The Pittsburgh Gazette

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

## UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI S. DUFF, of Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pittsburgh.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, of Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. MEKEE, North Fayette Township.
MANN B. MERRON, McClandless Township.
ALFRED BLACK, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. F. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
E. L. MCCULLEY, of Birmingham.

## TRIUMPHAL MARCHES.

From the time that war was first waged to the present, nations have been accustomed to behold the triumphal marches of returned heroes, and rejoice over victories achieved. Our soldiers are not enjoying a mere military ovation. This among the Romans was a "lesser triumph," and was granted by the Senate when the circumstances were so inconsiderable as not to furnish, in their estimation, occasion for the higher honor and loftier distinction of a "triumph." In such cases the commanding general did not enter the city in a triumphal chariot. At first he was only permitted to enter on foot, but in after times he might ride on horseback. One of the occasions upon which more than a mere ovation was prohibited was, when the enemy was base and dishonorable. On his return from a contest, however successful, with such a foe the victor was not allowed to attire himself with robes of gold, bear a sceptre in his hand, nor encircle his brow with a wreath of laurel. If the same rule were applied in our case we doubt whether our returning heroes should have all the glory accorded which they receive in every loyal city through which they pass, for the history of wars waged among the most barbarous tribes does not furnish us with any example of inhumanity more wicked than the treatment which our prisoners received in Bell Isle, Andersonville and other places.

But the honors which we lavish upon our returning victors are not given in consideration of the baseness and unworthiness of the foe with whom they have been contending. We honor them for their personal worth and bravery, for their splendid achievements and the glorious results which accrue from the noble victories which they have won. Theirs is the higher honor of a triumph (*justus triumphus.*) This was granted among the Romans, on the occasion of a decisive victory or the subjugation of an important province. Immediately on his return, the successful general was met at the Porta Triumphalis by the Senate, headed by the magistrates, whilst the whole people poured out of their houses in living streams and lined the via sacra or ascended some lofty eminence where they might command a full view of the gorgeous pageant as it passed in triumphal glory. It must have been a grand and sublime spectacle to see the Roman warrior as he returned from the field of bloody strife, flushed with victory, attired in gold and borne in a splendid chariot to the Capitol, while the trumpeters heralded his approach, and the choristers celebrated his victories in anthems of loudest praise, and the plaudits of thousands on thousands rent the air as they welcomed his return and hailed him as his country's deliver and friend. Nevertheless, in our opinion, there is more true sublimity and grandeur in the triumphal marches of our troops through our cities as they return to their peaceful homes, after having crushed the slaveholders' rebellion, riven the chains of human bondage and demonstrated the inherent power of Republics to perpetuate themselves. No Roman soldiers were ever welcomed with loftier acclaim, than that which falls upon the ears of the "boys in blue" who have carried the nation's flag in triumph for four long and bloody years. Our ladies of refinement and education emerge from their parlors and drawing rooms, deny themselves of rest and sleep, toiling day and night continually to minister to their wants and testify to their services. Ministers, mothers with their infants in their arms, mechanics, men of wealth and authority, in fact, men and women of all classes vie with each other in paying honor to the nation's conquering heroes. Garlands of flowers more profuse than ever covered the *via sacra* strew their path. Every line of their march is a way sacred to the lovers of Union and liberty. They march in triumph, and wherever they go should receive a nation's choicest benedictions.

