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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1868.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Miscellaneous. Third Page: Financial Matters and Foreign Markets. Sixth page: Home Markets. Seventh page: Local News, Full Report of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139¾.

RATIFICATION.

We accept and heartily endorse the action of the National Convention at Chicago in putting forward for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic masses the names of ULYSSES S. GRANT, the conquering hero, for President, and SCHUYLER COLFAX, the pure minded representative of American statesmanship, for Vice President. Representing the hallowed and undying principles of the great political organization which has chosen them from amongst men to lead its hosts of followers on to glorious triumph, their names will be caught with patriotic zeal and enthusiasm by millions of their fellow countrymen and made the rallying cry which shall sweep into the darkness of oblivion the impediments met in their way. Inspired with new courage, feeling that with GRANT and COLFAX as leaders of the people, overwhelming victory sits in waiting at the ballot box, we are prepared for the canvass, and will lend all our exertions to the advocacy of our candidates' claims and the revindication of the doctrines so faithfully represented and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

As a delegate pledged the Convention a majority of ten thousand for GRANT and COLFAX in loyal old Allegheny county, the Republicans here will see to it that his words were true as prophet ever uttered. We not only pledge our county for that majority, but will secure in Western Pennsylvania alone, enough votes to ensure the Keystone State for the ticket put forward.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

A loyal country three years since declared this man deserving of its highest political trust. It was not more the conspicuous brilliancy of his military services which, under Divine Providence, had been chiefly instrumental in conducting the public defence against the armed treason assailing the life of the Republic, and in organizing the final deliverance of the nation from the deadly perils of a rebellion the most menacing, desperate and bloody which a civilized people has ever successfully withstood, than it was the wisdom in council, the tenacity of purpose, the moderation in victory, the solid proofs of an unsurpassed eminence in statesmanship, which have led a justly grateful people to crown this man with an approbation only to be expressed by their boundless confidence and their unquestioning hopes.

Victor at Belmont, conqueror at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Richmond, his military glories culminated at Appomattox in the final mastery of the Rebellion and the surrender of the standards which had for four years floated in defiance of the Republican authority. But, through all the smoke of battle, and even regardless of his proudest triumphs in arms, the eyes of his countrymen dwelt lovingly upon the loftier traits of his personal character, and the modesty, the generosity, the patriotic, self-denying impulses of a true and honest heart, his breadth of conception in counsel, his fidelity to a settled purpose, his patience under temporary but most trying vicissitudes, his faith in an ultimate success—a faith in God, his cause and his country, rather than in himself—and the almost inspired wisdom with which he so tempered the bitterness of defeat to a fallen foe, as to win from the soldiers of the Confederacy not only their swords but their returning loyalty to the Union—these were the qualities which marked him for the popular approbation and endeared him to their love forever.

In his patriotic efforts, during the critical periods of civil reorganization since 1865, to confirm the struggling sentiment of Southern loyalty, to allay the heats of still surviving passions, to moderate the flushed zeal of the victors, to soothe the rankling griefs of the vanquished—who, though once rebels, were always Americans, our countrymen and brothers, and are yet destined to uphold with loyal hands the standard of a common country—this man has yet more conspicuously displayed the highest qualifications of true statesmanship. When surrounded by the creatures of a corrupt ambition, assailed by the most seductive temptations, resisted by a spirit of reviving treason, confronted by a disloyal President and shocked by daily revelations of official and personal dishonesty and corruption, he has not faltered for an hour in the path of duty. He has remained faithful to the Republic and to himself, and has steadily administered his great trusts with a pure regard to the lasting welfare of the American People One and Indivisible.

This is the man whom his countrymen long since accepted for their next Chief Magistrate. A great party, representing the loyal sentiment of the land, honored itself at Chicago yesterday by ratifying the national demand, and they formally present him as their candidate at the polls in November. His election is already a foregone conclusion. His civil administration will illustrate the same qualities which have marked his previous career. The leading political principles which will control the Executive policy are plainly declared in the resolutions adopted by the Convention. In their fidelity to the great doctrines of Liberty, Equality, Justice, the Rights of all Men, the Constitution and Laws as expounded in the light of Christian knowledge and a true Republican Progress, the sentiments of the National Union Republican Party have in ULYSSES S. GRANT a fitting exponent.

It is to this candidate and to these principles that we invoke the cordial support of all good citizens.

We appeal to American Loyalty, not to falter in the great cause for which it offered three hundred thousand lives as a holy sacrifice.

