The Pittsburgh Gazette

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

RETURN OF PEACE.

Transitions are sometimes very rapid. We weep to-day and rejoice to-morrow. This hour the clouds of adversity overcast our sky, the next it is clear and serene. One day the earth undulates beneath the measured tread of armed men, and the air is rent with the roar of artillery, the next all is still and peaceful and silent. The sudden transition of our nation from a state of war to one of peace is the wonder not only of ourselves but the world. Less than a year ago, the so-called Democracy, in its embodied wisdom, declared the war for the Union to be a "failure," and, inferentially of course, the war for secession a success. Now, what do we see? Every rebel army disbanded, rebellion annihilated, and freedom triumphant. We always had faith in our final success, because we knew and were fully persuaded that, in the language of our late lamented President, "our cause was just and God was on our side." But we must confess that six months ago, although upon the strength of the declaration of Lieutenant General GRANT that "the rebellion was only a shell," we had not the slightest hope that peace would be so universal as it is at this time. Not only is there no rebel army, but we scarcely hear of a nomadic band of guerrillas, such as northern sympathizers assured us would prey upon the country. The last band that we heard of were summarily dealt with by the Southern people themselves, whom they were attempting to despoil.

With the return of peace will come the pursuit of the peaceful arts. Every where there are inviting fields. Our merchants, mechanics, artizans and farmers will be seeking for new enterprises in which to invest their capital and cultivate their genius and skill. The exhausted warerooms, and desolated fields of the South must be replenished and reclaimed. This will require northern capital as well as northern muscle. The destruction of slave labor will inaugurate a new era in the cultivation of Southern soil. There will be an extensive demand for agricultural implements of every description, and especially for such as are labor-saving.

In our opinion, the return of peace will give a new impetus to all kinds of trade, commerce and manufactures, and the nation, which has suffered so much from the curses of war for four long years, will reap an abundant harvest of its blessings.

SHALL NEGROES VOTE?

Our contemporaries generally throughout the country are deeply exercised, at the present time, as to whether the negroes shall be enfranchised or not. The New York *Tribune* is willing that the negroes shall have justice in "installments." It would rest satisfied if the right of voting were conferred upon "every black who can read intelligently, owns real estate and has paid a tax." We must confess that we would like such a provision very well, provided it were made *universal* and not *discriminative*. Why should a *black* citizen be required to own property, or to be able to read intelligently before he could exercise the right of elective franchise, and a white one be permitted to exercise the same right, without any such qualifications? If the possession of property and education are necessary in the one case, why not in the other? Shall a citizen born on the soil be prevented from voting on account of his want of education or his poverty, and a foreigner, far less intelligent, with no better property qualifications, be invested with the right? Shall a man (for negroes are human) be allowed, yea compelled to fight for the country with bullets, and not get the privilege of sustaining it with his ballot? The thing is preposterous. The bullets and ballots must go together.

We scout all idea of amalgamation and miscegenation. But we must give the negroes *political* status. Their social status can never be established by law. There is no law that can secure social status among whites. Society is a matter of choice, taste and preference, and no law can overcome these. Already, the negroes have received a military, and, sooner or later, they must receive a political status.

We are aware that there are many prejudices among good and loyal people against investing negroes with political rights. But there were as deep rooted prejudices against their receiving a military status when the war first broke out. These have to a great extent been overcome. Even the rebels were willing that slaves should fight in the last days of the Confederacy. It is our belief that the prejudices which exist now against their enfranchisement will also be speedily overcome, and the men who declared with their bayonets that the rebels should not domineer, will be permitted to say by their votes who shall be their rulers.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The Baltimore Convention performed a good work when they inserted a plank in their platform declaring that the immigration of foreigners had always been a source of prosperity to the nation and should be encouraged. Such a declaration from a Convention representing the will and policy of the national administration did much to ripen that golden harvest of immigration which is now being gathered on our shores. And so soon as it shall have been generally known throughout Europe that rebellion is crushed and peace restored, the tide of immigration will be greatly swelled.

The statistics on this subject are very encouraging. The arrivals at New York alone are now averaging a thousand a day, and we glean from the Irish and German papers that the offices of the different lines of vessels plying between this country and Europe are daily crowded by emigrants eager to obtain passage to America.

Such is the character of these immigrants, that it is estimated by the General Agent who has charge of the Emigrant Landing depot in New York, that each passenger brings, on an average, *eighty* dollars in gold. This, at the rate of a thousand immigrants a day, would amount to a large sum in the year. Such a source of prosperity should receive every encouragement that would make it flow most freely.

Prisons and Almshouses.

