The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Under the caption of "*Starving Right*," the *Commercial* of this city remarks:

"It must occur to thoughtful men, that touching the right of suffrage to the negro, self-purgation is the first thing in order in those Northern States where the negro is excluded from the polls. If in Alabama he is properly capable of exercising the right of voting, and if it is right to enfranchise him there, it is the rankest injustice to deny him a vote in Pennsylvania, and a burning shame that he has so long been denied the privilege."

This is very much in the style and spirit of that cold and convenient proverb, so often quoted when some far-reaching scheme of benevolence is proposed, that "charity begins at home;" and the unvarying result of which is, that "charity begins" nowhere. We agree with the *Commercial* that it is a "burning shame" that the colored people of Pennsylvania ever were deprived of the suffrage, and that "burning shame" was never felt more keenly, by those who are susceptible of that emotion, than when they saw those injured and disfranchised men marching forth as volunteers to fight the battles of their country. Many a man then vowed in his heart, if not with his lips, that this gross wrong should be corrected; and corrected it will be as soon as it can be.

But the opportunity of doing so has not come, nor can this act of justice be consummated before 1869. The Legislature to be chosen in 1866 can initiate the measure, but it cannot be perfected before the time we have mentioned. The present, therefore, is not the Pennsylvania colored man's opportunity; but it is exactly the opportunity of the colored men of the late insurgent States. The social and political systems of those States have been shaken down, and must be reconstructed immediately. If white material only shall be used in the construction of the political fabrics, and the greater part of that material being, as we know it to be, hostile, pro slavery and aristocratic, the entire society of that portion of the Union, now in a plastic condition, will chrystalize, and become just what it was before, except that the aristocracy will be founded upon a race of *pariahs* instead of a race of *slaves*. But if all men are made equal in political power and privileges, and equal before the law; the social system will grow up symmetrically, and aristocracy will be impossible.

Now this thing must be done at once, or it never can be done. The *Commercial* is wrong when it says that the restoration of the ballot to the negro in the northern States is "the first thing in order." Here in Pennsylvania this work cannot be accomplished short of four years. It can be resolved upon at once, and we think it is; but in the insurgent States it can be done at once, and it *must* be done at once, if at all. They are taking a new start, and unless they start right we can hardly hope that they will ever come right.

The *Commercial* speaks of the slaves of the south as "ignorant and *degraded*." Ignorant and illiterate they are, certainly, but through no fault of theirs. But how about the degradation? It is a very common slip of an ill-directed pen to write the word "degraded" after "ignorant." As used here it is necessarily a comparative term; and we naturally inquire if they are more or less degraded than the whites with whom they are intermingled. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The negroes of the south are all loyal. Is that a mark of degradation? They voluntarily took up arms in defence of the Union and to suppress rebellion. Did that prove them to be degraded beings? They are brave in battle, yet no outrage, no act of barbarism or of vengeance, marked the conduct of all these millions during the fearful turmoil through which they have passed. Is the proof of their degradation to be found in that fact? They entertain abiding faith in their God and Saviour, so far as they know him, and that faith has been well, and many times, attested by works and labors of love, in feeding, guiding and in every way befriending, our unfortunate prisoners whom the *superior* race were systematically starving and torturing. Perhaps the evidence of their degradation is found in that conduct! The negroes are eager to rise in the social scale, eager to learn and as competent as they are eager. Soon the charge of *ignorance* will not lie against them; and when they do acquire knowledge, they will not turn it, as the small educated class of the South have mostly done, to the subversion of the institutions of freedom, and the destruction of the Union.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1865.

