Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

There seems to be no prospect of the passage of this amendment by the House. Mr. ODELL, of New York, Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, and Mr. KING, of Missouri, who voted against it at last session, have indicated a willingness to vote for it, now, and there may be one or two more; but Governor FENTON has resigned, and a pro-slavery man has been elected in Mr. STEBBINS' place, by which Freedom loses two votes and slavery gains one; so that, unless there are changes not yet apparent, the amendment cannot pass at this session. We had hoped that the election had taught the opposition better sense; but, like the Bourbons, they seem never to learn or forget anything.

The debate, however, which the amendment has called out, has shown that the wiser men in the opposition ranks are fully awaking to the fact that slavery is too far gone to be worthy of their regard any longer. The speeches of Messrs. ODELL, of New York, and YEAMAN, of Kentucky, show this clearly; and they were sustained, to a certain extent, by two others on that side, Messrs. VOORHEES and WARD, who, while unwilling to vote for the constitutional amendment, asserted slavery to be actually at an end. Mr. WARD declared himself opposed to the readmission into the Union with the rights of slave property of any State which our triumphant armies had subjected, but he was not willing to prolong the war longer than was necessary to effect its legitimate object." Mr. VOORHEES, the leader, in the present House, of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, asserted that "the question of slavery was rapidly diminishing in importance, whether for good or evil—it was passing away." All these are healthy signs, and although such men as ERASTUS BROOKS and FERNANDO WOOD may keep the rank and file of their little party in Congress from voting for the amendment, it is plain that the light has dawned upon at least a portion of the leaders, and we may not therefore despair of its eventually shining upon all.

As an evidence of progress in the same direction, we quote the following from the N. Y. *Leader*, the organ of the Tammany faction of that city:

"The Democratic party never advocated slavery as a moral institution. That is a question that will not admit of discussion. But slavery was a recognized State right, guaranteed by the Constitution as one of the compromises by which the union of States was formed. Being a Constitutional right, it could only be Constitutionally abrogated. The war did not abrogate it. States cannot commit suicide, nor forfeit their Constitutional rights by the rebellious acts of a number of their citizens. Individuals rebel; Constitutional principles remain. But now public sentiment is unanimously against slavery; the war has furnished us with the opportunity for its legal abolition; the rebels are preparing to do away with it, and an advantage may be gained by forestalling them; and thus we are forced to the conviction that the time has come to rid the country of this curse in a Constitutional manner, and that a just provision be made for the remuneration of the loyal slaveholders wherever found, we shall support the Constitutional amendment to that effect now before Congress. This is not the peace man's doctrine, but it is sound Democratic doctrine, and Jeff Davis has proved it such by his own words."

REMOVAL OF GEN. BUTLER.

We were loth to believe the report that Gen. BUTLER had been removed, and have refrained from remarking upon the report, in the hope of seeing it contradicted. But there seems no reason for longer doubt; and we reluctantly bring ourselves to regard it as true.

We know not what may have been the reasons for his removal; but if the one assigned by telegraph be correct, that it was done to make the way easy for the submission of the South, we do not scruple to say that it is the poorest of all reasons. The rebels have no claim upon our consideration that should warrant them in demanding the removal of such a faithful public servant as a condition precedent to their submission. To make such a concession to them, now, is to pave the way for concession upon concession hereafter. The only way to make their submission effective is to make it unconditional. If we allow them to be our masters in coming back they will be our masters ever after.

Gen. BUTLER has earned the hatred of Rebels and their Northern sympathizers by the transcendent skill and ability shown by him in discharging the trusts reposed in him. They fear him because they know what a heavy hand he has laid on them. He has been faithful to his Government, and that is his only offense. All the more reason, therefore, why he should not be put out of the way to avoid offending the squeamish tastes of those whom he has so thoroughly circumvented.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

The reports of the New York *World* and *Herald*, as to the Blair mission to Richmond, must be taken with many grains of allowance. We do not believe the old man BLAIR has gone to Richmond as a Peace commissioner, at all; and we feel very certain he does not go with authority to offer "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was" as one of the terms of peace. The President is too openly committed to the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, to offer the Rebels the empty assurance of "the Constitution as it is." Mr. BLAIR, it will most probably turn out, has gone on his own private business to Richmond, and will undoubtedly avail himself of any opportunity of sounding the Rebel government as to its Peace inclinations. But that he goes as a duly accredited Peace commissioner, we do not believe.

