactorily of a few special matters which are most urgently inviting their attention, it will be as much as we are likely to see accomplished now. The indications are all against any probability of the present session, after such protracted business as is of the most pressing importance shall have been disposed of. A new administration is about to assume the execution of the laws. The revenue system of the country, as it is arranged by existing statutes, has been hitherto faultily or corruptly administered by the officers in charge. The conviction is universal that the substitution of honest and capable men in their places will result in a very large increase of the public income. Let us realize that confidence in the results of the impending change. Let us secure the ample returns which must follow an honest and efficient enforcement of the present laws, and the re-filled treasury of the nation will simplify many difficult questions, both in the tax upon imports and in the internal excise, and, with the preservation of the national credit amply insured, will make it easy to grant to our industrial interests such further concessions as they may reasonably demand.

If a general revision of the tariff and internal taxes should fall at this session, as is probable, Congress will re-assemble in December, to meet the question deliberately, with freshened perceptions of the public requirements and of the special claims of the various industrial interests, and with a fair knowledge of the real worth of the present tax-laws when honestly administered. We are confident that these laws, as they now stand, will be found, when enforced once more by competent and faithful officers, to be justly exempt from a large share of the present complaints. It is as unfair to judge

the existing revenue system by ANDREW JOHNSON'S enforcement of it as it would be to condemn Reconstruction because he would practically defeat that if he could. We have so tied up his hands and hedged him about with limitations and prohibitions in the South, that the Congressional policy has had a reasonably fair show upon its own merits, and the results are rapidly demonstrating their enforcement of its wisdom.

THE public debt cannot be contracted in the streets, and the two Ministers attracted some attention by their dress—the single red button and peacock's feather. The party have neither made nor received any formal call, but yet, as we have no steps for a public reception have yet been taken. They are expected to leave by the steamer Golden Age, on Monday next. It does not appear that the embassy will be accompanied by any flag in the stars and stripes are flying over the hotel in their honor. From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 2.

PARAL RECRUITS FROM AMERICA.—The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, says that a number of young men in Pennsylvania formed a company to recruit the Pope's army, and wrote to the Superior of the Benedictines, offering their services. The Superior who answered after he consulted Cardinal Antonelli and the Papi Secretary of War: "These two persons simultaneously declared that they did not want soldiers from America; that the Papi army was a redundancy as numerous as it was possible to maintain, and that at any time they could obtain from Belgium, Holland or France volunteers who would cost less and be better suited to the purpose, on account of similarity of habits, &c., &c.; but that the Catholics of America could do most service by sending money to help to cover Pontifical expenses." Half the amount necessary to keep a recruit in the Papi army is to be sent to Rome.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER spoke eloquently in defence of woman suffrage on Tuesday evening, at Worcester, Mass., and held a brief conversational discussion at the close of his address. Henry Chapman, in his remarks on taking the chair, said that among his acquaintances he found many intelligent and educated women who dreaded the responsibility of the ballot, and this caused him to answer that question, more especially as the average woman of America knows more of the rights of her kind than the average man, and is as capable as he.

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UPON the Republican Convention of the district, which sits in the coming June, will be incumbent the duty of selecting a successor in the representation. The Republicans of the district are a large, intelligent and powerful party. They are earnest and uncompromising in their political principles, and a nominee who shall be faithfully an exponent of their political faith, who shall adequately represent the intelligence and zeal with which they know how to maintain their opinions, and who shall duly comprehend the magnitude of the material interests to be committed to his charge, will be elected by the largest popular majority given in any district of the State. The Convention will feel a corresponding responsibility in making the selection. We are confident that this duty will be performed with a wise discretion which the Republicans of the district will heartily endorse at the polls.

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The information now received completely confirms the account of the route taken by Dr. Livingston, who was brought home by the Livingston's Search Expedition. It appears that our great traveller proceeded northward at a long distance to the west of the coast, in the course of time arrived at Lobisi, formerly a thickly inhabited town, but now almost deserted. In these elevated lands, covered with humid forests, the party suffered from the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika, they reached Mtuca, in the Wemba country, where there was abundance of all kinds of food, and they recovered their strength. It was here that Livingston met with the trading caravans from Zanzibar, and delivered the letter to Bunduki, who has had them twelve months in his possession. The letter was also sent to Livingston at Zanzibar of the arrival of Livingston at Ujiji, half way along the Lake Tanganyika, where it is satisfactory to know that provisions, stores and letters sent from Zanzibar and Zanzibar have long been waiting for him.

The clear and definite proofs obtained by the boat expedition to Lake Nyassa, under the command of Mr. Young, quite satisfied the minds of our countrymen, who had judged rightly in adopting the belief that the whole story of the murder of Dr. Livingston was a falsehood. But since then many have doubted the truth of the facts, and are ever coming up with the heart of Africa. With our present cheering information every one may now, however, enjoy with the prospect of once more welcoming Dr. Livingston on his return to an admiring country.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The representation of the XXIIIrd district, by Hon. JAMES K. MOORHEAD, will terminate with the present Congress. He absolutely and positively declines to be a candidate for a re-nomination. In a letter dated Washington, April 24, 1866, and addressed to a gentleman of this city, he says: "I stated last June to the County Convention that I could not be a candidate for re-nomination. My mind has undergone no change. I am not a candidate, I did not decline in favor of any person, but because I desired and determined to retire." Gen. MOORHEAD has represented his fellow citizens of this district with ability and conspicuous fidelity, and will retire from their service at Washington with an esteem and confidence not only unimpaired but increased, and with an equally high National reputation worthily won. The city of Pittsburgh has been in many ways the gainer by committing her interests in Congress to the special charge of a Representative whose personal and official influence have been second to none in the National Councils, and who bears with him in his retirement the sincerely grateful acknowledgments of an intelligent and patriotic constituency.

UPON the Republican Convention of the district, which sits in the coming June, will be incumbent the duty of selecting a successor in the representation. The Republicans of the district are a large, intelligent and powerful party. They are earnest and uncompromising in their political principles, and a nominee who shall be faithfully an exponent of their political faith, who shall adequately represent the intelligence and zeal with which they know how to maintain their opinions, and who shall duly comprehend the magnitude of the material interests to be committed to his charge, will be elected by the largest popular majority given in any district of the State. The Convention will feel a corresponding responsibility in making the selection. We are confident that this duty will be performed with a wise discretion which the Republicans of the district will heartily endorse at the polls.

TWO gentlemen are prominently named as candidates before the Convention. There can be little doubt that the choice will fall upon one of these, and as little that the election, whomever it may be, will be cordially approved by the masses of the Republican party. As between these two gentlemen, this journal takes no part in advocating the special claims of either. But when the Convention shall have chosen either of them, or any other sound and capable Republican of the district, as its standard-bearer, we propose to do our part in promoting his success at the polls.

THE XXIIIrd DISTRICT.—EDITORIAL GAZETTE: While the 22d Congressional district seems to be busily at work to secure the right man to succeed Gen. Moorhead, the 23d district seems to be doing nothing. Probably the people of this district are waiting to know whether our present able member, Thos. Williams, desires a re-nomination. I hope they will not wait for that, but at once come out and offer him the nomination and insist on his acceptance. There are cogent reasons why we should not, at this particular time, dispense with his valuable services. He has been faithful to his pledges, and stood at all times squarely on the Republican platform, and, few, if any, members of the House can wield a greater influence on all the great questions before the Congress and the people. And it would be disastrous to the words "United States of America," on the other side are the Roman numerals I, III, and V.

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