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TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 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 the morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Table Talk, Miscellaneous. Third page: Pittsburgh and Foreign Markets, River News, Imports. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Allegheny Cattle Market, Petroleum Affairs. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household.*

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 140¼.

THE Recorders of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth are required, upon application and the payment of the usual fee, to record the discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers, without the payment of any State tax.

A LIVELY contest for the Republican nomination, in the Cleveland Congressional District of Ohio, is likely to result in the selection of either Mr. UPSON, of Akron, or Mr. OSBORN, of Painsville, unless Judge SPALDING can be induced to reconsider his intention of withdrawal from the public service at the end of his present term.

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle* states that CHASE was first nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, by four very eminent Confederate Generals, dining at the house of a prominent Democrat of that city nearly two years since. They deemed it "the duty of the South, if she hoped ever to have peace again, not to join in a forlorn effort on the part of the Democracy, but select the least objectionable Republican, and make him their candidate."

THE Democratic-Conservative movement to secure CHASE's nomination at New York is very far from being dead yet. Sleeping for a few days, it awakes now with redoubled vigor. The Pendletonians would sneer and laugh the Chief Justice out of Court if they could, but that dodge answers only for the spectators in the lobby. "Old Greenbacks" is equally popular with the old Democratic politicians and with a rapidly swelling column of the rank and file, and his young rival is doomed to a backseat.

THE Democratic assertion that SCHUYLER COLFAX once declared, in a political speech, that "he had registered a solemn oath never to vote for a foreign-born man for any office, and to remove all foreigners, aliens and Roman Catholics from office, whenever he might possess the power to do so," is the basest of slanders, made up out of the whole cloth. Mr. COLFAX never made such a declaration, nor did he ever "register" such an oath. More than this, he has seven times been elected to Congress, the last time only two years since, in a district containing more foreigners than any other in Indiana, one of its counties (Lake) having a majority of foreign-born voters, and he has not only always run ahead of his ticket, but he has converted that particular county from Democracy into the banner Republican county of his district. In Clay township, in his own county of St. Joseph, where there is a majority of Catholic voters, he has often carried it when the rest of his ticket was lost by a two-thirds vote. Time and again, he has sustained Lange, Young, Mansfield and others, foreign-born, for State offices. These facts show how stupid and malignant is the falsehood, which we have quoted above from the Democratic journal giving it currency yesterday morning.

THE TAXATION OF BONDS.

A strong vote of the House, yesterday, (92 to 54) committed the popular branch of Congress in favor of the taxation of United States bonds, the proper Committee being instructed to report without delay a bill requiring the Treasury to levy an annual tax of ten per centum on the interest of the bonds, to be withheld in the payment of the coupons. In accordance with this instruction, such a bill will be reported and the House will undoubtedly pass it. There is as little doubt that it will be defeated in the Senate, from indications heretofore in that body.

A Wisconsin member offered this resolution, but it is substantially the same as that with which Messrs. PIKE, BUTLER and HOLMAN moved to amend the internal tax bill last week. A few only of the Eastern members favor the proposition, but it is very generally supported by those from the West, who are urgent that Congress should not adjourn without some further legislation on this subject, the merits of which may be very briefly stated as hinging in a great measure upon the simply legal question. The constitutional and legal right of Congress, to tax those securities in the mode proposed, is maintained on one side and denied on the other. It will remain an open and much vexed question until an authoritative judicial decision upon it shall be given. And nothing short of that will satisfy a very considerable minority of the people.

The legality of the proposed tax being assumed to be established, we apprehend that it would be found difficult to maintain the policy of continuing to exempt this description of property from sharing, in some sort, in the present support of the public burthens. Upon the expressed hypothesis, it shows an ignorance of the real tendency of the popular sentiment, or an indifference to its sincere and earnest demands, to insist upon the continuance of that exemption any longer. It is not surprising, therefore, that Representatives have assented to the wisdom of a prompt submission of the legal question to that decision which, in case the Senate should concur with the House, would be instantly sought for by the persons claiming to be aggrieved.

