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MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1868.

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, Ephemeris, and other Matters. Third Page: Allegheny Cattle Market, Financial Matters in New York and other Foreign Markets, River News. Sixth Page: City Finance and Trade, Produce and Petroleum Markets. Seventh Page: Farm, Garden and Household.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 140⅜.

"TRUE LIGHTS" is the name of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club recently organized at Freeport, Ill. It is officered by a Captain, First and Second Lieutenants and Sergeants. Their uniform consists of oil-cloth navy caps, oil-cloth capes, and torches, similar to those of the "Wide Awakes" of 1860. They mean *work*, and that is what all Republicans everywhere ought to prepare for immediately.

THE votes of the House yesterday indicate a decided inclination to shelve the very elaborate tax-bill which has been for some days under discussion, and to replace it by a special measure, leaving out the administrative sections of the present bill or even, perhaps, cutting it down to its whisky and tobacco sections merely and passing it in that shape. Such is said to be the only bill which can pass the Senate at this session.

We do not think it is seriously intended to do more with Mr. Packer than attempt to concentrate the vote of Pennsylvania which gives serious tokens of breaking in upon the unit arrangement.—*Post.*

What is the matter? Are Pendleton and "those bonds" to be repudiated by other counties as well as Allegheny? Or has the Hancock party succeeded in drawing off the greater number of delegates? Or is Old Greenbacks to be master of the situation? Perhaps the *Republic*, which now appears to be the Democratic organ here, can shed some light upon this dark point.

THE English Ministry finds it impossible to temporise with the political situation and has determined upon a dissolution of Parliament in October, to be followed by a new election immediately. An earlier date was not necessary to be fixed upon, since the period is close at hand for the regular close of the present session, the vacation continuing to the autumn. Thus the summer will be in effect, occupied by the canvass, of which it may be anticipated that its interest and popular excitement will transcend anything known in English politics since the agitation which closed with the repeal of the Corn Laws.

THE President nominates Mr. WM. A. EVARTS, of New York, recently one of his counsel, for the office of Attorney General. The nominee is a lawyer of unquestioned ability, and, apart from certain extra-professional zeal which he recently exhibited in behalf of his distinguished client, a Republican of the most decidedly radical politics. His speeches in the canvass of last year in New York were most spirited and emphatic denunciations of the entire policy of the President. There is no doubt that his nomination will be confirmed and, as little that a few months of familiarity with the Executive head of the government, in the discharge of the regular duties of his office, will effectually cure Mr. EVARTS of his new-born admiration for his late client.

IF MR. CHASE loses the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, he may thank his own reiteration of the doctrine of universal suffrage for it. His letter which some indiscreet friend published in a New York paper, re-asserting that principle with great precision, has materially damaged his prospects. A Washington dispatch which we published yesterday, purporting to give his present platform, covered up that doctrine under the specious verbosity of a "relegation of the suffrage question to the respective States under the Constitution." This is all very well, if it were all of it. The Convention would swallow that platform without a grimance, but, viewed as an effort to put his previous utterances out of mind, it will fail of its purpose. Democrats of the old school of prejudice and ignorance have taken the alarm; they are quite right in identifying Mr. CHASE with the extreme principle which is so obnoxious to them, and if he should receive the nomination, they will drop away from his support thicker and faster than "autumn leaves in Vallambrosa."

POLITICAL DISINTEGRATION.