## RECONSTRUCTION OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

It will be a considerable time before the effects of the late war shall have been fully realized, especially as they bear on the social condition of the South. For a long period the white and black races have been herding together almost like the beasts of the field. The THORNWELLS, PALMERS and POLKS of the South, and VANDYKES and others in the North, have been allowed, without judicial rebuke, to advocate, in the sacred desk, a system which is synonymous with fornication, adultery, incest and concubinage. It is impossible to say when or where this system of things would have ceased had it not been that a justly incensed Providence visited us with the scourge of war for our national obliquities. Already, however, the blessings of war are beginning to manifest themselves in this regard. Society seems to be in a state of incipient revolution. The marriage relation is about to be both legalized and sanctified among the colored race of the South, and this, too, under military rule and authority. The whole religious society of the country must rejoice in the recent order issued from Richmond, by Gen. HALLECK, in relation to the celebration of the ceremony of marriage among the colored people of the South. He calls upon ministers and magistrates to encourage and facilitate the celebration of marriage between colored men and women; and recommends that in cases where there are "marital relations without marital obligations," the persons living in this state should be instructed carefully as to the importance of assuming the latter. He also impresses upon those who may be able to exert an influence in the matter, to inculcate the duty of making provision for and educating their children. But he does not let the matter rest here, nor does he base his order on mere political or social grounds. He recognizes a divine principle in it. "They must be made," says General HALLECK, "to understand that the laws of God, as well as the laws of their country, forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage."

This order will certainly put those to the blush, in the church, who maintain that a man might be in favor of slavery and yet a consistent member of a christian denomination. The churches must look to their laurels lest they be outdone by military orders.

## LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The war being over, what now interests us is, peace, or reconstruction. The how? This, which was born from amidst the gloom and darkness of the conflict, seen as a dim and undefined shadow of difficulty, now assumes form and proportion, and with Sphinx-like pertinacity, propounds its riddles and demands answers. They *must* be given. So came on the war tempest—with black and portentous clouds, charged with lightning and lurid with blasting threat. It, too, proposed its perplexing queries. They would not, they *could* not be put aside. With shot and shell the problems of four years since—the right of this nation to existence—have been answered. Now to the conflict on the civil arena.

In a recent letter published in the *Gazette*, I mentioned something of Mr. Holden and gave some ideas and opinions relative to his late speech at Raleigh. In that speech he substantially stated that he could go some distance to meet the freedmen, but he could not see his way then to giving them the right of suffrage. I questioned then and do still question the propriety of so active a "*seeder*" as Mr. Holden was, to mete out, and declare what shall and what shall not be the limits of privilege under the United States Government of men who have always been loyal to that Government. Since that opinion was expressed, Mr. Holden has been appointed Governor of North Carolina, by the President. I have no doubt, in view of the known opinions and position of President Johnson, that the new Governor has recanted his opinions, formerly so strongly expressed. Because, in 1861, he signed the secession ordinance of North Carolina; he said afterwards in his paper, I believe, that the pen with which he wrote his name on that occasion would be a sacred heir-loom in his family; that the 20th of May, 1861—the day the North Carolina secession ordinance was passed—would rank in history high above that on which the famous Mecklenburg declaration of 1776 was adopted—being also on the 20th of May in *that* year. One may easily imagine with what feelings of contempt he now regards that simple "grey goose quill" with which he once proposed to enrich his posterity; and how high now, the 20th of May, 1776 stands above that day of "dark eclipse" which saw the North Star shoot from her sphere of law and order, into the limbo of anarchy.

He is now the Governor of North Carolina. The loyalists of the Union expect the loyalists of that State to inaugurate the reign of law and order. Let us make no disguise of *our* hopes: here, we stand in the new battle field. "The man who has *fought* well, will *sell* well, and must not be denied." There must be no aristocracy of the skin. The man who has stood in the Union ranks through these last terrible years, may as well be denied the right of suffrage on the ground of having red whiskers, as because he has wooly hair. Let us now act up the aristocracy of manhood in the Republic. Let the challenge to this fight be accepted on the threshhold. The black man who has fought for our national existence, or he who has risked his all, of hope, aye, life itself to protect and succor our blood-hound hunted, perishing Union prisoners in the swamps and shades of Georgia or the Carolinas, must not be remanded to the tender mercies of the lords of the land, whose bastard Government these poor but faithful ones have been so instrumental in destroying. No! a thousand times, no!! With small capital of intelligence and aspiration to act upon, if the slave has played the man, let us the more cheerfully, in that little was given him, recognize in him the MAN.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

