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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: Ephemeris and Selections Third page: Markets, Home and Foreign, River News. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Allegheny Cattle Market, Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 140¼@140¼.

THE Mississippi election commenced yesterday.

THE report of the Conference Committee on the bill releasing a large number of late rebels from political disabilities, has at last been concurred in by both Houses, and the bill becomes a law subject to the President's approval.

THE Nashville *Press* says, of Gen. LONGSTREET that "he was one of the ablest of all the fighting Generals of the rebel confederacy; but he sustains the reconstruction policy of Congress, and is, therefore, denounced by the stay at home cowards, as a traitor.

SURRATT has been discharged from the former indictment against him, but another bill has been found against him, upon which he is charged upon a conspiracy to murder the late President LINCOLN. Upon this new indictment, he has been admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000, and is at large.

IT IS a matter of congratulation that the Arkansas bill has passed over the veto of the President in the Senate yesterday, and the entire loyal nation will thank that body for its prompt and decisive action. We welcome Arkansas back to the Union, being the first of the reconstructed States restored to position after having purged herself of the sin of rebellion. May the good work go on until all of the late rebel States shall be purified and permitted to enjoy represesentation and place in the councils of the nation.

"THE danger to our institutions consists less in the fact that negroes have been admitted to the suffrage than in the fact that so large a part of our white population have become imbued with sentiments hostile to free government."—*N. Y. World, June 19th.*

That is to say, Democratic leaders find the most serious objection to Universal Suffrage to be, not that it confers the right upon the colored man, but that too many white men enjoy it. This is certainly frank, but it is entirely in keeping with that Democracy which already hoots at the idea of "a white man's government." How and when do they propose to disfranchise the obnoxious white man?

IT is stated that the President will issue a proclamation of general amnesty the morning of the Fourth of July. This will be Mr. JOHNSON's final bid to the New York Convention, in his own behalf first, and for his friend, the Chief Justice, afterwards. The proclamation will embrace all the exceptions made by the proclamation of August, including all army and navy officers above the rank of Brigadier General in the army, and Captain in the navy; but will not, of course, affect officers of the Confederacy now under indictment. General Lee will, therefore, be included in the proclamation now under contemplation.

OUR ambitious Chief Justice is conforming his political opinions to the requirements of the situation with feverish alacrity. His latest bid for Southern support reports him to be in favor of withdrawing all troops, from their present proximity to Ku-Klux-Klans and unreconstructed rebels in those States, "in order to give the people an opportunity to express their opinions through the ballot-box unawed by the presence of the military." He also declares his disapproval of the iron-clad oath, as "too strictly partizan in its character." Mr. CHASE means to secure the Southern vote at New York, if it can be done. He evidently considers it the essential and only condition to his success. In this, he is not far out of the way, for the vote of those States is likely to be decisive of the nomination.

THE New York *World* has begun to commend principles in the Republican platform of 1856. In Western Pennsylvania, the Democracy are getting on still faster, one of their journals only a day or two since coming up very handsomely to the financial resolution adopted by the Republicans last month at Chicago. Declaring that "the *letter* and the *spirit* of the bond must be preserved inviolate" it is evident that the true significance of these words has at last been discovered by curious Democrats. This is decidedly progress in the right direction, but we are happy to know that the people are travelling still faster on that line, and are rallying, irrespective of former parties, to the support of GRANT and COLFAX, with a quiet but irresistible harmony never before known in a Presidential canvass.

THE FUNCTION OF THE MINORITY.

Under all systems of government conforming to modern ideas, no matter in what manner the supreme authority may be distributed and exercised, the Majority and Minority sustain definite relations to each other, and mutually modify the course of political action. Even in what are called absolute monarchies, this rule holds good. In feudal times, the few contrived to govern the many, in the name of God and for their own benefit. But the French Revolution, whatever else it did, put an end, in most European countries, to that kind of usurpation. Imperial thrones now get set up in virtue of universal suffrage, and are maintained by standing armies of so vast proportions as fitly to represent the sentiments of the whole people. When a voter stands behind each musket, it is safe to conclude that the monarch who rules does so in obedience to the popular will. In such governments, however, the emperor or king, though conscious of the co-operation of the Majority, does not dare press the Minority to the last extreme, or anything like it; for he cannot tell how soon, through the fickleness of public opinion, the Minority may be converted into the Majority, barricades go up in the streets of the capital and the army fraternise with the populace.