We doubt the legality of the proposed taxation. But it is not ours to decide that question. Nor is it a province which, under the circumstances, Congress will do wisely to assume, excluding all judicial appeals. As the case stands, we cannot but think that the House does well to meet the question as it has, and that the Senate should concur, immediately taking the matter out of the field of political discussion and partizan feeling, and remitting it to the safe and conclusive test of experience, with the courts open for the protection of such personal rights as may be found to be infringed upon. It is not to be denied that there exists in some sections of the country a very decided sentiment in favor of subjecting this description of property to taxation in that or some similar way, nor is it well to doubt the expediency of effecting, at the earliest moment, the only solution of the question which will satisfy all parties. The quicker and the more conclusively it shall be settled the better for all concerned—especially and most of all, for the public credit. And fortunately it is not a question which, as yet, has assumed a type so completely partizan as to preclude the assured confidence that the rights of the creditor, as well as of the Treasury, will be faithfully protected in the courts.

We hold faithfully to the Chicago platform in its preference for that mode of diminishing the burden of our debt, which looks rather to an improvement of credit, and the obtaining of money for the public needs at a lower rate of interest. There are good reasons for the belief that the present forms of the public debt can be so changed, with the assent of all parties, as to secure precisely that end, without presenting any legal difficulties or questions whatever. We believe it to be the imperative duty of Congress, therefore, to submit some proposition of that character to the public creditors. Let the action of the House, on yesterday, be supplemented, as it should be, with the offer of a new loan upon such terms as shall ensure the acceptance of the creditor, substituting his present securities therefor, and shall at the same time diminish the load upon the Treasury. Of the two alternatives thus legalized, there can be little doubt as to which would command the general approval, and in a few months all the difficulties of the financial situation would be effectively settled.

MONEY THAT IS NOT MONEY,

That the creation of what is known as the Legal Tender Currency was necessary to the prosecution of the war against the Slaveholders' Rebellion, we have never doubted. In that necessity was found the only excuse or justification of that currency which was entitled to even the slightest consideration; for that currency is so inherently vicious as to find apology only in a public emergency so peculiar and urgent as to admit of no other prompt alleviation.

In all civilized nations, mixed currencies are used to facilitate the transaction of business. These consist of bullion, specie and written or printed promises to pay definite sums of money. Paper currency is variously distinguished as bonds, drafts, notes or checks, and has come, in one or other of these forms, to be employed in the larger commercial and financial transactions in place of real money, because of its superior convenience.

An irredeemable paper currency, under the ordinary conditions of national existence, is a deception and fraud. Convertibility into coin, at the option of the holder, is the only admissible test of the value of paper promises to pay money. With gold ranging from 1.40 up to 2.80, the precise figures show the degree of the depreciation of the medium of circulation.

All true paper money is in the nature of a genuine bill of exchange, in that it represents property specially appropriated for its cancellation. The Legal Tenders are entirely deficient in this element, in that they do not represent the accumulations of productive industry, but the waste and destruction consequent upon the war. They do not symbolize what the nation has, but what it once had, but has no longer.

These are among the reasons for which we look with favor upon the bill which passed one of the Houses of Congress, some days ago, but which is likely to fail in the other, authorizing all contracts to be made payable in real money, and not in that which professes to be money, but is not. The objection felt at Washington to this bill is that it would measurably, if not wholly, supersede the Legal Tender act, by reducing all monetary engagements to the specie basis. On the contrary, in this tendency, we discover the meritorious element in the projected enactment.

In point of fact, all contracts are now and have been all along made upon the specie basis; that is to say, just in proportion as the circulating medium has been vitiated has gold increased in relative price. In all transactions of magnitude, definite calculations on this head have constantly been made, and payment exacted accordingly. The only exception to this rule is found in cases where bonds, mortgages, judgments or other securities were held at the beginning of the war, with long and fixed times to run. The holders could do nothing but take Legal Tender for contracts made on the gold basis and submit to the loss, which averaged more than one-half of their entire demands. Of course, the creditor classes, upon a return to specie payments, will obtain compensation to some degree for these losses; only the creditor classes that will be indemnified will not be identical with those that were victimized.

But the Legal Tender Act must be superseded some day, and may as well be now as at any future period, provided the supersession can be made permanent. So long as paper currency is used, the return to specie payments, or the maintenance thereof, is always a matter of faith on the part of the whole community. So long as the apprehension is general and definite, that bills can be converted into coin at the pleasure of the holders of them, comparatively few persons desire specie. But when a suspicion prevails that specie cannot be obtained upon demand, in exchange for bills, instantly arises an intense desire to draw the money, no matter if considerable inconvenience attends the custody and ultimate disbursement of it. This desire to realize real money is not a bare fancy, or the product of fickleness, but proceeds from the understanding that an irredeemable circulation is always, and of necessity, a depreciated circulation.

