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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, Poetry, Washington News. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News. Seventh page: Agricultural News.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 134½.

OF OUR new Judge, Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, the Philadelphia *News*, (Dem.) says:

He is a gentleman of considerable talent, with a good judicial mind, and will make a good Judge.

THE reported denial, by the Secretary of State, of the accuracy of the statement that England had conceded the American claim to San Juan del Fuca, is itself contradicted upon the express authority of the Department.

A RADICAL German journal, *Die Tackel*, will be issued, in a few weeks, from the office of the Mauch Chunk *Gazette*. It will be edited by Captain FRED. SCHLUEMBACK, an able writer, whose efficient services as a speaker also, in the late canvass, were recognized in many parts of the Commonwealth.

MRS. JANE G. SWISSHELM proposes through the columns of the GAZETTE to deal with the "social evil," and a plan for the reformation of the unfortunate outcasts of society. These articles will doubtless attract much attention, as few ladies in the country are better qualified to handle social questions than Mrs. S., who has seen much of the world and has a large stock of ideas peculiarly her own on most questions of deep interest.

THE four great States of the Union gave a total vote as follows: New York, 846,185; Pennsylvania, 655,662; Ohio 519,254; Illinois, 449,436. The first gave 9,454 majority to SEYMOUR, and the other an aggregate majority of 121,288 for GRANT. The increased vote of the same State over 1864 was, in New York, 115,444; in Pennsylvania, 82,455; in Ohio, 48,512, and in Illinois, 101,210.

GRANT'S majority in Pennsylvania will be over 31,000.

THE QUESTION of prohibiting the sale of liquors again divides the local politics of Massachusetts. The prohibitory policy was exchanged, last winter, for a stringent license law, and that, in turn, is about to be repealed, the new Legislature being strongly prohibitory. So few questions of national intefest remain for its discussion, that we may expect to see the ensuing year devoted everywhere to the ventilation of a countless number of side-issues, the most of them having purely a local interest.

IT IS understood, at Washington, that the hitch between Messrs. MCCULLOCH and ROLLINS, and the appointment of Supervisors of the Revenue, was practically settled, like a good many other things, by the result of the Presidential election. The statement is that the Secretary "represenring the views of the President, has acknowledged the popular verdict, and has permitted the appointment of those who supported GRANT and COLFAX in almost every district." This, *cum grano salis*, is probably true.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS at Philadelphia has incurred the displeasure of Secretary MCCULLOCH, who threatens his removal. The facts may be briefly stated. The Secretary desires the subordinate force in that Custom House to be reduced, and so informs the Collector, who assents thereto, as his duty requires. The Secretary then proceeds to designate the individuals to be dismissed, and to this the Collector naturally and rightfully objects. Being responsible for the fidelity of his subordinates, he claims, and ought to have, the entire control of their appointment or removal, and that it is his right, and not the Secretary's, to specify the individuals. One or two similar controversies, under preceding administrations, have been decided in favor of the Collector, and so should this. His removal, for such an "insubordination," can only result in his replacement by the Senate under the Tenure-of-Office Law. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Secretary will not do an ill-advised thing in the premises.

THE forthcoming Treasury estimates, for the fiscal year 1867-70 to be submitted to Congress at the opening of its session, are to propose a still greater reduction in the public expenditures, the statement being roundly stated at fifty millions, and even now if the Indian war should be speedily terminated. The Secretary is also quoted as authority for the opinion that the ensuing year will realize a very considerable discharge of the public debt. All this simply means that the much abused Republican Congress has so perfected the system of taxation, and has so severely pruned down all needless expenditures that the Treasury gets more money, gets it easier, spends less and cancels more of the old debt, even than we promised to the people. It means that economy and retrenchment with equal and just taxation were not mere electioneering catch-words, but are social realities. It means that we are able to pay the expense of conquering the rebellion, and that we are fairly in the way of doing it. And it means, moreover, that the people expect a faithful adherence to a policy which is thus proven to be sound and profitable.

OUR ACCESS TO THE LAKES.