The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy for 1864 has been laid on our table. This work is published annually under the direction of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, which was instituted in 1787.

This Society has accomplished much good and is now in as active operation probably as it has been since its first institution. The work before us contains much valuable information. In the appendix there is an interesting letter on "Prisons and Almshouses in Pennsylvania," addressed by the Association, through its officers, to His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, and to which we have already called attention. We would again commend it to the favorable consideration of legislators and managers in such institutions. There is much improvement needed in the administration of the affairs of our State prisons, and the sooner some radical reform is instituted the better.

GRANT IN NEW YORK.

Lieutenant General visited the commercial Metropolis on Wednesday, and received a grand "triumph." The streets in the neighborhood of the Astor House, where he stopped, were a perfect jam, and General Grant found himself perfectly outflanked in his parlor. We clip the following incidents from the New York papers:

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Among the prominent callers were: Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, with Col. McMahon, and Major John A. Bolles, of his staff, Maj. Gen. Robert Anderson, of Sumter misery and fame, Major Gen. John J. Peck, Maj. Gen. Augur, of Washington, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, Gen. Wm. Hall, Gen. Sanford, Gen. Spicer, Paul Spofford, Esq., Gen. Strong, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of the Boston *Journal*, and ladies by the score. With Gen. Dix, Gen. Grant retired to his room, and held a prolonged interview. General Dix has placed his steamer, the *Burden*, at Gen. Grant's service, and in her he proceeded last night to West Point.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID.

Very many callers contented themselves with a simple shake of the hand and a courteous "Good morning, Sir;" but a great many sensible working people grasped the General's hand with severe and painful vigor, causing him absolute suffering, and at times eliciting rebuke. Others made many little speeches. The more frequent were like the following:

"God bless you, General."

"God grant you a long life, sir."

"It does me good to see you."

"How are you, Unconditional?"

"Have you a photograph with you?"

"The people honor themselves to day sir."

"Don't let them use you up, General."

"How's my old Commander?"

"You don't remember me, Sir, but I'll never forget you."

One old gentleman had prepared a nice little oration, and had succeeded in reaching the third or fourth sentence, somewhat platitudinous, when the policeman gently took him by the arm, and led him to the door. A lady asked the General if he knew her brother, Lieut. ——, of the —— Massachusetts, and seemed somewhat surprised to learn that he did not. A clergyman from Jersey City, a wag, told the General, as he shook him too heartily by the swollen hand, and in too old to begin; not that I feel so very old, either; but I can't speak, and I certainly shall not dictate anything for any one else to say for me."

"The General doesn't talk," said a little frizzly bearded theologian in the group, "he doesn't talk, he fights;" to which there being no evident reply, none was made and the little man went away.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT,

yet a very ordinary one, transpired during the levee. The door was opened and a soldier, supported on two crutches, approached the group which had encircled Gen. Grant, who was sitting on a chair. His face was very pale and evidently suffering with pain, the soldier halted, when the General, noticing him, rose, and, taking him by the hand, said: "You were in the army?" "Yes, General," replied he, "I was in the ——th Battery and was wounded at Petersburg. I can't get a discharge nor a furlough. I want to go home, and I should very much like a furlough of sixty days." "Well we'll give you one. Col. Parker just take this man's name and case, make out a furlough for sixty days and give it to him." The poor soldier who had approached the group unaided by any one, who had stood patiently waiting till the General was comparatively at leisure, who had been in no way recognized by any of the crowd, was at once surrounded by the people; one offered him a chair, another some water, one asked his name and another his stay—so that he had quite a pleasant call, much pleasanter in fact than he would have had had the General not initiated his kind treatment.

After dinner, Mr. Grinnell made the following speech of welcome:

GEN. GRANT: On behalf of the citizens of New York, I have great pleasure in welcoming you to our hospitalities. New York, Sir, has ever been ready to recognize merit, worth and services, and now, Sir, in welcoming you we express our simple, strong and satisfactory regard for you as a man, our admiration for you as an officer, our heartfelt affection for you as the leader of our gallant armies. (Applause.) Knowing your desire for quiet, and your dislike for publicity, we deemed it best to meet you in the quiet manner, that we might testify our regard and manifest our affection. (Applause.)

As GEN. GRANT has always refused to speak, considerable curiosity was manifested in regard to his reply. Rising slowly, and glancing with quizzical modesty around the board, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I rise only to say to you that I do not intend to say anything. (Laughter.) I thank you for your kind words and hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Calls were then made for HORACE GREELEY, who sat at the extreme foot of the table. Mr. Greely rose gracefully and made a brief speech.