We are aware that eminent financial doctors contend that specie payments cannot be safely resumed—that is, resumed, with a fair probability of being maintained—until the nation shall have earned and accumulated an amount of property at least equal to that expended in carrying on the war. To this, we do not wholly consent. The coin existing in the country, and which is now essentially an article of merchandise, is not so greatly less than the whole bulk of Legal Tenders that the latter cannot be safely retired so as to bring it into common circulation. The fullness of the crops now harvesting renders this process much easier than it would be under other circumstances. The transition from fictitious values to real ones, for labor and all the products thereof, would now be comparatively easy because natural and healthy.

This process would be greatly helped by the existing curtailment of commercial credits, which furnishes a stable ground on which to erect a superstructure of confidence. Under the old system of long and excessive credits, few business men, in comparison to the whole number, knew how they stood; the elements of that problem were so entirely outside of themselves, and to be found in the condition of other parties, of whose stability they could indulge conjectures, but seldom made sound estimates. A man's ability to pay depended on the certainty and promptness with which he should be paid, and of that, on a pinch, he could predicate nothing. A general consciousness prevailed that the system was rotten and liable to fall down upon the heads of those who upheld it. Hence, when one considerable commercial firm or banking establishment failed, a wide-spread panic ensued. This was the spontaneous testimony rendered by business men, almost universally, to the inherent defects of the system of credits they tolerated. When such a panic once started, neither its extent nor the amount of mischief it would inflict could be computed in advance. It ordinarily resulted in cleaning out a whole crop of enterprising men, who had not sufficient capital at once to carry their stock of goods and to take up the business paper discounted on their accounts.

Matters are ordered better now. Business is not practically synonymous with speculation. Men are expected to exercise at least an ordinary degree of prudence in the conduct of their affairs, and not to trust everything to the chapter of accidents. This makes it safer to attempt a resumption of specie payments than it would have been under the old system. Doors do not stand wide open for distrust to enter. Business men have generally confidence in themselves, and consequently in each other. A trial will show resumption to be easier than mere theorists imagine.

"CONSERVATIVE" SOLDIERS.

The list of names of delegates to the "Conservative" Soldiers' Convention, which is to meet in New York on the day preceding the regular Democratic Convention, presents remarkable attractions to loyal men. Among the delegates to their Democratic side-show, we see named the following:

N. B. Forrest, General in the Rebel Army, and the butcher of Fort Pillow; B. H. Hill, General in the Rebel Army; John B. Gordon, General in the Rebel Army; Thomas L. Price, General in the Rebel Army; Z. B. Vance, non-fighting General in the rebel service; Wade Hampton, General in the Rebel Army; J. G. Barrett, rebel spy during the war; Robert Ould, rebel agent for the exchange of prisoners.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that these men "will nominate General HANCOCK for President, and Thomas A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, for Vice-President, and expect by this pressure in advance to dictate the Democratic nominations."

It is undoubtedly true that this ex-rebel element will largely influence the final nominations. There are abundant indications that the South will attend the gatherings at New York full of its old arrogance and bitterness, demanding to lead the Convention and threatening defeat if their clamor is not heeded. Should we wonder that the party, which FORREST, BARRETT, OULD & Co. aspire to lead, desires the "buried issues" of the rebellion to be kept out of sight?

ALBERT PIKE, in the Memphis *Appeal*, says of the Chase movement:

"We have heard that Catholic sailors, tired of fish and eggs, if they had eggs to eat during Lent, had a habit of fastening a ham to a line, letting it over the ship's side into the sea and drawing it up again, repeating the formula, "Down Gammon, up Salmon!"—after which they could eat it without needing absolution or doing penance. No other process, we think can make a Democrat out of Salmon P. Chase."

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

District Attorney Carnahan filed a libel in the case of the United States vs. Seven thousand pounds of tobacco found in Mead township, Crawford county.

A libel was also filed against the distillery of Edward Lyon, of Lycoming county, together with the machinery and appurtenances, and six barrels of whisky. A monition was issued and made returnable on the 15th of July.

