The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

We give up a good deal of our space, today, to the speech of Hon. B. F. BUTLER, at the meeting in Boston to ratify the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment, and we counsel our readers to read it carefully.

For ourselves, we do not hesitate to say that we endorse it cordially. It presents the issue broadly and fairly. It demands justice for the black man as well as liberty; and now that the liberty is practically secured, the plea he urges for justice to a long-oppressed race are irresistible.

To free the slave, and then fix a mark of degradation on him—to make him a freeman with none of the rights of freemen—is to leave our work more than half undone. If the black man has a right to be free, he has a right to all the attributes of freedom, and if the nation fails to give them, it will justly render itself liable to the punishments of an offended God.

What the negro wants is simply to be set upon his feet as a man, with all his rights as a man, and then left to take care of himself. All the schemes which treat him as a child, and put him under government tutelage, will fail; and all attempts to isolate him, and gratify a wicked prejudice by shutting him out from the rest of the world, will also fail. The negro is abundantly able to take care of himself. Give him his chance as a man, make no legal distinctions between him and other men, and he will manage to get along about as well as the average of mankind.

DECRIPT OF THE REBEL ENVOYS.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the Rebel Envoys held out the idea, before seeing the President, that they were in favor of submission. The correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

"The preliminary groping and feeling around by our pioneer of peace, (Mr. BLAIR,) and his assurance and convictions, had led to the belief that the three envoys had entered our lines to talk of a restored Union, and a common country. They had stayed for about two days at the army headquarters in conversations there with Gen. GRANT, MEADE and one or two other generals. STEPHENS professed to love the old Union, to be as much as ever in his feelings an American of the United States, and deprived the necessity which politics placed him and all the leaders of the Rebellion, to have something to give to the decimated and impoverished people of the South for their sacrifices. It is understood that they declared at headquarters, that if we would recognize them for only a week, or any suitable length of time, to satisfy the pride of their people, they would pledge their honor to bring about reunion.

"The cunning foxes! If they could have an armistice only for a week! It seems a little thing; why could we not be magnanimous enough to grant it? Ah! well they knew that such a trifling thing as that would be a concession of all they claimed—it would be recognition, and that recognition would be fatal to us. In order to obtain this they professed to be favorable to re-union—trickery and deceit, being now, as ever, one of the chief weapons of South-ern politicians."

HON. MR. COFFROTH.

A friend calls attention to our remarks about the motive which prompted Mr. COFFROTH's vote in favor of the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment, and thinks we did that gentleman injustice. If so, we regret it. Our first impression was the one we gave utterance to in our columns; and as it is so much easier to think ill of a political opponent than to think well of him, it was very natural to draw the conclusion we did. Still, as our friend says, it is always better to suppose a good motive for a good deed than a bad one; and, on false second thought, it does seem hard to reproach a man with a wicked purpose for so righteous an act as this. The vote was the best Mr. COFFROTH ever gave; and looking back at it, it does not seem possible that any man in his position could give it, unless prompted thereto by a sincere and honest conviction of its rightfulness. The reasons he gave for his vote were of the best possible kind; and it is but just to him to concede that his motives for urging them were as good as the vote unquestionably was.

Affairs in North Carolina—Arrival of Refugees at Fortress Monroe.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Norfolk *Old Dominion*, writing Feb. 2, says:

"The 'reign of terror' hitherto spoken of as existing in North Carolina, has not been exaggerated in the case. About eighty refugees from that State—mostly from Chowan county—arrived at this point yesterday. They were miserably clad, and claim to have once been wealthy. One of the party stated that he owned three hundred slaves before the war, and had over five hundred acres of land under cultivation. They also state that there is a large party in the present legislature in favor of peace, and they will yet place the State in a different attitude towards the United States Government.

"Resolutions and counter-resolutions are continually introduced in that body without being acted upon. No public business is transacted—no laws are enacted, but the whole time of the legislature is taken up in the discussion of these peace resolutions. No man's life is safe in the State—whether Union or secesh. Rebel and Federal deserters overrun the State alike, plundering, and often murdering the people. These deserters recognize no parties, or law, or order; but infest the highways and mountains in numbers too strong to be vanquished.

