The Nittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE : Second page : Poetry, Table Talk, Southern News. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Railroad. Time Tables, Steamboat Announcements, &c. Sixth page: Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh Page: Full Report of the Lutheran General Synod, Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Amusements.

Gold closed on Saturday in New York at 1401, an advance.

THE MEETING TO DAY.

Let every citizen who is sensible of his interest in the welfare of Pittsburgh, make it his business to attend the meeting to be Wilkins Hall this afternoon. Every business man residing in any part of the regions drained by the upper Ohio river, who may be casually a visitor in this city to-day, should also be present. The right of navigation, which is constitutionally guaranteed to all, is threatened with invasion by a special and local interest, and in a mode which would practically entail the destruction of the public right. It is a question which concerns the rural districts quite as much as it does the people of these cities, and we trust that this meeting to-day may take such action as will show to our neighbors, down the river, that a million of people do not propose to be stripped of their legal rights without a resistance which they are able, if they will, to make effectual. Let there be a full meeting and a decided and practical expression this afternoon!

Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, is mentioned as the Radical candidate for Congress from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., late editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer, is named in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of West Virginia.

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LAST WINTER the Senate appointed a Committee of its members to visit, examine into, and report upon, all Institutions receiving aid from the Commonwealth. This Committee has recently visited all such Institutions in the western portion of the

least a month. This consideration impairs its chance for a final passage at the present

JOHNSON will send in his resignation to-day. believing that the Senator has made no Such a proceeding on his part will not better his condition, as conviction or acquittal must follow the trial, and he cannot escape any part of the odium he has so long invited by any movement of his own at this late day.

Ar a quarterly meeting of the Managers of the Dixmont Lungtic Hospital, held on Saturday last, the condition attached by the last Legislature to the appropriation for that establishment, was unanimously accepted. This condition is that the Commonwealth shall be represented in the Board of Managers in proportion to its benefactions.

THE Supreme Court of the Commonwealth has decided that the railroad in Broad street, Philadelphia, must be removed. The Bulletin regards the decision as one of the volves the removal of the coal yards and other establishments that retard such improvement.

Gold has advanced to 1,404 in New York, owing to the probability of the President's conviction. The events of to-day and to-morrow may drive it up to 1,50, but the advance will be but temporary. We are of opinion that it will decline immediately after the forming of a new. Cabinet, to a lower figure than it has touched any time during the past two years.

WE ANTICIPATE for this afternoon the usual Monday's sensation stories from Washington. The reports may not soar to the dignity of an assassination, and the gossips may deny themselves the satisfaction of announcing a revolution or some startling coup in the Johnsonian interest, but we may safely predict about the last week's allowance of treachery, conspiracy and panic. The gullible public is recommended to keep its eyes and ears open accordingly.

THE New York Tribune says: The appointment of Hon. Galusha A. Grow to be Grow, and as fully acquainted with the class of our citizens will continue, as hereof the campaign in all the States, the vote ical party which accepts these principles as sommand we shall have a splendid fight Manufaction of Court Minkl. Mark PLOME and CROUGHD FIRED. Or here deplete the effect offer then of charge. Crais of all kinds ricepped, and Corn abelied, on about notice.

DEATH OF LORD BROUGHAM, The cable announces the death of Lord BROUGHAM, Inte Lord Chancellor of England. Born in Edinburg, Sept. 19, 1778. he was in his 90th year. He descended from an ancient Westmoreland family, and was, through his mother, the grand nephew of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the historian. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburg, where he was noted for his devotion to mathematics and the physical sciences. Before attaining manhood, he wrote papers on these subjects which commanded great attraction from learned bodies. He pursued the study of Scotch law at Edinburg, travelled on the continent, and was admitted to the bar in

In 1802 he was one of the select spirits who started the Edenburg Review, and to it he was an assiduous and able contributor for a quarter of a century. In 1803 he published his first volume.