The "Johnson Meeting," at the Cooper Institute, in the evening, grew wild with enthusiasm on the entrance of the Lieutenant General, and would listen to no speech so long as he remained in the house.

Reciprocal Duty.

We extract from an article in the Boston *Journal*, of Monday last, the following very common sense and practically just view of the duties of "conciliation." It represents the views, so frequently expressed in our columns, in a terse, simple and clear manner, which irresistibly commends itself to the consideration of the unprejudiced politician and the clear-headed reader:

"We observe that nearly all the rebel chiefs who have given their views on the subject insist strongly upon the importance of conciliating the people of the South and our own papers have had much to say to the same effect. It is all well so far as it goes. We ought to take every rational and proper method to conciliate the Southern people at this time. But are they not under some obligation to conciliate us? Does the mere fact that they have been defeated in the conflict of arms, into which they dragged the Government, obliterate all the just indignation which their unprovoked and bloody course—fraught with the death and misery of hundreds of thousands of innocent people—is too well calculated to keep alive in every loyal heart? This is no plea for vindictiveness, which we abhor. We hold that the North ought to forgive and forget with the utmost Christian alacrity and heartiness. But we maintain that there is nothing which makes charity and kindliness the duties of the North toward the South, which does not also require a reciprocation of the same dutiea by the South toward the North."

Destitute Freedmen in Alabama.

Thomas W. Conway, general superintendent of freedmen in the Military Division of the West Mississippi, has written a letter to the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, in which he says there are thirty thousand poor freedmen in the State of Alabama in a destitute condition. The advance of the army from Mobile was the occasion of the flight of these poor people from their homes, and many of them have starved to death before they have reached the point of destination. The old slaveholders, maddened at the loss of "their property," give but little mercy to the people whose lives they formerly held. The soldiers and the Government officials do all in their power to alleviate the condition of these poor people, but still there is plenty of room for the benevolence of the Christian portion of the country. When the National Freedmen's Bureau is in complete working order, (which will be in a very little while,) then the necessity for this benevolence will cease; but until that time arrives we call on the people everywhere to lend their aid in furtherance of this most Christian cause by contributions of money, clothing, and other necessary articles.

THE Springfield *Republican* (MASS.) most mistakenly says:

"The scheme for a popular subscription to raise $100,000 for Mrs. Lincoln has been abandoned. It has been ascertained that the late President left an ample fortune—very much larger than was at first supposed. Popular respect for Mr. Lincoln will be exhibited in subscriptions to the monument to be erected to his memory; or, still better, to the erection of homes for disabled soldiers, in his name."

No part of the above most mischevious paragraph is true. The subscription for the widow and surviving children of our late lamented President has *not* been abandoned, and will not be, though its success may be deferred by such cruel fabrications. On the contrary, it is now going forward; the Treasurer (Mr. B. H. Sherman, No. 95 Wall st.) is one of our most respected merchants, and the effort is backed by a number of our worthiest and most honored citizens. All that is asked is $1 from each person who is willing to contribute that sum towards making up the fund to Mrs. Lincoln and her children the salary whereof they were deprived by the assassin's pistol. That is all.

We have hitherto stubbornly refused to say a word concerning the circumstances in which Mr. Lincoln's death left his family, we are only asking the American People to pay their righteous debt to their sentinel shot down at his post. But it is not true—far from it—that "the President left an ample fortune." On the contrary, we happen to know that Mr. Lincoln's executor and nearest friend, U. S. Judge Daniel Davis, of Illinois, after taking an account of the estate, has notified Mrs. L. that she cannot afford to keep house on her slender means, but must board. So much in reply to the *Republican*; and we trust not to feel constrained to return to the topic.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Second Storming of the Bastile.

Speaking of the influence of the capture of Richmond, and the crushing of the rebellion abroad, a liberal journal, the *Volks Zeitung*, of Berlin, says:

"Every Republican in Europe now holds up his head, prouder and freer; he need no longer drop his head before the most incarnate monarchist, for never, since the commencement of history, have Republican institutions proved truer than now. The tone of the liberal press becomes more confident and bolder, while the organs of the aristocracy can hardly suppress their rage, and try to find consolation in the daily waning hope of a military system. France, too, recovers her Republican conscience; for it is reported from all districts that a new spirit has pervaded the masses since the fall of Richmond, and principally since the death of Mr. Lincoln; and this spirit causes anxiety and care to the men in power. Richmond was the citadel of tyranny and barbarism for both worlds, and its fall was the second storming of the Bastile."

Blessed.

1. Blessed is he who does not make a cent, for he will have no income tax to pay.

2. Blessed is the bald-headed man, for his wife cannot pull his hair.

3. Blessed is the homely man, for the girls shall not molest him; yea, thrice blessed is he, for when he shall ask a lady to dance, she shall answer him, saying, "I am engaged for the next set."