"They also say that Lee is sending troops to Weldon, and that the Chowan river is alive with Yankee gunboats. The militia are of no further use to the Confederates, as they absolutely refuse to fight even when forced into the field.

"One of this party, a Mr. Seddons, formerly a leading light in the Whig party of the Old North State, thinks that the military power of the Confederates is completely broken, and that we will not have much trouble in the future in crushing the rebellion.

"Some of our counties, towns and villages in North Carolina, are depopulated, not a human being residing in them. Mr. Seddons thinks if the war continues a year longer, North Carolina outside of the principal cities, will be reduced to a howling wilderness. Those who are able and have the means, are moving out of the State into the lower counties of Virginia or into Tennessee and South Carolina.

"The punishment meted out to these people has been terrible in the extreme."

Our readers will recall the trial, conviction and subsequent imprisonment in Norfolk jail, some eight or nine years since, of a Mrs. Douglas, who went from Washington to Norfolk to teach a young ladies' day school, and who occupied some of her leisure evening hours teaching "little niggers" the alphabet. Her offence was beyond palliation. She was arraigned before Judge Richard H. Baker, and by him sentenced to fine and the dungeon. Well, the world has moved some, and nature's sure "compensations" have come to vindicate the long-forgotten Mrs. Douglas. Judge Underwood, among other official acts, has lately issued a process of confiscation to the United States Government of the "goods, chattels, lands, hereditaments," &c., of the aforesaid Judge Richard H. Baker, now a resident rebel, and at this time holding Court for Jeff. Davis at Petersburg. The Judge's estates are large, and his library (among the things seized, is said to be the most valuable of any in Virginia) "so is history and humanity, justice, and liberty indicated."

EXCITED COMMISSIONERS.—A Washington letter writer relates that the most amusing scene in the confusion attending the passage of the constitutional amendment, was the hugging and kissing of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, and Mr. Spaulding of Ohio.

Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler, at a Public Meeting Held to Rejoice Over the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, Boston, Feb. 4, 1865.