In 1807, having visited London professionally, as counsel in the case of the disputed succession to the Dukedom of Roxburgh, then before the House of Lords, he resolved permanently to settle in England. In 1808 he was admitted to the English bar. In 1810 he entered the House of Commons as member for Camelford, a rotten borough. under the influence of the Earl of Darlington. He soon became one of the most violent and brilliant defenders of the government then in power. One of his first acts was the presentation of a resolution asking the King to take decisive steps for the suppression of held, at the call of Mayor BLACKMORE, at the African slave trade. From 1810 to 1812 he was zealously in favor of Catholic Emancipation, reform in the government of India and of abolishing flogging in the army.

> In 1812 he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament in Liverpool, against Geo. Canning, and was beaten, but finally got in for Winchelsea. This borough he continued to represent till 1830. In this period he made famous efforts in behalf of popular education and in rescuring charitable institutions from abuses.

After 1830 he was in Parliament as member for other boroughs, and attained the high rank of actual leader of the English

On the formation of the Ministry of Earl GRAY, he was made Lord Chancellor, and raised to the peerage as Baron BROUGHAM and VAUX. The dismissal of this Ministry ended his official career. As an author he was voluminous and at-

tractive, though he produced few works that will retain permanent interest or popu-After his retirement he spent a considera-

ble portion of his time in France, where he had an estate. During the rebellion in the United States,

his sympathies were not with the loyal A man of most remarkable capacities and attainments, he was for many years a con-

spicuous figure in English politics. Nor was he scarcely less prominent in the domain of literature. In extreme old age, but retaining his mental faculties, he has at last joined the companions of his youth on the other side.

It is intimated that Mr. WADE, in the event of his accession this week to the Exthe Ways and Means, is said to make seven ment of his Cabinet officers for the week generally prevalent that the fruit crop was hundred pages, and its consideration by the that would intervene before the sitting of seriously damaged, if not totally destroyed, Representatives is likely to consume at the Chicago Convention, We presume this intimation to be, like all the other suggestions and rumors which have filled the air for weeks past touching the policy of the new President, entirely without any foun-IT IS NOT improbable that President dation in fact. There are good reasons for pledges of this or any other sort, that he has promised no offices, foreshadowed no policy except that of obedience to the laws, or entangled himself by any obligations to any man or set of men whatever. Least of all, would he engage to continue in office, even for a day, the unscrupulous and disreputable cabal who have been not only the ostensible cabinet counsellors of Mr. Johnson, but who are, in fact, responsible for much of the mischief with which that man is charged. The country would have just cause to complain of a Senate which should consent. much more if it required, that the new President should be subjected to the necessity of recognizing, even for one or two weeks, these men as his counsellors. The Cabinet which has sustained and abetted ANDREW Johnson in his three years' of warfare highest importance in the eyes of all who against the dearest interests of the Republic, desire to see Broad street improved, as it in- richly deserves the impeachment which deposes their chief. The sooner they shall follow him into retirement, the better for the

IT IS ADMITTED that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is a prominent candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago. An absured story was telegraphed from Washington a few days since, to the effect that he had made overtures to Mr. WADE, conviction upon the impeachment, and the abundantly to the taste. withdrawal by the latter from his position as President of the Senate were to be the respective stipulations. No man of sence It was intended for the injury of both gentlemen, but failed of its purpose. The one will be President within forty-eight hours, and the other, it is said, goes to Chicago with the support of more or less of the delegates from seventeen States, who will do the best to secure his nomination.

THE National Turn-Verein, or Convention of German Turners, which recently closed its sessions at Boston, adopted a would be largely increased. Fernsylvania the basis of true republicanism. The Turncan Convention at Chicage.

RAILWAY GAUGES

"A number of years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law requiring all the railroads built within our borders to be of the narrow gauge, as it is called, or four feet eight and a half inches. This was the gauge of all the leading railroads of this State, while, on the other hand, New York had started out with the insane notion of making her railway connections peculiar and exclusive by means of the broad gauge of six feet; and again, Ohio established a third gauge of four feet ten inches. Pennsylva-nia was assailed vehemently by both Ohio and New York on charges of narrow-mindedness, selfishness, exclusiveness, &c., all because the State had resolved to adhere to that railroad gauge that had been proven by all the experience of European and American companies to be the true one."

