debts into international law.

ERDY JOHNSON, with all his eating, drink-

She Nittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22; 1869

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869, MEETING OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock. P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention; and other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

HALUSHA A. GROW.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretaries. J. R. MCAFEE, WE PRINT on the inside pages of this

morning's GAZETTE-Second page: "Your House," "The Child Angel," Ephemeris. Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: "Kate Field on Agricultural Fairs," "Three Notable Personages," "Hell Gate," Clippings.

U. S. BoxDs at Frankfort, 793.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 581@591 francs GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 1353.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will hold a meeting at Harrisburg on the 4th of February, at 2 P. M.

. A BILL reported from the Reconstruction Committee, on Tuesday, relieves the disabilities of several hundreds of Southern ex-rebels.

THE SENATE will confirm no more of Mr. Johnson's nominations, except in the very few instances where the public interests may require vacant offices to be filled without

GENERAL RODMAN, of the army, is reported to have given an opinion, before the Committee of the House on Wednesday, that a three hundred feet span for bridges over the Ohio river, was a very reasonable limit. We think the real merits of this question are not exactly within the range of his artillery.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION in the Indiana Legislature is just now an awkward one. The Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, conceded by the caucus to Lt. Gov. CUMBACK, meets with a bolt from eighteen of Terre Haute, is likely to be taken up.

his strong point on the English negotiations, and forego any more dabbling in territorial annexation. He came out of the Alaska scrape only by a very hard squeeze; the St. Thomas bargain will be thrown back upon his hands, and yet he is said to be insane enough to be at this moment actually engaged in negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is satisfactory to hear that a Congressional resolution is proposed, sharply censuring such an unjustifiable assumption of prerogatives.

THE CRY OF "EXTRAVAGANCE," Some of the Republican papers of the State have allowed themselves to be led into attacks upon the Republican members of and the best will be done under it that is the Legislature for extravagance, which, we think, a close examination of the facts will

show to be unfounded. The basis of these attacks is the allegabranches, refused to accept an offer to contract for the pasting and folding of the two work done by officers of their own selection at a cost, as is claimed, of \$50,000.

It is very true that these caucuses rejected this proposition, because the law of 1868 requires each House, at its organization, to elect a certain number of pasters and folders, and it is not competent for either or both Houses to enter into a contract until after its organization; but it is not true that the pasting and folding of the two Houses ever did cost \$50,000, or that it can cost anything like that sum, under present arrangements.

The charge is that the pasting and folding of the last House cost \$37,000, and that of the Senate \$13,000; but the fact is that there are no data for determining what the

pasting and folding really did cost. Prior to the passage of the act of 1868 there was no such office known to the law tional reporters endeavor to make the rest as that of paster and folder. The practice was to have that work done by assistant doorkeepers, assigned to that duty by the presiding officers of each House; and as the House is reported last year to have had been made of them that could be. But, the Senate thirteen, the conclusion is jumped at that they were all assigned to duty in the folding room, and each paid \$1,000, a con-

structed their Committees on Retrenchment the two Houses.

ERRETT, of Allegheny, with this purpose the popular imputation that an indefinite was adopted in both Houses. This was the the thing, or for a pecuniary gratification, bill under which the Legislature is now or- to sign a certificate which will consign any ganized. After fixing the number of Sergeants-at-Arms, Door-keepers, Messengers, etc., it provides that the House shall elect ten Pasters and Folders, at a salary of six hundred dollars each, and two Superintendents at eight hundred dollars each, and that the Senate shall choose seven Pasters and Folders at six hundred dollars each. These are all the officers chosen by either House to perform this duty.