By the final passage of the Amendment which we celebrate, every negro slave is made a citizen of the United States, entitled as of right to every political and legal immunity and privilege which belongs to that great franchise. He may well say, "I am an *American* citizen." If he may not proudly proclaim with the apostle, "I was free-born," yet he can truly claim as did the chief captain, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." Of those rights or either of them, no man, and no combination of confederation of men, can with justice deprive the negro. As a nation he is of us, with us, and a part of us; equal in right under the law. To the men of Massachusetts, in this so clear and self-evident proposition, there seems no difficulty. Since 1789, the colored man in Massachusetts, under the laws thereof, modified only by the laws of the United States, has enjoyed the rights and privileges of every other citizen of Massachusetts. The child goes to the same school. The man partakes of the same employments. The same learned professions, medicine, the bar, the pulpit, are open to him, and more than all, he carries it to the election of his rulers and framing of the laws. In other sections of the country, the mind warped and twisted by the influence of the system of Slavery—whose funeral obsequies we are now attending—does not at once comprehend these truths, and admit the force of the inexorable logic of EQUAL RIGHTS. Men otherwise just and good have been brought to believe, that the negro can have no practical rights as a citizen; no claims to be considered as an integral part of the inhabitants of the country, and is to be treated as if he were an alien—nay, more, as if he were a beast, and a dangerous beast besides; either to be sent out of the country or to be herded and penned as such in some remote or unhealthy corner thereof, as not fit to live on the soil which gave him birth, and to which he has every right, and is held by every tie and attachment which binds a man to that portion of earth which he calls home and country. It has been, therefore, proposed to send him away—to hard him in rice swamps or cotton islands—where alone he may listen to the sad music of the roar of the ocean surf, not more relentless and unceasing to him than the wrongs of his fellow-man; there to prevent any white man or white woman in the missionary labor of love to visit him; uneducated, to put him beyond the pale of education; to allow his child never to know the benefit of the common school. Just released from a worse than Egyptian bondage, to make him a Colonist, without the implements of colonization or fostering care on the part of the mother country. To any such illogical and unjust treatment of the negro, it need not be said that the people of Massachusetts will never consent. *Our material interests, the interests of the country, oppose it.* For two hundred and fifty years at least, we have been importing the laborer, because we needed labor in this country. The necessity for labor here has caused it to be imported, even to be employed in the wasteful habits of slavery. Shall we now, that from millions of strong hands and willing hearts are made free laborers, productive and profitable, take them from the lands which they have tilled? From the homes in which they have been reared? From their hearthstones, as dear to them as our roof-tree is to us, and send them away to some foreign land, or shut them up in some corner of this, where their labor, if not wholly unproductive and lost, must be unprofitable? *Our sense of justice denies it.* They have taken up arms freely and willingly in our defence, and we have given them their freedom and rights as citizens. What just freedom is it to them to be penned in a corner, or to be shut up in a rice swamp and not be allowed to see the faces of their fellow white citizens, except it may be a soldier sent as their guard? What just citizenship is it, to be deprived of their equal rights, in the land their arms have helped to save from the fiery furnace of rebellion, and to be put upon such portions of it only as are not thought to be well habitable by their white fellow-soldiers? What fair division can it be of the heritage acquired in part by their blood, to give their white fellow-soldier one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located where he chooses—"the finest the sun sheds its shine upon"—to him and his heirs forever, while to the colored soldier, scarred perhaps with honorable wounds, but forty acres of a rice swamp is to be allotted, or eight hundred feet of marsh on a sluggish river, and that a possessory title only? And yet the distinguished General who makes this proposition says "the young and able-bodied negroes are to be encouraged to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States." What encouragement to enlist is this? What freedom? What rights of citizenship for which to shed one's blood, even if it is only black blood? What wise statesmanship ever yet founded a colony from which the young and able-bodied men were taken as soldiers? Where the blacksmiths, carpenters, and the skilled mechanics were taken from the settlement; and where the respectable heads of families had no inducements held out to them for leaving the homes of their chil-hood and making new homes in the wilderness, save a possessory title only to forty acres of land not too much out of water; under such inducements, under such pupilage, with such restrictions, and with such hopes, even our hardy Anglo Saxon fathers, who landed at Plymouth, would not have thriven. How much less, then, is the negro, by our wrongs untaught, uncultivated and without the habit of self-dependence, fitted to take care of himself? *The precepts of our holy religion forbid it.* Every benevolent Christian in the land has contributed his mite to send the self-sacrificing missionary to redeem the Pagan from darkness, and yet here it is proposed to erect a *heathenage* upon our own soil, into which no Christian minister or Sabbath school teacher, upon their high and holy mission, shall penetrate, if it is their good fortune to have a white face. I repeat again: *Massachusetts is unalterably opposed to any proposition of colonization or segregation of the American citizens, made so by this Amendment of the Constitution.* Not. We propose, on the other hand, simply to let the negro alone; that he shall, in fact, enjoy the right of selecting his place of labor, the person for whom he will labor, if not for himself, to make his own contract for his labor; to determine his length and its value; to allow him at least the enjoyment of the primordial curse, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" restrained only by the laws applying to him and to all alike; as the rain falleth upon the just and unjust. We also accept the fact, that by our injustice to him and his race, he is thrown upon the Government, unused to care for himself, unfurnished with the means of beginning a life anew. And we agree that it is our duty and the duty of the Government to remedy this injustice, to see to it that he is taught; that he is gradually brought to a state of self-dependence and independence of others; that he shall have a fair share of the lands that he and his fathers have wrought upon; that he shall be left in the several States where his labor is needed and is productive, and that he is furnished at first with the means of beginning that life which justice, equal laws and equal rights have for the first time opened up to him and his children for ever. And when this is done, we believe our duty is done, and that thereafter, so far as Government interference goes, the negro is *to be let severely* ALONE. We believe that he shall work as every man must work, or become a vagabond. We believe he must be taught, as every man must be taught, to be a good citizen. We believe he must be furnished with the means of beginning life, either with education, habits of self-dependence, or with the fruits of ancestral earnings; and when these are given to him, we have repaired, in part, the wrong we have done him. We may then hope to receive the pardon of the Almighty for the sins we and our fathers have committed toward him. Failing in this, our duty, we may fear still further chastisement from His hand who has sustained us, as He sustained our fathers, because the bitter cup of purification and chastisement has not yet been suffered to pass from our lips. As a nation we have taken the first step in the right direction. We have bowed to the first principles of eternal justice. If we go forward with no halting tread, taking no step backward, we may look with humble confidence that hereafter our political sky shall be so healthy and so pure that no thunder-storm and torrent will be sent to clear the national atmosphere, and to wash away with blood the sins of the people. Unless we do justice, how can we hope for justice? And although the punishment of national wrong and national sin is sometimes, in wisdom, delayed, and wickedness seems for a time to escape punishment, yet although "The mills of God grind slow, but they grind exceeding small."