The statements made by our correspondent "R," in the three articles recently contributed by him to this journal, on the Lake Superior Iron Region, and more especially the facts and estimates contained in the third of the series, printed on Saturday last, should address themselves with especial cogency to the leading productive interests of our county. We have nowhere met with a more concise and conclusive showing than "R" has made upon the points following:

1st. The intrinsic value of the mineral deposits on our Lake Superior coast.

2nd. That natural and reasonable law of the trade, by which the raw material seeks the fuel for its conversion, and not the contrary.

3rd. The speedy exhaustion of the fuel resources of that iron region itself.

4th. The constantly increasing competition of smelting works, which, year by year, find other locations not liable to that expense of land transportation, for either ore or fuel, which more and more embarrasses the enterprise of manufacturers here.

5th. The entirely practicable method by which the iron-masters of this region of Pennsylvania may overcome that disadvantage almost wholly, by the obvious provision of suitable facilities for a cheap and capacious water carriage, in unbroken bulk, from the ore-lands on the Lakes directly to their mills.

The iron-master who flatters himself that Pittsburgh will ever maintain her former pre-eminence in that department of industry, will find it profitable to consider the facts presented by our well-informed correspondent. When he shall comprehend the full bearing of these facts upon the general trade, he will find them stubbornly destructive of all his anticipations, and may then see that his present confidence is a delusion. The local trade of this section may always be a large one, but the pre-eminence of Pittsburgh interests, in that respect, in the markets of the great West, must, in the nature of things, soon become a glory altogether of the past.

Desirable ores are discovered, month after month, in other deposits less remote than those of Lake Superior, while the journals as often chronicle the development of fuels as valuable as our own, and so much nearer to the metal as practically to threaten us with a competition that ere long will distance us completely. The ore of Lake Superior doubtless has qualities which commend it as especially valuable for our smelters and refiners; but even that ore will no longer find a profitable conversion in Pittsburgh, after the more convenient fuels from the margins of the coal-field, both in this State and Ohio, have fairly entered upon the competition. So, it may be that the coke of this region has qualities peculiarly fitting it for the supply of the smelters of Marquette, in that not far distant day when their own fuels become exhausted. But, in the union of the two minerals, on the banks of either the River or the Lake, is to be met that serious obstacle—the expense of transportation.

The question is simply this. Can the smelter of Marquette buy our coke, or can the Pittsburgh iron-master bring hither the Superior ore upon any basis of fair competition with the rapidly increasing trade at more favorable points, at a cost of transportation three times greater than his rivals pay from other points? How long can we hold the business at that disadvantage? In other words, how long do we expect to be able to retain a traffic which, we may already see, is certain to be lost under the inevitable operation of the plainest rules of trade?

If the iron-interests of Pittsburgh can secure the transportation of the requisite raw material, either way, at one third the present cost, and by an expenditure quite moderately within their ability, it needs no argument from us to enforce that policy upon a class who are understood to be quite capable of discerning and protecting their solid interests at all times. We shall waste no space in argument, to prove to them what they ought to do. We need only to supply to them the needful data, and from the established facts they will not only take the instruction but will act upon it.

We know that an expenditure of two millions of dollars will give Pittsburgh a water-way to the Lake, to admit the passage of vessels of at least three hundred and fifty tons burthen. That means that the cargo taken on at the Marquette dock can come to the wharf at Pittsburgh without breaking bulk, and *vice versa*. And that means, moreover, an instantaneous extinction of the only formidable and really threatening element in the competition of the trade, restoring to the mills and forges of the Ohio Valley, at one stroke, all their old pre-eminence.

Two millions are a large sum of money. Yet that is a mere bagatelle to the opulent interests especially concerned in this region. Our iron masters could pay the whole, and lose every dollar as a investment of stock, and yet be richly remunerated in the magnificent trade which would rest once more within the compass of their energetic industry. Two millions of dollars! Any new railway scheme having a moderate degree of merit, can command that sum in a few months. And is there any less promise, or less sure, of golden returns from the proposed enlargement of the Erie Canal? We accept Mr. ROBERTS' estimate for the cost of that work. As an engineer of experience and reputation, he merits, and has, the confidence of our community. The facts touching the trade in Lake Superior minerals are also given upon unimpeached authority. The intimate connection between the minerals and our own mills need not be dwelt upon. The dangers which threaten our material interests as a manufacturing centre are equally palpable. Is not the situation one worthy of general and practical consideration?