In strictly representative governments the co-relations of the Majority and Minority are more clearly recognized and their action upon each other provided for. The rights and responsibilities of governing belong to the Majority, while the duty of criticising and holding in check pertains to the Minority. It is sometimes difficult to tell whether the Majority or the Minority renders the most valuable service to a nation.

It is in consequence of this action and reaction of Majorities and Minorities upon each other that the true balance of government is maintained. Of course, such action and reaction prevent the Majority from fully carrying out any Policy to which it may stand pledged and actually have at heart. This principle was admirably illustrated during the long period, before the Rebellion, in which the Democrats had almost undisputed sway in every department of the government. During that protracted term they failed fully to carry out every Policy by espousing which they won the popular confidence. This was not owing, as was sometimes testily charged, to inherent duplicity, but to the natural and healthful influence of a numerous and intelligent Minority. In striking a balance, it would be fair to decide that the Minority rendered quite as important services to the republic as the Majority.

Whoever will turn back to the official records of the debates in Congress during that period, and particularly the latter part of it, will be strangely impressed by the arrogance of the Majority; by the assumption of its members that they alone had a right to be heard; and the brutal threats of personal violence with which they constantly interlarded their objurgations of the Minority. In the whole history of representative bodies there is nothing approaching this exhibition of fiendish malignity except the course of the Jacobins in the French Constituent Assembly. Even in the excitement of those stormy debates, the scenes enacted were sufficiently revolting; but the considerate man—respectful of his own rights and of the rights of others—who shall now peruse those American controversies cannot help feeling the motions of intolerable loathing and disgust.

It happens, unfortunately for the country that the party which was then in the Majority have carried the same habit of coarse abuse with them into the Minority, where they have been during the last eight years.

Perhaps at no period in this country and rarely in any other, have the Minority in the national council been so powerless as since the Rebellion broke out. This has resulted from special causes. Prior to 1860 the Democrats had held possession of the Government for so long a time that they imagined it to belong to them in fee simple, and that the most unconstitutional thing their opponents could do was to carry a presidential election. They felt that they alone were "the people;" that to them exclusively pertained the right to construe and interpret the constitution, to devise Policies, and to consolidate them into laws; that the Republicans were good enough to bear the burdens of the government, but not to participate in its honors: much less to impart to it direction and momentum. That was a comfortable delusion for the Democrats to cherish. It gave them a wonderful conceit of themselves, and inspired them with a corresponding contempt for the Republicans. Being a delusion, however, it was destined to be dissipated; and coming down from such self-exaltation is not pleasant. The result was that when the Republicans elected Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, half the Democrats broke out into open, flagrant Rebellion. They felt and acted precisely as royal Princes do when their assumed prerogatives are denied and obedience refused. While the other half remained behind, they constantly gave tokens that their feelings and principles were with the insurgents and that they would join them but for the fact that they were living in States whose local governments were strongly against them. These are the leading facts which have made the Minority in the United States less powerful, during the last two presidential terms, than ever any Minority was before at Washington.

Some years ago the Democrats introduced a new rule, bearing upon Minorities in their National Conventions. This rule provides that two-thirds of the members of the body must vote for any candidate in order to make his nomination regular and valid. This gives the Minority a negative control; that is, the power to declare who shall *not* be nominated. Nothing can be plainer than that this rule is in violation of the elementary principle of Democracy, which is that the Majority shall govern. Its adoption was a step towards government by prescription; and consequently indicated the actual departure of the party from genuine Democracy. This was all the more significant because it happened at the precise time when the Democratic party, through the action of its leaders, had entered into the conspiracy against government by the people, which soon after flamed out into a tremendous war.