A CERTAIN high sheriff, who, when a poor man, in a provincial town, managed to gain an aristocratic name and £5,000 a year with his bride, has since got a separation, allowing his wife but £300 a year of her own money, which she romantically refused to have settled on herself.—*Foreign Paper.*

MR. BLAIR CHEATED.—Mr. Blair, Sr., in a conversation with a New York representative, admitted that the rebels he conferred with in Richmond chouted him in their professions of a willingness to send commissioners to arrange for the return of the South to the Union.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, in his remarks before the Massachusetts Historical Society on the death of Mr. Everett, stated that at the time of his death, Mr. E. was engaged in preparing a Life of James L. Pettigru, of South Carolina, and a volume of Washington's private letters.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says some of the colored people of that city complain that before they were made free they were charged only 50 cents admission to the St. Louis theater, but since that interesting event they have to pay $1.

STR. TINNOTT attributes the bursting of his guns to the explosion of shells within them. Mr. Wiard, a scientific practical mechanic, declared that Mr. Parrott cannot burst a gun of any caliber in that manner.

An organization, called the Fenian Sisterhood—an auxiliary of the Fenian Brotherhood, and with the same objects in view—has been started in New York.

PAUL MORPHY, the celebrated chess-player, has settled in Illinois. His present avocation is the collection of claims in the United States and State courts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION are invited to attend a Special Meeting, at the Gazette Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to hear the report of the business of the past year, and transact such other business as may be presented. A full attendance is requested. feb4d S. SCHOYER, Jr., Clerk.

LAST CHANCE—SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY, BOUNTY MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens men and citizens, on Saturday evening, February 4th, it was resolved to continue the efforts, and meetings will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of this week. All Block Committees are requested to attend and report at the meetings. All subscribers are requested to call and pay their subscriptions to DAVID MACFERRON, Esq., at City Hall, forthwith. Any person knowing of persons in the Ward, not enrolled, are requested to send the name and residence to the meeting, that they may be enrolled.

J. W. HALL, President.
W. CHAMBERS, Secretary. feb3d

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING CO.—The Stockholders of the above Company will meet at the Office of ROBERT WRAY, Jr., No. 4 Hand street, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of February next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing.

Subscribers are requested to call on ROBERT WRAY, Jr., and pay up the amount of their subscriptions on or before that date.

ROBT WRAY, Jr.,
jan31wd Sec. and Treas. *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1865.

ANNUAL MEETING—IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the Charter and the Supplement, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Washington and Pike streets, in the City of Pittsburgh,

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH day of FEBRUARY, at eleven o'clock a. m., for the election of the President and Managers, to elect Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. By order of the Board.

R. C. ORR, Sec. & Treas.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS to serve until the next annual Election, will be held at the Banking House, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock p. m.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of NINE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after the 15th inst. The books will close on the 10th. In future, Dividends will be declared only quarterly.

JOHN MCCRICKART, Sec.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH & BOSTON MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6th, 1865.