Judge McCandless delivered a decision in regard to the application of Theodore Straub and David Sankey, who asked to be decreed "first informers" in the case of the United States vs. The Distillery et. al. of John Deer, of Beaver county. The case was tried in 1865, and under the decree of the Court the parties received five hundred dollars as their portion of the proceeds of the sale of the distillery. They afterwards ascertained that they were entitled to one-half of the proceeds of the sale—about eight thousand dollars. They then endeavored to obtain a new decree, but the money had been paid over to the Government. The matter was argued some time since. Judge McCandless decided the matter had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, by the previous decree. The Court could therefore only *express the opinion* that the said T. F. Staub was the "first informer," and entitled to a moiety of the forfeiture.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and the following business was transacted:

THE O'NEILL RIOT CASE.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was commenced, and the following testimony heard:

Nicholas Fast, sworn—Reside about six miles above McKeesport; came down to McKeesport on the day of the riot with Matthew Plot; he had on a black coat and a cap; it was seven o'clock in the morning when we left Osceola.

Cross-examined—Left him at McKeesport; came down in the afternoon train.

Re-direct—Plot's reputation for peace is good.

Nicholas Walter, sworn—Reside at Colliersville, about eight miles from McKeesport; saw defendant Plot on the evening of the 30th of March last; he had on a black coat and a cap; his reputation for peace is good.

Dennis O'Conley was sworn and testified that he had heard consultations among the defendants previous to the disturbance

John Faulkner testified that he saw the procession, and they had no arms.

Michael Murphy testified that he was a coal digger, residing at Six Mile Ferry; was up to the road where the locomotive stopped; some of the men were sitting there; we went up to see some of Mr. O'Neill's men, who were working there; they were working for three cents per bushel; we thought this too small and wanted to get them to strike with us; went home after the conversation occurred between Mr. O'Neill and the men.

Cross-examined—Only knew one man in the crowd; his name was Mike Nevin.

Bernard Hoffman testified that the procession was formed at Six Mile Ferry, and had "walking sticks;" witness said he had a pick handle which he used as a walking stick; the entire procession did not stop anywhere on the road; a good many people joined in the procession going up; heard a part of the conversation between Mr. O'Neill and the men relative to going up to see his diggers; some of us were sitting on the bank of the run below reading a paper, and heard a gun snap; soon after this some parties up by the check house threw stones, and we left and went up the other side of the hill; don't know exactly who threw the stones, suppose one of them was a digger, as he had digger's clothes on.

Cross-examined—Do not know any of the defendants; saw a few men, about five or six, go up the hill; some of them came up after us; did not hear much cheering; a man whom they called Defore gave orders: I don't know what stopped the procession.

Baptiste Dettle, sworn—This witness a Frenchman, and his testimony was given through an interpreter. He testified that he was a miner and was at the works on the 30th of March; there were about eighty persons when they started from Six Mile Ferry; they had nothing but sticks, used to walk with; it was the gun that first halted the men; the man that was killed said in French to those around him that he would go home over the hill, instead of going back the way he came; the man who was killed had no stick in his hand.

Cross-examined—Did not see the man who was killed make a speech from a log, and did not see the men swing their clubs; they all went directly up the hill; I did not go up the hill myself.

Peter Grenet was sworn, and gave his testimony through an interpreter: he was a miner, and visited the scene of the riot; the men were not armed.

Robert Watson, sworn—Reside at Six Mile Ferry; was not at Pine Run on the day of the riot; saw the procession about seventy-five yards off; the men had no fire-arms; some of them had walking sticks.

Louis Zuge, sworn—Saw a man named Goche in the procession; it was the intention of some of the members to speak to Mr. O'Neil, not to fight him; knew none of the defendants; might have seen them there.

Mr. Kerr stated that some of the witnesses had been arrested for alleged participation in the riot.

Judge Stowe ordered that no witnesses would be allowed to leave the Court room during the progress of the trial.

Mrs. Lightfoot testified that Pryor, one of the defendants, had boarded with her for a number of years; his character for peace was good.

James McNeill was sworn and testified that he saw the procession at Six Mile Ferry; it left there about nine o'clock.

Henry Kramer testified that he was in the procession, and heard the conversation between O'Neill and the party; he went back after this.

Alexander Foster was sworn on the part of the Commonwealth, and testified that Pryor, one of the defendants, had the reputation of being a man who frequently got into difficulties.

Mr. O'Neill was re-called and stated it was about eight miles from Six Mile Ferry to his house, and nine miles from the Ferry to his works.