Whether, under the altered condition of affairs, the Democrats will repeal the two-thirds rule, admits of speculation. The friends both of CHASE and PENDLETON would favor the repeal if they were alike confident of commanding a bare Majority of the July Convention; but neither seems to be confident of having the ascendency. The radical Democrats, so long as they remain uncertain of the possession of power, will not consent to the repeal, because, while the rule exists they can prevent, if they will, the nomination of Mr. CHASE. The friends of Mr. CHASE are probably in the same dilemma. Hence, it is reasonable to conclude that the rule will stand for the present as a monument to mark how far the Democracy has departed in favor of government by Minorities.

WANTED—SOME OPINIONS.

The weak but plucky opposition in Western Pennsylvania hereby advertise for a limited stock of ideas. They have managed thus far to lose several important political battles, while carrying opinions of a positive character, but can afford to do so no longer. The managers of their recent County Convention, who were charged with the manufacture of principles, adjourned without accomplishing their work, inasmuch as they comprehended the situation, and, with their limited stock of fresh ideas, shrank from the task of creating the necessary political food for the consumption of their constituents during the present campaign. It is not known what character or shade of opinion will be accepted, but no proposals will be considered unless bearing for or against greenbacks and the negro. It was on these themes that the ingenuity of the party leaders failed, but, nevertheless, they must enter largely into the canvass. Sealed proposals should be addressed to the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention. Pending the awards all faithful Democrats are urgently requested to keep their mouths shut until they may be informed as to which way they must shout.

THE NEW CONSOLS AND TAXATION.

It is understood that a bill, the result of careful preparation by leading financial members of the two Houses, may be introduced in Congress this week, which authorizes the issue of two thousand millions of dollars in "bonds of the consolidated debt of the United States," to bear five per cent. interest, payable principal and interest in gold, redeemable after twenty years at the public option and maturing in fifty years, and to be exempt from taxation. One half of one cent to be semi-annually deducted from the interest, to form a sinking-fund for the payment of the national debt. Existing securities may be converted into these bonds, which may also be used for banking purposes. It is believed that these long bonds, at the lower rate of interest, but with all cavil as to the mode of their redemption obviated, and meeting the question of taxation by the old and familiar method of taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, will be satisfactory to the treasury, to the public creditors and to the non-bond-holding tax-payers. A strong effort will be made to enact this measure into a law before the close of the session.

IN speaking of the contest in the 20th District for the Republican Congressional Convention, the Meadville *Republican* says:

We learn that Mr. Geo. W. Lathy is the successful candidate for the nomination in Clarion county. The candidates in the field now are: S. Newton Pettis, Crawford; Geo. W. Lathy, Clarion; W. T. McAdam, Mercer; G. W. Gilfallan, Venango. The contest in Clarion, according to the *Banner*, was really between Mr. Pettis and McAdam, although ostensibly between Captain Fox and Mr. Lathy. Fox being beaten leaves the contest practically between McAdam, Gilfillan and Lathy, one of whom is pretty certain to be nominated. Personally we know nothing of Mr. Lathy, but we hear that he is a very worthy and capable Republican, and his nomination would be creditable to the party. Mr. Gilfillan is an earnest and active young Republican, and would be very acceptable to the oil interest. Mr. McAdam is a gentleman of high character, and would be the strongest candidate in the field with the voters of Mercer county. As Mr. Trout will most likely be the Democratic candidate, McAdam would be his most formidable opponent.

THE New York *Sun* has the following in regard to the Chief Justice:

"No Democrat need hesitate to give his support to Judge Chase on the score of principle. 'These suspenders,' said an auctioneer, 'are elastic—long enough for any man, short enough for any boy, and warranted to fit.' In short, Judge Chase is willing to go as far as he can in every direction, for everything, and against everything, if he can only be elected President. He does it, too, with such dignity and such perfect consistency that no one can find any fault. The Democracy cannot have a more faultless candidate."

"THE Democratic party, as a national party, can neither oust the negroes from the suffrage nor control their votes. If either is ever done, it will be by the white citizens of the States in which they live, each State acting for itself, and judging for itself of the most opportune occasion for making the effort. The mission of the national Democratic party is different. It is to render white voting less mischievous than it has been for the last eight years."—*N. Y. World, June 19th.*

High Democratic authority thus disposes of the foolish clamor of the underlings of the party, for "a white man's government." Their warfare is hereafter to be directed against the obnoxious white voters. This is worth remembering.

SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, marries Miss FOOTE, of Vermont, this week. It is also announced that Mr. ELISHA FOOTE, father of the *fiancee*, is to receive the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

THE first count of the new indictment against John H. Surratt charges him with conspiring with Booth, Paine, Harold, O'Laughlin, Arnold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt, to murder Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges him with conspiracy to capture Mr. Lincoln and deliver him as a prisoner into the possession, custody and control of certain persons whose names are unknown to the Grand Jury.

The Kansas Pacific Railway.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:—

GENTLEMEN—This most important of any national work ever undertaken by the Government and people of the United States gains rapidly in popular favor as it becomes better understood. Very quietly, but with great energy, it has been pushed forward until upwards of four hundred miles have been finished, which is as far as the acts of Congress of 1866 extended the authority and aid of the Government. This portion of the road extends from the Missouri river up the Valley of the Kansas and Smoky Hill, (one river), almost directly from east to west, through the midst of the State of Kansas, one of the most fertile, beautiful and healthy regions in our country.

From the point to which it has been carried, (near the Western border of Kansas,) it is the intention of the Company to continue it in a southwest direction, through New Mexico to the Rio Grande; thence westwardly, on or near the 35th parallel, through the centre of Arizona, to the Great Colorado, which is the eastern border of California in that latitude. From the Colorado to San Francisco the line runs in a northwest direction through the great valley of Southern California, the marvelous productiveness of which is known to the whole civilized world.

The length of this line—which has all been carefully surveyed—is 1950 miles from the Missouri, at Kansas City, to San Francisco, which is just about the same as the Union Pacific Railroad, which begins on the west bank of the Missouri, at Omaha, and terminates at Sacramento, 120 miles northwest of San Francisco. That 120 miles must be made by steamers on the Bay of San Francisco and the Sacramento river. The bay, which stretches far inland, lies between those cities; and to unite them by rail would require a line of between two and three hundred miles in length, for it would have to run almost entirely round the bay. In this the Kansas Pacific line has a great advantage over the other, for it runs directly to San Francisco—which lies on the southern shore of the bay near its entrance from the ocean—without any deviation from its proper course. The Omaha and Sacramento line is being prosecuted by two separate and independent companies, the Union Pacific in the east, and the Central Pacific in the west. These two companies expect to meet in their operations somewhere in the neighborhood of Salt Lake, and, uniting, form one line of road from the Missouri to Sacramento.

There are many reasons why the Kansas Pacific Railway ought to be pushed forward steadily and vigorously, some of which may very properly be set forth in brief terms in this connection. This ought to be done—

Because so large a section of it is already completed and is in very successful operation, paying well, and causing the fine region through which it passes to fill up rapidly with an intelligent and thriving population, who already enjoy in their new homes all the blessings and benefits of an advanced civilization.

Because the business it has already done for the Government, at rates greatly below those paid for wagon transportation, has more than reimbursed to the national treasury the amount of interest on the bonds loaned by the Government to the Company; so that thus far, instead of being an expense and burden, it has been a pecuniary advantage to the Government of many thousands of dollars. See Report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, of March 4th, 1868, which, upon a careful estimate, puts this saving at $346,382 for 1867.

Because, in the opinion of the highest military officers of the nation, it is the only way in which the murders and depredations of the savages who still roam almost unchecked over the vast and valuable region across which it is proposed to carry this road—extending from Kansas to California—can be successfully prevented—a method more effectual, more humane and more economical than any other that can be devised. See letters of Generals Sherman and Sherridan, addressed to General Grant, and by him endorsed and transmitted through the Secretary of War to Congress.

Because the country through which the surveyed line runs is well adapted to railroad purposes; and is, with trifling exceptions, abundantly supplied with timber for ties, fuel and other purposes, with water, and, in New Mexico especially, it runs through or near to an extensive and inexhaustible field of mineral coal of good quality. See Report of the Survey of 1867, made by the engineers of the company.