New York has not, and never-had, a law requiring the guage of railroads within "start out" with the notion "insane" or iants, stand in contrast with the Central and its feeders. The Pennsylvania guage was fixed by law for the special purpose of compelling passengers and freight passing from New York to the West, and from the West to New York, to change cars.

If our contemporary will turn back to its own files, and to the files of other Philadelphia journals, particularly those of the now defunct Sun, during the "Erie Railroad cinnati, concerns only the city of Pitts-War," it will be enlightened in reference to burgh. The press of this city protests this matter. It was Pennsylvania, not New against the obnoxious project not only be-York, that was "narrow-minded, selfish and exclusive." If our memory is not at fault, the North American was not then | lv menaces a valuable privilege now enjoyed on the liberal side. It now falsely imputes to New York, as a serious blemish, a ductive region of country which constitutes policy it once urged as specially becoming the south-western water-shed. If the upin Pennsylvania.

It was the gauge-law of this State, among other causes, that stimulated the invention not themselves fully sensible of its imporof the broad-tread or compromise wheelan expedient it is most desirable to avoid, in the judgment of all sound railway men; and the avoidance of which would be facilitated by the repeal of our gauge-law, because Pennsylvania now stands in the attitude of endeavoring to force the railway companies of all other States to adopt its dinary intelligence recognizes the import. this city is vastly better built. There gauge, instead of allowing a common movement towards that which, under all the circumstances, is best.

When tram-roads, the precursors of modern railways, were introduced, each proprietor accommodated the width of gauge to the width of the wagons or carts he had on hand. Hence grew up, most unfortu- of 500 feet are entirely practicable and safe, nately, the different gauges now prevailing, and the river-men are agreed that their own and which are serious hindrances to inter- interests would not materially suffer within communication. The evil would speedily be remedied, provided State legislation was | nevertheless, cuts down its spans to 300 feet, entirely out of the way, but for the embar- within which limit the most experienced rassments and expenses attending the inevitable change in rolling stock. Even as the ble stages of water is effectually suspended. case stands, a strong tendency towards uniformity of gauge is disclosed.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

ath or so ago apprehensions throughout the Northern and most of the Middle States. At the time, we ventured to predict that these forebodings were not wellfounded, and that the result would show that whatever detriment had accrued was comparatively slight. We based this judg- system, in the flush of early and successful ment upon the continuance of dry and warm weather last year until winter had well nigh set in, causing the new shoots to mature and harden, and imparting to them greater power of resistance to the intense cold of the winter; and, also, upon the unthe Spring, which prevented the buds from cultural districts. expanding so as to be exposed to blight.

Recent trips through portions of New ought to be abated from a general estimate on their account.

Frosts have fallen for the last two or ing and untimely winds than from frosts. It not unfrequently happens, that after the gayest blossoming, followed by no frosts, hopes of fruit are entirely disappointed. The mischief was in the winds. We trust, therefore, even in defiance of the late frosts, for some sort of an arrangement in which a that the recent promise of fruit will be kept

THE Democratic Legislature of Ohio, by its recent law attempting to abrogate the placed the slightest confidence in this report. right of suffrage guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens in whom white blood predominates, has prepared the ground for an abundant harvest of litigation by the unjustly excluded class, and hundreds of Democratic election officers will find themselves victimized in damages in enforcing the partizan policy. Judge BURKE, of the Common Pleas of Lorain county, in giving the new law in charge to the Grand Jury the other day, as its terms require, plainly and explicitly instructed that body that the law series of admirable resolutions which we was unconstitutional. In Muskingum coun-Chairman of the Republican State Central' print elsewhere. They are faithfully ex- ty, last week, a citizen three-fourths white, Committee of Pennsylvania indicates that pressive of the principles of freedom and whose vote had been rejected by the Demoour friends in that State intend to make a justice for all men, and afford a gratifying cratic trustees of his township, recovered strong canvass. If men as eminent as Mr. proof that this intelligent and numerous against them, under the constitutional provision and its preceding interpretations by workings of the party, were placed in charge tofore, in hearty accord with the great polit- the Supreme Court, a verdict with \$278 damages. The judicial records of Ohio will be filled with such cases before the year exhas been rather tardy in getting her canvass ers very properly directed a copy of their pires. It is in this way that the Democratic open; but now that Mr. Grow has taken resolutions to be forwarded to the Republic marky misleads its confiding but ignorant votaries, and and oversellist.