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

For the first time in the history of Indian affairs, our Government has attained, within the past few months, a clearly defined and absolutely practicable policy toward the red men. Guided by all past experience, and after the most careful consideration of the question in all its bearings, both present and future, the Commission to which this difficult question had been referred, and which was composed of citizens the most familiar with the Indian character as well as the natural resources of all portions of the vast territory now haunted by these roving tribes, have adopted the proposition to set apart a considerable portion of this area, as a permanent reservation for their homes, and to cause the settlement of the Indians thereupon with the least possible delay. Wherever persuasion fails to accomplish their quiet and submissive removal, it has been definitely decided that the requisite compulsion shall be made use of. With these tribes—not a few of them having dwindled to mere skeletons of bands, but some of them still remaining formidable in numbers and in the possession of improved arms—once removed from their demoralizing and destructive contact with the whites, and isolated by wholesome restraint, on both sides, from both the perils, and the temptations of the present association, they are to be the exclusive occupants of a territory so large and varied as to support a purely nomadic existence, and which shall also be capable of meeting those new conditions which must attend their gradual transformation into an agricultural and domesticated people.

Whatever justice there may be in the criticisms which have heretofore unsparingly condemned our Indian policy, measuring its equity entirely by the results which have attended it, that policy has steadily exhibited one most creditable feature. Whenever a reservation of lands has been made for the benefit of these tribes, it has invariably been respected by this government, and as far as possible protected against white invasion. The advance of civilization, in the progress of our settlements, has frequently made fresh removals necessary, but in all cases the absolute rights of the red men have been otherwise respected, and such changes have been accomplished by treaties satisfactory to both parties. When, therefore, the reservation policy, heretofore confined to isolated tribes, has thus been extended to embrace the entire race on all the Western Plains, and is adopted upon a scale in all particulars commensurate to their numbers, to the variety of their tribal organizations, and the peculiar requirements growing out of their tribal antipathies and hereditary feuds, we are justified in expecting that, as the settled policy of the Nation, it will be adhered to with a national good faith, and that the designated reservations will be carefully and permanently guarded from encroachment.

To this policy, the Indians themselves have not yet given their assent. Nor was it needful that they should. The duty was ours to make the wisest provisions for a race which is not qualified to protect or preserve itself, and to enforce those provisions, regardless of their natural opposition. And this is to-day the position of the Indian question. A considerable number of the most powerful tribes oppose our policy, and are in arms to resist it. The merits of the policy itself and the efforts of our military arm for its establishment have been very clearly stated by Gen. SHERMAN, in his report already printed. It appears that a general Indian war is already commenced, and that the tribes will not supender without a sharp struggle. It is also evident that, unlike all preceding Indian wars, this, instead of being suspended by the approach of winter, is to be vigorously pushed without regard to the season. Gen. SHERMAN is evidently of the opinion—and it is sustained by experience—that the winter and not the summer is the season when hostilities will be most effective against that enemy. A winter campaign is attended with greater hardships for our own troops, but to the Indians a defeat at this season is almost equivalent to destruction. It costs more to give them an effective blow, but that blow is more certain to be crushing. Generals SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, HARNEY, TERRY, AUGUR, HAZEN and others, with a strong force of regulars and some volunteers from Missouri and Kansas, are pursuing the hostile bands, protecting the railways, guarding the exposed frontiers, and preparing for the speedy submission and care of the tribes as they shall come in and surrender themselves. There may be expected some hard fighting, but the ultimate result is certain to be that of the complete subjection of the surviving tribes, and the final establishment, during GRANT'S administration, of the new Indian policy.

