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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Table Talk. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Railway Time Tables. Sixth page: Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page: New Publications, Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Amusement Directory, Political Announcements.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 139⅜.

IT IS understood that Gen. MOORHEAD, Chairman of the Sub-Committee which has been engaged on the new tariff-bill, will be able to report this week.

THE Borough of Lebanon (Pa.) follows the example of Uniontown, Kittanning, and other thriving towns of the Commonwealth, in selecting Republicans to its municipal offices.

THE Methodist General Conference have fully met the public confidence and the elevated wisdom and Christian purity of their deliberations, by sweeping away, in a decisive vote on Monday, all the barriers which excluded any portion of the human race from their perfect fellowship.

THERE WAS good reason for Monday's "scare." The treacherous defection of men who have hitherto been honored and trusted as leaders in the Republican party has come very near proving fatal to the popular hopes for the restoration of peace and order to the country. This treachery admits of but one explanation; nothing but an infamously corrupt sale of their votes, for the money which, as stated elsewhere, has been lavishly supplied for their purchase, can account for the infamy with which their names will be blackened in all coming time.

THE President is certain of six Radical votes, viz: Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Fowler, Trumbull, and Van Winkle. Anthony and Sprague have given no intimation how they will vote. Anthony is claimed by the Conservatives.—*Democratic Special of Monday.*

Mr. JOHNSON knew his men before the day of judgment came, as the result thus far shows. It is interesting to know why he was able to count upon them so confidently and safely. The whiskey ring, to whom his retention for ten months in office is understood to be worth millions, boasts that they can explain the mystery.

THE RIOTOUS demonstrations at Ashton, reported by the Cable from England on Monday as "a serious anti-popery riot," show that Mr. D'ISRAELI has some reasons for his reliance upon the sectarian zeal of a large class of his countrymen. It has been evident that he intends to appeal from the opposition majority against him in Parliament to the religious bigotry of the mass of the English people, and that he bases all his hopes for a continuance in power upon the expectation that the assault upon the Irish Church establishment will be regarded by the people as a blow at Protestant supremacy. If he can arouse a general feeling in sympathy with that exhibited by the Ashton rioters, sustained as he also undoubtedly is by the Queen's tenderness of scruple touching the obligations of her coronation oath, he will play his game with reasonable prospects of success.

THE CRISIS—AND THE CRIMINALS.

The telegraph announces that the final vote on the Articles of Impeachment is postponed till Saturday next, in consequence of the illness of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan. This unexpected pause in the proceedings gives opportunity for review and reflection.

For some days past the country has been filled with sinister reports to the effect that enough of the Republican Senators would vote with the Democrats to ensure the acquittal of the President. At first these rumors were generally supposed to be manufactured, out of nothing more substantial than suspicions or desires, by those "unclean birds" that swarm about the national capital, getting a precarious living by ministering to a depraved appetite for scandal and always eager to blacken a fair reputation for a recompense. But these stories have at length obtained such consistency, and are apparently corroborated by so many consentient circumstances that they cannot be wholly disregarded by the most unsuspicious and charitable.

The Republican members of the two Houses of Congress did not act hastily in resolving to impeach and depose the President. For many consecutive months the measure was under advisement. There was hesitation and delay. A strong and creditable disposition was evinced to avoid the extreme measure, if possible. Even after the loyal masses of the country were fully satisfied that the President deserved deposition; by reason of his encroachments upon the prerogatives of the co-ordinate departments of the government; by his usurpations of authority denied to him by the Constitution and carefully lodged elsewhere; and by his mischievous opposition to a reconstruction of the Union on a basis accordant with order, liberty, repose, and the just rights of all classes of citizens; Congress reluctated against its manifest duty, because of its essential gravity. With abundant facts developed through the investigations of the Judiciary Committee to make conviction inevitable upon a fair trial, both Houses refused to proceed. They preferred to forbear, if possible, until the close of Mr. JOHNSON's term, which was not far off, rather than to incur the risk of deranging the affairs of commercial circles, and of superinducing complications of which the final consequences could not be calculated and provided against. Moreover, the President himself volunteered explanations that were plausible and assurances that were commendable, and these served to allay resentments and to quiet apprehensions.

