The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

## UNREPENTANT REBELS.

A rebel major of artillery writes from Richmond to a gentleman of Philadelphia, (who had been a friend of his before the war,) asking him to favor him with a loan of $200 or $300 till he could "get a start." He says that he served all through the war, beginning as a lieutenant of infantry at Bull Run and ending as a major of artillery at Appotomax. He glories in the part he bore in the war, and brags that his battalion "held the whole army of Gen. MEADE at Gettysburg, and perhaps saved LEE's army." Now hear him again:

"I have returned to town overwhelmed with sorrow and disappointment. But man purposes, God disposes. I have done my whole duty as it seemed to me, and have no self-reproaches. I have lost all but my honor, and must begin life anew at forty. Had I not been married I should have preferred death to the humiliation, but since God has given me my life, I am anxious to spend what remains of it in doing what good I can. I think the trials and hardships of the war have been of great profit to my soul. I have learned that the world is full of trouble and sorrow, and that heaven is the only sure place of peace and happiness. I lost my only son last year, and was able to bear it with resignation, I trust."

His *friend*, in his reply, which is also published, gives him a severe rebuke for both his treason and hypocrisy.

Now the question arises, "What is to be done with such a man as this, and others like him?" Although beaten, as they themselves acknowledge, they are just as much the enemies of the government as ever. They boldly and unblushingly avow that in fighting against it they have done their whole duty, and "have no self-reproaches." Gen. LEE in his farewell address to his army, commended his soldiers for *their "devotion to their country,"* meaning of course the Confederacy. Can such men as these be safely restored to citizenship? Are they any less traitors now than they were when LEE invaded Pennsylvania? Can men who shed the blood of their countrymen in endeavoring to overthrow the government of their country, and then, after failing in the treasonable attempt, turn round and tell that country they have no regrets, that they have only done their duty, that the part they have acted has been "*of great profit to their souls*," can such men be allowed to run at large with safety to the Republic? We have nothing to do with their consciences; but men who fight against the government, and then when beaten by that government, turn around and justify what they have done, have no business here, nor can they be safely allowed to stay here, much less be invested with the privileges and powers of citizens. Is the government going to permit such men as the writer of this letter to get the control of the government of any State, and send representatives to Congress? The South is full of just such men, as bold, as impudent, as defiant, and as full of enmity as he. "Error of opinion may be tolerated, (said Mr. JEFFERSON) so long as reason is left free to combat it;" but let us beware of regarding treason as a mere *error of opinion*. It is an awful crime, as we have learned by bitter experience; and men who have committed it in its most heinous form, and then tell us that in doing so they did their whole duty, and that they have no self-reproaches, must be punished either by death or expatriation, if we would hope to enjoy peace and tranquility. It matters not how many there may be of them; for individually they are none the less guilty, and the more numerous they are the more dangerous each one is individually. Were there but a few, they might be overlooked without danger to the country, however justice might be outraged by so doing; but being so numerous as they are, any other than a severe policy is fraught with peril.

## GUERRILLA WARFARE.

English Statesmen, whose sympathies have been with the rebels, predicted, and indeed many of our own less hopeful countrymen apprehended, that after the great armies of the rebellion should be overcome and disbanded, we should have a long and bitter warfare with roving bands of guerrillas, animated at once by hatred to the Yankees, lust of plunder, and a passion for lawless adventure—that gangs of desperadoes would continue the war "on their own hook," and ruin, as far as lay in their power, what they could not rule. But these forebodings are not likely to be realized. Every day brings us accounts of the voluntary surrender of this class of men, and of their quiet return to their homes, for most of them have homes.

This guerrilla warfare was just what might have been expected among such a people as those of the South, where a widespread and almost universal popular passion constituted the chief element in the strife; and the conduct of the people in this predatory and irregular warfare was no worse than the cause for which it was carried on. The cause having failed, this its adjunct will cease. Its object was to assist the rebel government; but now that there is no rebel government to assist, there is no object to be gained by carrying it on. In fact, this guerrilla warfare was analogous in its nature to sparks which leap from a vehement fire—when that fire is extinguished there are no more sparks. So when the rebellion is extinguished as a great central power, all these concomitants will cease.