Mr. LINCOLN has laid down in his Message the terms on which the rebels can have peace at any moment, viz: submission. He does not need to send a commissioner to propose this to them, nor is it at all likely he would now undertake to propose new terms, at war with his own views so lately uttered.

Our readers will do well not to give too much heed to these peace rumors. Peace will come in due time. It cannot be hurried. Everything is working favorably toward it just now, and all that is needed is to let things take their course. Let patience have her perfect work.

GLOOMY.—The Richmond *Examiner* of a recent date makes the following sombre reflections upon the rebel situation. If there is a scintillation of comfort or consolation to be derived from it, we hope it may do those whom it may concern good; but we don't see it:

"There is such a thing as heart-break for nations, as for individuals. There are such things as hopelessness and despair, lethargy and apathy. A conviction that all that it will do must come to naught, all sacrifices it can make, be rendered vain, by an irredeemable cause—a conviction resting on rational grounds, both of reflection and experiment, will produce this state of feeling in any nation, however heroic and however fortunate.

"TWO PATRIOTIC young women, living near Sugar Loaf-Mountain, in Virginia, last week took news to our forces of the whereabouts of a party of Stonewall's guerrillas, ten of whom were captured and sent to Washington.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES IN CONGRESS.

We have just completed the reading of a volume entitled "History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth Congresses," by Hon. HENRY WILSON, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. It is a very interesting epitome of this most interesting chapter of American history. The author has sought to narrate, with brevity, fairness and impartiality, the history of the anti-slavery legislation of Congress during the past three years of civil war. It was his aim to present to the reader the position, feelings and opinions of the chief actors in those great measures. All will admit the ability of Senator WILSON to present a true history of such men and such measures. Himself an able, earnest and fearless champion of human rights, ever amongst the foremost in presenting and advocating the claims of the oppressed, in Congress and elsewhere he knows whereof he writes.

It is interesting and instructive to note the progress of these measures, from July, 1861, down to the present date. Cautiously, doubtingly at first, step by step, from the President down to the representative, was our public men led by the hand of an overruling Providence, until the present advanced stand point has been reached. The ranks of the army called the freedman to the rescue of his race. The courts of justice received him in witness of his manhood. Before every foreign court he was acknowledged as a citizen of his country, and is entitled to her protection. The capital of our nation was purged of the foul stain that dishonored her in the eyes of the nations. The fugitive slave acts were blotted out. The seal of freedom—unconditional, perpetual, and immediate—was set upon our broad domain, and from the present Congress we confidently await the crowning act which shall make slavery forever impossible, and liberty the one supreme, universal, unchangeable law, in every part of our domains.

In such legislation we are pleased to note that our county was represented by men who, by voice and vote, gave their influence in favor of freedom. Hon. ROBERT MCKNIGHT is quoted by Mr. WILSON, from his speech in the House, June 3d, 1863, in favor of the recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia. We also observe a lengthy quotation from the great speech of Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, delivered in the House, April 19th, 1864, on the bill guaranteeing to certain states a republican form of government. Mr. WILSON says, of this speech, that it was one of "rare beauty and masterly power." Mr. WILLIAMS was also honored by a position in the House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill of Mr. ASHLEY and the joint resolution of Mr. WILSON, in December, 1863, in reference to the Constitutional amendment, prohibiting slavery.

This volume will be found of great interest to all who feel interested in the subject treated of; it is a chapter of living history, which should be read by all.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The city and State of New York have held out against the national banking system persistently, and the banks of the city have threatened they would not come into it unless the banks of the country at large should be compelled to redeem their issues there. Of course, there is no present probability of such a concession being made to them; but in the meantime the banks of the State are getting ready to transpose themselves into national banks; and the prospect is that those of the city will soon find it useless to hold out. The State superintendent of Banks, who has hitherto thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the National banks, has at last caved in. His recommends the repeal of the old laws, making the formation of all banking institutions by other than the State authority illegal. He further says:

"Fifteen banking associations have given notice of their intention to close the business of banking under the State laws. The most of these have done so as a preparatory step towards re-organizing under the law of Congress. *Many others are known to be preparing arrangements for a similar transition.* There are many considerations which render it desirable that the intended change should be rendered as expeditious, and with as little disturbance to existing business relations, as practicable."