We have beheld here, with amazement, the late elections in Virginia. Judging the future by the past, nothing can be hoped from the action of the body chosen in the recent elections in that State, but a new secession or something as bad. Grant that that body shall meet and act as we have every reason now to suppose is their intention and design—judging, I mean, from the character of those composing it—is the United States to accept the relation of Virginia to their Government under the direction of these agents? Let us not mock ourselves! The bayonet alone can settle the matter in case a new secession is ordained, or a non-recognition of the new order of things is made the policy of the convention. Can there be any doubt about the feeling which loyal men should and must entertain towards a body vouched for by the Richmond *Times*, receiving its inspiration from the N. Y. *News*, now planned for flight under the direction of that "cureling"—John Mitchell—whom it would seem, in all the slaughter of that Southern Golgotha, the infernal gods themselves have refused to accept even as a stink-offering on their reeking altars!

Now that this great battle has been fought and won on the field, the fruit of it must not be lost in council.—Factiousness will yield all personal interests, all narrow views, all injurious prejudices, to completely secure the prize. General Sherman himself—that great military chieftain—must recognize the fact that the great and fearless Secretary of War, spoke only the thought of every loyal heart in the Free States when he made his "nine points" against the Johnston and Sherman memorandum. A great General like Sherman, commanding an army like Sherman, cannot afford to see a personal pique in the performance of a great public duty. If there lives a man in whom the public good is and ever has been the first consideration through all these years of trial and great perplexity, that man is EDWIN M. STANTON.

The country will not permit, I think, a "loose construction" of the late seceded States. It must not be in vain that these thousands of brave and true men have gone down to death as to a banquet. This looks talk about the "magnanimous Lee," and the "glorious Smith," and the "brave and brilliant Brown," is worse than ridiculous; it is criminal. It seems to me that a recent "poet" t[illegible]

To tear down a [illegible] own the old Union flag,
And hist up i[illegible] Slavery's rag;
To stamp on [illegible] in with red treason's noise,
And strive [illegible] thousands our poor prisoner boys—
I'm a pi[illegible] ain, but it does seem to me,
That th[illegible] g-a-nim-i-tee!

We [illegible] be reading of a "magnanimous Booth [illegible] nimously Sommes," &c.

Let us make a proper use of the mother tongue—call a spade a spade and a traitor a traitor, and put both the one and the other in their proper place. Loyal and true men all over the Union, whether black or white, must be the voters. Let us labor and pray that the interests of such be not placed at the disposal of men who have been in arms against the nation.

The armies of the United States are rapidly thinning down. From Tuesday morning last to Saturday night the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad moved from this city 40,000 men, 1,000,000 lbs. of baggage and effects and 1,100 horses. Every paymaster is driven to his best speed in paying the men and officers, and all the agencies of the Government are being tested in this vast work. If the Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee manage to feed all soldiers as heretofore, passing through that city, they will have done a work entitling them to the gratitude of the nation. How many a soldier have I heard "hurrah for Pittsburgh" the place where he has been used like a man always; got a good meal and a cup of coffee, and all done with a good will." The names of Henry Atwood, Joseph Albree, Wm. P. Weyman and the estimable ladies who have labored with them in this great work, will be remembered with those who have contributed best, most heartily, most judiciously to the cause of our bleeding country in her hour of direst need.

The affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in the hands of Major General Howard are assuming shape and direction. No better man for this place could, as I think, be found in this nation. I shall take occasion soon to lay before your readers some facts of interest touching this new department of public business.

Yours ever, X.