Under the operation of this law there are now in the

House, 10 pasters and folders at \$600..... 2 Superintendents at \$500...... Senate, 7 pasters and folders at \$600.... Total cost of pasting and folding \$11,800

This, then, is the whole cost of the pasting and folding at the present. Instead of costing \$30,000 or \$40,000 or \$50,000, as variously represented, it costs, and can cost, but \$11, 800, which is but a few hundreds over the sum at which the contract was offered, over which so much disturbance has been made. And as there never was a contractor for the State who did not come in after his contract was out, with a poor mouth, asking for extra pay, the mere offer to do this work for a nominally low sum, is no evidence that it would not, in the end, cost much more than the pasting and folding will now cost, under the law of 1868. The pasters and folders are also frequently assigned to other duties,

and so save the expense of other officers. It is also to be taken into account that this law of 1868 reduced the pay of all the employees of the two Houses, and will, if let alone, work a saving of many thousands to the State, Instead of being abused, as the Republican members of the Legislature have been, for adhering to this law, they deserve much credit for its passage, originally, and for their present persistence in its enforce-

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

In the ruder stages of society Insanity has ever been regarded, not as a disease, amenable to curative treatment, in like manner as maladies which befall purely physical organisms, but as a visitation from the Evil One. In accordance with this mistaken conception of the complaint, the victims of have been denied sympathy and care, driven forth from companionship with their race, and compelled to take up their abodes in forests, among rocks and in dens of the

With the progress of particular nations in knowledge and refinement, juster ideas prevail, and provisions are made both for the custody and the care of individuals in pretended that medical science has reached perfection; much less, that its development is most satisfactory in that delicate and intricate department of it which takes cognizance of intellectual disorders. But this is insisted on, and not without abundant cause, that much real progress has been made, and results of great value strained. It was a Chevenne Wells, a distance of fifty-four cash account should be against us. The fact that we have in reality compelled England to acknowledge the recognition of the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy as a violation of international law is sufficient for us to exult over: That England has done this does not appear at a casual plane; but reflection on the subject develops the fact, greatly to the credit of Mr. Seward. He himself argues that if no wrongs were to be righted no commission The effect is to deprive the nominee of the that much real progress has been made, and Ka majority vote essential to his election, and results of great value attained. It was a Cheyenne Wells, a distance of fifty-four wrongs may result ultimately in forcing the with- vast stride to reach the conclusion that in- drawal in favor of another candidate. In natics are not possessed by devils. This in- lar order in the House of Representatives, is in truth an admission that our claims that contingency, Hon. R. W. Thompson, volved the fact that they were entitled to where it is being earnestly debated. Mr. compassion. It was another stride to ascer-OUR SECRETARY OF STATE should make that, in many instances, the disease would thought that the chances of its passage are yield to treatment, and reason again return to its seat. If the best, and consequently ultimate, methods of treatment have not been discovered and applied, the case is no worse in this than in other departments. All human knowledge is, at best, approximate rather than absolute.

Hospitals for the detention and treatment of the Insane are confessedly among the best instrumentalities so far devised for ameliorating the condition of that class of western connections, and is surrounded by patients. Experiments have, indeed, been a country wholly destitute of timber. Cheymade in other directions, and with such degrees of success as to inspire hope of something better. Until these hopes shall be fully realized, the hospital system will remain,

possible of. It cannot be disguised, however, that many persons regard Lunatic Hospitals as adaptations of the Bastile, in which husbands tion that the Republican caucuses, in both and wives, parents and children readily immure such of their relatives as are obnoxious, or by whose confinement they can Houses for \$9,000, preferring to have the profit pecuniarily. This conception is not creditable to the understandings or the sentiments of those who cherish it; for it proceeds upon the assumption that those who sustain the closest and tenderest relationships, by nature or contract, are in chronic conspiracy against each other, and that any one of them can readily procure, for a paltry sum of money, or none whatever, a certificate from a respectable physician, that either of the others is of unsound mind and

unfit to go at large. Unquestionably, cases have happened in which same persons have been spirited away from society and held as lunatics, to gratify greed or revenge. This has occurred oftener without the intervention of Hospitals than with them. What has been in this regard, will continue to be. But cases of this sort are not as numerous as novelists and sensa-

of mankind believe. Recently a number of instances of alleged malicious incarceration have been brought before judicial tribunals; and the most has thirty-seven assistant doorkeepers and the fact was conspicuously revealed by the evidence that neither the relatives nor the attesting physicians were actuated by coveclusion for which there is no justification. of what was their duty. They may have

did no duty at all, and they accordingly in- observed in committing private patients to Lunatic Hospitals. In a special manner the and Reform to draw up a bill limiting the State Medical Society has felt called upon number and fixing the pay of the officers of to memorialize the Legislature on the sub-