We appeal to the million of citizens who, three years since, wearers of the Blue, were gathered about the standards of the Republic, to pledge their suffrages to the great leader who led them from victory to victory until the last armed foe was beaten down.

We appeal to the soldiers of the Republic who bared their breasts in battle, their lives in their hands, and all that they held dear on this green earth offered freely to save an imperilled Union—to achieve its final rescue from the still lingering treason of the conspirators!

We appeal to the patriotism which, through all the dark hours of Rebellion, fed, clothed, and cheered the soldiers of the Republic, which mitigated the horrors of prisons, alleviated the suffering of hospitals, bore the dead warriors to honored graves, and holds their memory in an undying remembrance, to be yet faithful to the same loyalty, and to guard well the liberties which their living and dead heroes have risked all to preserve.

We appeal to the friends of Public Virtue, of Christian Morality, of Human Freedom every where in this nineteenth century of Christ, to all who love Honesty and Justice in public or private dealings, to all who hate Vice, Corruption, Venality and Falsehood, to the friends of American Industry, of Economy in Expenditure, of Equality in Taxation, to the friends of Honest and Honored Labor, to all who prefer that the Republic shall be united and prosperous rather than torn by sectional dissensions and its material interests paralyzed by the perpetuated conflict of classes and races—to all these we appeal to vote for GRANT, COLFAX and the Union.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

General GRANT was born on the 27th of April, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent and, by occupation, a dealer in leather. The son entered the military academy at West Point in his eighteenth year and graduated in 1843, standing twenty-first in rank in a class of thirty-nine members. He served for eleven years in the army, passing through every battle of the Mexican war except two, and held the rank of Captain at the date of his resignation in 1854. Joining his father and a brother, at Galena, Illinois, he engaged in business as a leather dealer until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. A few days after Sumpter was fired upon, he was found drilling a company of volunteers, and, a few days later, led the company to the State capital. An offer of his services to the authorities at Washington not being heeded, he tendered them to Gov. YATES, of his own State, and after a few weeks service in the organization of the volunteer forces, accepted command of the Twenty-first Regiment, and proceeded with it to Missouri. In August, '61, he was commissioned by the President as Brigadier General. In September, he took command at Cairo, of the district embracing the conflux of the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi Rivers. He lost no time in seizing Paducah, then threatened by a rebel force, and his success confirmed the wavering loyalty of Kentucky, and brought it over to the Union side. He won his first battle at Belmont, November 7th, where he was conspicuously under fire, having his horse killed under him, and by his personal bravery and military skill received a confidence from his soldiers which has clung to him since on every field. He captured Fort Donelson, February 16th, 1862, and on the 19th was promoted to be Major General. The campaign and victories of Shiloh, (April 7th,) Port Gibson, (May 1st,) Jackson, (May 14th,) and Vicksburg, (July 4th,) followed in regular succession, and paralyzed the power of rebellion in the Southwest.

His Chattanooga campaign of '63, his promotion to be Lieutenant General, March 1st, '64, his subsequent direction of the Union armies in all quarters of the rebellion, his personal charge of the operations against Richmond, the firm grasp with which he held LEE and the main power of the Confederacy at bay, and the final culmination of his plans in the success of his great Lieutenants, and the fall of Richmond, the surrender of LEE's army and the grounding of the last rebel musket—all these events are too well remembered by our readers to require more than this brief mention.

The grateful acknowledgments of his country were evidenced in his further promotion to the newly created office of General, and, as the Commander-in-chief of the Federal armies, during the three years of great civil anxiety and danger which have succeeded, it is not too much to say that the popular confidence in his discretion, vigilance and patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union, have ever been the hope and the consoling assurance of the land. In the many dark hours when official treachery and a disloyal ambition have cast a deep gloom upon patriotic hearts, his presence at the head of our military strength has afforded a cheering assurance of the ultimate safety of the Republic. Not even the anxiety with which the people watched the campaigns of '63, '4 and '5 could exceed the deep intensity of trusting hope with which their eyes have since steadily kept this man in view. They will now charge him with a greater power and higher responsibilities, and he will inaugurate his last and crowning triumph over Official Corruption and Public Unworthiness.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