## The Memorable Month.

April, 1865, will stand memorable in our history above all other like periods of time. Here are the dates of the leading events:

April 1.—Sheridan's victory at Five Forks.
April 2.—The grand assault at Petersburg.
April 3.—Occupation of Richmond.
April 6.—Sheridan routs General Lee's forces.
April 9.—Gen. Lee surrenders to Grant.
April 12.—Our forces occupy Mobile.
April 14.—Assassination of President Lincoln.
April 15.—Andrew Johnson becomes President.
April 19.—Funeral of the President at Washington.
April 26.—Death of the assassin Booth.
April 26.—Surrender of Gen. Johnston's army.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY ABROAD.—The great loss which the country has sustained by the foul murder of the late President is thoroughly appreciated and sympathized with in England. A member of the United States delegation in London, writes a man in whom the public good is and ever has been the first consideration through all these years of trial and great perplexity, that man is EDWIN M. STANTON.

"The country will not permit, I think, a "loose construction" of the late seceded States. It must not be in vain that these thousands of brave and true men have gone down to death as to a banquet. This looks talk about the "magnanimous Lee," and the "glorious Smith," and the "brave and brilliant Brown," is worse than ridiculous; it is criminal. It seems to me that a recent "poet" t[illegible]

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## A Mysterious Affair in Richmond—The Bodies of Two Children Clandestinely Buried and Discovered

Thursday morning, an event which has since filled the community in which it occurred with much gossip, was brought to light on Gamble's Hill. It seems that on Wednesday night a colored man living in the vicinity saw two men—white, it is supposed—burying something at the foot of the hill on the canal. Early Thursday morning he made known the fact to some boys, who went to the spot indicated, and found the unusual marks of a newly-made grave, with the dirt trodden on to a level with the earth. They instituted an examination, opened the grave, and therein found the bodies of two white babes—still born evidently—and about seven months progressed in birth. They were enclosed in a wooden box or coffin without grave clothes. By whom they were deposited there, and for what object they were thus clandestinely buried, has remained a sealed fact up to yesterday evening. A medical investigation resulted in the elucidation of the above facts. The bodies, which were those of fine looking, well developed children, were properly buried.—*Richmond Whig.*

DARING ROBBERY AT NASHVILLE.—One of the boldest robberies on record took place at Nashville, on Wednesday, at Ordway's banking establishment on College street, near the First National Bank. Mr. Ordway was absent. Mr. Sample, in charge of the business of the house, went out for dinner, leaving an old gentleman named Lusk, the bank teller, in office. Ten minutes after Sample had gone, two men came in. One remained at the door; the other jumped over the counter, knocked Mr. Lusk down, and stamped upon him until he was insensible. He then tried to break open the safe. Failing in this, he gathered up $800 in gold upon the counter and fled with the other villain, Mr. Lusk being too badly injured to give any alarm.

INCREASED CONFIDENCE IN AMERICAN CREDIT.—It will be seen by an arrival from Europe that Five-twenties, which fell in the English market to 64½ on the news of the assassination of the President, have advanced to 67½, notwithstanding the decline of gold from 156 to 136. This indicates an increasing confidence abroad in the credit of the United States government, and an absence of apprehension as to any political complications. It further shows the groundlessness of the fears entertained by some here that the value of Government securities in the home market might be depressed by the return of large amounts from abroad.

A COURT FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—A petition is in circulation and has been numerously signed at Hilton Head, asking the President to reestablish the United States District Court for South Carolina as soon as practicable. We learn that a similar movement is on foot both in Charleston and Beaufort. With the new interests that have been created by change of property and revival of trade, it is eminently desirable that a tribunal should be established to adjudicate matters which may come into controversy. We hope the thing may be done speedily.—*Port Royal South.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Daily News*, having invested in Confederate cotton bonds, writes to that journal for information in regard to the probability of their redemption by the American Government. He modestly expects the United States to foot the bills of the rebels, and to pay for the cannon and piratical cruisers that John Bull kindly furnished to our domestic foes. The *News*, however, quietly extinguishes these fallacious hopes, by assuring its correspondent that "he is just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died leaving no executor and no assets."