Hon. Thomas Marshall addressed the jury on behalf of the Commonwealth. It was a difficult matter to prove the participation of parties in a riot like this. It was a singular fact that none of the witnesses for the defense know a single person who participated in the riot.

The first warning Mr. O'Neill had of the transaction was the approach of two or three hundred armed men—armed with clubs. He had good reason to know that he was in danger; his property had been burned by parties in the same interest with those who came in procession. If, as was alleged by the defense, they wanted a committee to see Mr. O'Neill's men, why did they march up in rank and file; why not appoint their committee at Six Mile Ferry? There was evidence of a common purpose. The very fact that they obeyed the order of their leaders was evidence of this. Mobs were like infuriated beasts.

Before Mr. Marshall concluded the hour of three o'clock arrived and Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Three of the witnesses for the defence, Grenet, Hoffman and Dettle, were arrested by officer Dougherty, who had warrants for them, for participation in the riot, after they had given their testimony.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

Wm. Griffin vs. N. H. M. Pollock. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $164.20.

John Paisley vs. Daniel McPherson et al. *fi. fa.* on mechanics' lien. Verdict for defendants.

Dickson, Marshall & Co. vs. Henry Koverman. Action on a promissory note in favor of plaintiffs for $1,454.37.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 18. Bauer vs. McClarren.
No. 19. Good vs. Hirsch & Bro.
No. 25. Steel vs. Jackson.
No. 27. Spithers vs. Hope.
No. 33. Wenger vs. Zimmerman.
No. 40. Miller vs. Spring Garden Water Co.
No. 46. (June) Stoutt vs. Eiller.
No. 49. (April) Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works vs. Miller.
No. 63. Hartzel vs. Gibson.
No. 64. Same vs. Hill.

Pearl Mill and Pearl Flour.

Our Nashville exchanges of the 21st inst., in noticing the current harvest of wheat and its unusually fine quality, record the first shipment for the season of several car loads to "*Messrs. R. T. Kennedy & Brother Extensive Millers of Allegheny City, Penna.*" We learn upon enquiring of this enterprising firm, that their agents W. H. H. Umble and Mr. S. Kennedy are traveling through Tennessee and parts of Alabama, purchasing the best crops of wheat and at once filling the same in their own sacks, sent there for that purpose, and shipping it home by rail. The object of Messrs. Kennedy in this early search is to secure an ample supply for the whole season of the choicest qualities of grain, as it is their determination to have constantly on hand a stock equal to the largest local demand at least of a genuine "Pearl" flour, equal to the best brands in the United States, so that fastidious customers shall have no occasion or excuse for sending to St. Louis or Georgetown for flour of special excellencies. To make sure of this, Europe has been searched for the best bolting cloths, and there has been provided a new cleaning apparatus, which thoroughly scours and polishes the wheat before grinding. This process is the same that has enabled Messrs. Herr & Welch, of Georgetown, D. C., to make the highest grade of flour in the country. The wheat designed for the highest grade of the Pearl Mill is transported all the way from Tennessee and Alabama in the Company's own sacks, thus avoiding the mixture of qualities, which the use of elevators renders unavoidable. Samples of "May" wheat and "Boughton" wheat from Nashville, and "Amber" wheat from Alabama, taken from parcels received by Kennedy & Bro., can be examined at the office of the GAZETTE. Due notice of the date from which the very choicest quality of flour can be forwarded at the Pearl Mills, Allegheny, will be given. The community will owe it to the energy and successful efforts of this firm, that our bakers, housekeepers and family provision stores will no longer be obliged to send abroad for their supplies of an article so indispensable to every household as a perfectly pure article of flour. We acknowledge our own great obligation to the Pearl Mill for silencing all complaints on that subject at our own table.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Association, held last evening, the following officers and board of Managers were elected for the ensuing year.

Rt. Rev. M. Dominec, D. D., President.
Very Rev. J. Hickey, Vice President.
Dominick Ihmsen, Treasurer.

Managers.—James McCabe, Jno. M'Keon, Thos. Rourk, Jno. Savage, Michael C. Kane, Wm. H. Reel, Chas. McGinn, John O'Connor, Terrence Campbell and Charles F. McKenna.

The Board of Managers then appointed the following Committees:

Receiving and Discharging Committee.—John McKeon, James McCabe, John Savage, Chas. McGinn and Terrence Campbell.