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PUBLIC PLUNDER.

which the present Congress is solicited to grant to various railway, steamship and other foreign and domestic schemes, and besides the immense area of the public domain which it is asked to set aside for the penefit of kindred projects, it is now announced that an issue of one hundred millions of greenbacks is also to be authorized pefore Congress adjourns. We regret to add that the unpleasant feature about these rumors is that each and all of them are quite likely to be based upon some solid foundation of truth. We have but a single remark to make, touching these matters. Whatever Representative or Senator, no matter for his political opinions, that Commonwealth to be of any shall support by his vote any measure one width. Nor did its people which proposes to add a solitary dollar to the public burthens, nominal or real, or otherwise, of "making her railway connect which proposes to strip the Government of tions peculiar and exclusive by means of any further portion of its already impoverthe broad guage of six feet. The New ished domain, or which, in the interest of York Central and many of its feeders were stock-jobbers, would "debauch" the curin operation some years before a mile of rency by the amount of inflation proposed, broad guage road was put down in that will deserve to be marked and remembered State; and the guage of those roads has not as a public enemy; and the Republican, at been altered. Afterwards the Eric Railway Washington, who lends himself to any such was projected and built, with a broad scheme, at this time, deserves the indignant guage, in which particular it and its affil- execuation of his party, and will justly incur suspicions of his personal integrity among all honest men.

> WE TRUST that the Erie Dispatch will not suffer itself to be responsible for misleading its readers throughout the oil and lumber regions of the upper Allegheny and its tributaries, into the belief that the obstruction of the river, such as is now proposed at Cincause it endangers the prosperity of "great cities." but because it directly and perilousby the population of the very broad and proriver lumbermen, oil men and colliers have not a vital concern in this question, and are tance, we will acknowledge our own inability to comprehend the situation.

There is not the slightest objection in any quarter, that we are aware of, to the erection of railway bridges across the Ohio at all points where such structures are demanded ance of the railway system, and its just are here few or no ephemeral structures, in the channel. Engineers of the widest that limitation. The Cincinnati project, The question is therefore not of reasonable concessions, but of unreasonable, unnecessary and illegal encroachments.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

(Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) CINCINNATI, May 9, 1868. Thirty odd years have come and gone since I first visited Southern Ohio and its

metropolis. A vast change is apparent in both city and country. Then the canal experiment, was imparting a healthful impulse to settlement, and consequently to all departments of business. Now the State is interlaced with railways, affording facilities for transportation not conceived of in those earlier times, and greatly enhancing the valusual projection of cold weather far into ue of lands, whether in towns or in agri-