DIVIDEND NINE.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Co., have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. THOS. M. HOWE,
feb7d3t Secy and Treas.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the "IRON CITY BANK" and "THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," for the three months ending with the 31st day of January, 1865, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives—free of Government tax—on or after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES McAULEY, President.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th instant.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treas.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS NAT'L BANK,
(Late Merchants & Manufacturers Bank.)
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25, 1865.

THE REGULAR DIVIDENDS of this Bank will hereafter be made in JANUARY and JULY, instead of May and November, and for this arrangement the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of the profits to December 28th ult., payable to Stockholders forthwith, free of United States Tax.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
ja30d2wd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARD OIL—8 bbls. No. 1 Winter, now landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GLUE—30 bbls. in store, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FLOUR—300 bbls. ass't Brands Extra Family Flour, in store and for sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.

FEATHERS—11 00 lbs. Prime Live Geese Feathers, in store and for sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.

CLOVER SEED—100 bus. Prime Ohio Clover Seed, in Store and for sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.

TIMOTHY SEED—200 bus. Timothy Seed, in store and for sale by J. KIRKPATRICK & BRO.

BACON AND LARD.
25 tierces S. C. Hams;
20 " Prime Shoulders;
20 " Leaf Lard; for sale by WATT & WILSON, 223 Liberty street.

FLOUR.
400 bbls. "Star of the West" Flour;
200 " Forde's Mills, do.;
200 " Derwent & Sons, do.; for sale by WATT & WILSON, 223 Liberty street.

FISH.
50 bbls. No. 3 Large Mackerel;
100 ½ bbl. " 2 " "
50 " " 3 " "
50 ¼ bbl. " 2 " "
50 " " 3 " "
50 kits " 1 " "
20 " " 2 " "
6000 pounds Codfish;
10 drums Hake;
50 ½ bbls. No. 1 White Fish;
30 " " 2 Pickerel; for sale by WATT & WILSON, 223 Liberty st.

SUNDRIES—NOW RECEIVING,
50 bales Family Batting;
10 half bbl. Lake Bass;
16 quarter do. do.;
10 bbls. Sorghum Molasses;
4 " nice Apple Butter;
50 " choice Apples;
600 lbs. extra fresh Butter;
1000 doz. Fresh Eggs;
100 boxes mild, rich, cutting Cheese;
For sale at PEACE PRICES, by H. RIDDLE,
feb7 No. 153 Liberty street.

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, No. 21 Fifth street.

This Institution will be open for the reception of students on MONDAY, the 6th of February. Terms, $10 per session of five months. Exception-al course, $25 per Session. Free students are received if their inability to pay is vouched for by two respectable citizens.

T. W. BRADDWOOD, Principal
feb3:3t MARY J. GREIG, Head Teacher.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE SPRING SESSION OF

B. M. Twining's Seminary for Young Ladies, commences February 1st. A few more Scholars can be admitted. feb3:1wd

KNABE & CO'S.

UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
42 Fifth Street;
feb4d Wholesale and Retail Agent.

PITTSBURGH MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—An assessment of five cents per Share has been levied on the above stock by the Directors, payable at the office, No. 88 Water street, Pittsburgh, on or before the 8th day of March next. WM. P. JONES,
feb3:4d Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARREL FACTORY FOR SALE—All the necessary Machinery and Implements for the manufacture of ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS PER DAY, complete and in good running order. Inquire of WM. M. SHINN,
feb3:1md No. 137 Fourth street.

DIARIES
FOR 1865.
A large stock still on hand. *SELLING OFF LOW.*
DAVIS, CLARK & CO.,
feb 93 Wood st.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an act of Assembly passed Jan. 29th, 1861, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 6, 1865, at 3 o'clock p. m. N. HOLMES,
feb3:wd Secretary.