No sooner had Congress determined to drop impeachment, and the people had responded with a feeling of relief akin to satisfaction, than the President was seized with a fresh frenzy. In defiance of the action of the Senate in restoring Mr. STANTON to the War Office, he attempted again to put him out. This bold measure exasperated Congress, and it resolved to forbear no longer.

Technical quibbling will not avail now to excuse or justify Republican members of the Senate in voting to acquit the President. It is useless to affirm that these proceedings were forced upon them by the Radical leaders of the House of Representatives. When the business of impeachment was actually entered upon the Republican members of the Senate were in complete accord with the Republican members of the House. It matters not what appearances of indifference or impartiality were assumed from a supposed sense of the decencies of the occasion and of their position. The measure was a party one, finding its defense in the terms of the Constitution and in facts proved and known of all men of ordinary intelligence. Neither will it do for Republican Senators to plead that in sitting as members of the Court of Impeachment they were under superior obligations to deal fairly and truly than attached to them in the execution of their common functions. In both instances they were bound by solemn oaths and by whatever sentiments of honor swell their bosoms. It was precisely as incumbent on them to judge justly of the President and his doings before the articles of impeachment were laid cefore them, as afterwards. Equally futile is it for Republican Senators to say the Managers on the part of the House failed to make out their case. The facts were in possession of each Senator and the whole country before the first witness was put upon the stand or the first official document offered in evidence.

The Office-Tenure Act was passed over the President's Veto by the Constitutional majority of two-thirds in each House. The President, notwithstanding its provisions, and in vacation of the Senate, removed Mr. STANTON. Upon the re-assembling of the Senate the President presented to that body, in a formal manner, the reasons by which he was actuated. The Senate took those reasons, which involved a presentation of his constitutional right of appointment and removal, and his construction of the Office-Tenure Bill, into due consideration. Its decision, restoring Mr. STANTON to office, involved, necessarily, an interpretation of the Office-Tenure Law. Such interpretation was neither unwarranted nor unusual. The right of Congress, through one or both of its branches, as the case may be, to declare the meaning of any law cannot be seriously combatted.

How will Senators who voted that the President removed Mr. STANTON without authority excuse themselves, if they shall vote to acquit him on the ground that he did not exceed his lawful powers? They may hope to evade the inferences which seem unavoidable from such inconsistency, but they will hope in vain. Either their former votes were given in ignorance, or in passion, or unjustifiable partisanship, or as for the price of purchase, or the votes they are about to give will be so given.

Some time ago the New York *World* used this extraordinary language:

"Let the men of wealth in this city, without regard to party, assemble at the Exchange or in the Cooper Institute and subscribe a sufficient sum, ten million dollars, if need be, to buy a favorable verdict. There are fourteen Radical Senators, whose terms of office expire in 1869. Beyond that time they are sure of no political position; so far as they know now, they are sure of no 'paying place.' Surely as many as eight of these men would far rather be sure of a million cash in hand than to wait for the uncertainty of a $5,000 office by and by. Let us buy their votes at their own price; when we consider the commercial and pecuniary interests at stake in this city alone, ten millions now is a mere trifle in comparison. Let us buy the verdict which is so vital to the interests of this city."

What is now foreshadowed by the telegraphic reports seems to be a realization of this project. Much is said of the eminent social positions and characters of Senators. That is all well enough, in the appropriate place. But Senators must and will be judged, now and hereafter, not by their professions or standing, but by what they do and the circumstances under which they act. Not unfrequently men confessedly eminent, presume upon their reputations to do things which men open to suspicion, would not dare to venture upon. Instances are not wanting in the history of the government of this country, and of other countries, in which public men, claiming to be the champions of "great moral ideas," have enriched themselves and their followers by the most scandalous practices, and at the expense of the taxpayers. It is not probable that this class will become extinct with the generation of men now living.

"Every man has his price," was the favorite max im of a man perfectly familiar with the foibles, vices and crimes of Statesmen. He understood that while a thousand dollars would not deflect a certain class of men from the line of rectitude, a hundred thousand dollars might. The *World* had not so poor an opinion of the Republican Senators as to suppose that, in this high case, any one of them could be "bought with a song." But it judged—no matter whether by former experience, or by general estimate—that they could be bought.

Of this Senators may be certain, that if they shall so vote on next Saturday, or whenever the roll shall be called in this case, as to contradict their former votes on topics directly involved in this great issue, no pretense of judicial impartiality and no weight of personal character, will screen them from condemnation either now or in the final award of history.