Moreover, this thing will hereafter be a much more hazardous business than it was when it could shelter itself under the wing of the Confederacy. Then our government dared not to treat guerrillas as outlaws, because so many of our own men were in rebel hands as prisoners of war; but now that the regular war is over, the case is very different. Henceforth whoever may commit any act of war whatever will be treated, not as enemies, but as outlaws, and shot down or hanged with little ceremony and less mercy. We need not be apprehensive of much more trouble from this source.

RETRENCHMENT.—The work of Retrenchment is promised by our energetic Secretary of War. The mustering officer in this city has received orders to muster out the drafted men heretofore on duty at Camp Reynolds, and we presume that similar orders have been sent all over the country. Just as fast as the men now in the army can be safely spared, they will be mustered out and sent home.

CONTINENTAL MONEY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Charleston correspondent writes:

Amid the rubbish, our company found handfuls and whole sheets of the original Continental money that had been preserved here for a hundred years, to be exhumed by a second revolution, at the very time when Confederate scrip was to be consigned to a similar obscurity. We were thus enabled to carry away, as relics, the obsolete currency of two epochs a hundred years apart.

THE doubts regarding the efficiency of the telegraph line to India were relieved on the 10th by the receipt of messages from Bombay and Calcutta to the 6th of March.

A MOVEMENT has been started in California for a subscription to purchase a homestead for the family of John Brown, who are residing at Red Bluff.

## The Shenandoah—Extraordinary Conduct of the Australian Authorities.

The full history of the transactions between the pirates of the *Shenandoah* and the British authorities at Melbourne is now before us. We venture to say it supplies an illustration of "neutral" malice, imbecility and cowardice combined, such as has not been witnessed during the whole of this war.

The *Shenandoah* put into the harbor of Melbourne on the 25th of January, having completed a cruise, during two months of which—from Oct. 29 to Dec. 29—she succeeded in capturing and destroying nine American merchantmen. On reaching Melbourne, Waddell, the commander of the *Shenandoah*, demanded the right of putting his vessel into the dock for repairs. This demand was at once complied with. And the local Commissioner of Customs was ordered by the governor to examine what repairs were actually necessary, and report upon the time required to make them.

A commission was also instructed to supervise the work, so that nothing extra should be done—such as increasing the vessel's speed. The time allowed for the job was ultimately fixed at ten days. And the Government slip was allowed to be used for the purpose.

It soon became evident, however, that Waddell had other work on hand than that of repairing his ship, and the police authorities were advised of the fact that he had been engaged in recruiting British subjects for the rebel service. The head constable of the colony then ordered a force of two men to search the vessel; but they were resisted in the execution of their duty by the subordinate officer left in charge of the craft. This defiant proceeding seemed to have momentarily roused some spirit in the authorities. And a force of fifty men were next called out to enforce the search. Waddell, however, by a prompt application of cajolery and menaces, soon succeeded in compelling the Governor to countermand this order—the rebel pirate alledging his word that the search for British subjects on board should be instituted by his own officers, their honor, (save the mark!) being further pledged to the delivery of any that might be found on board. The search resulted in a report that none were found. But the same evening on which this report was made, the police discovered and pursued a boat conveying four men from the Shenandoah—all of whom had been enlisted. Still the authorities found it inexpedient to do anything more, even after this outrageous breach of faith, than ask Waddell take his ship out of the dock and proceed to sea—the time allowed him for refitting having meanwhile extended from ten to twenty-five days.

The terms in which the final request to leave was answered by Waddell showed just the proper amount of contempt for the authority which the rebel had so successfully overawed. He promised to report the indignity he had suffered to his government, and a note from the British Commissioner, in answer to this threat, he returned unanswered.

It is a fitting corrollary to these outrageous proceedings that a public meeting should have been held at Melbourne, denouncing the government for not treating Capt. Waddell more courteously. And we can readily believe the report—extraordinary as it appears—that the pirate, when last seen, was lying off the coast a short distance from Melbourne, in wait for a number of merchantmen expected from New York.