ject. The members of this Association are naturally touched in their sense of honor by number of them are ready, for the fun of man or woman to a Mad House, Trusted in the most critical emergencies of life, and constantly relied upon in the supreme ordeal of death, they evidently feel the present imputation upon their integrity as an

insult. The laws of Pennsylvania prescribe what forms shall be complied with before a criminal or pauper shall be admitted as a lunatic to a Hospital, but do not designate what formalities shall be observed in the reception

of private patients. In 1752 the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, of whom Benjamin Franklin ing and talking, is the diplomatist really rewas one, ordered that no patient should be admitted except upon the certificate of a and that the whole work is, therefore, of physician, and the written request of a near necessity unsound, that any allusion to the relative or friend. This order has been adopted by all the other Hospitals, and re mains in force.

What the Medical Society of the State now ask is to have it provided by law that insane persons may be placed in Hospitals by their legal guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination, made within a week of the date thereof; the certificate to be duly acknowledged and Washington. When they discern, in the text sworn to before a judicial officer, who shall of the treaty itself, its own amply effective attest the signature, and the respectability of the signer; that upon a written statement, addressed by a respectable citizen to any law judge; setting forth that a certain person confined as insane, is not so, the judge shall appoint a commission of three persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered, and, without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him or her, and shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if their decision is that the party is not insane the Judge shall issue an order for his or her discharge. Various other provisions are suggested with the view of covering the case as fully as practicable.

We think well of the aforesaid Memorial and of the draft of a bill by which it is accompanied; and we urge the matter upon the consideration of the Legislature. We do not affirm that this bill ought to be passed into a law; but we are fully of the opinion that some bill on this general subject is indispensable. Against the contingency of wrongful confinement all reasonsble precautions should be erected, and, at the same time, care should be taken to protect from aspersion the reputations of those citizens who are called upon professionally or otherwise to fulfill the unpleasant duty of committing friends or patients to Lunanatic Asylums.

vast stride to reach the conclusion that lu- miles. This bill has been reached in regutain that they suffered from disease; and bill has many able advocates, and it is

This road is finished to a place called Sheridan, in the midst of the plains, not far east of the western border of Kansas, a distance of four hundred and five miles west of Kansas city, the place of beginning. That is as far as the former acts of Congress authorized the Company to go.

Sheridan is a little village, the mere creature of the road, without any important enne Wells, on the other hand, is an old point where roads from New Mexico, the valley of the Upper Arkansas, and the whole mountain range as far north as Denver, converge. From this point the road to Denver-the construction of which without any cash aid from the Government is provided for in the bill-bears off in a direction a little north of west; while the contemplated road to the Pacific, through New. Mexico and Arizona, diverges to the south-

The main argument ins favor of this extension of fifty-four miles are, first, that it will secure a railroad the whole distance from the Missouri at Kansas City to Denver, and to the extensive mining region of which that city is the metropolis; and, second, that by doing so the entire road, upon which the government has already expended \$6,480,000 in bonds, will be made remumunerative; whereas in its present condition-"ending nowhere"-it is impossible

The distance from Cheyenne Wells to to pay. Denver is one hundred and thirty miles, and the line passes through extensive forests of pine and through rich coal fields, the opening of which would be of immense advantthe road.

MR. J. McCLYMOND, of Atwood, Arm-Pittsburgh Weekly GAZETTE, and writes as

"We have been reading the GAZETTE for good newspaper, and to disseminate correct moral and political principles. We feel that you have exerted a powerful influence testing paysicians were conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election, and hope you will not tousness of malice, but by clear conceptions in the late election in the Your paper is of long standing in future. Your paper is of long standing in the family of your correspondent, his father

brave. Strange as it may seem to those who THE PENDING TREATIES. It is put as one objection to the new Ala- saw him only in public life, he was modest bama treaty that its terms require us to pay to England any amounts found to be due to her citizens, under claims arising in the last fifteen years. We may find say the chief fifteen years. . We may find, say the objectors, that we owe too much for convenient