I more than suspect that the farmers, well as they have done, have not done as well York, the whole length of New Jersey as they could and ought. In the districts and Pennsylvania, and across Ohio to Cin- particularly rich by nature, as the Sciota, cinnati and return, have convinced us that the delusion that fell upon the first settlers these calculations were not erroneou.. The to the effect that the soil was really inexglory of fruit blossoms was all along most haustible, has not yet been abandoned. captivating to the sight. Perhaps excepthough facts exist which should have distions should be made of places peculiarly pelled it long ago. In many instances corn exposed; but these were so insignificant in has been planted on the same lands for comparison with the whole that not much | thirty, and even forty or fifty years. The result is that the average yield has diminshed from one hundred bushels to the acre to forty-five or below. Conversing on this three mornings, and these may have done point with a gentleman of more than ordimischief, less or more. But white frosts are nary intelligence, he admitted that this was less harmful than many people imagine. the case, and proceeded to relate an experi-Probably fruit suffers much more from chill- ment he commenced a couple of years ago and was still prosecuting. He took a field of twenty acres that had been in corn forty-five years in succession. Tradition said that in its virgin freshness this field had produced one hundred and ten hushels to the acre, but for some years before he began his experiment the crops had fallen to forty-five if not to forty bushels. Upon this field he used a sub-soil plow, creating a tilth sixteen or eighteen inches in depth. On this he planted corn, and was delighted to find the yield fully up to the old standard of one hundred bushels to the acre. This experiment he was still prosecuting. In answer to the inquiry, how long he supposed this treatment would avail, he frankly answered, about ten years. Of course, then the soil would be thoroughly exhausted.

The average yield of wheat has fallen off in proportion, at least, and is no longer profitable. This crop has become so uncertain that it is impossible to predict at any time between sowing and harvesting, with tolerable accuracy, what the yield will be. I heard of crops, last year, which averaged no more than seven bushels to the acre; and the opinion was freely expressed that every bushel raised in quite a number of counties must have cost the producer from one dollar to a dollar and a half.

Unquestionably lands long under tillage are more liable to depredations by insects,

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age production has steadily increased for In addition to the \$234,000,000 of bonds years past, and is still increasing, the conclusion cannot be avoided that there is something radically wrong in a very large proportion of American farming.

What seems to be specially wanting in Southern Ohio is a proper, system of rotation in crops with a free use of clover. agriculture, and the constant disregard of them tends necessarily to impoverishment. Southern Ohio is destined to go through a the signature of "Republican" was calcula-

laborious process of recuperation. Cincinnati is a remarkably fine town. It s solidly built and well paved. For carriage ways much smaller stones are used than in Eastern cities, and to decided advantage beth to horses and riders. The in the usual way, omitting the words "sub-principal buildings, especially those more ject to the decision of the Union Republirecently erected, are of cut stone, and many of them of vast size and superior finish. the Ohio, near the city, and not subjected proved by promptly, and with decided good to any efficient process of purification. At the principal hotels, filtered water is served to guests for drinking, which is an improvement worthy of adoption at Pittsburgh.

The suburbs of Cincinnati are delightful, particularly Clifton and Walnut Hills. Very few cities in this country have anything that will compare with the former locality. Nature has done much for it by diversifying the surface, and creating rivulets, and art has turned these natural advantages to the highest possible account.

The city, in common with all large places ising bituminous coal chiefly for fuel, is plagued with smoke; but this inconvenience. as at Pittsburgh, tends to the greater adornment of the suburbs. Citizens of wealth and taste, in constantly enlarging numbers. betake themselves and families to the counry, and surround their homes with acres of exquisite loveliness. Nor is this a selfish ostentation. The true value of money is in its lawful use: and a successful business man can put his gains to no more wholesome end than in providing a beautiful home. Such homesteads as abound at Clifton, simply considered as an educational force, are equal to an art gallery of immense proportions and cost. The refining influence is not limited to the possessors, but permeates, consciously or unconsciously, the whole population.

Cincinnati is the largest city West of the Allegheny Mountains. Perhaps Chicago has a few buildings of greater magnificence by the public interest. Every citizen of or- than any existing here; but, on the whole, claims upon the public consideration. It is running up, like Jonah's gourd, over simply insisted that railways crossing navi- night, to perish next day. Moreover, the gable streams, shall erect their bridges so as population here must be materially larger to offer the least possible obstruction to crafts | than at Chicago. As to the suburbs, or the residences of their wealthier classes, Chicago experience and admitted skill say that spans | can sustain no comparison with Cincinnati. In business circles much opposition is

felt and expressed to the erection of the proposed bridge to connect Cincinnati with Newport. The point of opposition is not to a bridge, but to the smallness of the span, which is such as to interfere with the navigation of the river. What results will flow from this opposition it is useless to prophecy, but an appeal is most likely to be made to Congress and the federal courts-