The opinion has been held in some quarters that political parties in this country are soon to be disintegrated, re-chrystalizing in new forms, abandoning the exhausted issues of the past, and shaping their future aims under the light which experience affords, and which the wonderful progress of events in the eight or ten past years has made so powerfully luminous. The same speculations insist that the cohesion, which still unites the great parties respectively, is only the natural result of the conflict which the political aspects of the rebellion have presented, and that, with the waning memory of a struggle which, like all other past political experiences, even the most critical, will, sooner or later, be forgotten by a people so mercurial as ours, this cohesion is fast losing its power, and the parties, which it has heretofore united, are on the verge of a more or less complete resolution into their primary elements. These speculations have much plausibility, and some little truth at the bottom. For example, there can be no doubt that the persistent obstinacy with which one party, the Democratic, insists upon occupying reactionary ground,—proposing an absolute obstruction to the development of political truth in the progress of events, and bent upon reiterating the dogmas and upon re-establishing the policy which has once come so near proving fatal to the Republic, and from which only the strong common sense and the unselfish patriotism of the great body of the people have saved us—does exert a powerful influence in maintaining the solidarity of the Republican party. The Union, its perpetuity as a whole, its protection against all assaults whether political or armed, and the complete identification of the Democratic party with the principles and with that overt act of armed rebellion which have menaced that Union heretofore, and continue to threaten it now, in a more pacific but ne less dangerous guise—here is certainly the keystone in the arch of Republican politics. And this holds Republicanism together, a solid massive pile which no load can crush, and which all the angry elements shall beat powerless against forever. The Republican party embodies the simple principle of Patriotic Duty, of a single-minded and devoted fidelity to the Union against all its enemies, and it will continue to exist and to grow stronger, so long as the Democratic party remains aggressive, persisting in its old policy of disloyal opposition, and still rejecting the results which Liberty and Law have accomplished at so much cost.

The time may come—we confess we have little hope of it soon—when the Democratic party shall be wiser, and accepting the unconquerable facts of experience, shall forego any further opposition to the progress of Personal Freedom and to the complete vindication of Constitutional Order. Then, there would be barely a possibility that the Republican lines might be relaxed: then, relieved from the Democratic antagonism, with its powerful outside pressure removed, our party might be more free to yield to the predicted tendency to disintegration; but this is not likely. The elementary Republican principle, of devotion to the Union beyond and above all other considerations, is a principle too simple, too obvious, too natural and in itself too indestructible; it will live irresistible in its matured vigor, and never to be unrepresented by a popular and powerful organization. No other single idea can sustain a political party; but this is the magnificent and only possible exception. The party of the Union will be co-existent with the Union itself. Its organization, will, as times change, take up or abandon minor issues, as they shall illustrate the leading convictions of patriotism, in connection with the requirements of the hour, but, whatever comes, the great party will continue to muster its solid columns about the flag of the Republic.

While there can be no Republican disorganization so long as the Democracy occupies its historical position of offense, there are very clear indications that the latter party is on the eve of its dissolution. Apart from its prevailing spirit of disloyalty to the Union, it has no other common ground for its masses to stand upon. When it ceases to be a party of opposition, it ceases to be a party at all, for no other common idea remains to it. Once, united upon all questions, facile under the hands of its leaders, and accustomed to differ only upon personal preferences, which, however settled, never imperilled the party success, forgetting all strifes at the first sound of the long-roll of the battle drum, the party preserved its national character, maintained its harmonious efficiency, and achieved its successive victories. The case stands far otherwise now. It is united upon no national principle; on the contrary, the party is racked by the sharpest doctrinal conflicts, from which no possible solution can redeem it, and it awaits their formal adjudication only to renew these conflicts with a fatal resolution. The Democracy are not the party of progress; but progress has nevertheless touched its organization at last; it has reached a conflict of principle for the first time in its history, thus illustrating the march of ideas. In this conflict it meets dissolution, and this illustrates how hollow and unsubstantial has been the basis upon which its organization was built. The magic of Ithuriel's wand is emulated, in the promptitude with which the very first application of a sound and practical idea dissolves that mass of the Democracy. Its mighty reality is shown to be but the airy and baseless fabric of a dream, disenchanted and vanishing at the touch of a solitary truth. Its mingled elements are to be separated forever, precipitated into new forms and awaiting new and more attractive combinations.