The nominee for the Vice Presidency was born March 23rd, 1823, in the city of New York, the only son of a widowed mother. He came of an old revolutionary stock, his grand-father, General William Colfax, having been the commanding officer of Washington's life-guards through the war. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and after three years service as a clerk in a store, removed, with his mother, to St. Joseph county, Indiana. For four years longer he was again a clerk; in his eighteenth year he was appointed deputy to the county Auditor and removed to South Bend. Commencing to write for the local press in 1845 he became editor and proprietor of the *Register*, a South Bend journal, which soon became prosperous under his able management. Always a Whig, he became naturally a Republican. In 1851 he was nominated for Congress, but was beaten by a small majority. In 1855 he was renominated on the anti-Nebraska issue and elected by two thousand majority, and assisted to procure the election of Banks to the Speakership after a memorable contest of sixty days. His speech on the Kansas question at that session was considered of such ability that half a million copies were circulated in the canvass of that year. From that date to the present time, he has been successfully elected by large majorities. He was the loved and trusted friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as he has ever enjoyed the confidence and admiration of the Republican party. In 1863 he was first chosen to the Speakership, and has since retained that position, acquiring a high reputation as a prompt and shrewd chairman and a skillful parliamentarian. Since that time, as before, he has been most favorably known to his countrymen, and has secured the most implicit confidence of the Republican party.

When he shall be Vice President, no Chief Magistrate will be assassinated to secure the elevation of a traitor to the Executive chair. That temptation will never make SCHUYLER COLFAX its tool. His legislative experience has admirably qualified him to preside over the Senate, while his political friends, the masses of his loyal countrymen, will never find their approbation undeserved or their confidence betrayed in whatever station he may be called to fill.

THE PLATFORM.

At this writing we have only a very brief report, in the way of a synopsis, of the resolutions. Much, of course, depends upon their careful phraseology; the precision with which great principles have been enunciated in well-chosen and guarded language will prove a very important element in the canvass before us.

There are twelve resolutions, which were adopted without amendment and by an enthusiastic vote. These accept the successful finality of Reconstruction, recognize the equality of Southern citizenship, maintain faith with public creditors, demand an early reduction of taxation, contemplate financial reforms, insist upon economy in the public expenditures, refer to the assassination of LINCOLN and the accession of the present Executive, sustain the action of the House in impeaching the latter, and of the thirty-five Senators who justly admitted his guilt, proclaim the right of expatriation, declare the sympathy of Republicans with oppression everywhere, and gratefully acknowledge the services of the "Boys in Blue."

We feel justified in saying that this is a platform upon which GRANT and COLFAX will rally every patriot around the banners of the Union.

RALLY AROUND THE FLAG, BOYS!

Hold it high up, with the same strong arms which struck the rebels down, with the same unfaltering loyalty which never, in the darkest hours, despaired of the Republic, with the same ringing cheers which have, more than once, sent confusion to the ranks of traitors, a thrill of joy through patriot breasts, hope and the confident assurance of victory to those who grieved over the nation's wounds!

Let the old flag wave, boys, free in the pure air of a regenerated land, and leading the columns of the Union as "John Brown's soul goes marching on!"

Let it float over a people whom no power of rebellion can daunt, whom the arts of no treason can beguile, whom no false counsels can seduce, whom no sophistries can reconcile to an oblivion of the past, with its dear but sad memories of sacrifice and suffering.

Let the old flag wave, in its beauty and glory, over the compact columns of the Union's defenders, prompt and faithful in hours of danger, whether from secret conspirators or open foes.

Rally, boys, around the same old flag, which now heads the array for GRANT, COLFAX and the Union.

THE FRIENDS, in Ohio, of an unobstructed river navigation, although unsuccessful n resisting the maneuvers of a special interest to procure the legislation of a short-span bridge at Cincinnati have made an uncompromising fight against it, and do not yet give up the contest. Bills were pending, when the Legislature adjourned, with fair notice of their renewal at the next session, so to amend the present act as to require spans of five hundred feet, and also to repeal the law allowing the construction of any bridge whatever. A memorial was also signed by many members of the Legislature, some of whom had voted for the bill, and has been sent to Congress, praying its prohibition against bridges of less width than above stated.

It is not because Republican Senators were released by partizan considerations from the obligations of an impartial judgment, or that any one of them would have incurred popular censure, had he voted for an acquittal simply upon high considerations of his official responsibility. What is complained of is that each and all of the six recreants of last Saturday gave the votes which have made them infamous under circumstances of personal duplicity and artful deceit which no honest Senator need ever have practised and no honest man can ever excuse or forget. FESSENDEN begged for delay that he might consider the new points made by Mr. BINGHAM, and two days after delivered a manuscript speech, pains-taking and long-wrought, which must have required many days in its preparation, and which fell like a thunderbolt upon his former most intimate friends. TRUMBULL assured his colleague, YATES, that he had prepared nothing at all, and rose, twenty minutes after, to reveal a most elaborately conceived treachery. Ross told everybody except the whisky ring that he should vote for four articles, and then violated his pledge. HENDERSON, FOWLER and VAN WINKLE, each of them, stand convicted of the same falsehoods, and are the scorn of all truthful men. GRIMES, alone, was openly and frankly honorable in his opposition from the first. No matter what his motives or the political fidelity of his course, his personal record has been comparatively unexceptionable through all this business.

