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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

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: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Stock News, Imports, Steamboats, &c. Sixth page: Home Financial, Produce and Petroleum Markets. Seventh page: A story, entitled "Proposing by Letter," Amusements, &c.

GENERAL SCHEFFELD authorizes the statement that the President nominated him to be Secretary of War without even intimating that he desired to do so.

A WASHINGTON letter says of Mr. GROESBECK's argument in the President's behalf that "he did not acquit ANDREW JOHNSON, but he probably made himself BEN WADE's successor in the Senate, in case the latter becomes President."

WHEN ARRANGED the other day by Lord Derby, in Parliament, for vacillations and inconsistencies in his views of Irish policy, an eminent English statesman had the manly courage to avow that the peace of the Empire was the aim of his life, and that, preferring his own plan, he had accepted another as, under the circumstances, the most practicable solution of the Irish difficulties.

FLORIDA will vote early in May, and no serious opposition to the success of Reconstruction is anticipated. The Virginia election, which had been ordered for June, has been postponed by General SCHEFFELD, in consequence of the exhaustion of the funds appropriated by Congress.

THE PROTRACTED speech-making by counsel is likely to answer a very good purpose, in developing, among Senators, an evident impatience of further needless delays.

The General's official agency in the hanging of Mrs. SCHMATT is apparently less objectionable to an influential wing of the Democracy, than the practical repudiation with which PENDERLETON leads the assault upon their pockets.

SPEAKING of frauds in the collection of the whisky excise, the New York Times pays to New Jersey a handsome compliment as follows: Some of the New Jersey districts were at one time quite as bad as any in this city.

It is nearly eighty years since, in this journal, appeared the following account of the operations of the Indians of the Ohio valley. The Pittsburgh GAZETTE, of May 26th, 1787, says: "A gentleman, who arrived here the 19th instant, from Little Stone, which place he left the 1st of May, informs us that some warriors of the Shawnee nation had come on there, on the 27th of April, with nine white people to exchange for the same number of Indian prisoners taken by Col. Logan."

As between tea and coffee on one hand, and alcohol on the other, a certain good man in New York used to say that "the best thing a young man like tea and coffee, because then he was not likely to become fond of alcoholic drinks."

One of the commercial marvels of modern times is the sudden development of the Petroleum trade, a business which, like Minerva springing fully armed from the brain of Jove, at one bound has attained an almost world-wide diffusion and importance.

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GEN. HANCOCK is fast gaining ground with influential Democrats as a Presidential candidate, and the indications are now that Mr. PENDERLETON, who, sixty days since, would have secured the nomination almost without an effort, will find a dangerous competitor in his military rival.

THE HUDSON Highland Suspension Bridge bill has been located at or near Fort Montgomery in the Highlands, and is on the line and of course in connection with the Erie and New England Railroad, to be constructed from Turners to the Erie Railroad, to Derby in the State of Connecticut—therefore crossing the Hudson River east as well as all the north and south rivers between those points.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY. The annexed portion of a dispatch from Minister BANCROFT, to the State Department, dated Berlin, April 30, will be of interest to our readers. It is observed that the provisions of the treaty are construed, by the German Diet and by the Chancellor, BISMARCK, as a most complete declaration of the change of nationality by the act of foreign naturalization.

Yesterday the treaty came up for acceptance in the Imperial Diet. Mr. König, in the first instance, and then Count Bismarck, took the occasion, publicly and in writing, to express his most emphatic manner, to confirm my interpretation in every particular.

While he fully accepted the explanation of Mr. König, the gentleman still maintained that it might be confirmed by Count Bismarck himself. The Chancellor immediately arose, and replied as follows: The gentleman who has lived five years in America and been naturalized there may yet, on his return here, be held to military duty.

Count Bismarck replied that the German-American citizen, on resuming his relation as a citizen of North Germany, would, in the light of a foreigner emigrating into North Germany; that he could not be held to the discharge of any old military duty, but only to such new military duty as would attach to him as a foreigner emigrating into North Germany and becoming naturalized there.

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