With the canvass of 1868, the history of the Democratic party will be written. Nor may it even survive until November. The signs of an earlier dissolution are revealed, and, although its last breath should feebly linger until the autumn, its beauty and vigor are already departing, to be absorbed in the masses who choose GRANT as their leader to a final victory for the Union.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

It is believed that the completion of this road may be secured, if the people most deeply interested, those living along the line in Allegheny and Washington counties and in these cities, shall succeed in raising the comparatively small sum of $300,000 toward the expenses of its final completion. It is upon that condition that the Pennsylvania Central Company undertakes to finish the road for use. The ability and good faith of that corporation are not to be questioned. Very properly, the citizens of the region to be traversed regard this proposition as a very liberal one, and are making extraordinary efforts to meet its terms. Thus far, they are not successful. The country is at this time comparatively poor, and there have been periods when a half million of dollars could be easier made up along the line than the sum specified now. We understand, however, that the country feels confident of its ability to make up $200,000 of the amount. So much has not yet been positively secured, but the friends of the new road along the line feel themselves able to guarantee that it shall be done. For the residue, of $100,000, they ask the aid of the business men of these cities, and a delegation from Washington and the country this side of it, will shortly be re-inforced by a committee of our own citizens, and will canvass these cities for the deficient amount. We bespeak for the enterprise the just, not simply the generous, support of our people. The Pennsylvania Central Company, in aiding the project at a very considerable cost, has a right to ask that it shall be recognized and sustained by an adquate exhibition of local favor, and the sum named is very low, reference being had to the total cost of work and its importance, when completed, to the business interests of all this region. The country has done and will do all it can; failing of entire success, it has a right to ask this very limited aid from these wealthy cities, which could well afford to donate the amount asked for outright, the benefits to its business resulting from the road when finished repaying it amply in a twelve-month. We trust, therefore, that every business man in these cities will be prepared to respond to the appeal.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.

The Democrats of the Southern States are really in advance of the Northern Democratic leaders in several important respects. For instance, the Alabama Democratic State Convention, which met at Montgomery on Thureday, adopted the following resolution as part of its platform:

"*Resolved*, That slavery having been prohibited in the State of Alabama by a convention of the people thereof, held in September, 1865, we hereby again proclaim our faithful adherence to that ordinance, and we assure the people of the United States that there are no laws in force in this State, enacted by our authority, which make any distinction in the protection which they give to the person and property of both races; and we hereby declare our solemn purpose that these laws shall be faithfully and impartially administered as soon as the military are withdrawn and we are permitted to manage our own affairs."

There are promises made in this resolution which scarcely any Northern Democratic Convention has yet made, or offered.

THE DEATH OF COL. SAMUEL A. GILBERT, a gallant officer of the Ohio Volunteer line in the late war, is announced. He was a native of Zanesville, and died at St. Paul, Minn., on the 10th, in his 44th year. Col. G. was employed in the United States Coast Survey at the outbreak of the rebellion, but, obtaining a leave of absence, hastened home and was commissioned as Lt. Col. of the 24th Ohio, and after a few months, as Colonel of the 44th Ohio, with which he was arduous service in Western Virginia, Kentucky and East Tennessee, latterly commanding seven regiments in a brigade said to be the best in the army. He will be remembered as the officer whose prompt action in dispersing a convention of Kentucky secessionists, at Frankfort, contributed so decisively to the retention of that State in its loyalty to the Union. At Knoxville, he was Post Commander during the celebrated siege. The records of the War Department and the current history of military operations in the Southwest up to April, 1864, when his declining health required him to retire, bear the highest testimony to his fidelity, skill and efficiency as an officer, and his retirement was universally regretted. The seeds of the disease, consumption, which at last proved fatal, were first sown in the exposures and sufferings which he underwent as a member of an expedition in behalf of the Colombian government, in '66, for the survey of a route for a ship-canal through the valley of the Magdalena River.

A CLERK in the Paymaster's office at Washington has been arrested, upon clear proof of his connection with a recent attempt to blackmail Mr. JOHNSON's office-holders all over the country. He invited pecuniary contributions to promote the objects of the "National Union" Committee, when no such Committee existed. He will be punished for the attempted swindle. In the meantime, the Pittsburgh *Post* editorially asserted that the whole dodge was a "radical scheme" to elect Gen. GRANT. Its news columns have since given this misstatement a plain refutation, but the fabrication remains editorially uncontradicted. We called our neighbor's attention to the matter immediately, and invited the proper correction, But the *Post* persists in its omission to retract a statement which it now knows to have been false. That journal, now that it has lost the confidence of its party, can afford to be truthful, and we again urge it not to remain under the imputation of persisting in a misrepresentation, after its falsehood is made clear. We will answer its "civil questions" as soon as this cloud upon its reputation is removed.