We do not care what reasons Senators who shall stultify themselves may assign for their votes. They will not be judged by the reasons they give, but by the probabilities of the case. Men who do base deeds always have an abundance of excuses, which seem to satisfy themselves, but are satisfactory to none besides. It is universally conceded that some Senators are liable to be swayed by political ambition, and others by personal animosities. Is it presumptuous to fear or suspect that Senators who would yield to inducements of these sorts, would accept a bribe in gold or greenbacks?

There is another and a lower aspect of this case, not altogether unworthy of notice even in this connection. For Republican Senators who have voted against the President heretofore on all the questions involved in the trial, to vote for his acquittal, is simply to stultify themselves. It is to confess in the most emphatic manner that they had a quarrel with the President, denounced him in the most unsparing language, labored to hedge him about by public opinion and by statutory provisions, sought to blast his fame and make him odious for all time, and yet that he was completely in the right and they totally in the wrong; he acting so clearly within the powers conferred on him by the organic law as to be undeserving of censure, and they endeavoring to hamper and baffle him, in order to gratify party ambition or personal animosity. With this confession virtually on their lips, how do Senators expect to meet constituencies who cannot fail to feel outraged to the last degree, and will enforce retribution? How will Senators who may occupy this predicament defend either themselves or the Republican party before the grand inquest of the people, which will be held next autumn, and which they cannot escape?

ERIE.

The casual visitor at Erie will be struck with three things, if he has time to stay there but a day. First, its safe and magnificent harbor; second, its advantages as a manufacturing site; and third, the slight soreness of its inhabitants at the little that is known of the place by the great mass of the people of Pennsylvania.

Looked at in the light of its harbor alone, Erie has the most advantageous position of any city on the lakes. Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee are situated on the open lake, without adequate protection to shipping in times of storm and tempest, and Detroit has nothing for a harbor but the banks of the river which connects lake Erie with the lake above it; but the harbor of Erie is land-locked and thoroughly sheltered from the fierce winds of the lakes. This is, of itself, an advantage of the highest order, and the wonder is that, with this in its favor, it has derived so little assistance from it.

Besides this, its railway connections with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and the oil regions, its canal to the Ohio, and its accessibility to the rich coal fields of the Shenango Valley, give it every desirable facility for reaching the markets, east, west and south, and should contribute to render it one of the most active shipping ports on the lakes.

Its position near to the coal fields, on the one side, and the ease with which it can reach the sources of supply for iron ore, on the other, mark it as a natural site for the manufacture of iron. Yet it has, we believe, but one iron mill, and that has been but lately put in operation. It is not, of course, for Pittsburgh to be pointing out manufacturing sites elsewhere; but the day is not far distant when Erie will depend as much upon its manufacturing industry as upon its shipping.

The slight soreness of its citizens at the seeming neglect of the place by other parts of the State, to which we have adverted, grows out of its position in the extreme northwestern corner of the commonwealth. It has not been upon the main lines of travel used by the people of the State; and the start in commercial activity gained by its lake rivals has caused it to be overlooked.

The time will come, we trust, when Pennsylvanians will be proud of the only harbor on the lakes, and when it will attract attention, also, as one of the pleasantest of summer résorts. Already the liberal use of capital by one or two enterprising citizens has caused a noticeable improvement in its commerce; and every day should add to that improvement, and bring ERIE up to the prominence and importance it richly deserves.

Those who have never visited Erie will find their account in doing so, as soon as opportunity offers. It is a pleasant, flourishing, busy, growing place, with good society, and a people solicitous for the recognition of their city and its natural advantages. The Pennsylvanian who has never seen the lake city of his commonwealth labors under a defect in knowledge he cannot too soon remove.

EXTENSIVE preparations are in progress for changing the gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis. As soon as an adequate portion of the equipment has been adapted to the narrower track, the work will begin of drawing in the rails, and trains will be entirely suspended only four days, in which time it is estimated the gigantic job can be completed along the whole line. After the change, passengers can be transported from New York to the other side of the Rocky Mountains without change of cars. The tendency to an uniformity of guage in the general railway system is gradually effecting [illegible] and furnished the press free of [illegible] charge. [illegible]

character has never borne other than a small proportion to those of lesser width, and is found to produce such an isolation from the more general system, as to be much to the disadvantage of their stockholders. It is also denied that the greater width of the equippage on broad-guage roads affords carriage-capacity sufficiently increased to compensate for the greater cost, weight and atmospheric resistance.