Surely this is a case so far out of the ordinary range even of the neutrality we have been accustomed to, as to demand special inquiry on the part of our government.—*N. Y. Times.*

## The Rebel State Governments.

Johnston has surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee. It is probable—indeed it may be regarded as certain—that the maining forces of the rebellion will either disband, or surrender also. The military power of the rebellion is therefore broken; what we have now to look to is the destruction of its civil government. The chief rebel "government," that of which Davis is the head, was extinguished, of course, when it was expelled from Richmond. It cannot raise its head again; but the most persistent and insidious efforts will be made to maintain the rebel state governments.

It is most important that every attempt of this kind shall be at once met and checked, as will be seen if we analyze the nature of these organizations. In the first place, every state officer in the South has sworn to support and defend the "Southern Confederacy;" they are the sworn supporters, that is to say, of the enemies of the United States. To recognize their authority, to leave to them one iota of political power, to allow them even the slightest share in the formation of legal state governments, is to place the bitterest enemies of the country in authority.

Again, these persons purposely, in the first year of the war, altered the state constitutions, substituting "Confederate" for "United States," and binding the people—without their consent—to serve and be obedient to the usurpation of Jeff Davis. Of course we cannot recognize or admit the legality of such amendments and acts; this would be to admit within our body politic parts which defy the general and supreme law of the land; to allow persons and political bodies to exercise the lights of citizenship, while at the same time they give allegiance to a foreign and dangerous enemy.

The members of these rebel state governments are as much usurpers as their chief and master, Davis. They have aided Davis to the utmost of their power. They have for four years kept the yoke upon the neck of the southern people. The men who called themselves governors and legislators filled the Southern statute books with laws which riveted in every possible way the chains in which they had laid the people. Such men can have no part nor lot in reconstruction. They are forsworn traitors, who can never again be trusted.

There is not one of these persons but is as defiant a rebel as Davis. There is not an act of theirs on record but is an act of enmity against the United States. They and all their acts and "amendments" must be torn down and swept away, before there is room in any Southern State to build up a loyal and republican State government.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

## Howell Cobb.

The distinguished rebel, Howell Cobb, who was a prisoner for a short time in our hands at Macon, Georgia, until General Sherman ordered his release, richly deserves the fate reserved for Jeff. Davis, whenever the latter traitor falls into our hands. Cobb remained in Buchanan's cabinet long enough to enable the traitors' conspiracy to gain very important advantages. Not the least of his crimes consisted in ordering our revenue cutters to Southern ports, where they could be conveniently seized by the rebels and appropriated to their own use. He likewize contrived to remit large sums of government funds to the subtreasuries of the South, all of which were stolen, together with the $470,000 which he traitorously permitted to accumulate in the United States Mint in New Orleans for the benefit of the rebels. Cobb has been figuring lately as a Major General of Georgia militia, and we have heard repeatedly, through Southern sources, that he was very unpopular with the people, and with the rebel troops. As an instigator of rebellion, and a traitor in Buchanan's cabinet, he deserves the execration of the American people, and a halter would be a just return for his abominable treason.

## Egypt Made Glad.

The *Tribune's* Cairo, Illinois, correspondent tells how the news of the President's murder was received in that region, as follows:

No more work was to be done. The news flew from house to house. Young men mounted their horses and riding rapidly told all whom they saw. Frequently they shouted and whooped. I heard their sharp yells as they rode through the wooded hills. Remember this was in Union county, 30 miles from Cairo, a county that gave 700 majority for McClellan. Union men, except in scattered neighborhoods and in towns, are few. The rejoicing among these people, natives of North Carolina, was general and almost enthusiastic. My daughter, while riding out on horseback, was met by another young lady who was radiant with joy. She said she never had been so happy in her life. Women went to see their neighbors to speak to them of the glad tidings. They have an idea that it is a great victory for the South. At a quarterly meeting the congratulations of many of the members were warm. But some feared the news was too good to be true.

I am sorry for these things. Gen. Fremont, in 1856, got five votes in this county; last year Mr. Lincoln got about 800.