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Gov. Andrew, in his annual message, calls attention to the excess of women in Massachusetts, and to the surplus of men in Oregon, California and other remote Western communities. In Oregon, having 52,160 inhabitants, according to the census of 1860, there were 19,901 males over fifteen years old, and only 9,873 females above that age. Its population is now estimated at 100,000—this disproportion yet remaining. In Massachusetts there were 257,833 males between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 267,000 females, or a surplus of 39,166. The excess, the Governor says, of women of all ages above fifteen years, was 33,846. The absorption of men by the military and naval service during the intervening four years has increased this disproportion. And it is a disastrous one; it disorders the market for labor; it reduces women and men to an unnatural competition for employment fitted for men alone, tends to increase the number both of men unable to maintain families and of women who must maintain themselves unaided. In civilized and refined society it is the office and duty of man to protect women, to furnish her a support, a home. In return she comforts, refines and adorns domestic life, the family, and the range of social influences. This is also the plainly Providential order. Where women are driven to the conditions of the market with men, or where men are left unsolaced and unrefined by the presence of women, society is alike weakened and demoralized. He recommends the adoption of some practical way by which young women may be enabled to emigrate to useful fields of employment in the Western States.

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HARD ON THE INDIANS.—Governor Connelly, of New Mexico, urges in his annual address, that "the Sierra Madre and our mountain regions must be swept, as with a broom, of the savage Indians that inhabit them. From these mountains has yet to come the treasure, in gold and silver, that is to cancel our enormous national debt, and supply us in all time to come with the metallic wealth that will defray the expenses of all future wars, and make us the most independent people on earth."

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COLT'S ARMORY in Hartford has just filled an order for one hundred thousand muskets for the army, the cost of which was two million dollars.

THE St. Albans Robbers—The Passport System and Colonial Grievance.

The telegraph occasionally conveys to us the substance of facts erroneously interpreted. It is an incidental weakness for which no one can possibly be considered responsible.

The Montreal Judge who has the St. Albans robbers in hand, has *not*—although our Sunday's telegram read differently—agreed to try the prisoners on the merits of the evidence. He has decided that it does not need a special warrant from the Governor-General to arraign a robber or murderer for crime committed within United States territory. On *that* point this new *Dogberry* is perfectly satisfied, in his own legal mind, and is enabled to conclude that an ordinary warrant may issue against robber or murderer, if his crime has been committed within the territory of any State with which Great Britain has concluded an extradition treaty. But this luminous decision, so far from determining the right of jurisdiction in the case of the St. Albans robbers, has simply brought the presiding justice up standing, on the new and still more profound question, whether there is any Extradition Treaty between the State of Vermont and Great Britain!

We do not misrepresent the case in the slightest degree. The counsel for the St. Albans robbers, on finding that the warrant for the arrest and trial of the prisoners was altogether sufficient in the first instance as it was on their re-arrest, now raises the point that crimes committed within the United States merely mean crimes committed within the District of Columbia, and in the forts, dock-yards, arsenals, &c., belonging to the general Government. Startled by this view of the case, Mr. Justice Smith, it seems, has taken the matter *en délibéré* anew, in order to arrive at a conscientious and satisfactory conclusion as to whether Vermont is really a substantive part of the United States.

Those of our readers who are disposed to doubt whether this sort of *Dogberry* justice can still prevail in the chilly colonial regions north of us, may consult that leading Montreal newspaper on Monday, in which we read as follows:

"The lawyers who were sent to this city on the part of the Federal Government and the State of Vermont, in the matter of the St. Albans raiders, returned, we understand, with a very low opinion of the fairness toward the United States our courts; and we believe all attempts to procure extradition will be indirectly, in this international case, are an end. *The whole responsibility of fulfilling its treaties is left where it properly belongs, with our own Government.* It will not raise our reputation for fairness to see the quibble, taken *en délibéré*, that our law only refers to persons who have committed crimes in the District of Columbia, or some of the forts, dock-yards, or arsenals of the United States, and not to crimes committed in any of the States."