SEVERAL MONTHS ago we called attention to some objectionable features of the law taxing moneys at interest. One was, that by making mortgages, judgments and moneys due upon articles for the sale of real estate liable to taxation, the same property was clearly taxed twice, as there was no possible way for the land itself to escape. The Legislature, during the last session, took up the matter, and passed a law relieving securities of those denominations, and made after the passage of the act, from taxation except for State purposes, and relieving all such securities, after the first of next December, in like manner. This concedes that the taxation is wrong in principle, but only makes half amends. If these securities ought not to be taxed for local purposes, they ought not to be taxed for State purposes. The financial condition of the Commonwealth is not so uncomfortable as to compel even this injustice. Doubly taxing certain descriptions of property in this way, is a sort of qualified robbery, which reacts injuriously upon all citizens who desire to obtain credit, and would be benefited by so doing.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* amuses himself with the subjoined statements:

As to the platform likely to be adopted at Chicago, I can say this much: that I have seen a draft of what I was assured had received General Grant's approval, and was certain to be the platform of the convention. It was in the hands of a gentleman whom I know to be an intimate friend of Grant, and whom I know also to have come to Washington from the West and been repeatedly closeted with Grant while here, for the express purpose of ascertaining the General's views of this subject. It may interest the "earnest" wing of the Republican party to know that the person to whom I refer was a Democrat throughout the war, and has never voted a Republican ticket, or even what was called, during the war, a "Union" ticket, in his life. I met him not long since returning from General Grant's house. He talked about the political prospects, and especially about the platform to be adopted at Chicago. He produced from his pocket a closely written page of foolscap, which he said was "Grant's platform," and added that Grant was in a condition to dictate to the party, and not the party to him, and that he would run upon no other platform than the one he then allowed me to read. I read it over from first to last. My friend asked me how I thought it would suit the convention. I told him it was remarkable chiefly for the skill with which it evaded the great issues of the campaign—reconstruction, negro suffrage, equal taxation and the mode of paying the national debt. From first to last there was not a line in favor of the Congressional policy of reconstruction; not a single indorsement of the Fortieth Congress, or any of its measures; and no hint as to a financial policy. The whereas was twice as long as the resolved. There were some glittering words about the late war for the Union, a vague hint at equal rights, without any special application, and a glittering generality in favor of maintaining the public credit. It meant everything, or nothing, just as you liked to interpret it. I could see nothing in it that the Democratic convention might not adopt in July, without a dissenting vote and, at the same time, there was nothing that the strongest Republican could object to as squinting toward Conservatism. It reminded me of the tariff plank of the Polk platform—in which the Democracy resolved themselves in favor of a "judicious tariff." In South Carolina this was declared to mean free trade, or the next thing to it—revenue tariff. In Pennsylvania, where the iron manufacturers were greedy and avaricious, it was translated into a pledge for a tariff of one hundred per cent. You paid your money and you took your choice. On reading the platform carefully I assured my friend that I did not believe it would suit the convention—to which he responded by repeating the assertion that Grant must be nominated on his own terms, or not at all. "There's enough in that," said he, "to suit any reasonable man. Those who don't like it may travel further and fare worse. For every Radical who bolts the nomination because it is too conservative, we'll get ten Democrats to join us." He wouldn't listen to any suggestion, such as that the Fortieth Congress would have to be indorsed in all its acts, including impeachment, reconstruction, and the legislation in regard to the Supreme Court; or that something would have to be said as to how the national debt must be paid. He insisted on the latter point, that the mere declaration in favor of maintaining the public credit would successfully bridge the chasm between the greenbackers of the West and the yellow backers of the East.

Strange to say this meek and lowly platform meets the indorsement, real or feigned, of a great many of the most violent Radicals in the Senate and House; and though there may be some grumbling and consequent secession because of it at Chicago, still there is little doubt that it will be adopted at Chicago. Many of the most rampant impeachers are willing to nominate General Grant without a platform, having unbounded confidence, as they say, in his firm Republicanism.