## An Eventful Month.

The April just closed has been crowded with memorable events. Its third day saw the fall of the Gibralter of the rebellion. Six days of unprecedented military activity ended in the capitulation of Lee's grand army, to save which Richmond had been "uncovered." On the evening of the same day the National ensign was again hoisted in Mobile. On the anniversary of the Saviour's death the joy of a redeemed land was changed to astonishment and mourning by the assassination of our twice-chosen President, the beloved of mankind. The same period witnessed the rising again of the now purer flag of freedom on the battlements of Sumter. The succeeding fortnight has been signalized by the triumphal obsequies of our martyr President. Among the strange surprises of the eventful month, came, on the 18th, the almost inexplicable freak of Sherman—his mischievous armistice, to which, however, President Johnson most promptly applied the antidote. On the 26th Booth expiated his folly in St. Mary's county, and on that day the Confederacy virtually yielded up the ghost in the surrender by Johnston of about all its remaining military forces. The record of the 27th is burdened with the most frightful steamboat catastrophe known to our Western waters—the explosion of the Sultana, and consequent loss of more than fourteen hundred lives—the most of these victims being veteran Union soldiers returning, at last, from protracted suffering in Southern prisons. Had ever any April more of alternating sunshine and gloom?—*Missouri Democrat.*

## Lee Not a Descendant of Washington.

A newspaper article, which is going the rounds of the press, speaks of the rebel chief as a descendant of Washington. This is a mistake, and one that should be corrected for the sake of the memory of the great man who is thus libelled. Washington had no children and consequently he could have no descendants in this or any other generation. Mrs. Custis, whom he married, was a widow with two children—George Washington Park Custis and Eleanor Park Curtis. From the latter the traitor Lee descended, and his veins contain no single drop of blood that had its source in those of the Father of his country.—*Phila. Bul.*

DICK MORGAN, a brother of the ex-rebel leader John Morgan, has been sentenced to the Illinois State Penitentiary for life.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SECOND WARD (ALLEGHENY) BOUNTY FUND.—The non-paying subscribers to said fund can have an opportunity of examining it at D. Macferron's (City Treasurer's) office, and correcting any errors in the list which will remain in said office for ten days, after which time it will be published for one week in the daily papers. By order of

ap29:2td THE MEETING.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts respectively, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., and elect delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held in the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be held, between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock P. M.

By order of the Union Executive Committee,

ALEX. HILANDS, D. O'NEIL, Secretaries. A. M. BROWN, Chairman. ap24

## CANDIDATES.

COL. L. R. DUFF WILL BE A candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my2:dawTic

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—THOMAS FERGUSON, of Temperanceville, will be a candidate, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. ap29:tc

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d. ap27:tdawF

I WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention.

ap24:tc ALEX. M. WATSON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH BUTTER RECEIVED EVERY Morning, by express, by DOLITTLE & PEck, 62 and 70 Water street. my2

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for President and Eight Directors of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 8th 1865. my1:td JAS. MARSHALL, President.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—With lot of ground twenty-four feet front by ninety deep; hall, six rooms and finished attic, also alley. No. 197 Third street, near Grant. my2 S. GUTHERT & SONS, 51 Market St.

VALUABLE SMITHFIELD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Forty feet front by 116 deep to a paved alley, 20 feet wide; a brick tavern stand, (possession October first) a brick building and two three-story brick dwellings. my2 S. GUTHERT & SONS, 51 Market St.

FOR SALE LOW.
15 bbls English Venitian Red;
20 do Spanish Whiting;
3 cases Chrome Yellow;
100 lbs Ext. Permanent Green; at
I. C. CHOONMAKER'S, 63 Wood St.

UNION NATIONAL BANK. PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1865. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government Tax, payable on and after May 8th. my1:td G. A. ENDLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1865. DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared out of the profits of the last year, of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith.

The Company also assumes the payment of the U. S. Revenue and State Tax upon said dividend. my1:td ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, bought before the advance, selling at the reduced rates. BATES & BELL, my2 81 Fifth street.

BROCHE SHAWLS,
Stella Shawls,
Lama Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls
Shetland Shawls,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO., my2:tf 86 FIFTH STREET.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1865.

MEANS.