BEWARE

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP Jean old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Greathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Palmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers or well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating infiammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heat the soreness, allay the infiammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

The human stomach seems to require a tonic stimulant. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, tonic bitters have been used. Formerly men made their own bitters, and few thought of eating breakfast without first taking their "tansy." Those were days, however when prohibitory laws were unknown, and, in consequence, liquors were pure. Dealers could then afford to be konest and sell nothing but the unadulterated. Now, however, what with government tax and court fines, poke-berry juice and alcohol tax and court fines, poke-berry juice and alcoholmust pass muster for "old rye" and "pure bourbon." People have come to fear poisoning more
than malarial diseases and dropped their "tausy."
Hight here is where Hosterter & Buriti, of Pittsburgh, have proven benefactors. Years ago they
commenced the manufacture of HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS, laying it down as a rule, that
has since been conscientiously followed, to use nothing but the purest liquors, manufactured expressly
for them. By strict adherence to this rule they have
won public confidence and reaped their reward in a
large, profitable and steady business. Their BitTERS is known all over the country. They are the
ploneers of the business, and bave the largest manulactory in the world. Nor has success in their case,
as in too many instances, rendered them careless;
their HITTERS is as pure and good to-day as was
the first distillation. We heartily recommend them
as a toulc. as a tunic.

As a specific for dyspepsia, billousness, constipa-tion, nervousness, general debility, and remitten and intermittent levers its efficacy has never been There are many worthless imitations; we carnestly aution the public against them.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make ap plication to Dr. KEYSER, 130 Penn street. Pitts burgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE. A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to in form 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 receipto (a letter from a lergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another DR. KEYBER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-

than fresh fields. But when it is considered structured by Chromic Diseases, no. 150 PERM. That is several European countries the average of the property of t tevity

CONGRESSIONAL.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The many Aiends of Gen. James S. Negley, who are now warmly espousing his claims for the Congressional nomination at the hands of the forthcoming Union Republican Convention, feel much pleased with the position you assumed in Saturday's paper regarding his political These points are at the bottom of all right and military record. Your course is the more gratifying inasmuch as the communication in your columns, on Friday last, over ted to do him some little damage where he is least known. The points raised by that article can thus readily be disposed of by all

right thinking men:
It is charged that General Negley's card
in soliciting the nomination does not read can Convention." read last year. It did not imply then that he meant to run as an independent candi-The water supply is bad, being taken from date if refused the nomination. This he grace, acquiescing in the nomination of General J. K. Moorhead, and by contribcard meant no more this canvass, and it is unjust, to say the least, to accuse him of entertaining any idea of bolting from the decision of the approaching Convention. As he did not do so in the last instance, when heavy pressure was brought upon him to do so, he should now be trusted in any exigency. Gen. Negley's military and political record is above suspicion, and I trust politicians will not again descend to the degrading work of attempting to bring either the deeds of a gallant, self-sacrificing soldier or a faithful, unflinching and consistent partisan, into disrepute. Justick

THE Collins Company, at Collinsville, Conn., was organized in 1835, and continued the manufacture of axes, &c., at Collinsville, Canton, begun by D. C. Collins and Co., in 1826. The shops of the company are twenty-three in number, and would, if put together, make a building 14 miles long and 25 feet wide. The annual consumption of coal is 10,000 tons of Lehigh and 20,000 bushels of charcoal; the number of hands employed is 500 to 800 and the daily product 5,000 tools—axes, adzes, hatchets, sledge hammers, matchets, &c. weather, with water from a reservoir in Otis, Mass., which covers 1,050 acres, and can discharge through the aqueduct 8,000, 000 cubic feet of water in 24 hours.

NOTICES."To Let," For Sale," Lest," Wants, "Found," Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWESTY-FIVE CENTS; sach additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

MANTED.--A respectable mar-VV ried man wants a stuation as Traveling gent for a first class Dry Goods House. Best of ferences given. Address, for three days, HARRY.