VALLANDIGHAM, does not like the arrangements for placing a Democratic candidate for President in the field. He says of them, in his *Ledger:*—

Sitting in New York, the Convention will be manipulated in all things by 'rings,' committees and small caucuses. The political schemers, bargainers and contrivers will have it all their own way. Everything will be duly arranged beforehand, and no delegate not in the secret will have the slightest chance perhaps even to be heard in opposition; and the man agreed upon finally by the high-contracting and managing parties will be the nominee of the Convention.

THE IMPEACHMENT VERDICT BY TELEGRAPH.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has arranged to transmit direct from its office in the Senate gallery to all points in the United States and Canada reached by its lines, and through the Atlantic and Cuba cables to Europe and the West Indies, the verdict of the Senate on the articles of impeachment, simultaneously with its announcement in the Senate Chamber. These dispatches are to be bulletined at their offices and furnished the press free of charge. ZOOM HOUR

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, May 11th, 1868:

Thomas Collins et ux. to Wm. Tracy, March 31, 1868, lot on Miller's Run Plank Road, in South Fayette township.....$11,000

Daniel Wallace to Margaret Kitchin, August 31, 1866, lot on Western avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, 22½ by 79 feet.....$1,750

The heirs of Joseph Allen to Thomas S. Maple, Nov. 14, 1867, lot in Lower St. Clair township, 70 by 178 feet.....$1,00

Same to same, Dec. 12, 1867, lot in Lower St. Clair township.....$1,00

James Parke to James B. McFadden, Dec. 31, 1867, tract of land in Ohio township.....$8,400

James S. Morrison to Simon Kaufman, April 27, 1868, lot in Reserve township, 100 by 120 feet.....$2,200

John Shipman, Adm'r, to John Gleason, May 9, 1853, lot in McClure township, 82 by 90 feet.....$430

Peter Deidolf to Edward Joyce, August 8, 1867, lot in Lawrenceville, on Calvin street, 20 by 100 feet.....$1,500

The heirs of Joseph Allen to Eyers B. Willis, May 29, 1867, lot in Allentown, Lower St. Clair township, on South street, 50 by 150 feet, to Chestnut alley, being lot No. 14 in Boyd & Allen's plan; also lot No. 16 in same plan, on South street, 50 by 150 feet.....$700

John Dodds to Wm. Dawson, August 15, 1863; lot in Versailles township, containing one acre and eight perches, fronting on the township road.....$100

Hiram Fulton to Wm. George, May 8, 1865; lot in Versailles township, containing twelve and a half acres, adjoining the township cemetery, buildings, &c.....$600

Sebastian Ridinger to Godfrey Bless, April 23, 1863; lot No. 127 and half lot No. 93, in John Brown's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair township, 63 by 220 feet.....$875

John P. Heisel to Antony Erny, March 24, 1868; lot in East Birmingham, on Carson street, 60 feet from Joseph street, having a front of 40 and a depth of 120 feet on said street, with buildings.....$9,000

Dr. S. S. Stewart to John Shaw, February 7, 1863; two lots at Turtle Creek, Patton township, together containing 20,016 square feet.....$3,500

Samuel Myers to Charles E. Ruddick, April 13, 1863; lot in the borough of Mt. Washington, part of lot No. 96 in Richard Cowan's plan on Railroad street, 50 by 120 feet.....$400

Samuel Myers to James Morris, April 18, 1863; part of lots No. 95 and 96 in same plan on Railroad street, 50 by 120 feet.....$400

Joseph Rome to Jane Powell, April 14, 1863; lot in Shaler township on Walnut street, 90 by 74 feet.$200

Henry Schwan to Elizabeth Zinsmeister, lot on Congress street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, 96 feet from Pennsylvania avenue, having a front of 25 feet on said street, and running back parallel with said avenue, a distance of 45 feet, buildings, &c..$1,000

Samuel Allender to James I. Bennett, March 22, 1868; lot in Collins township containing 148 perches and and 41-100 of a perch, subject, however, to a 50 feet street. The lot adjoins lands of James Kelly, Esq.....$1

Cornelius Ritter to Catharine Engstler, March 13, 1868; a lot partly in Lower St. Clair township and partly in the borough of Birmingham, on Josephine street, 165 by 256 feet, with buildings..$8,000