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|---|---|
| Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness | $1,427,199 83 |
| U. S. Bonds and Loan | 633,000 00 |
| Real Estate and Ground Rent | 36,611 45 |
| Stocks and Miscellaneous | 4,971 67 |
| Due by other Banks | 42,348 21 |
| Bank Notes, Checks & Tres. Notes | 513,785 00 |
| Specie | 183,490 28 |
| | $2,842,307 77 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $1,145,500 00 |
| Profits and Earnings | 253,500 22 |
| Unpaid Dividends and Susp. Acct. | 4,497 22 |
| Due to other Banks | 102,854 87 |
| Circulation | 33,416 00 |
| Deposits | 1,303,539 44 |
| | $2,842,307 77 |

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed, this 1st day of May, 1865, before me. S. SMITH, Notary Public. my1:td

SUNDRIES.
100 bbls Madison City Mills Family Flour;
50 do Extra Superfine do;
100 do Prime White Beans;
10 do Fine Hominy;
50 do Dri d Apples;
3 do Fresh Roll Butter;
10 do do Eggs;
15 do Choice Sorghum Syrup;
30 do Champagne Cider;
3,000 pounds Country Bacon Hams;
500 bush Prime Peach Blow Potatoes;
200 do California Reds do;
150 New Oil Barrels;
In store and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG, my1 corner Market and First streets.

CONSIGNMENTS.
150 barrels Peach Blow Potatoes.
50 boxes Messaui Oranges;
25 do do Lemons;
50 bbls Prime White Beans;
10 bbls Jersey Pickets;
20 dozen Pan Feathers;
10 boxes Fresh Butter;
4 bbls do;
4 boxes Maple Sugar;
10 half bbls Apple Butter;
58 boxes W. R. Cheese;
In store and for sale at 338 Liberty street.
my1 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,

NOTICE.—The purchasers of the property and franchises of the SHARPSBURG BRIDGE COMPANY will meet on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., Water street, in City of Pittsburgh, to organize and elect a President and Six Directors to serve until the first Monday of May, 1866.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, JOHN W. CHALFANT, JAMES C. LEWIS. ap28:td

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

WELLS, FIDDLE & CO., have removed their extensive Whip Stock and Factory to No. 146 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin Alley, where they are prepared to fill all orders for WHIP LASHES AND SWITCHES promptly at the lowest prices. my2

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 1st, 1865. THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the Stockholders, free of Government Tax.

my2:td JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND. SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, May 1st, 1865. The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst.

my2:td C. H. RIGGS, Cashier.

UNBLEACHED PRINTS, 25 cents.
SPRAGUE PRINTS.....25 cents.
COCHECO do.....25 do.
OTHER MAKES.....18 do.
BATES & BELL, my2 81 Fifth street.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
NO. 129 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
Gas Fitters and Steam Heaters.
Dwellings fitted with Water or Gas in the best style, on short notice. Oil Refineries fitted with care and dispatch.
TANKS, TUBS OR CISTERNS
lined with Sheet Lead. Seams burnt in.
Orders respectfully solicited. my2

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1865. PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.—SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
FIFTEEN THOUSAND (15,000) BBLS. OF FLOUR.
The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.
Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.
The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.
The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.
Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new, oak barrels, head lined.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.
Flour at Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and of a superior quality.
An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.
Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 222 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
my1:2td S. C. GREEN, Capt. C. S. V.

THE ASSASSINATION.
LESLIE'S NEWS,
for this week contains portraits of the late PRESIDENT LINCOLN, VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON, SECRETARY SEWARD, Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD, complete and accurate series of illustrations of all the places, scenes and incidents connected with
The Murder of President Lincoln,
AND THE ATTEMPTED
ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.
Also view of the scenes and ceremonies in the White House in Washington and the principal cities of the country. Also
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
AT
JOHN P. HUNT'S,
ap29 89 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, May 1st, 1865. Notice is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS, accompanied by proper guarantors, according to forms to be furnished on application to this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock Meridian, on the 2d Tuesday in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, near this city, with the articles of Provisions, Medicines, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital, but the United States reserve the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly, as they may be actually required.
In the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in the cost over the contract price.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
CHARLES W. BATCHELOR, my1:td Surveyor and Agent.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF STEAMBOAT "COTTAGE No. 2."
District Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia, Spring Term, 1865, as Wheeling.
Edwin C. Paden, vs. Steamboat "Cottage No. 2" } In Admiralty.
In obedience to a decree of the said Court, pronounced and entered on the 11th day of April, 1865, in the above entitled cause, I shall sell at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF MAY, 1865, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Public Landing in the city of Wheeling, the Steamboat "COTTAGE No. 2" her engines, tackle, outfit and furniture, as she now lies at the port of Wheeling.
TERMS OF SALE:
One-half the purchase money in cash, the remainder in two equal installments, payable three and six months after date, with interest from date; the purchaser giving bonds with good personal security, to be approved by me, for said deferred installments. EDWARD M. NORTON, ap28:4t U. S. Marshal.