A COLORED MAN in North Carolina writes to the *Tribune* that the Convention of negroes, proposed to be held at Washington on the 3d of March, is not called to set forth grievances. Its object is—

To return our thanks to the Most High, and his instruments here on earth, who have labored for the results obtained by Grant's election, and to consult with our Northern colored men, disfranchised, and agree if possible upon some concerted plan for future operations, the object being to make them citizens.

The writer adds: "We have no grievances. All is well. Grant is President."

Destruction of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum.

The conflagration at the Asylum resulted in the destruction of both wings and the main building of the Institution, with the exception of the portion used for a kitchen, carpenter shop and engine room. The hospital, greenhouse and stables, which were separate buildings, were not harmed. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, though it is generally believed that it was owing to a defect in the heating apparatus. The officers of the institution are unable to give any definite information on the subject. It is probable that nothing positive will ever be known regarding it.

The fire was confined for some time to the northern portion of the east wing, and it is a matter of surprise to many that it should have been allowed to spread, when such a result could have been prevented if proper measures had been taken. The building had no roof, and it was under it that the flames made their way from the east to the west wings. Had the roof been cut at the proper time, and a stream of water applied to the devouring element, by far the greater portion of the building might have been saved. It seems also that, in addition to the other misfortunes, two of the steam fire engines were not in good condition, and did very little service.

The loss to the State is about $500,000. The walls of the Asylum appear to be in good condition, and may possibly not be injured so much but that they may be used for rebuilding.

The *Journal* gives this graphic description of the rescuing of the worst class of the inmates:

The flames had cut off communication between the extreme end of the east wing and the main building, so that the only hope of rescuing the worst class of female inmates from their perilous position was by breaking through the heavily-barred windows, or cutting a passage way through the tin-plated roof. Ladders were thrown against the Asylum's walls, the strong iron grating covering the windows was torn away, and the shrieking lunatics were tenderly taken in the arms of strong, brave men, and borne down the long ladders to the ground. Some were led along the steep roof of the Observatory building, and thence handed carefully down to a place of safety; others were dragged through holes cut in the ceilings of their cells, and passing out upon the high roof of the main building, moved through the storm-like spectres walking in the air or upon the sea. Many of these unfortunate women were almost entirely nude. Some had nothing on but their night clothing, some had sheets or blankets wrapped about their heads; others with their hair streaming in the wind, looked like furies let loose. The feet of almost all were without covering, and not a few were without covering upon the upper portion of their bodies.

The *Journal* mentions Messrs. Louis Siebert, Thomas Kelly, Mr. Hawkins and one of the Asylum attendants as conspicuous for their daring deeds is rescuing patients from the fire. The *Statesman* mentions Mr. Siebert, Mr. S. S. Rickly and Mr. Albert S. Ford, and details the following thrilling exploit:

In his last visit to the fatal east wing, Mr. Siebert narrowly escaped death. Against remonstrance he dashed through a sea of fire, followed by a noble attendant carrying the keys or the hall, until they together reached a room, the door of which was already found to be a sheet of flame. Dashing through, Mr. Siebert directed the light of a small lamp, which he held in his right hand, to the only bed in the room, but finding it unoccupied, sprung out in the hall, telling the attendant that the room was not occupied by a patient. On being assured that the room was occupied, Mr. Siebert again entered, and casting the light from his lamp around the room, discovered a female crouching in a corner, ready to spring at his throat. In her mad rush at him, he fortunately caught her right hand in his left, and throwing away the lamp, trusted in the fierce ensuing grapple in the darkness to secure her other hand. He succeeded, and although a powerful man, found it necessary to exert all his strength in bringing the inmate to her knees, in which position he dragged her through fire and suffocating smoke to a place of safety. The great exertion of the wrestle, together with the long exposure to the suffocating smoke and gas of the room, overcame Mr. Siebert, and he sank fainting to the floor. Drs. Peck and Smith immediately administered restoratives, and in a short time he was again on his feet, and away toward the west wing. In a room in the front building he found a sleeping man. Extreme difficulty was experienced in inducing him to get up and follow to a place of safety, but by little good tact it was accomplished.