IN CONNECTION with the published report of the proceedings of the Conservative meeting held on Wednesday night, the names of Gen. T. A. ROWLEY, United States Marshal of this District, and Col. J. M. SULLIVAN, Collector of the Twenty-third District, were published by a contemporary as Vice Presidents in the organization. We feel that it is hardly necessary to say that those gentlemen neither participated in the meeting, sympathized with its object, nor permitted their names to be thus used. They are both staunch Republicans, and take no stock in the so-called Conservative party. Holding office under the Federal Government does not necessarily imply that they are weak in faith or that their names can be adopted with impunity by the managers of political meetings called to give expression to sentiments antagonistic to their own settled views and convictions. So long as they continue to discharge well and ably the duties of their respective positions, they will be retained in office, notwithstanding their open confession and advocacy of the doctrines of Congress and the National Union Republican party.

IT APPEARS that Senator FOWLER, of Tennessee, is, like JOHNSON, a snob, with whom a vain desire to be recognized as worthy of association with the "aristocratic" circles of fashion and display at the Capital, has proven a potent seduction to his political treachery. A writer says that CHASE has artfully played upon this weakness, after the following method:

"Fowler was one of those to whom he was especially attentive. Fowler, without being over-stocked, himself, with gentility, has, since his elevation to his present position, become a devoted admirer of that perfumed article. His social aspirations are his great weakness, and as Chase and his family, since the former was Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the latter married a millionaire, have been the leaders of 'aristocratic society' in the Capital, Fowler was peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the apostate judge, who, on his side, discovered and made the most of this weakness, until he got Fowler well prepared to yield to temptation."

A WASHINGTON special mentions a rumor that "one of the Arkansas Senators elect was in the arrangement which took Senator Ross over to the anti-impeachers, and that he is going over to the Democracy in his politics. Prominent Republicans have faith enough in the rumor to acquiesce willingly in the determination of the Senate not to consider the Arkansas bill at the present time."

CINCINNATI has appointed a numerous and able delegation to the Manufacturer's Convention, to be held at Cleveland on the 27th. That assemblage promises to be largely attended and its proceedings will have great interest, and a potent influence upon the financial and industrial welfare of the country.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to our Democratic neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Post*, reiterates the statement that "Senator VAN WINKLE, who submitted one of the ablest arguments in favor of acquitting the President, had first prepared an argument favoring his conviction."

THE new law of Ohio, to disfranchise all persons presenting "a visible admixture" of African blood, has been declared unconstitutional by Judge GRANGER, of Zanesville. A similar decision had been previously made in another section of the State.

CONNECTICUT has elected ex-Governor BUCKINGHAM to the United States Senate, to succeed DIXON, in March next. He was enthusiastically supported by the Republican members.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

Senator Henderson was examined by the Impeachment Managers on Wednesday. He said the Missouri delegation called on him and urged impeachment from a party point of view. He rejected this view and informed them that his duties were judicial and not political. Some feeling broke out when under the excitement of the moment, Mr. Henderson said he would resign his seat. After reflection, he concluded this course would be wholly inadmissable, and he so informed the members. He said he did not believe the members intended corrupt to influence his vote. He thought they had taken a false and erroneous view of the subject, and were at first disposed to pursue it with too much zeal. He was asked about dining with the Chief Justice, and said he was only one of fourteen Senators reported to have really dined with him on the occasion mentioned. He had no communication with the Chief Justice with reference to the impeachment trial, nor with any other party. [illegible] ever attempted to influence his mind on the subject of his official duties, and he believe that the Chief Justice had tried to influence the mind of any Senator. In relation to Cabinet changes, he said that in his judgment too much of the controversy between Mr. Johnson and Congress springs from the advice of an incompetent Cabinet, and that the selection of more able and unselfish men from either or both of the parties would tend to give peace to the country and restore confidence to business. He stated that no assurance, of any character whatever had been made directly or indirectly to him by the President, or to any one else, so far as he knew, and if they had been made they could have no influence on his judgment. After giving his evidence, he protested against the right of the committee to examine him in matters relating to Senators, and said that he would not attend again until he had laid the case before the Senate.