Because the line of the road traverses throughout its entire length a region of great and varied resources, agricultural, pastoral and mineral, which will ensure to it a way trade of great and ever increasing magnitude, putting its success as a road beyond a peradventure, and rendering it reasonably certain that it will cost the government nothing more than a loan of its credit.

Because its construction will add immensely to the available area of our national domain and to the durable basis of taxable values, and thus, *by diffusion*, relatively lighten our already existing national burdens.

Because it will bring within easy reach of our people thousands and tens of thousands of mines of precious metals, which, with railroad facilities, can be worked profitably, but not without. Our present inconvertible paper currency is a standing attestation of how greatly these are needed.—See J. Ross Browne's Reports, and many others.

Because there are even now one hundred thousand people in New Mexico, (whose entire trade will be over this road,) awaiting its coming; while Arizona is rapidly filling up, and probably half the population of California are found south of the Bay of San Francisco, through whose midst this road will run. In addition to these, the people of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango will trade with the outside world mainly over this road.

Because the line of this road is so happily located that it can be reached at its eastern end with almost equal facility by the great lines of trade and travel running westward from Boston and Portland, and from Baltimore and Washington, the basin of the Lakes or the valley of the Ohio. And then, in its great southwestern deflextion it is exactly in the right location to receive on this side of the mountains and of the Rio Grande other lines from important points on the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. It was this truly national feature of this enterprise which drew forth that recent strong and eloquent petition to Congress from sixty presidents and executive officers of leading railroads of the country, from Maine to Alabama, praying that the work may be continued and vigorously prosecuted. See maps.

Because this road, in its entire course from the Missouri, to the Bay of San Francisco, will cross no formidable mountain range. In New Mexico the Rocky Mountains sink into a broad elevated plateau a little north of the line, and the great Sierra Nevada range breaks down in the same manner, on about the same parallel in southeastern California. The line of the road, therefore, *runs round the great mountain ranges instead of over them*, giving to it at once a better and more habitable country through which to run, and easier gradients.

Because—which is the most important consideration of all—this road can never be interrupted by snow nor endangered by avalanches. The climate on the most elevated table lands over which the line is carried, 6,000 to 7,000 feet above tide, is much like that of Eastern Tennessee, but is drier. Some snow falls, but it soon melts. The climate, both in summer and winter, is delightful and remarkably salubrious, so that gentlemen who have traveled over that great plateau, which reaches nearly across both New Mexico and Arizona in the direction of this line, express the opinion that when made accessible, it will become the great sanitarium of the country. Under these conditions the traffic on this road can be carried on with equal facility and safety at all seasons; and it need hardly be said to those who are well informed as to the character of the region further north, that on no other route from the eastern States to the Pacific can immunity from protracted interruptions and appalling dangers be hoped for.

Because this road in all its course, from the Missouri to the Pacific, passes through a very valuable region, but so remote from the line of the Omaha road that it coan never be of any benefit to it. On the meridian of the Rio Grande the two lines diverge to the distance of seven degrees of latitude—one being on the 35th parallel, the other on the 42d—and this distance is maintained until both enter California. The vast and various resources of Southern Colorado, and of New Mexico, and Arizona, can never be utilized until this road is made.

Because this road will open up avenues of trade with at least three of the northern States of Mexico, which are now destitute of any access to the world outside, worthy of the name. They are rich in mines of gold, silver and copper, in rare woods of great commercial value, and in tropical and semi-tropical fruits, &c. The commerce which will spring up between our country and those States will at once be large and very lucrative.

Because this road, by means of branches of moderate length, will put us into connection with the Pacific ocean at several points far south of San Francisco—Guaymas, on the Gulf, of California, San Diego, Los Angelos, &c., and also, directly on the main line, with the steamboat navigation of the Colorado river, about 500 miles this side of San Francisco.

Because, as a careful inspection of the map will show, this road is destined to be a great trunk line, from which branch lines will diverge in all directions, reaching towards the long coast lines of both oceans, and to all parts of the great interior.