MESSRS EDITORS:—It is a very trite saying in these times—but none the less true—that events tread so eagerly upon each others heels, as to keep men, in any way interested in public affairs, on the alert. Thus it now happens, that the active operations of the war being over, many questions arising out of it, pour in upon us en masse demanding almost immediate answers. I say we, although they appeal directly to the President of the United States and his Constitutional advisers, because in this popular Government, the voice of the people must have weight. With the pacification in North Carolina, i. e. with the disappearance of organized armies from the field, the various parts of that State arise "*Champions of the Union*," so called, who have always been opposed to Davis," although we now first hear that fact. Squads of such men are now in this city, who are here doubtless with those little programmes. Here, for example, is Mr. W. W. Holden, whom the *Chronicle* of this city calls the "able and patriotic editor of the Raleigh *Standard*." This may all be true. Grant that he has not been a strong spoke in the Davis wheel; still his power, when he was a candidate for Governor against Vance, last year, did not pretend to question the right of the "Confederacy" to existence. All *that* will in question, I think, the right of the seceded States to erect their stars and bars over the territory of the United States! Holden quibbled about the way in which Davis conducted affairs, though somebody else could do better, few if you please, could make more successful head against the power and progress of this great Republic in putting down and sending to deserved perdition, "the Confederacy." This is about all that can be said for Holden. His papers were, perhaps, as active and eager a friend of the Confederacy as the Richmond *Sentinel*: we will say; we might call it, under Jefferson Davis, as good a Union paper as is the Richmond *Times* is now, not being under J. Davis. If the *Standard* is damned with such faint praise, let it be.

Well, as soon as our armies got possession of Raleigh, a "Union meeting" was held there, at which Mr. Holden made a speech. It is correctly reported in the *Tribune* of Friday last, where I read it, that Holden needs still further reparation by fire. He proposes to allow the Anglo-Saxon race to take care of the blacks, "to lift them up," as he expresses it; or else they (the said blacks) will become barbarians. But for giving them any vote in the future of the State, any ballot, any admission to rights of citizenship—"that be far from me," he exclaims. Of those very black men, children of those who *are* fiercely actually the fight to vote in North Carolina, have kept alive about the only spark of patriotism that remained in that State. When Salisbury was a slaughter-pen for the Union soldiers; and the *Standard* had no notice of protest, escaped prisoners from that den were piloted by night and protected by day, wherever they met a white and a black man. There is not an instance of betrayal which I have seen. Finally itself could scarcely be more faithful than the poorest, the weakest and the most ignorant even of these blacks have proved to our Union soldiers; and not in North Carolina alone, but wherever they could lend a helping hand to our cause.

I say you will observe, moreover, that at the meeting where Mr. Holden spoke, it was declared that Prof. Hedrick was "very obnoxious to our people." Yet Calvinism was the only Union voice in that State before the war, giving a note of the wrath to come. Long his voice has been, with that of Hinton R. Helper, as that of one crying in the wilderness.

It is thus now that we took high ground in this matter. Let these men who have made war upon the United States know that they have forfeited every right except such as the Government see fit to allow them to enjoy, and that they are not to dictate to true and loyal men, who have always been such, although the latter have dark skins. Men who have fought for the Republic must not be denied a voice in its control. The last public speech of the martyred President was explicit in favor of the ballot to the black man. This is the next battle to be fought and it is as well to beg s as it now.

The city of Washington was never so much alive as it is this day. Everywhere troops, army trains, music, banners, strangers crowd the thoroughfares. To-morrow will be a great day for the republic. The men who have seen the country through these terrible storms of the last four years, are returning to their homes, clad with the wreaths of victory, and radiant from the cheers of a rescued land. May the foul traitors who have cost the nation this sea of blood and treasure be made to take the low seat of contrition before our heroic thousands. Let them have a faithful probation and show works meet for repentance. X.

Jacob Thompson.

Jacob Thompson, sometime Mr. James Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, and late an acknowledged rebel commissioner in Canada, where he aided in getting up hotel burnings, bank robberies, piracies on inland lakes and rivers, spreading of yellow fever through populous cities, and President-murder—as acts of legitimate warfare is out in a letter published in a Montreal newspaper, and addressed to the New York *Tribune*, which he requests "all fair and independent papers to copy." We profess to be "fair and independent;" but we cannot afford to gratuitously advertise this original Jacob, who has no connection with the concern over the way (over this way); but we will give him the benefit of a notice.

Mr. Thompson sets out with a puff of the New York *Tribune*, which "he has lately learned to appreciate." A very poor compliment to our Gothamite co-temporary; but it served very well as a tub to catch a whale, as Mr. Greely published the letter entire. Jacob then follows up his epistolary soft-soap by objecting, naturally enough, to being called by the newspapers "Mr. Buchanan's thieving Secretary. We think this rebel agent and emissary is a little sensitive upon this point; for aiders and abettors in bank robberies, piracies, murders, fever spreading and wholesale arsons are not usually very thin skinned about being called scamps, after having been convicted of grave crimes. Jacob Thompson stands convicted of all the offences named above, and he is an admitted traitor, so he had better take Lady Teazle's advice, and leave honor out of the question.