Mr. Johnson's friends are growing quite uneasy over the report that conviction may be secured on the second article. Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Stevens all think the case is not hopeless yet, unless more Senators prove traitors. It is currently reported that Ross and Van Winkle will vote for the second article with a protest that they do not think that it constitutes a high crime. That is they will vote the President guilty of the charge. This Mr. Chase will rule improper of course, leaving the vote stand for conviction, thirty-five; for acquittal, sixteen—a two-thirds majority.

The Senate met yesterday morning, with a very thin attendance. The principal interest was centred in the news received from time to time from Chicago, and the dispatches received by correspondents in the reporters' gallery, were sent down to the floor and passed around among the Senators. By those who voted against impeachment, much friendly interest is manifested in the chances of various candidates who are looked upon as the strongest rivals of Wade. Several of the seven have been engaged in earnest conversation. One or two have had an interview in adjacent rooms with parties who are in attendance as witnesses before the managers. One Senator shows evident symptoms of uneasiness.

METHODISM.

Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 27.—*Seventeenth Day.*—The Chair was occupied by Bishop Kingsley.

The consideration of the report on lay delegation was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Rev. Mr. Bingham, of Black River, offered a strong resolution condemnatory of the use of tobacco, and asking the General Conference to prohibit by law the admission of any candidate to the ministry who is addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, and classing it with other forms of intemperance. It was referred to a special committee on that subject.

Rev. W. M. Punshon, by invitation of the Conference, gave a detailed statement in regard to chapel building in England.

Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Boston, offered a resolution that in future all church papers established shall be under the control of the Trustees, and in no way connected with the book concern.

Mr. Haven also offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Book Concern to inquire into the practicability of establishing in the City of New York a daily religious newspaper. Both resolutions were referred.

Rev. G. D. Taylor, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution condemning the practice of placing ministers in schools as teachers, in cases where laymen would be equally capable of doing the work.

Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Troy, submitted a resolution adopted by his Conference, recommending that churches, whenever practicable, be furnished with libraries for the use of the pastors.

The Committee on Episcopacy reported against the election of additional Bishops at this time.

Adjourned.

—The piano forte makers' strike ended in concession by the employes of the advance in wages demanded.

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 these 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 pulmonary 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 pristine 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.

"BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN AS THEY TAKE THEIR FLIGHT."
Home, friends and all the enjoyments of life seem infinitely more dear to the sufferer from nervous debility when the probability is that, ere long, he must leave them forever. When the health has become impaired, and the strength is failing, then life looks more alluring. Stimulants are the only means of restoration in cases of nervous debility. The great difficulty has been to provide a stimulant possessing not only medicinal merit, but one affording permanent relief. If HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is resorted to in such cases, its beneficial effects will soon become apparent in the buoyancy of spirits and renewed strength of the hitherto dejected patient. Experience has proved this preparation to be "the Remedy of the age" for nervous debility, as well as all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach and liver.

Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore, in a measure, the ardor and energy of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms and give health and vigor to their remaining years. Those who are in the least afflicted with Dyspepsia, Ague, Languor, Nausea, or any other troublesome and dangerous disease, arising from a disordered system, should not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefit derived from this great remedy.

The immense quantities of this invaluable tonic that are consumed, and which is steadily increasing, year by year, is manifest in itself to disarm the most skeptical.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.
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, 180 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 Hill, 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. His three sons were made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his statements are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which [illegible] for the past twenty-five years. Let all who have been deceived by quacks, or who have a cough or a lingering pain in their system, call at the Doctor's Medical Institute, and satisfy themselves of his ability to cure them. Dr. KEYSER'S REMEDIES CONTAIN NO MINERAL POISON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE OF DR. KEYSER, NO. 180 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

—A Port au Prince letter says: A pillage of the town took place on the night of May 5th, in which Mr. J. B. Hepburn, a native of Virginia, was shot and severely wounded, in his own store. The house of Mrs. Hamilton, an American lady, was riddled with balls, although the American flag was raised over the door.

—The first load of Irish emigrants has arrived at Rio Janeiro.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wanted," "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.—A Boy, aged 16 years, who speaks English and German fluently, wishes a situation. Not particular as to employment or Wages. Address LOUIS, GAZETTE OFFICE.