When it became evident that the whole of the beautiful building must be burned, the fire slowly, yet surely, traveling along the front building in close proximity to the west wing, where most of the male patients had their rooms, the necessity of the removal of all the insane became a subject of anxiety.

The females, inhabiting the east wing, and the eastern portion of the south front, were cared for, by being conveyed to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in omnibuses and close carriages of every description that could be got together. Some of them, forced from the building, were wildly violent, but under the firm care and kind treatment of the attendants, who for months had kept watch and ward over them, the patients were removed without much difficulty. One old lady, we noticed, seated in a carriage, was wild with excitement. She seemed determined to get out, and struggled hard for that purpose. She was anxious to go to her room, now, alas, a sheet of burning flame. At this moment we noticed a young lady of some twenty years, who rushed up to the carriage, and as she clasped her arm around the old lady's neck, in an endearing tone said: "Aunty, I have come to take care of you." In an instant the old lady was subdued, and, as she buried her face on the bosom of her friend, for such undoubtedly she was, she murmured, "Yes, yes, my child," and was led to a different carriage, where familiar faces greeted her, with the confiding faith of a child with its mother. The female patients were all taken to the new asylum for the deaf and dumb.

The removal of the male patients was a work of more difficultly. Every description of vehicle that could be pressed into the service was put in requisition. About fifty of the number—patients of the wildest insanity, with a suicidal tendency—were removed to the hospital of the institution, where they were cared for as well, if not better, than could reasonably have been expected under the distressing circumstances. Over two hundred and fifty, male and female, were cared for at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which was promptly thrown open for their reception. The deaf mutes were transferred to other portions of the building and forced to remain content with one-half the accommodations previously enjoyed, yet not a sign of murmur escaped them. Each one seemed to feel as if upon his or her exertions to make comfortable the strange guests thus suddenly forced upon them, depended the reputation of the Asylum for hospitality.

It is much praise to say that, wild as was the condition of the patients, when thus transferred—raving as many of them were, and all terribly excited—by three o'clock in the morning of yesterday, and before the Lunatic Asylum was entirely in flames, all the patients thus transferred to the Asylum for Mutes were either asleep or quiet.

One poor creature, a girl of about eighteen whose arms were confined because of her, mischievious propensities, on being brought out, called piteously for her mother, and died with the prayer on her lips that she might be allowed to lay her head upon her mother's breast; "it pains me so," she said.

The specter inmate was the theme of universal conversation among the masses within the area in rear of the main entrance, during the progress of the fire, but a careful search by humane men soon transformed the reported spirit into a poor frightened lady, who, escaping death from the crumbling halls, had evaded her watchers and with wonderful agility had climbed to the roof of the conservatory in the rear, where, in white night dress she nimbly walked the ledge singing the while, in apparent ignorance of the terrible doings of the Fire King around her. She was removed in safety.

The Trustees of the Southern Asylum, at Dayton, will accommodate as many as possible of the patients who were burned out of the Central Asylum. A number of rooms will be fitted up for the temporary use of about one hundred of these unfortunates. An addition, the Northern Asylum, at Newburgh receives one hundred and twenty of these unfortunate beings.

The *Journal* places the actual loss to the State at $200,000; the *Statesman* at $500,000, and all agree that the loss would not have occurred had Columbus had water works. After the Asylum cisterns were exhausted the nearest city cistern was "fully three thousand feet away."

The Governor will recommend in his message to the General Assembly, which meets on Monday next, the immediate reconstruction of the building on the fire-proof plan.

The President Elect.