payment. Another objection is that the treaty does not distinctly declare a princigave to woman her day in court, and, by ple, as to neutral and belligerent rights, statute carefully worded, killed that beastly relic of a barbarous time called "the which its substance in effect concedes absolutely. Here, in these two points, is the whole case against the adjustment now before

practically of no value whatever, while the Government. He very nearly succeeded. During the war, while on General Mc-Clellan's staff and stationed at Washington, other, based upon a most improbable apprehension, chops morality in place of logic, he drew up the act of emancipation setting free the slaves of the District, and through aiming to engraft the repudistion of just his personal efforts, in no wise aided by Beyond the objectors of these classes, are mustered a brigade of editorial noodles who are so afflicted with the idea that Mr. Rev-

tion from half the journals of the land. We think these gentlemen will, in time, get more honesty, more wisdom and a clearer view of the facts, when they discover that, throughout this negotiation, our Minister at London has taken no part but that of a foreign secretary for Mr. SEWARD, who has in fact controlled and shaped the entire adjustment at his official desk in eed twenty millions of gold.

concession of the English liability for the international mistake; when they can reconcile their consciences, with their patriotism, to the obvious claims upon our own national honor, the pending question will be stripped of all its terrors. It is possible that the grave and dispassionate deliberations of the Senate may be advised by Mr. Sumner has now

influenced by the shallow, ad captandum fallacies which continue to humbug no small portion of the public. We are entitled, however, to hope for better things. There are brighter indications that both Senatorial and popular opinions are slowly swinging about into a more correct and honorable view of the results which now represent, in fact, one of the greatest triumphs of American diplomacy since the Ashburton treaty was signed. Of Senatorial opinion upon the three trea-

ties now pending, a dispatch before us

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs has "The Committee on Foreign Affairs has already discussed them informally, and from this discussion it is evident that they will forthwith report in favor of the naturalization and San Juan treaties, but regarding the Alabama treaty there is considerable doubt. In the first place a majority of the committee seriously object to the provision allowing the British government to bring in claims against us for fifteen years back, as offsets to claims of our citizens against it. It appears but just, teen years back, as onsets to claims of our citizens against it. It appears but just, however, that these claims against us, if they have any foundation in law, should be settled, even if in striking the balance the cash account should be against us. The fact that we have in reality compelled Fig. would be necessary, and the accession of England to the demand for a commission against her are valid. The commission will not, it must be remembered, settle any point of international law, but will increly etermine the amount of the claims.

CUBA.

Mr. Hale, our Minister at Madrid, advises our government that Spain will sell to us Cuba for \$20,000,000. We hav'nt the money to spare, nor any part of it, and that transaction will never be consummated. But this offer yields a strong confirmation to the opinion hazarded of late in this journal, that Cuba is, sooner or later, to be ours at any rate, in the natural progress of events. This now seems to be apparent to the Provisional government of Spain, which wisely proposes to forego an expensive and doubtful contest with the insurgents of the island, and to anticipate an inevitable loss by making the surrender now of profit to

For the rest, when the Cuban revolutionists learn the present temper of the government at Madrid, we shall see some remarkable proofs of the insincerity of their paper professions in favor of abolishing slavery, Absorption into our Republic means that abolition in earnest, and so would the renewed submission of the Cubans, to the authority of a Junta which has already proclaimed freedom throughout the Spanish do-

minions. The end of Cuban alavery is written. on inevitable, destroys in effect the value of the island as a dependency of the Spanish crown. The same measure will have the same temporary effects upon the Queen of the Antilles, which followed the abolition of slavery in the English West Indies. English could wait, during one generation, for the slow but certain reaction which has once more restored the material value of Jamaica and Barbadoes, as provinces of the empire. But Spain cannot wait. The hour that sees Cuba no longer a valuable tributary Kansas, and add greatly to the revenue of to her treasury will also see the home govfrom our own country and from European powers. From such competition we should strong county, Pa., sends us a club for the have little to fear. Practically, our Republic commands that market. We can make our own terms. The only price we are, now or hereafter, likely to offer will be simply a long time and express ourselves much pleased with your earnest efforts to make a

THE LATE COL. T. M. KEY, OF OHIO. Of this distinguished citizen of Ohio, recently deceased, D. P. writes justly as fol-

appoint these assistant door keepers was liable to great abuse, being greatedly-uplingied, and that some had been appointed who little and the country one of its a good friend, and the country of th

The work done, he went his ways in search of other duties, and left to pretenders and charlatans the reward.