4. Blessed is he who polishes his boots and not his morals, who maketh the outside of his head to shine, but neglecteth the inside thereof, for all the girls shall rise up at his coming and call him beautiful.

5. Blessed is the man who hath no brains, but brass in abundance, for he shall be the ladies' favorite. Selah.

6. Blessed is the man who giveth many and costly presents to young ladies, for great shall be his reward—in a horn.

7. Blessed is the man who is always flat broke, for no man saith unto him, lend me five dollars.

8. Blessed is the Digger Indians, for unto him no man presenteth a subscription paper.

9. Blessed is the Chinaman, for when he is asked to contribute to a "good cause," he answereth saying, "me no sabe," and straightway the philanthropist leaveth him, and John goeth on his way rejoicing.

HOW THE CHIVALRY FEEL IN RICHMOND.—The chivalry have no hesitation in associating the Davis government with fraud, starvation, destitution, and all manner of iniquities. They have no hesitation now in informing the Governor that the rebellion commenced in that spirit, and was ended with those disgraceful results which have added additional infamy to the crime of treason. It is only since the triumph of the Union army that they have professed to experience any relief from those great wrongs, under the sanction of usurped authority.

CHANGE IN REBEL FEELING AT RICHMOND.—All classes of persons who have called upon the Governor have announced with a great deal of unanimity, that they were heartily rejoiced to be back in the old Union again as citizens of a grand and great country; many of them were rebels from the beginning.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be seriously hurt at the fault found with her late seclusion. She claims the luxury of grief as well as her subjects.

ON the 14th, the ceremony of baptizing a vessel intended to sail between Paris and London, took place on the Seine, in front of the Louvre.

A NEW planet has just been discovered by M. Annibal de Gasparis. It has the appearance of a star of the tenth magnitude.

GENERALS GRANT and Sherman have been elected members of the Historical Society of New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, R. R. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. jel0:1d

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hereafter hold their church services in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth street. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, every LORD'S DAY at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. jel0:1d

PUBLIC LECTURE.—WILL BE delivered on SABBATH, June 11th, in the Hall occupied by the Latter Day Saints, No. 76 Fourth street, between Wood and Market. Subject—That the Kingdom of God, spoken of by Daniel, 2d chapter, 44th verse, was not set up in the days of Christ or his Apostles, but was in the future. Service at 10½ A. M. The public are invited to attend. jel0:1d

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, held this day at the Board of Trade Rooms in Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, in this city, on JUNE 15th, 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.

R. F. JONES, Chairman.
SPENCER HARBAUGH, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, May 23d, 1865. my22: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 21, 1858, companies not paying a tax on loans 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 30 to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act, approved April 30 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES and doing business in this Commonwealth, are notified that they are made subject to the tax on net earnings or income under the 24 section of the act of April 30, 1864, and 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 suggested; but continued neglect or refusal will subject the 24 section of charter, under the 23 proviso of the 21 section of April 24, 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 21, A. D. 1858, 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 several laws of this Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall, ipso facto, forfeit and be adjudged declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

ISAAC SLOREKER,
W. H. KEMBLE,
Auditors General.
A. G. CURTIN, State Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, May 26, 1865. my27:d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACE LEATHER—Of the best quality always on hand at 26 and 28 St. Clair street. jel0 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—For sale at 200 Liberty street. jel0 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

DOG MUZZLES—Assorted, for sale by jel0 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

PARLOR DECORATIONS.—Ceilings and Walls to match, in new et French styles. jel0 W. P. MARSHALL, 57 Wood st.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS—In 100 dif. forent patterns, for sale by jel0 W. P. MARSHALL, 57 Wood street.

TO-LET.—FROM JULY 1st, THE OFFICE now occupied by the Union Line. Enquire of S. S. FLOYD & CO., jel0:d1d No. 88 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—30 boxes Damaged Cheese, suitable for Lager Beer Saloons, by BAILEY & VAN GORDER, jel0 No. 201 Liberty street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
200 boxes Messina Oranges;
100 do do Lemons.
Just received and for sale at 299 Liberty street. jel0 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

LEATHER BELTING—A large stock on hand of all sizes, which we warrant to give satisfaction, and at prices as low as is the city. jel0 J. & H. PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and STEAM PACKING, of all the different sizes suited for Oil Wells and all other purposes. For sale at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street. jel0 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!
50 boxes Prime W. R.;
50 do do Hamburg;
50 do do superior New York Goshen.
We are consignees in receipt of the above goods, which we offer to the trade at low prices. jel0 BAILEY & VAN GORDER, 201 Liberty street.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS.—Acknowledged by the best authorities to be the best wringer in the market. They will be given on trial, and if not all that is represented, the money will be refunded. For sale at No. 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS. jel0 Sole Agents for Allegheny County.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine and commodious passenger steamer HARD TIMES, Captain P. Brown, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, is h inst. JOHN FLACK, jel0 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—This is to inform you that the City, Poor and Business Taxes and Water Rents are payable at the CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 119 Fourth street. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed for prompt payment. All those desirous of saving money and time will please call soon.