General Grant and Mrs. Grant were called upon by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, at their parlors in the Continental Hotel, yesterday morning and afternoon. About noon the President elect, visited the venerable patriot, Horace Binney, at his residence, 241 South Fourth street. Mr. Binney is now in his eighty-eighth year, and wonderfully observant of public affairs. His interest in General Grant's election was marked, and his influence, always potential, was felt over a large circle. Wholly removed from mere partisan aspirations, he had no interest in the last great struggle beyond love of his imperilled country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE dispatch from New York that Gen. Grant desired, before accepting an invitation to Evart's dinner, to know whether Randall, M'Culloch and Welles were to be there, as he did not wish to meet either of those gentlemen, went through each one of them as if the current which came over the wires continued its course till it struck the persons named with a miniature lighting bolt. The aversion of General Grant to social intercourse with these men arises from their certifying to Mr. Johnson that General Grant had lied in his statement about turning the War Office to Mr. Stanton. The feeling is most bitter against Messrs. Randall, M'Culloch and Welles who confined themselves to furnishing the written aversions Mr. Johnson's wanted. But Randall went further, and among the swarm of lobby men and low politicians with whom he is accustomed to drink at the public bars, he did not hesitate to apply the term liar to General Grant. The General knows of this, and his feeling of aversion will be shared by all who know the men.

THE Richmond *Dispatch*, with cruelty, remarks that the speaking of Mr. Seymour was "a freak of despair, and had no more influence upon the result than does the beating of a tom-tom over the bed of a dying Indian."

ON the first of January the LaCrosse *Democrat* will cease to exist, and in its place "Pomeroy's Democrat," issued at New York, will appear.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

This celebrated Diuretic medicine can be found at any druggist and dealer in medicine. Prepared and sold by GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

NATURE'S GREAT ALLY.

It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen, to a comparatively very recent date, it was supposed that, in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled patient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap and calomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of the nauseous doses once administered in cases of indigestion, billiousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, intermittent fever, &c., HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reason why this admirable botanical preparation has superseded the debilitating poisons of the old *materia medica* are these: it combines the properties of a wholesome tonic, with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-billious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus, while it keeps the bowels free, regulates the liver, and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the expulsion of disease and the restoration of constitutional vigor go together.

At this season when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a damp, mephitic atmosphere, are prevalent, a course of the BITTERS is the best means of protecting the system from an attack.

LET ANY ONE TRY A FEW BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE AND IT WILL ESTABLISH ITS MERITS BEYOND CONTROVERSY.

We feel, in whatever we say in its behalf, that we are conferring a benefit upon thousands of people who would be benefitted by its use. Take any large audience or gathering of people, pay attention for a moment, and see if one out of every ten is not afflicted with a cough. There is no cough without some difficulty of the throat or lungs—trifling it may be at the outset, but gradually growing more and more fearful, until the constitution, at last, is made to succumb to its ravages; and what would have yielded in the beginning to a few doses of medicine has become a fearful lesion, involving life itself. No one can be too careful at this season of the year, to the first premonitors of pulmonary disease, and when a remedy like the one we have named, is within the means of all, the salutary advice which we have given should not be disregarded. Sold at the great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 130 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.]

November 13, 1868.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Galena on the night of the election, reports the following remarks of General Grant, which possess both political and historical value:

"The morning that Lee surrendered he rode out between the lines and I went out and met him, and we had a couple of hours' talk. Lee said he *hoped* I would offer as magnanimous terms to the other Confederate armies as his had received. I told him he should, if he wished to serve his friends, go to other armies in person and prevail upon them to surrender. He said he would wish to see Mr. Davis first. I didn't encourage a conference with Mr. Davis, so that suggestion ended. But what I wanted to call your attention to was this: Lee thought the Southern people would be perfectly satisfied to give up all their property, and all they expected of the Government was to be secured in life and a right to go back and unmolested to try to live industriously and peaceably in this Government. *But as for ever having any voice again in the Government, or exercising political rights, why they neither thought of nor expected any such thing.*"

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has nearly completed his report. He estimates our Indian population, exclusive of Alaska, at three hundred thousand. They are rapidly decreasing in number, while some are yielding to the advances of civilization. To make any real progress with them can only be a work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted; of liberality on the part of the Government, and faithful and prompt fulfillment of all its obligations and promises. He says the interest in the red man by benevolent and Christian organizations is being abandoned. Schools and religious instructions are not equal to the demand.

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

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—A few young ladies to learn TELEGRAPHING. For terms and particulars address H. H. GAZETTE office.