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

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

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—CLERK.—A Clerk in the Grocery business; one who has had experience in the city trade, and can speak the German language. Apply at No. 15 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—COOPER—To work at an Oil Refinery, a short distance in the country. Steady employment guaranteed. Married man preferred. Good house furnished at low rent. Apply at No. 3 PERRY'S BLOCK, corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street.

WANTED—SERVANTS—Male and Female, for all kinds of work. Inquire at INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 3 St. Clair St.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, for general housework. Apply at No. 193 THIRD STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with good board and lodging at No. 25 FERRY ST.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Good board, fine front rooms, with gas, can be secured at $5.00 per week. Day boarding, $3.50. For single gentleman. At 45 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS. A few respectable young men can be accommodated with boarding on very reasonable terms, at No. 183 ROBINSON STREET, Allegheny City.

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., 60 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male and FEMALE, to canvass for the PITTSBURGH QUARTERLY MAGAZINE and DR. EDDY'S great work on the LIFE OF CHRIST. Send for Circulars. WM. O. DWYER & CO., No. 59 Fourth street. ap8:d7-TH

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—HOUSE.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small HOUSE, on line of Fort Wayne road. Address, stating rent, No. 23 NIXON STREET, Allegheny City.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, several hundred acres good Iowa land, for city property. Address F, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—PARTNER—Either silent or active, to purchase one-fourth interest in a SAW MILL, now doing a good business, situate 50 miles from the city, on a railroad. 600 acres of valuable timber. The mill is well built, machinery all complete. This is an excellent opportunity for any one desirous of engaging in a profitable business. For particulars apply to S. OUTHWAIT & SONS, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 Smithfield street.

WANTED—The public to know that the office of the Arabian Physician is at No. 293 LIBERTY STREET, over Keystone Bank, and that he successfully treats all chronic diseases, by a mode of treatment never before used in this city. Chronic Catarrh cured in three weeks without medicine. Piles cured in ten days without medicine. my15:MW

WANTED—MONEY, $500 or $1,000 is wanted on first class mortgage on city property. Address M, THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK.—On Pennsylvania Avenue or Logan Street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing $30, in bank notes, the savings of a poor woman. The finder will leave it at GAZETTE OFFICE, or with the owner, Mrs. SPEER, No. 97 Logan street.

LOST—PURSE.—Tuesday morning, on Robinson street, between Craig and Federal, or on Federal, between Robinson and the Market house, a BUCKSKIN CLASP PURSE, containing $30 and some small change. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at ALGLEN'S Grocery Store, corner Robinson and Craig streets, or at THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A two-story FRAME HOUSE, of five rooms, on the corner of Locust and Mulberry streets, Sewickley. The house and premises have been newly fitted up. Also, a large and excellent garden. Possession given at any time. Inquire of W. M. LAIRD, Broad street, Sewickley.

TO LET—THE STORE ROOM, No. 160 Ohio avenue; with dwelling above of 5 rooms, with water, gas and bath. Store room fitted up in the best manner, with plated glass show windows and iron front. Inquire at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio Avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

TO LET—RESIDENCE.—Penn Street Residence, near Christ Methodist Church, with the exception of two back rooms, to be reserved for offices. Address LOCK BOX 369, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO LET—HOUSE.—That desirable Dwelling House, No. 71 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, kitchen and wash-house. Enquire of JAS. J. GRAY, No. 25 Sixth street.

TO LET—ROOM.—A handsomely furnished FRONT ROOM, suitable for gentlemen. Enquire at No. 31 HAND STREET.

TO LET—Third Story—Front ROOM, large and well lighted, at No. 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner Fourth.

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

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

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

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. 139 SECOND STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GROUND.—A beautiful lot of ground, having a front of 75 feet, running back 147 feet, situated on the finest street in Pittsburgh for private residences. It is a corner lot, having a 50 feet street on front and side. Will be sold at a bargain to any one wishing to build on it. For particulars address T. H., THIS OFFICE.

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

FOR SALE—Several fine Building LOTS, in a pleasant part of the city. Address LOTS, Box 64, this office.

FOR SALE—TO RAILROAD and COAL COMPANIES.—The subscribers offer the 24-inch CAR WHEELS, which have been in use but a very short time, and are good as new. Can be had very cheap by addressing WEST & ATKINSON, Railway Supplies, Cincinnati, O. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot in Sharpsburg, [illegible] feet front by 300 deep, on Main street near residence of Jas. Lynch. Fine building lot and planted with choice fruit. Street on front and [illegible] alley behind. For terms inquire of DUNN, SAILER & CO.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Horses bought and sold on commission.