COPYING PRESSES,
Copying Books and Stationery,
For sale by
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
feb7:1d 39 Fifth street.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 56 Fifth st., will be sold

A QUANTITY OF FURNITURE,

Embracing Sofas, Chairs, Queensware, Tables, Kitchen Utensils, Silver-plated Forks, Tea and Table Spoons, &c.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc.
feb7

A CHANCE FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The undersigned having obtained the requisite authority, has opened an office in the GIRARD HOUSE, in the Clothing Store of W. K. DIBERT, for the purpose of recruiting a Company, under the late call for 300,000 men. The HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY will be paid. Capt. ROHRBACHER, formerly of the Mountain Battery, will command the company. HENRY SCHIBA,
feb7d1d First Lieutenant.

R. H. LECKY IS NOW MANUFACTURING his

IMPROVED OIL TOOLS,

At (his shops) corner of GAY alley and BEAVER street, and in WEBSTER st., opposite to the old Orphans Asylum, Allegheny; and as the tools are made out of the best materials, would invite the public to give him a call and examine them for themselves. feb7:1tapll

25 YEAR'S EXPERIENCE
Has established the fact that
PROF. REED'S MAGNETIC OIL
Is the only reliable cure for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Old Sores, and Pains of all Kinds.
Still sold at the old price of 25 cents per bottle.
SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
feb cor. Smithfield and 4th sts

EXHIBITION.
THE MISSES HASKELL'S CLASS
Will give an Exhibition of
Light Gymnastics,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at MASONIC HALL. The class will appear in full costume. The services of the best band in the city have been procured to enliven the entertainment. No pains will be spared to make the evening pass off pleasantly.

Tickets, 50 cts.; Children, 25 cts.; to be had at the Music Stores, McFadden's, Market street, and at the door.

Doors open at 7; to commence at ½ of 8 o'clock.
feb3:wd

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss:

In the Court of Common Pleas. No. 142, March T., 1865. In the matter of the application of the Presbyterian Church of Plum Creek for a Charter of Incorporation. Petition &c.

And now, February 4, 1865. Petition presented in open Court, and the Court having perused the same, and the objects articles and conditions therein contained appearing lawful and not injurious to the community, the Court do order and direct said writing to be lodged in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court; and do further order and direct notice to be given for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette, of said application for said Charter, and that if no sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, the said Charter will be granted at the next term of said Court. From the Record.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prot'y.
feb3:4tW

FOR SALE.
THAT DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,

KNOWN as MOUNT HOPE, at Woods Run, (now occupied by Mr. Wm. P. Reed,) the former residence of Wm. Leahy, deceased. Brick House of 11 rooms and hall, well and cistern; large barn, &c.; fruit trees of all kinds, grapes, &c.; FIFTEEN acres of land, embracing a the quarry site, splendid views of the Ohio River, Railroads, Manchester, Sligo; at the terminus of the Manchester Street Railway and Woods Run Station Plan. Ft. W. & C. R. R.; you can reach the office of the undersigned at Federal st. Station. Further particulars and terms may be had of the undersigned, or any of the 7 to 4 o'clock, at his machine shop, on Wharf st., opposite old Grant's St., Allegheny City, or in the evening, at his house, at Wood's Run.

ROBERT H. LECKY.
feb2:3t

VALENTINES.

AT HUNT'S,
AT HUNT'S,
AT HUNT'S.

AT LOWEST PRICES.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
AT LOWEST PRICES.

ALL STYLES,
ALL STYLES,
ALL STYLES.

TRADE SUPPLIED,
TRADE SUPPLIED,
TRADE SUPPLIED

AT VERY LOWEST
AT VERY LOWEST
AT VERY LOWEST

EASTERN PRICES.
EASTERN PRICES.
EASTERN PRICES.