Thomas McMasters to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, May 8, 1868; lot in Versailles township, containing 13-100 of an acre, and fronting on the Greensburg Pike and running by Turtle Creek, together with improvements, &c.....$1

Charles Cook to William Harris, April 20, 1863; lot in Indiana township, containing 21 acres, part of tract No. 22 in Cunningham's District.....$400

Executors of Daniel Negley to Edward C. Negley, April 25, 1863; lot in Collins township, on Broad street, 24 by 100 feet.....$300

Daniel Negley to Edward C. Negley, February 12, 1867; lot on the east side of Highland avenue, Collins township, 100 by 194 feet.....$1

Sarah Brown to P. H. Falkenstein, April 15, 1863; three lots in Allegheny City, at the corner of Washington and Downing streets, 200 feet front on the former by 62 feet deep, with buildings..$1,750

James G. Knap to Sophia D. Knap, May 8, 1863; lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, containing 15 feet front on Bedford street, and running from Bedford to Holmes street, with buildings.....2,080

John Jones to Mary Ellen Dods, February 7, 1865; part of lot No. 4 in block No. 6 in the plan laid out by Harmar Denny, on Spring alley, 24 by 67 feet.....$500

John C. McKee to Jerome S. Bonnet, May 1, 1863; lot in Chartiers township No. 5 in John S. Scully's plan, containing five acres and 105 perches...$2,000

Jonathan Gallagher to Mr. Wm. C. Dunn, May 8, 1863; lot in Sixth ward, Allegheny, on the west side of Franklin on the corner of Peeble street, 100 feet front on Franklin street by 47 feet deep.....$1,700

C. H. Love to William Fitzgerald, April 16, 1868; lots Nos. 222, 253, 254 and 255, in the sub-division of Lorenz farm, in Chartiers township, fronting eastward on Fairview avenue, and westwardly on Chestnut Way, 100 by 160 feet.....$1,000

This is the largest number of deeds that have been recorded for some time past during one day.

MR. EDITOR: The Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* is a great paper. Last February it re-published from the Paris *Continental Gazette* a letter from Gen. Washington to Count de Rochamebeau, dated Newburgh, December 14th, 1782, which it stated had "never been published." Through your columns I corrected this and referred the editor to Spark's Washington Vol. VII. page 386 where the letter can be found. This was not enough to put the editor on his guard, so he has been caught again. On the 8th instant he copied from the Trenton, N. J., *Gazette* a letter from Gen. Washington to Dr. Franklin, dated Bergen county, N. J., October 9, 1780, which it states "has never before been published." On referring to Spark's Washington Vol. VII. page 242 you will see the letter verbatim; in Sparks, it is dated October 11th.

I. C.

ALLEGHENY, May 11th, 1868.

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of 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 inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation, 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.

AVOID POISON.

Invalid reader, do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of *fusil oil*—a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the Materia Medica is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound Rye, thoroughly rectified, is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a tonic, alterative and anti-bilious medicine, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS diffuses an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promotes digestion and produces sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions, and which bring paleness to the cheek and suffering to the brow. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure, restores the system to high health, and necessarily proves a valuable adjunct to the digestive organs. A trial is all that is needed to establish it in the confidence of the skeptic.

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 advertisement, 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 Bluffs, 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, PITTSBURGH, PA. [illegible]

A NEW YORK letter to the Boston *Post* (Dem.) thus refers to the July Convention and the candidates:

An earlier day might be advantageous to Mr. Pendleton, but Mr. Pendleton goes for greenbacks and Mr. Belmont does not. Pendleton, I may remark, is not in favor with prominent Democrats here. Most of these gentlemen would rather let the bond question alone, and Mr. Pendleton seems to have a penchant for agitating it. Therefore, he is not in favor with them. They would prefer either Horatio Seymour or Gen. Hancock, and you may be sure that these two names will be strongly urged on the Convention—provided Seymour will allow his name to be used at all. I have noticed, however, that Gov. Seymour is not so popular with the masses as he used to be. He is rather too conservative for them. They like a man with plenty of vim in him, and they think Seymour lacks this. Still, if he gets the nomination, I predict for him as large a vote as any other candidate could get. It would not be very wise to forecast the nomination, but there is hardly a doubt that it will lie between Pendleton, Seymour and Hancock. If Pendleton gets it, I think a good many Democrats in this part of the country will stay at home on election day.