Visiting Committee.—Thos. Rourk, W. H. Reel, Terrence Campbell, Dominick Ihmsen, Charles McGinn and Chas. F. McKenna.

Attending Physician.—Daniel McMeal, Jr., M. D.

—The report of the Auditor of Cincinnati shows there was a balance in the city treasury of $729,026.61 up to Saturday, the 27th inst.

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.

A Warning to Counterfeiters, and a Caution to Purchasers.

No expense will be spared, no legal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But unfoundedness, when its cunning and activity are stimulated by the hope of gain, is very ingenious and industrious. The men whose despicable business it is to simulate valuable proprietary medicines, and who substitute therefor dangerous or worthless preparations, are proverbially difficult to catch. Most of them have many aliases, and they flit from State to State with surprising agility, in the hope of evading the clutches of the law. The proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are determined, if possible, to *hunt them down*. Traveling agents are employed for this purpose, and whenever an offender is detected he is prosecuted with the *utmost rigor of the law*. No amount of vigilance, however, can prevent the occasional introduction of imitations and counterfeits. The public are therefore CAUTIONED not to purchase any article purporting to be HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS which is not authenticated by the handsome government stamp specially engraved for the proprietors, and also by their superb new label with a beautiful vignette, representing the conflict between St. George and the Dragon, at the top, and a miniature note of hand, signed Hostetter & Smith, at the top.

N. B.—The genuine BITTERS are sold in BOTTLES ONLY. All persons who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel, are imposters, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous counterfeit.

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——C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A.M. UNTIL 3 P.M.
June 17th, 1868.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Thurlow Weed leaves for Europe Wednesday.

—Judge Chase and Henry A. Wise engaged rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel, New York, this week.

—Mr. Seward is preparing his instruction for Minister Johnson, and is sanguine of an early and satisfactory settlement of the *Alabama* claims, owing to the change in public feeling on that subject in England.

—The Virginia farmers are just beginning to harvest the wheat crop. The papers from all sections of the State say it is the best crop made since the end of the war. The corn is reported very backward.

—The tax bill, as passed by the House makes the aggregate National Bank tax about six million dollars more per annum that it is under the present law. Representatives of the banking interest urge that this advance is too great.

—Frank P. Blair is engaged for the Presidency by Western Democrats, on the ground that he "would hold no barren scepter in his grip. He would not be content with uttering sound, theoretical and annual messages and veto messages. The oath to preserve the Constitution would have a living meaning and a compelling power for him, though a hundred Congresses stood in the way. Elect him, and the mockery of reconstruction would vanish, leaving not a wreck behind. He is the man to nominate if the Democracy is resolved to abolish the system forced upon the Southern States by the Rump Congress."

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

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION.—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.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED,
Four Good Pattern Makers.
Apply at FORT PITT FOUNDRY,
je30:s17 Immediately.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH.—A good BLACKSMITH, that understands his business, will receive good wages and steady employment. None but a good workman need apply, to JOHN GRAHAM, Temperanceville, Pa.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 19 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 570.

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. 25 FERRY St.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT.—As Traveling AGENT, a man well acquainted with the Queensware and Glass business. None other need apply. Address P. O. Lock Box 197. Communications confidential.

FOR RENT.

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

TO LET—STORE ROOM AND DWELLING.—RARE CHANCE.—The Store Room (60 feet deep) and Dwelling House at present occupied by T. H. Klages, Jeweller, located at No. 99 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, will be rented on favorable terms. There are nine large and well arranged rooms—three on each of second, third and fourth floors. Gas and water throughout the house. Plate glass in store windows. Possession will be given on August 1st. Apply to C. WATTLY, two doors below.

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—ROOM.—A large and pleasant second story Front Room, with boarding, for rent at No. 25 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 50 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. 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—HOUSES.—A convenient BRICK HOUSE, of four rooms, stone cellar and lot, on Peach alley, near Pride street. House is new, and price only $1,100. Also, a HOUSE on Forbes street, for sale. Apply to WM. WILTON, corner of Pride and Forbes street.

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

FOR SALE—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.—A NICE BRICK HOUSE, of eight rooms, on Montgomery avenue, near Federal street. Enquire of Mr. DRIFFT, corner Montgomery avenue and Federal 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.—1,000 pounds of old TYPE. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.