Send for trade price list to

JOHN P. HUNT,
69 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, dated January 31st, A. D. 1865, the undersigned will expose at public sale, on the 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, at Braddock's Fields, all those

Two Certain Lots,

Belonging to Alexander M'Coun, a lunatic, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of one hundred and sixty feet from the corner of Shingiss and Hallet streets; thence Southeastwardly along said Hallet street, (now Connellsville Railroad,) eighty feet to lot No. 7; thence southwestwardly along said lot No. 7 one hundred and thirty-five feet; thence one half inches to a twenty feet alley; thence northwestwardly, along said alley eighty feet to lot No. four; thence along said lot No. 4 northeastwardly, one hundred and thirty-five feet two and one-half inches to said Hallet street, at the place of beginning; being lots Nos. 5 and 6 in Section eleven of George C. Reed's plan of lots of Braddock's Field, and the same which he said George C. Reed, at his by deed dated the 24 day of September, A. D. 1851, and recorded in Deed Book, volume 86, page 528, conveyed to the said Alexander McCoun.

These lots are situated in the centre of the village of Braddock's Field, and border on the Connellsville Railroad.

For further information inquire of the undersigned, near the premises, or of C. G. MAWKINS, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

TERMS, CASH. JOHN M'COUN,
jan30:lawtd&w W Committee.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

Army and Navy Agency

No. 144 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

PENSIONS procured; BOUNTIES, BACK PAY and PRIZE MONEY, and COMMUTATION OF RATIONS of released prisoners collected.

PAY OF PRISONERS OF WAR can be drawn by their wives or widowed mothers. oct7

FOR SALE.—8 Bullet Machines, 3 Sing do., one 60 gallon Iron Kettle, three 20 gallon do., a lot of Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Belting, Moulds, Lead Ladles, Chisels, Vice and a variety of other tools. Apply to JOS. DYER, Jr., At Coleman's Wagon Works, Marion Avenue, Allegheny. feb3:wodtwn

JOHN ROSS, Agent of the Equitable Insurance Co., Kensington Fire Insurance Co., and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. N. W. cor. Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh. feb7d1y

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather and India Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Gaskets; Also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., of the best quality, always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. At No. 58 and 59 St. Clair Street, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS.
feb7 Corner of Second and Ferrett sts., Pittsburgh.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—Floor, Table, Stair, Counter, and Wagon Oil Cloths, of all widths and styles. A large stock on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
feb7 96 and 98 St. Clair st.

REMOVAL.—FRANK VAN GORDER, Commission and Produce Merchant, has removed from No. 10 Smithfield to No. 201 Liberty street. feb4:1m

NEW FRUIT.
50 boxes Layer Raisins;
50 " M. R. " "
3 cases Figs; just received and for sale by
feb7 REYMER & BRO'S.

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situate on Canoe street, South Pittsburgh. S. CUMBERT & SONS, 51 Market street.
feb7

POTATOES! POTATOES!—1 car load prime for sale at No. 231 Liberty street.
feb7 BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.

SKATES—The best assortment in the city for sale by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
de19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JONES RUN AND
White Oak Shute Oil Company
OF VENANGO COUNTY.

Capital Stock	$100,000
Shares	$1 each.
Working Capital	$25,000

The property of this Company is in fee simple, is known as the Jones Tract, and contains ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES, more or less. It lies at the junction of Jones Run and the Allegheny river, at White Oak Shute, in Venango Co., Pa., fronting forty rods on the river, and one hundred and twenty rods on Jones Run, and is ¾ miles below West Hickory Creek, and about five miles above Pit Hole Creek. No doubt is entertained of the advantages of this property for oil purposes, as oil has been found in all directions around it and in the immediate vicinity.

It is proposed to form a company under the manufacturing law of July 19th, 1853, with a capital of $100,000, divided into shares of $1 each. $25,000 will be reserved as a working capital.

A large amount of the stock has been already taken by a number of the most prominent business men of the city. Books are open and can be seen at the following places:

JOHN FULLERTON'S, No. 22 Wood st.;
J. J. GILLESPIE'S, No. 86 Wood st.;
JOHN HAYS', No. 56 Fifth st.;
JOHN GRAZIER'S, No. 166 First st.;
GEORGE KEYSER, at Sheriff's Office;
L. S. JONES', No. 70 Fourth st.