HOSPITAL REPORTS.—The following statistics of the Government hospitals were received at the Medical Director's office, on Monday morning:—Admitted during the week, 1034; returned to duty, 159; transferred, 53; discharged, 780; deserted, 28; deceased, 16; remaining in McClellan Hospital, 920; Chester, 829; White Hall, 1970; Pittsburgh, 83; Summit House, 475; Chestnut Hill, 2406; York, 810; Satterlee, 2064; Islington Lane, 27; South Street, 35; Filbert Street, 7; Citizens' Volunteer, 17; Broad Street, 19; Haddington, 6; Cuyler, 3. Total, 9065.

A PREMIUM TO WRITERS.—The publisher of the *Home Weekly*, of Philadelphia, announces that he will give $1,000 for the best story, $300 for the second best, $100 for the third, and two premiums of each of $50 for those next best. The merits of these stories are to be decided by eminent and well known literary men, whose names will be published with their decisions. All manuscripts must be sent in by the first of October next.

A CLERICAL joke is told by a Boston paper, thus: A tall clergyman, meeting a short brother from the rural districts, saluted him: "Well, brother, we are glad to see you, though you are small of stature like Zacheus of old." Thank you," replied the short minister, "we read that 'the Lord hath no pleasure in the *legs* of a man.'"

MONUMENTS have just been erected to the memory of Admiral Foote and General Sedgwick. The former is at New Haven, a heavy square column of Rhode Island granite, nine feet high and four feet square at the base; and the latter, at Cornwall Hollow, is an obelisk of white Rhode Island granite, sixteen feet high.

THE present valuation of property in Cincinnati is $48,526,000; an increase of $14,000,000 over last year.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE NATIONAL 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 JUNE 16th, 1865, at 8 o'clock A. M., where Books will be opened for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.

B. F. JONES, Chairman.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, May 24, 1865. my24:d

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 20, 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 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 it existed 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 Company was organized.

In addition to the above report, under the act of April 31, 1858, companies not paying a tax on four per cent. on net earnings or income under the 24 section of the act of April 30, 1864, are required to report to the Auditor General the amount of such net earnings or income received between the 30th of April and the 1st of November, 1864.

All delinquent Companies incorporated by or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania will be afforded a reasonable time in which to make the several reports required by law, and above enumerated; but continued neglect or refusal will subject them to *forfeiture of charter*, under the 2d proviso of the 2d section of April 20, 1864, which is in the following words:

"*Provided further*, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth, as required by the act of April 31, A. D. 1862, entitled 'An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies,' may make such return, within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and payment to the State, as required by the general laws of this Commonwealth, in relation thereto, shall have all their rights or privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

DANIEL SIELKEN,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, May 16, 1865. my18:tms

CHEESE! CHEESE!—100 boxes New W. R. Cheese, 50 do New Hamburg Cheese, 50 do Factory do.

We shall constantly keep on hand a full stock of Good Cheese. General produce orders solicited.

DONALDSON & MOORE,
No. 40 and 42 Water street.
jel:tsd

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Lady Managers of the "EPISCOPAL ORPHANS HOME" will hold a Festival for the benefit of that Institution at LONG'S GROVE, Lawrenceville, on THURSDAY, June 8th. Season tickets can be procured of MELLOR & MARSHALL, Wood street, or at the door. jel:2t

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at one o'clock P. M., on Allegheny boats, for account of whom it may concern, about FIVE THOUSAND EMPTY UNMARKED OIL BARRELS; also a lot of various-ly marked barrels gathered from the late freshet. By order of the Oil Committee.

ALBERT HANCOCK, Receiver.
je8

GENERAL Draughting Office and Patent Agency, No. 18 6T. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.
Residence No. 14 Hay street. je8

FOR SALE.—The Committee on City Property have been authorized to receive bids for the purchase of the Good Intent Engine House and Lot, situate on Wylie street, in the Sixth Ward. Sealed proposals will be received until 6 o'clock P. M. of June 8th, and should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the Purchase of the Good Intent Lot." The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all the bids.