And, apropos of this, he declares "upon his honor" that he had no hand in President Lincoln's assassination. His honor! is the honor of a thief and traitor. Now, we frequently heard Arthur Spring declare upon *his* honor that he had no hand in the murder of his two victims in Southwark, and in the same breath he attempted to put the atrocious crime upon his own son, who was notoriously innocent of any share in it. We see no difference between the guiltiness of Jacob Thompson and that of Arthur Spring, except that the one was an ignorant man who was bufleted about by fortune, and who made war upon society in revenge, and to secure the means of obtaining bread; while the other was an educated person who had been petted and favored by the country he made savage war upon. We have no patience to talk about the honor of thieves, murderers and traitors.

With a spirit precisely akin to that of his humbler prototype, Spring, this man Thompson attempts to throw suspicions of the murder of the President upon Mr. Johnson. He speaks significantly of the fact that the latter retired to bed at the unusual hour of nine on the night of the assassination, and that a paper (Booth's card), containing a communication from the assassin, was found in his room. We feel that we pay Arthur Spring's memory but a poor compliment by the comparison. "The Buchanan's thieving Secretary" shows the natural direction of his feelings and sympathies, when in the course of his letter he refers to "poor Captain Kennedy!" This "poor Captain Kennedy" was an innocent lamb in the Confederate service, who confessedly set fire to several crowded hotels, at night, in the city of New York, and then by way of a "big joke," to use his own language, fired the stairway of a theatre for the sake of seeing a few hundred women and children roasting four or five stories up in the air and far out of the reach of aid. "Poor Kennedy," with his excellent joke, died the death of a wretched criminal and a miserable buffoon under the gallows, and we should feel no pangs at hearing that all of the Thompson gang, in Canada, who prepared his villainous work for him, had shared his fate.

Thompson, in his letter, goes into a long argument in favor of State rights and the right of secession; repeating all the old twaddle about the authority of the individual State being greater than that of the Union, and while doing so he admits that the act of opposition of an individual against the nation at large, might constitute treason while if he went with his State he was all right, for the State was supreme, and it was "unconstitutional" to coerce it. Mr. Thompson in getting off this balderdash (particularly leadership in view of the high official positions he had held, and of his repeated oaths of office,) should have borne in mind his friend Breckinridge, who, by his own argument, is a fit subject for the gallows, as Kentucky never did and never will secede from the Union.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

MONTREAL is spending a million of dollars in defences against a prospective invasion of Canada from the United States. She had better build school houses with the money and teach the rising generation how better to discharge their duties towards their neighbors than the present race of Canadians. All the defences Montreal could raise could not save the city from capture by the United States, if War were to come. Maine flanks the whole country, and successful defence would be impossible. But the United States only wants Canada as a quiet neighbor.—*Madison Courier.*

THE difficulties in the Scotch iron trade have been compromised. A conference of the masters and workmen's delegates was held at Glasgow, when notes were compared as to English prices. The masters agreed to withdraw their former notices and reduce the wages of puddlers 6d a ton instead of 1s, and the wages of millmen five instead of ten per cent. The delegates accepted this compromise, and their acceptance has been already confirmed by the workmen.

IT is estimated that the amount of freight shipped from the Missouri river and transported to Mexico, Utah, Colorado, and intermediate points, during the last year, amounted to 40,000,000 pounds. To transport this immense amount 9,000 wagons were requisite, drawn by 50,000 head of cattle, and 10,000 head of horses and mules. The wagons are estimated at 10,000.

A NEW-YORK writer who claims to have had a talk with A. H. Stephens since his capture, says that the Confederate Vice President "earnestly desires a permanent restoration of the Union, and admits that slavery is at an end in this country."

Stephens may desire a restored Union, but he has a queer way of showing it.

THE deposits in the First National Bank of Richmond, on its first regular day of business, amounted to over $60,000, which shows that the people of the late rebel capitol are not entirely out of funds. But the deposits were probably mostly made by Yankees.