As a member of the Ohio Legislature, he

husband" at common law.

When the war broke out he labored hard the Senate. One splits hairs upon a question to carry with him the Democratic party at the North into an earnest support of our

Henry Wilson, he had it passed to a law.

He was the author of all McClellan's celebrated orders that had a tinge of humanity in them, and as the confidential friend and adviser of that unfortunate military man, he did much to create that popularity which so strangely survives his blunders and misforsponsible for the shape of this adjustment,

> Washington Items. The Administration have received an important piece of official information from linister Hale at Madrid, stating that overures have been made to him, as the American representative, for the sale to the United States by the new Spanish Government of the Island of Cuba. The matter was laid before the Cabinet, and as soon as it assumes a more definite shape it will be communicated to Congress in advance of any steps looking toward a treaty in the premises. The price intimated is said to ex-

It is worth nothing that one of the first nessages Mr. Lincoln sent to the Senate asked advice of that body in the settlement of the dispute about the San Juan boundary question. The foreign Relations Committee took the question into consideration and recommended that steps be taken to refer to Switzerland for arbitration. Mr. Sumner made the report. No action was had upon it, and Sumpter was soon fired on and the matter dropped. The course then

The Copper Tariff bill passed the Senate by the very decided majority of thirty-eight to eleven. Several amendments were made to the bill as it passed the House, the prin cipal one being a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem on all manufactures of copper. An amendment excepting from the increased duty all copper and now on shipment for transportation to the United States at this date was also agreed to. Another amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the 1st of April next was lost. The bill goes to the House to-day, and it will probably pass in

The Finance Committee of the Senate met present form. and agreed to some further amend-ments to the National Bank law, prohibiting the use of certified checks; allowing banking on specie basis, with a deposit bonds on a basis of sixty-five per cent., and requiring the bank statement to be made up at such arbitrary and uncertain dates as it may be called for, rather than at fixed

Many doubts are expressed in reference to the confirmation of the Alabama treaty. Those who comprehend it assert that we shall gain no money from it, the balance of claims being against us, and if the Senate pays these claims of British neutrals, how can it refuse to pay those of Southern Unionists?

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. The most efficient DIUREIIC, for treatment of all complaints resulting from weakness and derangeof Urine, Stranguary, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ec., &c. DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS can be used with perfect safety in all cases in children as well as adults. Upwards of thirty-seven years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovered, besides being in the form of sugar coated Pills,

making them easy to take, and not being a purgative, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor GEORGE A. KELLEY,

Wholesale Druggist, CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVE-NUE. PITTSBURGH.

and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

50 cents per box. "A LITTLE BILIOUS."

How often this is the response to the enquiry after friend's health; as if to be billous was a triffing matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so formidable diseases arise from being "ta little bilious."

Severe bilious attacks are more common in Spring.

Summer and Autumn than in Winter, but the serihose seasons, might be traced, in hundreds of in stances, to Winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly-seasoned food is eaten, more fiery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the billousness is produced which, under & warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either

a little or a good neal billious, is HOSTETTER'S SIOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is

One of the most accurate ways of determining One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition; is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the pub-lic mind in regard to the carability of consumption, for rather non-corability, is fast becoming obliter-ated, and his well that it, should be so, not that ated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become freemediable.

Bold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILLSHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SEC-

HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette HARRISBUBG, January 20, 1868. The Commercial of this morning misrepresents Mr. Wilson as saying that the Pasting and Folding of the last House cost only \$7,000. He said that the Pasting and Folding of the present House, under the law of 1868, would cost only \$7,000, while, if the officers were doubled, it would cost only

\$15,000. The Commercial also says that the resolution of the House for twenty-seven additional officers was for twenty-seven additional Pasters and Folders. No such thing. It was simply to add that number of officers, only a small portion of whom were for Pasters and Folders.