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

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady writing a good round hand, as a COPYIST. Lawyer's office preferred. Address, COPYIST, this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—As a SEAMSTRESS in a small family, in or near the city, by a young lady who understands the dress making business. Good reference given and required. Address MARY, GAZETTE OFFICE, stating wages given.

WANTED—Situation as Salesman, in either wholesale or retail business, by a man of fifteen years' experience in the Grocery and Dry Goods business. The best city reference given. Address S., GAZETTE Office.

WANTED—Situation as Groom, by an unmarried man, lately from England, who understands his business. Address, GROOM, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—Situation as Book-KEEPER, by a man of twenty years' experience. Address BOOK-KEEPER, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—WET-NURSE.—A good, healthy young woman, with plenty of nurse. Apply at No. 34 CONGRESS STREET.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL.—A good colored girl for COOK. Apply at No. 20 SECOND STREET.

WANTED—GIRLS.—Two good GIRLS, one for chamber work and one for cooking in a family of four. Wages $3 per week. Apply at No. 7 Grant street.

WANTED—SERVANTS—Male and Female, for all kinds of work. Inquire at INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 33 St. Clair St.

WANTED—GIRL.—Fair wages 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 GIRL, to do general housework in a family of three. Protestant preferred. Address R, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS.—GRANT; THE LIFE OF.—A new and standard work, by Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, the popular Historian. Send for Circular and see our terms. Address or apply to A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 69 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—To travel through Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, for the sale of SOLAR LIGHT, a regularly inspected article, and cannot be exploded. A liberal commission will be paid. Will sell any of the above States or parts thereof, and furnish the Light at cost. For particulars call on us or send for circular. DAVIS BROS. & CO., Office No. 8, Cleveland Ins. Buildings, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—MALES AND FEMALES.—Everybody, male and female, is wanted to buy TRIX. Try it and you will buy it. Best thing out to purify the breath.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

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

WANTED—HOUSE.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE, of five or six rooms. Address F., GAZETTE OFFICE, stating location, size of lot and cash price.

LOST.

LOST—SATCHEL.—A LADIES' SATCHEL, containing children's wear. The finder will please leave the same at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM. q7

LOST—SLEEVE BUTTON—Initial of S. on it. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE.

FOUND.

FOUND—RING.—Found, a plain GOLD RING, very heavy. Owner can have the same by calling at THIS OFFICE. q6

FOUND—In a Street Car, on Thursday evening, a SAFE KEY. Can be had at THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—Third Story Front ROOM, large and well lighted, at No. 56 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner Fourth.

TO LET—ROOM.—One Front ROOM, well furnished, for one or more. Apply at No. 33 HAND STREET. q12

TO LET—HOUSE.—A new House of four rooms and cellar, on Peach alley, near Ride-street. Rent $12 a month. Inquire NEXT DOOR.

TO LET—ROOMS.—The Fourth STORY of GAZETTE Office, front and back building. Splendid rooms, suitable for workshops if desired. Call at GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

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—Several fine BUILDING LOTS, in a pleasant part of the city. Address LOTS, Box G, this office.

FOR SALE—Lot in Sharpsburg, 68 feet front by 200 deep, on Main street, near residence of J. C. Lewis. Fine building lot, and planted with choice fruit. Street on front and rear, and alley on side. For terms inquire of DUNHAM, SAINT & CO., Sharpsburg. my12:q6

FOR SALE—1,000 pounds of old TYPE. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR SALE—Interest in a good MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, paying a good profit. Address MANUFACTURER, at this office.

FOR SALE—250 bbls. very superior WEST VIRGINIA OIL. Gravity guaranteed not over 36°. BUFFUM, KEREW & CO., No. 3 Perry's Block, corner Hancock street and Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY and SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—That very desirable two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, with finished attic, situate in the Second ward, Allegheny, No. 31 Monterey street. The lot is 30 feet front by 110 feet in depth. Will be sold on favorable terms, to facilitate settlement of the estate of John Chambers, deceased. If not sold before THURSDAY, May 14th, 1868, it will be offered at Public Sale on that day. Enquire of JOHN DREW, No. 49 Stockton Ave., Allegheny, or R. B. MCGILL, No. 104 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.