—A Presbyterian Re-union meeting was held in Rev. John Hall's church, New York, Sunday evening. Addresses strongly favoring the cementing of former divisions between the Old and New School bodies were delivered by Revs. Crosby, Adams, Shedd, Smith and others. The attendance was large.

THE ISRAELITES AND GEN. GRANT.

The annexed communication, from a highly respectable and influential Jewish citizen of Pittsburgh, disposes most effectively of a Copperhead slander upon the great leader of the Union armies. There can be no doubt that Mr. STRAUS states the facts, concerning the true sentiments and the political sympathies of all honorable Israelites of good standing, not only in this community, but throughout the loyal States:

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: There is a great effort made in certain sections of the country by some evil designed persons (better known as the Democratic party) to cast a bad repute upon the Jewish people in their trying to make the public believe, that we, as a body, will or should oppose the election of General U. S. Grant. General Grant needs no defence of mine. His acts throughout the war, as well as since its close, speak for themselves, and these acts are so grand, so noble and statesman-like, that we can well afford and should overlook one fault, especially when we consider the circumstances under which it was done.

Let me assure you, and through your valuable paper all our fellow citizens, that every honorable, honest and loyal Israelite will work heart and soul for the success of the Republican ticket, as we do not vote for men but for principle. Furthermore, the writer knows this to be a fact, that, as a general thing, every honorable Israelite of good standing and who is proud of his good name in this and other cities throughout the country, feels himself insulted if classed with those who were hanging around our camps during the war in anything but honorable positions and never have been recognized, and they would not now be seen in company of those who call meetings and pass resolutions aiming against the success of the Republican party.

We may well say, "The mountains went to labor and brought forth a mouse," and to this will all the labor amount to of our opponents in their endeavors about Grant's order. I am sure had he been their candidate we would not have heard anything about it. Grant, Colfax and glorious success is now the watchword in common with our fellow citizens.

The writer offers his services from now till after the election in any way he can best serve the cause of the Republican party.

Yours respectfully,
S. STRAUS, 124 Second street.

The New Tariff Bill.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday Mr. Moorhead reported, by authority of the Committee on Ways and Means, the following bill to increase the revenue from duties on imports, and to equalize exports and imports:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the articles herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following specified duties, that is to say:

On all copper imports in the form of ore, 3 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all regulus of copper and all black or coarse copper 4 cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein; on all old copper fit only for remanufacture, 4 cents per pound; on all copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, or in other forms not manufactured or herein enumerated, 5 cents per pound. on nickel, nickel oxide, and alloy of nickel on copper, 40 cents per pound; on nickel matter speiss, 30 cents per pound; on nickel, 40 per centum *ad valorem*: on aluminium and all its alloys, 50 per centum *ad valorem;* on albata or white metal, argentine, German silver, and the like mixed metals, 4 per centum *ad valorem;* on zinc or spelter, 2½ cents per pound; on zinc in sheets, 3½ cents a pound. In addition to the rates now charged and collected on all descriptions and qualities of steel, there shall be charged and collected 1½ cents per pound, and on steel scraps 1 cent per pound; on iron or steel wire rope made of wire over No. 16 wire guage in size, 6 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No, 16 and not less than No.25, 7 cents per pound; made of wire less in size than No. 25 wire guage, 8 cents per pound; provided that iron wire rope galvanized shall pay ¼ of 1 per cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided that all wire covered with silk, cotton or other material, shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the rates of duty herein imposed on iron wire not covered. On all descriptions of iron rolled, hammered or made into shapes, whether in forms of T, L and H, and known as angle iron, or barrel or baling hoops, partially or wholly manufactured, or any forms or shapes of iron not provided for in the present tariff, excepting round, square and flat iron, and all descriptions of plate, sheet, polished and galvanized iron, a specific duty of 2¾ cents per pound in lieu of the duties now imposed; and on all descriptions of iron thinner than No. 5 wire gauge, and on all rounds and squares less than 11-16 of an inch, round or square, and on all descriptions of sheet or plate iron thinner than No. 10 wire guage, ¾ cent per pound in addition to the present duties. On galvanized and polished sheet iron of all descriptions, 3¾ cents per pound in lieu of the duties now imposed. On wrought iron in nuts, bolts or rivets, other than screw bolts, not exceeding 4 inches in length, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions, 3½ cents per pound. On sal soda, crystals and all crude carbonates of soda, 1 cent per pound. On glass ware, plain, mould and pressed, not cut, engraved or painted, 50 per centum *ad valorem.* On all unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 2¼ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 2½ cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 4 cents per pound; all above that 4½ cents per pound. On salt in bulk, and on all rock salt and mineral salt, 24 cents per 100 pounds; on salt in bags and sacks, 30 cents per 100 pounds; but no return of duties shall be made on account of damage to sacks containing salt. On all timber, not otherwise herein provided for, squared or sided, 1 cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, whitewood and basswood, $1,00 per thousand feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $10 per 1,000 feet board measure: provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side planed or finished $1 per 1,000 feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $2 per 1,000 feet; and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, $2,50 per 1,000 feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed, 20 per centum *ad valorem*; on cork-wood, 10 per centum *ad valorem*; on pickets and palings, $1,50 per 1,000 feet, board measure; on laths 50 cents per 1,000 feet, superficial measure; on pine and cedar shingles, 50 cents per 1,000; on spruce shingles, 30 cents per 1,000; on pine clapboards, $2,50 per 1,000; on spruce clapboards $1,50 per 1,000. On wines of all kinds, except champagne or sparkling wines, imported in casks or bottles, containing not more than 20 per cent. of alcohol fifty cents per gallon; on champagne or sparkling wines, imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $9 per dozen bottles, or $6 per two dozen bottles, containing not more than one pint each; on brandies imported in cases of not less than one dozen bottles, containing not more than one quart each per dozen bottles, $10; on all bottles a separate duty of three cents each shall be paid, whether containing wines, brandies or other spirituous liquors; brandies may be imported in casks of any capacity containing not less than fifteen gallons. On all proven or bleached linens, linen yard goods and jute yard goods of every description and by whatever name designated, 40 per centum *ad valorem.* On cotton unmanufactured, on cotton webbings, tapes, galloons, bindings, gimps, trimmings and braids, not exceeding one inch in width, ½ cent per yard. On felt druggets, felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per yard square, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. *ad valorem.*

SEC. 2. Be it enacted, &c., That the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution approved March 26, 1867, respecting the importation of agricultural machinery free of duty, be, and the same is hereby extended and shall continue in force and effect for the further period of one year from the 30th day of June, 1868.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned and embraced in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, berries and nuts used in dyeing or composing dyes not otherwise herein provided for, but no such articles shall be classed as such that have undergone any manufacture, Bark Peruvian, Lima, Calisaya, and all Cinchona barks, bleaching powders, or chlorate of lime, firewood, guano, goat skins, raw gutta percha, crude hemlock bark, hides, cuttings, strips, tails, and like articles used as glue stock, india-rubber, crude india-rubber, milk of lac, crude and stick lac, logs and unmanufactured lumber, manures, masts and spars undressed, nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre, oil, cocoanut palm oil, paper waste, or waste material of any kind intended only for the manufacture of paper, potash, crude or native, muriate of potassa, pearlash, crude sumac, sulphur, crude, timber, round and not advanced by manufacturing, timber for ship building, wood-ashes or ley.

The Electoral Vote.

The following are the votes to which each of the States is entitled in the Electoral College for President and Vice President:

STATES REPRESENTED.

California	5	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	Nevada	2
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New Jersey	7
Indiana	13	New York	33
Iowa	8	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Oregon	3
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Tennessee	10
Michigan	8	Vermont	5
Minnesota	4	West Virginia	5
Massachusetts	12	Wisconsin	8
Missouri	11		
States now represented			247

STATES NOT REPRESENTED.

Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	5	North Carolina	9
Florida	3	South Carolina	6
Georgia	9	Texas	6
Louisiana	7	Virginia	10
States not represented			70
Total votes			317
Necessary to a choice			159

—Philadelphia has homicides and suicides. Henry Johnson was fatally stabbed in a political dispute by a man named Buck, who surrendered himself to the authorities. Two men committed suicide by shooting themselves, one of them a prisoner in the county jail. Nelson Stewart, a young man, died from the effects of a blow inflicted by some person unknown on Sunday evening.

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CONVALESCENCE.

After a disease has been conquered, there is still the weakness that it leaves behind it to be removed. Convalescence is a tedious affair. If the enfeebled and flaccid muscles, the shattered nerves, the thin and watery blood could speak, they would cry for help. In too many cases such help as is given them is not of the right kind. The fiery stimulants of commerce do harm. They kindle a temporary flame, which is a mockery. Their effect passes, and the last state of him who uses them is worse than the first. Not such is the effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. There is no drawback to its toning properties. It has been found THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and bracing up the enfeebled constitution no matter how much debilitated—as it not only bestows strength, but soothes the nervous system and allays all excitement of the brain. While this excellent preparation possesses such effective properties, it is perfectly safe and is agreeable to the taste. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects what they think of it. Ask them, and be guided by what they say. As a household medicine it is available at all times in cases of indigestion, bilious and other fevers, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the stomach or liver.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. KEYSER says: "You want air, not physic; you want pure air, not medicated air; you want plenty of nutrition, such as plenty of meat and bread will give; physic has no nutriment; gasping for air cannot cure you; monkey capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you; and stimulants cannot cure you. If you want to get well, go in for BEEF AND OUT-POOR AIR."—*Republic.*

He says further: Don't put off the first symptoms. "A little leak may sink a great ship;" a small sore in the throat, lungs or liver will soon involve the whole body. How often do we see people put off for a year or two what in the beginning could have been remedied for a trifle. The Doctor's advice is, and always has been, attend to the first symptoms of disease. Do not let the constitution become a wreck before you begin to mend; if you do, ten to one there will be no remedy. There is a remedy for every disease if taken in time. A slight sore throat or cough may be removed with comparatively little trouble; but a constitution sinking and breaking to pieces by allowing these little troubles to accumulate is not so easy. Dr. Keyser's mode of lung sounding is unique, and as thorough as it is unique. There is not a spot or space over the whole surface of the lungs that he does not sound and investigate, and by so doing is enabled to apply the appropriate remedy.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

June 1st, 1868.

☞ 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—As BOOK-KEEPER, by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capacity. Apply to MR. KING, at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young Lady, in a Trimming or Dry Goods Store. Has had some little experience. Address M. CLINTON, Allegheny City.

WANTED—SITUATION—In a Retail Drug Store. A young man who has had one year's experience in the prescription business, desires a permanent situation, to learn the business thoroughly. Best of references given. Address "S," Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., Box P.

WANTED—SITUATION.—AN EXperienced and competent Farmer and Manager, with a small family, wants a position on some gentleman's estate. Enquire of J. KING, at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, for general housework. Steady employment given. Apply at No. 50 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—FEMALES.—A few more WOMEN and GIRLS. Good wages paid, at MOONEY'S Basket Factory, Snyder's Hollow, Allegheny.

WANTED—A BOOK-BINDER—Who can do ordinary binding, such as Pamphlet work, &c., and heavy binding. Rooms furnished at the lowest price, and sufficient work guaranteed. The tools to be furnished by the binder. Address E. A. & CO., Lock Box 324, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARD—Desirable board for a small family without children, in a pleasant location on Penn street, may be had by addressing M. V. W., Postoffice Box 576.

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 46 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For the NATIONAL HAND-BOOK OF FACTS AND FIGURES, just issued, price $4.50. Also, for the standard LIFE OF U. S. GRANT, by J. T. HEADLEY, the popular historian. Price, cloth, $2.50. Our terms are nowhere excelled. Send for circular. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 60 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSE.

WANTED—HOUSE.—A House of 4 or 6 rooms—in Allegheny preferred. Rent must be moderate. Address COMPOSITOR, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTS.