THE PRESS OF PARIS .- It is stated that in 1868, after the repeal of the law requiring the previous authorization by the Government of the publication of a newspaper, no less than one hundred and thirty-nine new journals have been started in Paris. Of these, one hundred and four were literary and art journals; fourteen treated of politi-cal matters, six of them appearing daily; twelve on art applied to inc ence; one on magnetism; one on the rural police; one on concert saloons; one on aerial navigation; one on railroad stations, and one on house porters. Soon after the appearance of the Lanterne, thirty-three papers of the same form and character were started. They bore, some of them, the most out-of-the-way names. Of the hundred and thirty-nine, only two continue to appear. The Banking and Currency Committee of

the House have unanimously instructed their Chairman to prepare an amendment to the National Currency Act prohibiting National Banks from certifying any check unless the maker thereof has on hand at the time the funds to meet it. Ker NOTICES-"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," Wante," "Found." "Boarding," &c., not es

"Wante," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not ex-ceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTI-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED --- SITUATIONS. WANTED.-A PERSON WELL qualified wishes to secure a situation in a dr He thoroughly understands dispensing me Address A. B C., Pittsburgh city P. U.

WANTED---HELP. WANTED-NURSE GIRL.---A ce, tidy nurse girl will find a pleasant home family, by applying as No. 55 Beave lieghear City. A girl who has never been with some experience, preferred. Goo-

WANTED-HELP -At Employ-VV ment Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOY GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED .-- BOARDERS. WANTED-BOARDERS-Pleas-VV ant room, with board, suitable for gentleman nd wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FOURTH TREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can e accommodated. Beference required.

WANTS.

WANTED.-A Pleasant Room WANTED-TO RENT.-Two or VV THREE ROOMS OF A SMALL HOUSE, it a pleasant location, by a man and wife; no children Good reference. Address C., GAZETTE OF, ICE.

LOST. OST SPECTACLES.-A Pair of

gold spectacles on Hand street. SATURDAY nuary 16. The finder will be suitably rewarde leaving them with the Collector of the Han OST.—A Diamond Cross Breast

PIN. The finder will Dr. McMEAL'S office. TO LET. TO-LET-HOUSE.-A First Class

stairs and down, a good wash house and naminoun, a good coal house on alley back; also a good dry cel-lar under the whole house. Everything incomplete repairs. For further particulars inquire of KAMSET & HALI, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street. TO-LET.-Furnished Rooms to ingle gentlemen, on Smithfield one squ P.O. Boarding if desired. Address Box TO-LET.-THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, No. 71 Liberty, between Hay and Marbury streets.

JUHN McD. CROSSAN,

TO-LET.—Warehouse No. 299 Liberty street, now occupied by S. EWAR For terms enquire of Teller of Keystone Be ner Garrison alley.

FOR RENT.-A FIRST CLASS DIS at 204 PENN STREET. TO-LET-HOUSE.-Brick House

of four rooms and kitch n. Possession given february 1st. Apply at 107 Clark street. (jail 100 LET.-TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third TO-LET.-Dwelling House, No.

94 Wylle street, containing 12 rooms, STORE RIOM, No. 96 Wylle street, corner of Federal Street, Apply to A. M. BROWN, 96 Wylle street, and 114 Fifth Avenue. TO LET.-WAREHOUSE.- The TO LET-WAREHOUSE, No. 188

Emithfield street, occupied by V. Dissen as an upholsting and furniture store.
Also, to let; A large oil warehouse on Hancock Also, to lett. A large on waters of the street.

Also, a dwelling with 7 rooms.

Also, a well dinshed house with 11 rooms. No.

35 Hancock street, toth opposite christ Church.

Also, a large house on the co ner of Penn and Hancock street, mutable for offices

Enquire at 277 PENN STREET.

DR RENT. HOUSE. A large

BRICK DOUBLE HOUSE, containing large

DOR RENT.—HOUSE.—A large
Double Parlors, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen
and Wash House on lower floor, and 5 bed rooms
and bath room on second floor. Also finished attic,
good cellar with bake-oven in it, together with large
yard planted with shrubbery and fruit trees. Hot
and cold water and gas through the house. The
house is in good order, finely papered any painted
throughout. Marble mantlepleces in parlors, library and dining room. Possession given at once. Lo
cation in Elevehith old Sevenith ward. For terms,
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