It is surely not only due to their own self-respect that the legal representatives of the State and Federal Governments should refuse for good from the Montreal courts, but due to the Government they represent, that they should refuse to have *sis actual existences* taken up as a matter *en délibéré* by a third-class Provincial judge. The knave who could raise the question whether Vermont was United States territory in the sense of an international treaty, and the judge who could so far insult our legal representatives as to hold the matter open for future deliberation, are probably doing the duty assigned to them. But it is right that we should cut the matter short as soon as possible by another road. These unhappy colonials are now whistling over the difficulties caused by the passport system. Do they wish that system made a permanent institution? These so-called judicial trials in Montreal would seem to give an affirmative answer, if they do not foreboode something still worse.—*N. Y. Times.*

ILLUSTRATIVE DIALOGUE.—Mrs. A., accompanied by Mrs. B., recently paid a visit to Tiffany & Co., and bought there some of their choicest wares. A very stylish assortment of jewelry for Lent, of proper wearing. Before they had quite concluded their purchases, a stranger, whom we will call Mrs. C., came in, and, after receiving the value of half the attendants, bought a far more extensive and costly assortment of richly set precious stones, for the adornment of her person. Whereupon,

Mrs. A. to Mrs. B. (in an undertone:) "Evidently shabby."

Mrs. C. (overhearing:) "No, Madam; Petroleum."

THE Calcutta *Englishman* says that from a report of the Board of Revenue it appears that, after making every allowance for the effects of drought and other drawbacks, the out-turn of cotton this year in the north-western provinces of India is estimated at 9,000,000 of maunds, against 1,135,688 maunds in the previous year. Of this amount it is supposed about one-fourth will be retained for domestic consumption, and the remainder exported. The area under cultivation has increased upwards of fifty per cent. Owing to the high price of English cotton fabrics, their importation has largely diminished, and the home manufacture of the natives has greatly increased.

FORTY BARRELS of tar and seven or eight barrels of turpentine are now manufactured weekly in Freedom, N. H., from old pine stumps.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY UNION LEAGUE will meet THIS evening. Every member is requested to attend. jan13

LAST NOTICE—FIRST WARD.

A PUBLIC MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Public School House,

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY,

To decide whether the effort to FREE THE WARD FROM THE DRAFT shall be abandoned or not. It depends entirely upon the Enrolled men of the Ward. Let all

TURN OUT ON FRIDAY.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

jan12d

BIRMINGHAM DEPOT COMPANY, BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 29, 1862.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this BANK will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on MONDAY, January 26th, 1863, at 1 o'clock p. m. to consider and decide whether this Company will become an Association for the Business of Banking, on the plan of the United States, and whether it shall exercise the power conferred by the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act enabling Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for Banking, under the Laws of the United States," approved 22d of August, 1856, and take any further action that may be deemed necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

dec30td

MECHANICS BANK ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1862.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given agreeably to Section 3 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1856, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics Bank have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the assent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate therefor by the Laws of the United States.

JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

dec31td

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN, agreeably to Sec. 23 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking, under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1856, that the Stockholders of the Iron City Bank have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the assent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate thereof by the Laws of the United States.

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT the first meeting of the corporation to be called the ENTERPRISE OIL CO., will be held on THURSDAY, December 29th, 1862, in Birmingham, at the Saw Mill Office of Mr. John Heidman, at the south end of the Birmingham Bridge, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organization, adoption of By-Laws, election of Officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized and more particularly specified in an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying purposes," approved 1 of 18th day of July, 1857.

A. C. SMITH, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

THE DIVIDEND OF THE TAUS PETROLEUM CO. will be paid to Pittsburgh holders of stock at the office of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., 19 Irwin street, dec31tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—Five bbls. Boston Butter and Wine Crackers just received from the bakery, and for sale at retail at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner of Liberty and Hand sts.

jan12

EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP.—Just received from Boston, a few barrels of extra quality Golden Syrup; also a primer article of Syrup, for sale by the gallon or barrel at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW.

jan12

CHOICE MAPLE SUGAR.—A small lot of very choice Maple Sugar, just received, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand sts.

jan12

CHEESE—At low price, in close consignment. For sale by

WEBB & WILKINSON.