WANTED—A first class Woman as Cook at the TELEGRAPH RESTAURANT, No. 101 Third street.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED — SITUATION — TINNER—A farmer's son, 19 years of age, possessed of a good education wants a place to learn the Tinning business. L. H. M., Box 64, West Andover, Ohio.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents Male and Female, for a new Book, AMERICA BEFORE AND AFTER THE FLOOD. First number just out. Call at 46 LIBERTY STREET.

WANTED—A few active, energetic men for agency's in a well established business. Apply soon to W. F. HOOD, No. 89 Fifth avenue.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, without children, can be accommodated with an unfurnished room and boarding by making inquiry at No. 74 MARTIN STREET, Allegheny city.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOMS, with boarding, in a house just opening, can be had by calling at No. 315 ROBINSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentleman at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

LOST.

LOST—A Muff, in one of the Pleasant Valley Railway Cars on SATURDAY, November 21st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 171 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny city.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., a WHITE AND LIVER COLORED POINTER, had on a collar with name of WILLIAM. FIVE DOLLARS REWARD will be given for his return to M. & J. McKENNA, Brass Founders, No. 128 and 130 Third street.

TO LET.

TO LET—House in Allegheny—Six rooms and hall, rent $15 per month. Inquire of JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, No. 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or No. 90 Manhattan street, Allegheny.

TO LET—Two well finished houses, with eight and eleven rooms on EIGHTH STREET near Penn. Enquire at 177 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at 34 HAND STREET, next door to Marble Works.

TO LET—Part of a good House, pleasant location, within five minutes walk the Postoffice, to a party who will board a married wife for the rent. Address N. W. GAZETTE office.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 58 PENN STREET.

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 230 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

TO LET—Two story dwelling house of six rooms, No. 338 BEBECCA STREET, First Ward, Allegheny. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, County Treasurer's office.

TO LET—ROOMS—With or without board, in a pleasant location, No. 869 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second or third floors.

TO LET—ROOMS, with BoardING.—Several furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first class boarding, at No. 336 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, within two squares of the Postoffice on SMITHFIELD STREET. Address L. M., GAZETTE office. oct1

TO LET—That beautiful new brick dwelling house, No. 204, Ohio Avenue, near Bagley's Lane, contains 8 rooms, bath room, finished attic, good dry cellar, fixed up with gas, water and other conveniences. Apply at JAMES WARD'S GROCERY, 58 Palo Alto street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—$45 per acre will purchase a farm of 100 acres in BEAVER COUNTY, Penna., ¾ of a mile from Enon Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.; 75 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, all underlaid with coal; good house of six rooms and all necessary outbuildings, orchard of 400 trees, all varieties of fruit, well watered by springs and a running stream, warm sandy soil, convenient to schools, churches within 3 miles, and a good neighborhood. The owner has moved west, otherwise it could not be purchased at the above price. Terms easy. For further particulars call on or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—A desirable suburban residence and four acres of ground, located four miles from the city adjoining the Borough of BELLVIEW, and within three minutes walk of a station on the F. Ft. W. & C. R. R. The house is a new double frame, built and finished in modern style, contains nine rooms, large hall, kitchen and two rooms in finished attic; pump of excellent water at kitchen doors, all necessary out buildings and an abundance of fruit. The grounds are tastefully arranged in walks and planted with a variety of shrubbery. The house stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the Ohio river and surrounding country, and is one of the most beautiful locations to be found. The property is also accessable by the New Brighton road. For further particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—Lawrenceville PROPERTY—The desirable property on PROSPECT, near BUTLER STREET Lawrenceville, now occupied by the subscriber; lot 42 by 100 feet; comfortable modern two story brick house of six rooms, good cellar, wash house, &c. Price low and terms easy if sold soon. Apply on the premises to EDWARD SEAGER.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or E. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE—A Melodeon and STOOL, that have been very little used, and which cost a few months ago $105. They will be sold very cheap. Address C. E. G. GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—A new House with seven rooms, water and gas, and range in kitchen, at the corner of PRIDE and FORBES STREETS. Enquire of W. WILTON, at the House