J. K. MCLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
je7

FOR SALE.—500,000 SHINGLES. 500,000 SHAVED PINE SHINGLES FOR SALE.

W. BOOTHE,
109 Liberty Street, near St. Clair.
je8:tf

PIANOS! PIANOS!—An entire new stock of the unrivalled KNABE PIANOS, comprising 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave Piano Fortes, in plain and elaborately carved cases. Also HAINES BROS. New York Pianos, which have been used in this city for sixteen years, and are acknowledged to be the best in the country at the price. Also, PRINCE & CO.'S World Renowned Organs and Melodeons.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
48 Fifth street, Sole Agent.
je8

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, BASKETS, FANS, AND SUN UMBRELLAS at reduced prices, at

J. G. Lauer's Fancy Goods & Toy Store,
108 Market Street.
je8

COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—Containing 18 acres of rich soil and planted in fruit of great variety and choice selections. The improvements are a neat cottage house, wide hall, couble parlors, dining room and number of sleeping rooms; spring house, large barn and magnificent stable, flower and vegetable gardens, tastefully laid off. Situated five miles from the city, near "Clinkies Church." This property is offered at a great bargain. Apply to

H. MCLAIN & CO., 104 4th street.
je8

FINE FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS.—THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, a quantity of Fine Household Furniture, Brussels Carpet, &c., comprising Walnut Dressing Bureau, Hair Seat Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Bureaus, Hair Seat Sofas, Walnut Wash Stands, Walnut Wash Stands, Walnut Marble Top Wash Stand, Walnut Marble Top Center Table, Walnut Bedsteads, Spring Seat Arm Chairs, Hall Table, Spring Seat Arm Chairs, Hall Table, Spring Seat, Carpet, Oil Cloth, Floor Matting, Counter, Scales, Ice Chests, Child's Buggies, Vase Stands, Sewing Machines, Children's Buggies, Vase Stands, Blinds, Mahogany Tea Trays, Wash Tubs, Dell Wave, &c. Also a large variety of Silver Plated Ware.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
je8

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on City Property until 4 o'clock P. M. of June 26th.

1st. For the erection of an Engine House on the city lot on Webster street. To be indorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Engine House on Webster street."

2d. For the erection of an Engine House on Irwin street. To be indorsed "Proposals for the Erection of Engine House on Irwin street."

3d. For roofing with tin, and Flooring of the Neptune Engine House on Seventh street. To be indorsed "Proposals for Roofing and Flooring Neptune Engine House."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. K. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
je7

GREAT RUSH. Still Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Notwithstanding the advance in Gold,

JOHN P. HUNT,

59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL,

IS SELLING

Books & Albums

AT

*Publisher's Prices,*

AND

*Greatly Reduced Prices.*

Many of them at less than ONE-HALF the Publisher's prices.

A Present Given With Every Book Purchased.

Call or send for a catalogue.
je

FOR SALE.

OIL LANDS

AT

FARMING PRICES!!!

A Tract of 500 Acres of Oil Territory,

SITUATE ON

DECKER'S CREEK,

NEAR MORGANTOWN,

West Virginia, within a few miles of the River and B. & O. Railroad, abounding in

COAL, IRON ORE, LIMESTONE,

AND

BURNING SPRINGS,

will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. There are OIL WELLS being bored in the immediate vicinity, with good prospects of success. No property in the market offers better prospects to enterprising Oil Companies.

Will be Sold in Fee. Title Indisputable

S. S. BRYAN, Broker,
No. 89 FOURTH STREET.
my25

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR Summer Wear.

FANCY AND PLAIN CASSIMERES, METROPOLITAN, HARNEY, CURTAY, AND GARIBALDI SUITS.

White and Brown Linen Duck Sack Coats,

PANTS AND VESTS,

For Youths and Men.

BLUE AND BROWN FLANNEL LIGHT MELTON,

AND

Alapaca Sack Coats.

LINEN GARIBALDI SUITS

GRAY & LOGAN,

my25 6 ST. CLAIR STREET.