Commission Merchants, 84 Water st.

jan12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A young man between 15 and 18 years of age, to attend an office and make himself generally useful. Enquire at No. 85 Smithfield street.

jan12td

PERSONS WISHING BOARDING can find a pleasant Home in a private family in the Second Ward of Allegheny City, on the line of the Manchester Railway. Applicants can apply through the Pittsburgh Post Office. Box 639.

jan12:2td

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 15, of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on Friday, the 9th instant.

WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

jan12:2td

DAIRY FARM FOR RENT—Situate in M'Clure Township, 2½ miles from Allegheny City, and ¾ of a mile from Woods' Run; containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES.

Inquire of C. COLEMAN,
Wagon Works, Marrion avenue, Allegheny City.

jan12nawtw

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12, 1863.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend on the stock of said Company of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF A SHARE, free from U. S. Revenue Tax, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

jan12:2td

LAND FOR SALE.—150 ACRES OF LAND, on West Hickory Creek, Warren Co., Pa. Improvements—a log house and barn; 60 acres cleared and 40 under fence; a large part of the tract is suitable for boring. A well has been bored on an adjoining tract, and a fine show of oil has been obtained. The owners claim that as soon as they can commence pumping, it will prove to be a good paying well. For particulars address

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Tidioute, Warren Co., Pa.

jan10tw

FOR SALE.—We are authorized to sell a LOT OF GROUND, containing TWELVE ACRES, six of which are planted in fruit, near the village of Mansfield, adjoining the property of Hugh Lee, Esq. The property is about one-fourth of a mile from the Depot of the Steubenville Railroad.

Also, 160 ACRES OF LAND, four miles from Lansing, county seat of Alamake county, Iowa; well timbered with heavy white-oak. The Prairie State Road runs through this property.

Either of the above will be traded for road, marketable Oil Stocks.

STEEL & BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.

FORTY YEARS PRACTICE

IN SEXUAL DISEASES.

Gives the knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEXUAL WEAKNESS And all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 55 SMITHFIELD street, near Diamond. Address J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D.,

jan12tf Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S

Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute,

will be held at the Library Hall, on the EVENING OF FRIDAY, January 16th, at 7½ o'clock, and the Annual Election for officers will take place the same evening between the hours of 7 and 9.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1863.

The following ticket has been nominated:

PRESIDENT:
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM FLEW.

DIRECTORS:
JOS. S. MORRISON, | HENRY HOLDSHIP
JAS. J. DONNELL, | W. B. MOGWAN,
JAMES B. SCOTT.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM MCCLURG WARDS.

TREASURER:
R. S. SMITH.

AUDITORS:
J. COHEN, | W. P. WOOLDRIDGE,
OLIVER P. SCAIFE.

jan12

IN ORDER TO FURTHER THE DESIGN of the National Bank Act, to provide a uniform currency, and to relieve this community from the loss incident to the circulation of depreciated bank notes, the undersigned have organized on and after 1st February, 1863, they will pay gold and silver for bills received at par on deposit and in payment of all debts due them. They will purchase from their customers, all distant State-bank notes, which they may receive in the regular course of business, at the net cost of sending them home for redemption, but will not receive such funds on deposit as currency.

It is confidently believed that this arrangement will very generally induce the existing custom of keeping "currency" accounts, and by sending large sums, volume of State bank paper now in circulation will be drawn to the Western banks, and the prospect is that those of the city will soon find it useless to hold out. The State superintendent of Banks, who has hitherto thrown every possible obstacle in the way of the National banks, has at last caved in. He recommends the repeal of the old laws, making the formation of all banking institutions by other than the State authority illegal. He further says:

"Fifteen banking associations have given notice of their intention to close the business of banking under the State laws. The most of these have done so as a preparatory step towards re-organizing under the law of Congress. *Many others are known to be preparing arrangements for a similar transition.* There are many considerations which render it desirable that the intended change should be rendered as expeditious, and with as little disturbance to existing business relations, as practicable."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GET THE BEST.

Hunt's Maps of the Oil Regions.

HUNT'S IMPROVED MAP OF

VENANGO COUNTY OIL REGIONS.

This is the BEST and MOST RELIABLE Map yet published. Size 24x30 inches. Price, $1.50; in Pocket Form, $2; Mounted, $2.50.

HUNT'S MAPS OF WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

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W. H. EVERSON,
President Board of Trustees.

jan10:3td

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FOR NINE DIRECTORS

of the Citizens' National Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, 19th January, 1863, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m.

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jan10

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