VIRGINIA PLANTATIONS.—It is stated that many large Virginia plantations, formerly worth $150 per acre, but now commanding only $3 to $5 50, are to be purchased by Northern capital, and cut up into small farms.

THE Circassian exodus has recommenced. The Porte having heard that 8,000 immigrants are awaiting transport; two Government steamers have been sent to convey them to Trebisonde.

ALBERT FIKE, the Arkansas poet, is said to be writing the history of the rebellion. We don't know where he is doing it, but fear the thing will be done from Fike's grave.

GEN. SHERIDAN, it is said, goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the rebel forces persist in holding out after receiving fair notice.

IN a little North Carolina village in Iredell county, there are twenty-nine widows and one hundred and eight fatherless children—the fruits of the rebellion.

ONE of the brothers of Booth passed some time in Paris two years since, being known as a fanatical secessionist.

PUBLICATIONS.

UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal electors of Allegheny county, favoring the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their respective Townships and Wards on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., and elect delegates to represent such district in the 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 by ballot, 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,

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. HILAND, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEIL, }

may24td

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all companies incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and organized at any time prior to the first Monday of November, 1864, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General, under the Act approved April 29, 1864, that they are required to report to the Auditor General forthwith, as follows, viz:

In case a dividend has been declared the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending with the first Monday of November, 1864, and any previous year or years in which the Company may have had an existence) and in case no dividend has been declared as aforesaid, then an appraisement of the cash value of the capital stock, as the same stood between the first and fifteenth days of November, must be made by the President, or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, under oath. When an appraisement is made, the report should state at what time the said appraisement was appended.

In addition to the above reports, under the act of April 21, 1862, both parties are paying a tax on mortgages are required to make a separate report, under oath of the Treasurer, of the amount of net earnings or income received during the period from April 29 to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act, approved April 29, 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES and doing business in this Commonwealth, or any portion of it, but who claim that the tax on net earnings or income under the 3d section of the act of April 29, 1864, and are required to report to the Auditor General a statement of such net earnings or income received here on the 30th of April and the 1st of May, 1865.

All Selinsgrove Campbells Interpreted by another may be of the State of Pennsylvania will be afforded a hearing on the 1st Monday in June, when the several reports required by law and also matters specially put continued neglect or refusal will subject them to forfeiture of charter, and to the penalties of the 24 section of April 29, 1864, which is in the following words:

"Provided further, That any corporation which may neglect to make returns of the net income as required by the act of April 21, A. D. 1862, entitled "An act for the better securities to the Government in the payment of taxes," or the act of which companies may make such returns within sixty days after the passage of this act, may have the option to pay the said assessment and all the other companies failing or fusing to make full returns and payments to the State as required by law, and all laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall be to all their rights or privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, May 18, 1865. myl9:td

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, held this day at the Board of Trade Rooms in Pittsburgh, Pa., it was

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be opened for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.

R. F. JONES, Chairman.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, May 20th, 1865. myl2td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASKET WILLOWS.—40 bundles now landing from steamer Nora. For sale by myl25 J. McCLURG & CO.

BURLINGTON HERRING.—25 boxes choice Burdnrian Herring, very choice, just received and for sale by

REYNER & BROS.,
myl25 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

FOR SALE.
15 boxes Prime New Cheese, W. R.;
10 do do do do Sarvice;
200,000 Segars, at low prices to the trade;
5 bbls. Choice Pickles;
40 do 1 and 2 Twist Tobacco; by
myl26 BAILSLEY & VAN GORDEN,
No. 201 Liberty street.

GROCERY STORE, No. 33 WAYNE ST.—MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 29th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at the Grocery Store, No. 33 Wayne street, near Brown & Co.'s Iron and Steel Works, fronting on that street, the entire stock, comprising White Stone China Ware, Stone Crocks & Glass Ware, Large Tea Chandeliers, Wood Buckets, Brooms, Fruit Jars, Glass Jars, Buckwheat Flour, Spices, Syrup, Soap, Candles, Ham, Dried Apples, Crackers, Herring, Blacking, Spool Cotton, Pins, &c.