WANTED—Brothers of the Order of KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, residing in Pittsburgh, to call at Store No. 60, FERRY ST., WEDNESDAY, June 17th—7:00 P. M.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—To call and see 230 Certificates of Cure, at the office of the ARABIAN PHYSICIAN, from Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and surroundings. No. 293 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—LAND.—On the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, within eight miles of the city, an ACRE OR TWO OF GROUND, suitable for a country residence. Address, stating location, S. G., Box D, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—Everybody to know that the ARABIAN PYHSICIAN, No. 293 Liberty street, has cured some of the most obstinate cases of Chronic disease that were in the city, and that as a guarantee of his willingness to do what is fair, he will take patients with the proviso—NO CURE NO PAY. [illegible]

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. 800 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. CUTHBERT & SONS, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A three-story BRICK HOUSE, situated in a desirable street in Allegheny City, together with furniture, will be rented on moderate terms. For particulars address B. S., Box B, GAZETTE OFFICE.

TO LET—STORE-ROOM—No. 72 WYLIE STREET. Will be ready for occupation early next week. Is forty-five feet in depth, sky-light back. French plate glass front, flag pavement, and everything elegant and convenient.

TO LET—ROOM. A large and pleasant second story Front Room, with boarding, for rent at No. 95 SIXTH STREET, opposite Trinity Church. Also, a limited number of day-boarders will be accommodated with first class boarding.

TO LET—HOUSE—In Sewickley, nearly new, six rooms, with garden attached, pleasantly located within five minutes walk of the Station. Enquire of D. N. WHITE, or J. H. BALDWIN, No. 118 Diamond street.

TO LET—ROOMS.—Two Large FRONT ROOMS, second story, in a pleasant part of the city, suitable for man and wife. Enquire at 41 SMITHFIELD STREET.

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—HOUSE.—A new house, with iron front, situated at No. 151 Beaver street, Allegheny. The house is a good dwelling of 7 rooms, and has a splendid store-room 55 feet deep, is well situated for any kind of business. Inquire of NEAHOUSE & HESPENHEID, next door above, or at No. 168 OHIO STREET.

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—HOUSE.—That desirable Dwelling House, No. 71 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, kitchen and wash-house. Enquire of JAS. J. GRAY, No. 85 Sixth street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—$2,800 will buy a good FRAME HOUSE, of 5 rooms and dry cellar, and Lot 30 by 95 feet, situated in a pleasant part of Allegheny, three door from street cars. Address HOUSE, GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—TO RAILROAD and COAL COMPANIES.—The subscribers offer 3000 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 BEST & ATKINSON, Railway Supplies, Cincinnati, O. my15:TUSF

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT.—One house and lot of two acres of ground in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa. The house is a two-story frame, with seven rooms. The lot has a number of fruit trees, and all in good order. There is a cistern on the premises, and stable and other outbuildings. Will be sold at a bargain by RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE POSTS.—LOCUST POSTS, of any size required, by JOHN DYER, Jr., corner of Ridge street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—A NICE BRICK HOUSE, of eight rooms, on Montgomery avenue, near Federal street. Enquire of Mr. DRUITT, corner Montgomery avenue and Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—MULES.—A pair of fine, heavy DRAUGHT MULES. Can be seen at the Livery Stable of MORELAND & MITCHELL, Liberty street, on and after June 11th. Also, a two-horse WAGON and set double HARNESS, in perfect order.

FOR SALE—SAFE.—A LARGE (No. 13) SAFE, of Burke & Barnet's manufacture, in good condition. Enquire at No. 83 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM near HOMEWOOD.—A small Farm of 27 acres, in Liberty District, Pittsburgh, and bounded by land of Fahnestock, Carnagie, Peebles and Homewood, with two dwelling houses, two good bearing orchards, good garden, used as a market garden, and two stone quarries. Within 30 minutes' walk of Homewood Station. Farm mostly in grass. For particulars enquire of JAMES WOODROW, Sr., on the premises.

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. Being 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 P. R., THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—HORSES—AT HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE, five years old; three DRAUGHT GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT BLACK MARE; two GREY MARES; two GREY MARES, fine Moncongahela Horses. Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—SOAP.—200 BOXES KANE'S PETROLEUM SOAP, at 319 Liberty street. W. W. WALLACE.