AVOID THE DUST AND SMOKE.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
Window Bands,
These invaluable strips in summer totally exclude dust, noise and odor from doors and windows. Save your carpets and household goods from noise and annoyance of stages, car bells and rattling sashes.
The above strips will be completely fitted up by WHITE & ALEXANDER, No. 162 and 171 Lesook street, Allegheny City, the above firm having the exclusive right in Allegheny County. ap18:3md

REJUVENATOR.—The recent tests to which this wonderful
HAIR RESTORER
has been subjected, establishes beyond doubt that it is the only article that will restore GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its original color, and prevent hair from falling out, and also keep the scalp in a clean and healthy condition. It is purely vegetable and may be used with confidence of success. Sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
ap19 corner Smithfield and 4th sts.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, will be opened at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 22d of May, at 9 o'clock A. M., and kept open as required by the act of incorporation.
W. M. LYON,
H. P. JONES,
W. K. NIMICK,
A. BRADLEY,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
J. B. JONES,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, } Commissioners.
ap29:2d

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, April 8th, 1865. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN ACCORDANCE with the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States" that the Stockholders of the EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at a general meeting this day, have voted in favor of becoming such an Association, and that the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of the shares has been obtained as required by the laws of the United States.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
ap10:2td

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND PRE-AMBULATORS,
BASKETS, FANS,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and retail, at
J. G. LAUER'S, ap26 No. 101 Market St.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING AND STAMPING AND BRAIDING, DONE TO ORDER, by Mrs. M. A. NOBLE, corner of Bingham and Grosvenor streets. ap25:1wd

RICH WALL PAPERS.—Velvet and Gold, Stamped and Printed Gold Paper, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A very valuable FARM in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 185 acres, well improved, and in high state of cultivation.

Also, A FARM OF FIFTY-TWO ACRES in Derry township, Westmoreland county, about two miles from St. Clair Station on the Penna. Railroad. A steam saw mill nearly completed with all the machinery for a flouring mill on the premises, the land is of the best quality, coal and limestone in abundance, and good indications of Oil. Will be sold cheap. Also 18 acres adjoining the village of New Derry, in the very best state of cultivation, and an abundance of fruit of every description.

Also, a FARM OF 18 ACRES, in St Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., on Tub Mill Creek, about one mile from the Penn's Railroad. The improvements are a good frame house, and large frame Bank Barn.

Also, a small Farm of 28 acres in Derry township, Westmoreland County, Pa., near the line of the Penn's R. R.

Also, a Farm of about 208 acres in Fairfield township, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Also, a Farm of 200 acres in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a very valuable farm of 224 acres, near the town of Bolivar, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and about one and a half miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a large brick house, spring house, smoke house, a large frame stable, a large frame barn 48x86, water saw mill, a large apple orchard, with other fruit trees. It is underlaid with coal, a vein of fire brick clay, and about one hundred acres of No. 1 white oak timber. Possession given immediately.

Also 185 acres situated in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining the town of Ligonier.

Also six lots, with a large brick house. A fine residence in the borough of Ligonier. Will be sold cheap.

Also 16 acres of land, with a large flouring mill, adjoining same place.

Also 150 acres of land, adjoining same place.

Also, a Farm of about 120 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., adjoining Elizabeth borough. The improvements are good, and the land of the best quality. Will be sold at gold prices.

Also, Oak Hill grove, containing 10 acres, adjoining same place, with all the improvements. Price 4,000.

Also, a Farm of 240 acres, near the town of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., very cheap.

For further particulars inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
my2 No. 184 Fourth street.