THE DALTON FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective ever invented. Call and examine at the Agency, or address

E. P. CARPENTER,
67 FIFTH STREET.
my2

COAL AND CASTINGS.—PROPOSALS will be received at the OFFICE OF THE WATER-WORKS, till 6 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of June, to furnish the Works with COAL from the first day of July 1865 till the first day of April 1866, in Lower and Upper Works, or either one. Also to furnish Pipe and Miscellaneous Castings, for the same time. The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Committee.

EDWARD KING, Clerk.
Pittsburgh, June 5, 1865. je8

CORNELIUS WENDELL, Late Public Printer. WILLIAM E. WATSON, Late Chief Clerk Sup. Doc'ts.

WENDELL & WATSON, Prosecuting Claims Before Every Department of the Government.

OFFICE ROOMS, No. 345 PENN'A. AVENUE. Directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, P. O. Box 169, Washington, D. C. je8:tsd

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

The Weekly Gazette,

CONTAINING THE

EULOGY

ON THE

Life and Public Services

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

BY HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

Other Interesting Reading Matter.

NOW READY AT THE COUNTER IN WRAPPERS.

PRICE.....FIVE CENTS.

*Send One to Your Friends.*
je8:2td

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Books,

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WE HAVE ON HAND AT THE

BOOK PUBLISHERS' PRESENTATION DEPOT,

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IN EVERY STYLE,

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AND

*Greatly Reduced Prices.*

A Present Given With Every Book Purchased.

Call or send for a catalogue.
je

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.—SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until SATURDAY, June 10th, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

EIGHT THOUSAND (8,000) BBLS. OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known as this Depot as No. 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.

The usual 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 reason.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 20 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. T. BRIDGES, Capt. C. S. V.
je8:ts9

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—Just received and will be sold at reduced prices,

FINE BLACK ALAPACCA COATS,

Best Quality.

WHITE KELETON LINEN DUCK VESTS,

Buff Linen Sacks,

LINEN DUSTERS,

together with the largest and most magnificent stock of MARSEILLES VESTINGS in the city, all at reduced prices.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
(Successors to S. Gray & Son,)
Merchant Tailors,
New Store, No. 6 FIFTH STREET, under Concert Hall.
Old Stand, No. 19 FIFTH STREET. je8

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on

SEPTEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1865, at

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER, Secretary.
KORNTOWN, May 23d. je1:tsawtd.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL K. RODGERS & JAMES S. THORN, under the firm name of Rodgers & Thorn, in the Livery and Undertaking business, is hereby dissolved.

The books and accounts of the late firm are in the possession of James S. Thorn, who is alone authorized to use the firm name for the settlement of the same.

RODGERS & THORN.

ALLEGHENY CITY, June 5, 1865.

CARD.—HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest of SAMUEL K. RODGERS, in the late firm of Rodgers & Thorn, I would respectfully request a continuance of the patronage of the public, at the old stand on OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

ALL LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES S. THORN.
ALLEGHENY CITY, June 5, 1865. je1:tsw

FISH OF ALL KINDS.—1865.

50 bbls Potomac Herring;
100 halves Lake do;
5 do White Fish;
25 barrels No. 1 Mackerel;
25 halves do do;
10 quarters do do;
50 halves No. 2 Mackerel;
10 quarters do do;
25 kits do do;
100 barrels New Alewives;
40 halves do do;

Just received from the East and now late cargo steadily arriving and for sale by

EDW. HEAVILTON, 16 Diamond Square.
my18:tsw&2t

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES

$880,000,000.

Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of the Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

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

U. S. 6-20 Six Per Cent GOLD BEARING BONDS,

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all 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.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amount to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One cent per day on a | | | $50 note. |
| Two cents " " " | | | $100 " |
| Ten " " " | | | $500 " |
| 20 " " " | | | $1000 " |
| $1 " " " | | | $5000 " |

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 the rate 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.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and