I might add much more, but let these few suggestions suffice. The thoughtful reader can easily follow them out more fully into their details; and, although I have not particularly spoken of it among the reasons why this work ought to be pushed forward, the Philantropist and the Christian cannot fail to perceive that such a channel of intercourse would powerfully aid in the spread of a better civilization and a purer faith than many of the regions it will penetrate have hitherto enjoyed. J. C.

Are Secure Beyond any Contingency.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

The Company believe that these bonds, at the present date, are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time. Subscriptions will be received in New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., has produced a sheet-iron chimney which is made of three sheet-iron cylinders, the space between the outer and second one being filled with ashes, thus securing safety from fire. It is lighter and safer than brick.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

When the system is once affected it will not rally of its own accord; it needs help—it must be strengthened and invigorated; this is especially the case when the

KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS

Are affected. For immediate relief and permanent cure,

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Are a perfectly safe and reliable specific. This well known remedy has effected a large number of speedy and remarkable cures, and have never failed to give relief when taken according to directions.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are purely vegetable, and contain no mercury or calomel. They do not exhaust the system, but on the contrary they act as a tonic, imparting new tone and vigor to the organs and strengthening the whole body. These Pills have stood the test of thirty-five years, and are still gaining in popularity.

☞ FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE EVERYWHERE.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from the wholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies by taking an antidote in advance; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief. In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I——O——

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 126 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

June 17th, 1868.

☞ *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.*

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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.—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.

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WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl for general housework will receive steady employment and good wages, if suitable, by applying at No. 50 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—A BOOK-BINDER—Who can do ordinary binding, such as Pamphlet work, &c., and heavy binding. Room furnished at the lowest price, and sufficient work guaranteed. The tools to be furnished by the Binder. Address E. A. & CO., Look Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTS

WANTED—BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Room is a front one, on second floor, and opens out on balcony.

WANTED—BOARD.—Desirable board for a small family without children, in a pleasant location on Penn street, may be had by addressing M. W. W., Postoffice Box 540.

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—BOARDERS.—Gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with good board and lodging at No. 35 FERRY ST.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For the NATIONAL HAND-BOOK OF FACTS AND FIGURES, just issued, price $1.50. 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.

WANTS.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO SEE A CHURN, at HARE'S HOTEL, that brings butter in 3 to 5 minutes. No machinery. Costs $3 for a life time. 200 Churns are carried in the pocket. Territory for sale. Call soon. BOARDMAN & BLECKER, Agents, U. S.

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

LOST.

LOST—NOTE.—In Allegheny City, on June 19th, 1868, a PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn in favor of JOHN H. MEYER, at 30 days, by BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., for Five Hundred and Three Dollars ($503 66,) and Sixty-six Cents. Notice is hereby given that a duplicate of the same will be made, and all persons are warned against negotiating for the same, as payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to JOHN H. MEYERS, No. 97 Third street, Allegheny City.

LOST.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 18th inst., on Federal street, between Ohio street and South Commons, a LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at R. M. & W. J. SNODGRASS' DRUG STORE, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK.—A Pocket-Book, containing some money, was found on Seventh street, between Grant and Smithfield. The owner can have the same by calling at THIS OFFICE, paying charges and identifying the same.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—ROOM.—A large and pleasant second story front room, handsomely furnished, on Hand street, will be let as a gentlemen's sleeping room. Apply at No. 31 HAND STREET.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A two-story Frame Dwelling of eight rooms; gas throughout the house, and large lot; situated in Allegheny City, near the Suspension Bridge. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to J. S. FERGUSON, No. 87 Fifth street.

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. B., 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. 325 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 42 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. GEAY, No. 25 Sixth street.

TO LET—ROOMS.—Three or four furnished rooms, with board or without, eligibly situated on Penn street. Address H. M., GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—LOT IN McKEESPORT.—The half or whole of a lot 60 feet front by 140 feet deep, situate on Market, near Second street. For particulars enquire of W. C. HULL, Hull's Store, Fifth, near the depot, McKeesport; or address JOSEPH FORSYTHE, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

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—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—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 & Barnes' manufacture, in good condition. Enquire at No. 83 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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. FIFTH STREET, near Monongahela House. Horses bought and sold on commission.

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

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