The State Mercantile Licenses are likewise due and must be paid before the FIRST OF JULY, as the Treasurer must make his returns to the State Department at that time. jel0 WM. KICHBAUM, Treasurer.

THE LARGEST,
Best Selected, and by far the Cheapest,
STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES GAITERS AND BALMORALS
To be found in the city, wholesale and retail. Call before purchasing elsewhere, at
BORLAND'S,
66 MARKET STREET,
jel0 Second door from Fifth.

NEW BOOKS.
Homer's Iliad, by Lord Derby. $5 00.
Forsythe's Life of Cicero. $5 00.
Froude's History of Eng and. $5 00.
Draperies and Horticultural Buildings, by Geo. E. Ellis. Wood and.
Sketches and Skirmishes, by Gail Hamilton. $1.
My Married Life at Hillside, by Harry Gray. $1.
Beatrice, by Julia Kavanagh. $2 00.
Life in Heaven, by the author of Heaven, Our Home. $1 50.
Mary Brandegee. A new novel. $1 75.
High Worthington, by the author of Tempest and Sunshine. $1 75.
St. Philipe, by the author of Routledge's. $1 75.
The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson. Second series. $2.
Lamberr's Travels in Central Asia. $2 75.
Superior Fishing Tackle, Rod and Reel.
Well's Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1865. $1 75.
Napoleon's Cæsar. Four editions.
For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., jel0 No. 82 Wood street.

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH.
FOR A BRIEF SEASON,
COMMENCING
Monday Evening, June 12, 1865.
THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.
A glowing and faithful portraiture of all the startling scenes and picturesque pageant in the memorial
NATIONAL TRAGEDY,
from the Second Inauguration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as sixteenth President of the United States to his final burial at Springfield, Illinois, including the Assassination at the Theatre; Booth's Flight; The Felon's Fate, and the Imposing Funeral March from the White House to the Patriot's Grave.
The proprietors conscious of the public desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of all the scenes and facts connected with the late NATIONAL CALAMITY, which rebed the land in mourning, promptly engaged, at a vast expense, no less than twelve new, elegant pictures to employ their whole time and g ains in the production of this extraordinary series of Pictures, for the fidelity of which they confidently vouch.
Mr. RUFUS SOMERBY, the gifted Elocutionist, will deliver a lecture at each exhibition, descriptive of the various deeply exciting scenes.
Tickets 50 cents. A limited number of reserved seats may be obtained at 50 cents each.
Doors open at 7½. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, commencing at 3 o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents. jel0:1d

NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL JAMES and 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 6, 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. jel:1wd

NOTICE.—I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to my friends and former customers that I shall continue to carry on the LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, next door above the old stand, formerly occupied by Rodgers & Thorn. I will be happy to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on former occasions, and can furnish livery of all kinds on the shortest notice.
S. K. RODGERS
jel:1md

SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
SUMMER SHAWLS,
A Good Assortment
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
jel:2d 85 FIFTH STREET.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on City Property until 8 o'clock P. M. of June 20th:
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 Fleori g 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. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.
jel0

HEMAPANAKA, (BLOOD CURE.)—A most remarkable article and positive cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, ITCH, PIMPLES, and all diseases of the SKIN.
As a Tonic, it revives the appetite, perfects digestion and wholly restores the physical strength and it never but a trial to prove its virtues.
For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, jel0 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, BASKETS, PANS, AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
at reduced prices, at
J. G. Lauer's Fancy Goods & Toy Store,
jel0 100 Market Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the STEEL OIL COMPANY will be held at the PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE, Fourth street, on TUESDAY, June 13th, 1865, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of amending said Company under the General Mining Laws of Pennsylvania, electing officers, &c.
A. S. MAPLE, Secretary pro tem.
PITTSBURGH, May 24, 1865. my24:d3w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics
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7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES
$280,000,000.
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7-30 LOAN.
These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from this date in coin, or are convertible at the option of the holder into
U. S. 5-20 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.* 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 a $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 privilege, 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.
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