TREASURER'S OFFICE ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865. IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1861, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend (for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the places of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Shaler, Quincy and Elizabeth boroughs; Elizabeth, Neville, South Fayette, Snowden, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, McCandless, Plum and Harrison Townships,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moon, Foot, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Findley, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and McKeesport Boroughs; North Versailles, Chartiers Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, McClure, Sharler and Indiana Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes.

my2:2td ap29

THE GREAT PURIFIER.

HEMAPANAKA.

Shows the introduction of medicine, the origin of diseases has always been the subject of more serious and scientific consideration by the most learned of the profession than any other connected with the laws of the Great Creator. Still a few have contended that all diseases have their origin in the stomach; others, the solids of the body; others again, and by far the greatest number of all, and reason that the BLOOD itself is the very fountain of life—that if it becomes impure, then disease in its worst forms—Scrofula, Cancer, Ulcers, &c., appear, and indeed, experience in treating this class of diseases by purifying the blood and thereby effecting their eradication and cure, proves this to be the correct theory; acting upon which theory, the medicine now known as HEMAPANAKA, was compounded and brought into practice, producing the most astonishing results.

Its use soon exercises such a mastery over SCROFULA, ULCERATIONS, TUMORS, THE FACE, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.

as to give, from the time it is first taken, unconquerable confidence to the patient, by making both seen and felt, the good it is about to accomplish. It will be thought best to put it up in bottles at 50c. and $1.00 each, as many persons are disposed to try an article but are often deterred at the expense—so the trial here can be made at a moderate outlay, and satisfy the purchaser that the article is what is claimed for it to be, viz: the greatest health giver ever brought before the people! Delicate Females will find in it the medicine need.

That the public may form some idea of its curative merits, we subjoin a list of the principal articles of which it is composed, with a short description of the uses and adaptation of each, taken from the highest authority known to medical science.

*HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA*

is used with a beneficial effect in cases of Rheumatism, Scrofulous Affections, Cutaneous Diseases and other depraved conditions of health.

*DANDELION*

Is tonic, diuretic, and aperient. It has a specific action upon the liver, exciting it when languid, to secretion. It has been much used in Germany in diseases of the digestive organs.

*IODIDE POTASSIUM.*

There are few diseases in which it has not proved beneficial; it is used in Scrofulous Affections with great benefit; it has also been used with much success in treatment for Inflammation of the Eye. It generally increases the appetite and flesh.

*LAVENDER FLOWERS*

Are aromatic, tonic, and highly invigorating in cases of Nervous Debility.

*WINTER GREEN*

Is especially valuable in cases of Scrofula and Rheumatism.

*CHAMOMILE FLOWERS*

Are advantageously used in cases of Enfeebled Digestion, but are especially applicable to cases General Debility with weak appetite.

*MEZEREON BARK.*

It acts favorably as an alterative in Chronic Affections, Chronic Rheumatism and obstinate Diseases of the Skin.

* * * * * *

The balance of the formula is withheld as a protection against fraud.

For sale by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
COR. SMITHFIELD & FOURTH STS.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ask your intelligent Physician his opinion of the above recipe. dal:mwsod.

300 BBLS CHOICE BRANDS FAMILY FLOUR;
2,000 bush Oats;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
4 cars Baled Hay;
1 car Peach Blow Potatoes;
2 bbls Butter, in cloths;
50 barrels Green Apples;
In store and for sale by
PATTERSON, AMMON & CO.,
Nos. 350 and 352 Penn St., Scott's new building.

OPENING ON SATURDAY, 29th inst., a
NEW STOCK OF BONNETS, HATS,
and all the latest styles of SUMMER MILLINERY, at
MRS. M. KITCHEN'S,
ap28:2t 100 Federal street, Allegheny City.

BOARDING.
No. 175 SANDUSKY STREET.
Two rooms can be had by the
BOARDERS FURNISHING THEM. ap28:1wd

SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAPS.—I have for the last ten years used SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best Soap I have ever used for washing the skin or for shaving.
F. J. HALL, ap18:tf Fourth Street Shaving Saloon.

NEW PANEL DECORATIONS.—Solferino and Gold, Black and Gold. For sale by ap27 W. P. MARSHALL.

NEW PARLOR PAPERS TO ARRIVE this week at No. 107 Market street
ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the
Seven-Thirty Loan,
These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS,
These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-