XVANTED-Situation as Groom, VV by an unmarried man, lately from England, who understands his business. Address, GROOM, FAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED--Situation as Book-EEPER, by a man of twenty years' expe-ddress BOOK-KEEPER, GAZETTE OF-

WANTED---HELP.

ANTED - SERVANTS - Males and Female, for all kinds of work. Inquire INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 38 St. Clair St. WANTED-GIRL.-Fair wages with and good treatment to a girl of twelve or fourteen, who will do the light work for a small family. Apply at 269 WEBSTER STREET.

WANTED -- IRONER.--A good IRONER, for a Hotel. Address A. S., Box R, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED -- GIRL.--A German

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN

GARDNER. A sober, industrious married
man, with a small family, to take charge of and live
on a garden farm within nineteen miles of the city.
There is a good brick house of six rooms, kitchen,
hall and cellar, for the gardener to occupy, and to
whom liberal wages will be paid, forone that is competent and trustworthy; For particulars inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth
St., Pittsburgh.

WANTED---BOARDERS. XYANTED—BOARDERS.—Furnished rooms and good board, in a private y, can be had by addressing BOARD, at this giving full name and occupation.

WANTED---HOUSE. WANTED TO-BUY-A HOUSE.

▼ of five or six rooms. Address F., GAZETTE FICE, stating location, size of lot and cash price.

WANTED---AGENTS ANTED -- AGENTS.--GRANT; THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, hon. J. T. HEADLEY. the popular Historian. d for Circular and see our terms. Address or ap-to A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 60 Market street,

XXANTED-AGENTS--To travel exploded. A liberal commission will be paid.

Ill sell any of the above States or parts thereand furnish the Light at cost. For particuscall on us or send for circular. DAVIS BROS.
CO., Office No. 8, Cleveland Ins. Buildings,
voland, O.

LOST.

OST-SLEEVE BUTTON-Initial of S. on it. Finder will be lib ded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

Thursday evening, a SAFE KEY. Can be

FOR RENT

TO LET--HOUSE.--A new House of four rooms and cellar, on Peach alley, near Pride street. Rent \$13 a month. Inquire NEXT TO LET--ROOMS.--The Fourth

TO LET -- ROOMS.--PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, on a quiet street of this city. Address MRS. C., GAZETTE OFFICE, for terms and particulars.

TO LET-ROOMS.-Two Large FRONT ROOMS, well furnished, with or without board, suitable for man and wife, or young gentlemen. For further particulars apply at No. 129 SECOND STREET.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE--1,000 pounds of old ROOM. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-FOR SALE--Interest in a good MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, paying a good profit. Address MANUFACTURER, at this office.

COR SALE=250 bbls. very superior WEST VIRGINTA OIL. GRAVITY guaran-teed not over 36. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., No. 3 Perry's Block, corner Hanceck street and Duquesne Way.

TOR SALE. HORSES, At HOW. ACUSE OF ALE: HOUSE SEARCH OF ARMILY HORSE (Bay): three DAPPLE GREY HORSES: one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongaheta House.

Horses bought and sold on commission.

TOR SAIE—That very desirable
two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, confainting vooms, with anished attle, situate in the
second ward, Alierbeny, No. 31 Monercy street.
The lot is 30 feet ron; by 130 feet in depth. Will
be sold on favorable terms, to facilitate settlement
of the estate of John Chambers, deceased. If not
be choice at Tulkiday, May 14th, 1868, it will
be choice at Tulkiday, May 14th, 1868, it will
be choice at Tulkiday, No. 39 Stockton Aveaue, Alierany, or 3, 31, 31, 31, 32, 100 Firm
street, Plantage 1.

dull white \$1,15; tellow \$1,25. this actives wearn; she. Rye dull at 19,55. Provisions

eva, stettenev & thoost 3 ubla eggs. I. W. Manbock: 8 do do, 4 pkgs apple butter, 2 bbladey seather, I be barn, W il Graff &

aniet and unchanged.