A temporary organization has been effected by the election of the following officers:

President—John Fullerton.
Treasurer—J. J. Gillespie.
Clerk—J. S. Ferguson.
Board of Directors—John Fullerton, Andrew Fleming, M. D., W. Rinehart, John Grazier, Andrew Wolfe, John Hays, George Keyser.
feb3:4wd.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected Cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a Cold in time, than, and by using Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which, for thirty years has been a standing remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid those dreadful alternatives!

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS is an inflammation of the bronchia, or passages which convey air to the lungs. At its earliers stage this disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms, as well as one of the most painful and distressing; the inflammation, increases in intensity, until it finally interferes with the access of air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT effects a speedy cure by producing free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, from whom may also be obtained DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a prompt and effectual cure for Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Bilious Affections.

Agents in Pittsburgh, B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.; in Allegheny City, PARK & MINER; FREDK. W. GERDES, and sold by Druggists generally. feb7:1w

GREAT
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION
OF
Rosewood Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, Music Boxes, elegant Work-Boxes, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine Mosaic Jet, Lava and Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extensions, Silver Tea Spoons, Sets of Studs, Neck Chains, Vest Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Silver Baskets, and FINE JEWELRY of every description, of the best make and latest styles, WORTH $200,000!

New York Gift Association,
599 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Among those who have acknowledged the receipt from us of GIFTS valued at over $100, drawn during the month of January, 1865, the following kindly permit their names to be used:

Robert H. Hotchkin, of Mobile, Piano, Melodeon, value $150; Mrs. Tappen, 14 York street, Brooklyn, Gold Watch, value $125; Miss E. F. Bleecker, Highampton, N. Y., Piano, value $100; Mr. E. H. Stone, 89 Teals street, N. Y., Piano, value $150; Mrs. Teresa Miller, Scranton, Pa., Diamond Ring, value $175; Wm. T. Willis, West 21st street, N. Y., Diamond Cluster Pin, value $200; Miss Ellen Peck, Spencer, N. Y., Gold Watch, value $125; Dr. J. Van Riper, Washington, D. C., Gold Hunting Cased Watch, value $150; Edward H. Lindsay, Worcester, Mass., Piano, value $600; Mrs. D. H. Farwell, Dubuque, Iowa, Diamond Ear Drops, value $250.

Many persons throughout the country who have drawn valuable gifts, from us, do not wish their names published, or we could publish a list.

Distributions made in the following manner: CERTIFICATES, specifying each gift and its value, are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes containing the Certificate of order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents. On receiving the certificate the purchaser will see what article it denotes, and its value, which can be PAID IN CASH, FIFTY DOLLARS, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of Gifts at the price of the Dollar, as the Certificate is not sold for more than its value. Six Certificates for $1; Sixteen for $2; Twenty-Five for $3.

AGENTS WANTED. Send stamp for a Circular. All letters should be addressed

BRETTON & CO.,
feb4:d4w Box 5567, P. O., New York.

ITALIAN
OPERA SINGERS' LETTER.
New York, December, 1864.

MESSRS. *STEINWAY & SONS:*

Having used your Pianos for some time in public and in private, we desire to express our unqualified satisfaction in regard to their merits. They are characterized by a sonority, harmonious richness and roundness of tone; combined with an astounding prolongation of sound, most beautifully *blending with and supporting the voice, to a degree that leaves nothing to be desired.* Indeed we have never met with any instrument, not even of the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, which have given us such ENTIRE SATISFACTION, especially as regards their *unequalled qualities for accompanying the voice*, and keeping in tune for so long a time, as your Pianos; and we therefore cheerfully recommend them before *all others* to students of vocal music, and the public generally.

Max Maretzek, Director,	D. B. Lorini, Soprano.
H. Massimiliani, Tenor,	Carozzi Zucchi, F. Donas,
F. Bellini, Baritone,	E. D'Angri, Contralto,
W. Dotti, Tenor,	Jennie Van Zandt, Sopr.
J. Wemlich, Basso,	F. De Abello, Conductor.

GERMAN OPERA SINGERS' ENDORSEMENT.

We heartily concur in the high opinion of the STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos, as expressed by the singers of the Italian Opera, and can only add that in consequence of their wonderful capacity for *supporting and