Also, Platform Scales, with Flour Scoop.

myl26 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS.—MISS JENNY LORINI, the wonder of mid-Asia, who has located in Sandusky, Ohio, is prepared to send to any person in the likeness of their future husband or wife. Enclose 25 cents in stamps, giving age, color of eyes and hair, to Drawer 62, Sandusky, Michigan, and you will receive the picture by return mail. For 25 cents extra she will send the name and address of your future partner. Fortune and fairness.

myl25-3t&w1w*

$950 WILL PURCHASE A LOT OF ground, situate in Manchester, having a front on Franklin of 21 feet and extends back 90 feet, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling, front parlor, good cellar; grounds are fully fenced and planted in grapes, &c. Apply to

E. McLAIN & CO.,
myl25 102 Fourth street.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA INSURANCE CO.,
No. 95 Water street. May 23d, 1865

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company of FIVE DOLLARS per share out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax. Five Dollars per share to be paid to the credit of Stock Box Bills, and Three Dollars payable in cash on and after Monday, 5th inst.

myl25:td JOHN H. CLANEY, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Premiums falling due in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are made payable at this agency, and the undersigned will take pleasure in giving full information in regard to the Company, and will wait upon any person at their residence, who may desire to be insured in the above old established Company.

ISAAC WHITNER, Agent,
myl24:2td No 81 Diamond street.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
May 9 1865.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the stockholders of the Bank of BANKING HOUSE, on THURSDAY, the 8th of June evening, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, to consider the propriety of changing the said Bank to a National Bank.

By order of the Board,

myl0:td THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLES' COMPANY will be held at the PEOPLES' EXCHANGE, Fourth street on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Company under the General Mining Laws of Pennsylvania, electing officers, &c.

T. S. MAPLE, Secretary pro tem.
PITTSBURGH, May 12th, 1865. myl2:td

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL RICHARDSON and HENRY HARLEY, under the name and style of RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON,
HENRY HARLEY.

PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1865. myl22:3td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for the construction of a Public Sewer, and Inlets on Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifth street, will be received at the office of the undersigned in the Court House Building, until SATURDAY, May 27th, 1865.

For further particulars apply to

CHARLES M. HUSSEMAN,
myl6:7t Recording Regulator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for the Grading, Paving and Setting with Curbstones, of Tunnel street, Grant's Alley, in the 7th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, will be received at the office of the undersigned in the Market Building, until SATURDAY, May 27th.

CHARLES REICHSPARE,
Recording Regulator.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK,
WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., May 10, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable on the 15th inst.

myl0:3tw1 THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIFTH LIST of Licenses, filed in the Clerk's Office, up to May 9th, 1865:

West Clayton, other goods, 10th ward, Pittsburgh. The above will be presented for hearing, on the 31st DAY OF JUNE, 1865.

myl4:td WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

SUPPLEMENT TO FIFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, May 8th, 1865:

R. Hawkes, other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh. The above will be heard on THURSDAY, June 1st, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

myl4:td WM. A. HERRON, Clerk.

TWELVE MILES FROM STEUBENVILLE.—A valuable Farm of 181 acres, well improved, with a large dwelling house and bank barn. The farm is well watered and within six miles from Wintersville, and five miles from Wellsburg, Pa. Price $25 per acre. For sale by

myl4 S. CUNNINGHAM & SON, 57 Market St.

NOTICE.—Persons holding BONDS OR WARRANTS of the Borough of Manchester, that have become due, are requested to present them at once, at the TREASURER'S OFFICE, for payment.

myl2:td THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treasurer.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—10 bbls Choice Sorghum Syrup, just received and for sale by

FITZER & ARMSTRONG,
myl24 corner Market and First streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to our Office and Warehouse at the SAMUEL KNOX WORKS to No. 95 LIBERTY STREET, entrance on Virgin alley.

myl8 JAMES M. COOPER & CO.

FANCY SILKS FOR LADIES and children. Corded and Repped Silks in all colors.

myl8 BATES & BELL, 81 Fifth St.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

TIN, COPPER, AND
SHEET IRON WARE.

A full line of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, for sale by

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,
myl6 63 Federal street, Allegheny City.

WE ARE DAILY DISPLAYING new and elegant designs in Silk and Cloth Mantles, warranted fitted to any material and finish produced in New York.

myl6 BATES & BELL, 81 Fifth St.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, May 24th, 1865.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE, inclusive, for building a NEW BRIDGE across Turtle run, on the Northern Turnpike, in Patton Township.

Also, for putting in a NEW SILL and repairing the Bridge across Peter's Creek, in Jefferson Township, on the lands of Andrew Pierce.

Particulars and specifications may be known on application.

By direction of the County Commissioners.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

myl6:2t&4tw1w*

IN MEMORIAM.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES
OF THE LATE
Rev. Elisha P. Swift, D.D.
ADDRESSES BY
Rev. J. S. Wilson, D.D., Rv. H. W. Jacobus, D.D.,
AND
SERMONS OF REV. D. W. HOWARD, D.D.,

Pamphlet, 60 pages, 40 cents. Just received by WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., EVANS & McGINTON, J. T. TEMPLE and at the PRESBYTERIAN BOOK ROOMS.

myl2:2td

AN ORDINANCE appointing Appraisers in the re-grading of Fifth and Ross streets.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that John Scott, of the Sixth Ward; James H. McClelland, of the Third Ward, and Aaron Floyd, of the Second Ward of the city, be and they are hereby appointed Appraisers under the 10th Section of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act Concerning Streets and Lanes in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, to appraise the damages to be sustained by any property holders by the lowering of the grades of certain portions of Fifth street and Ross street, as fixed and ordained by ordinance passed May 15, 1865, and to assess in said damages upon the properties that may be benefited thereby.

JAMES McCAFFREY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROE,
Clerk of Select Council:
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

myl22:3t

JUST RECEIVED.

CECELE VANNIER,

A TALE OF

Womans Trials and Adventures.

BY MRS. WOODS

PRICE..... 25 cents.

Sent free by return post, on receipt of price.

Address, JOHN P. HUNT,
myl6 59 FIFTH St., MASONIC HALL.

BOOK PUBLISHERS' PRESENTATION DEPOT,

No. 74 Fifth Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

A VALUABLE PRESENT

GIVEN WITH

EACH BOOK OR ALBUM SOLD.

This is the largest and most liberal conducted

ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD

ALL WANTING

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FAMILY BIBLES,
POCKET BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
POETICAL WORKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,

AND A VALUABLE PRESENT,

SHOULD CALL AT THE

Book Publishers Presentation Depot,

74 FIFTH STREET,

Opposite the Post Office,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES. myl0

BAILEY, FARREL & CO.,

129 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Gas Fitters and Plumbers,

continue to give their personal attention to all work entrusted to their care, employing none but competent workmen, and buying the best material; they hope to maintain the reputation already acquired.

GALENA PIG

always on hand and at lowest rates. myl8

NEW GOODS.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our Goods for

Summer Wear,

which we have bought at the lowest market price, and will be made up at the lowest figures to meet the wishes of our friends and the public. We are also receiving a lot of

FINE LINEN GOODS MADE UP,

AND A CHOICE SELECTION OF

First-Class Furnishing Goods.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

North-west corner Penn and St. Clair streets.

myl0:2td&1

SUNDRIES.

200 obls choice branda Family Flour;
500 bush Oats;
400 " White Beans;
" do Dried Apples;
" do Timothy Seed;
100 boxes prime new N. R. Cheese;
50 bbls Potatoes;
50 sacks do;

In store and for sale by

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The Office of A. T. Fahnestock,

139 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on

WEDNESDAY, 31st DAY OF MAY,

at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

A. T. FAHNESTOCK, Clerk.
PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1865. myll

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$200,000,000.

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These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

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GOLD BEARING BONDS,

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as well as the Government Bonds, *from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

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One cent per day on $ 50 note.
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Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7.3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

Subscriptions will be received at the same rate of interest allowed on the Seven-Thirties already sold, viz: 10 cents per day on $50, $2 per month on $1000, and so on in proportion for smaller or larger amounts.

The return to note payments, in the event of war, will rest with the option of the holder, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in the conditions of this 7 3-10 THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold will be made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to note payments, in the event of war, will rest with the option of the holder, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The Secretary of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The notes of the third series are precisely similar