# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE ALLEGHENY PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.


## TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Among the incidents Temperance was considered [illegible] be the [illegible] of evening session. [illegible] tree [illegible] selves the habitual [illegible] liquors are unfit for the discharge of civic duties, and are both a poet and a poison.

The Father of his country failed not to declare that its safety and perpetuity depended upon its virtue as well as its intelligence. Acting upon this principle our State laws denounce a penalty on the vicious, and men are frequently fined and imprisoned for drunkenness. But with all this, drunkenness is often presented by advocates in criminal courts as an excuse for the crime committed, or at least as an extenuation of the guilt. We have seen it stated in some place, that in ancient Greece it was ordained and decreed by PITTACUS that he who committed a crime when drunk should receive a double punishment—one for the offense, and another for the ebriety—and that at Athens, by an enactment of SOLON, inebriation in a magistrate was made a capital crime. We are not able to verify the truthfulness of these declarations, but we cannot but admit that the principle was good although the penalty may have been too severe. It may be difficult for us to reconcile the licensure of men to sell intoxicating liquors with the infliction of punishment on those who drink them. But the same difficulty will appear in regard to many other things. A license to do a thing is not a liberty to do it in an offensive way. And, in this regard, the law, perhaps, contemplates temperance in the same light in which it was viewed by the Platonic and other schools, to wit, as the power in man to govern himself in the moderate use of every thing, or as "the harmony of the active with the moral nature."

Since the commencement of the war the drinking customs of society have become more prevalent. That the powers of "suction" were too highly developed in many cases in the army, (but not there exclusively,) even soldiers themselves do not deny. But it would be the height of foolishness to say that the occasional use of intoxicating liquors was wrong amidst the exposure to which our brave men were subjected on the march and the battle field. The Christian and Sanitary Commissions dealt out liquors with a liberal hand—not in all cases to men who were sick and wounded—and who will say that they did wrong? Now, however, the same necessity does not exist for the use of "stimulants," and lest the appetite, to some extent created, should become confirmed, every safe-guard should be thrown around those who are exposed to danger.

It is with unfeigned pleasure, therefore, that we notice the practice of the Court of Quarter Sessions in relation to licenses. Heavy fines are being imposed upon those who have been selling without license, and comparatively few are getting their license renewed. We have full confidence in our judges that they will do their duty in this matter according to the law.

We record our satisfaction also with the revival of the temperance agitation by the "National Temperance League," which has been holding regular weekly meetings in Allegheny city for some time. The circumstances require all the appliances that can be made, in order that the tide may not swell to such an extent that to stem it will be impossible.

## ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

At the meeting held in the Cooper Institute last week to endorse the Administration of President Johnson, Gen. LOGAN said in regard to the seceded States:

"Some men, who are wise men too, and considered so by the country, contend that these States now are in a territorial condition and that the same power must be exercised over these States as is exercised over territories prior to their admission into the Union. This idea is advocated by some; the opposite is however, advocated by, I think, more. I myself disagree with those who think these States are but territories. I understood, when this rebellion was organized against the government, and when the Executive called into requisition the power of the general government, it was to suppress rebellion against the laws of the land, not for the purpose of wiping out or obliterating States. (Cheers.) That it was understood that the States could not secede; secession was unlawful and unwarranted; secession could not be submitted to by the people; disintegration of this government would not be submitted to by the people. When Lincoln, battles upon this theory that a State could not secede—that the States were in the Union and could not go out of the Union. (Cheers.) Hence, we said when Jeff. Davis assumed to be President of a portion of this country that he had no right to so act, because they were then States as they ever had been of this Union of States. We have maintained that proposition. Secession has been defeated and the question forever settled in favor of those States. (Cheers.) If then we advocated the doctrine that States could not secede, and they could not, you then cannot advocate the doctrine to-day that a State becomes a territory. Another question in reference to it that at least strikes me with some force, if these States by the act of war, have became territories, then we must confess that Davis had a government. And if we have destroyed that government, and hold that territory, as it is called, as a conquered territory—having destroyed the government we hold it as a conqueror, if you say it is in a territorial condition. If we take this view we cannot punish these men who have been fighting against us; for if two government are at war then no treason is committed. Hence we must stand by the idea that the States were in the Union, and still are in the Union, (Cheers) and are not territories. Now I do not want to admit that Jeff. Davis ever had a government. (Cheers.) And I do not want to admit that Jeff. Davis and the leaders of this rebellion should not be convicted of treason and punished. (Great cheering.)

On the question of negro suffrage he said:

The constitution declares that each State shall regulate the qualification of its own voters. If President Johnson has the right to declare by proclamation that all men are voters, he has a right to declare that white men are not on the same principle. If the States that have been subdued are not in a territorial condition then President Johnson has no right to make such a declaration; and if he does he does it in the teeth of the Constitution of the country that we have sworn to maintain against rebels. So far as a discussion of this question of sovereignty is concerned it is no concern to me. I have nothing to do with it. Whether the people of North Carolina, of Virginia, of Kentucky, allow negroes to vote it is none of my business, it is theirs. In Illinois, where I live, if they decide the negro shall vote, it is their decision. When they do, I shall say amen to it. But until they do make such a decision in their sovereign capacity as a State, no President has a right to decide for them. The President has a right to say that certain men have forfeited their rights in this country by their act of treason against the country. He has a right to issue his proclamation, as he has done, saying that the President, the secretaries and generals, and the leading men of the South engaged in this rebellion, or encouraged or advised it, have no right to proceed on this government, and I thank God he has done it. (Cheers.) They have no right to do it. They have no right to vote or hold office until the people of this government allow them, and they repent of what they have done against their country. (A voice, "Let them repent the other side of Jordan." I am not particular where they go to repent, so it dint in this country. (That is good.) The President clearly states in his proclamation their rights, and what rights they have forfeited. Having forfeited those rights, let the President or the people of this country, whenever they become convinced that certain portions of this people have become satisfied with this government, and are willing to live in peace with it, and act as good and loyal citizens, then let their business and not mine. I hope I will never have it to determine; [illegible] afraid it would be [illegible] me inclination to [illegible] vote of any election. President Johnson has a right to do it, [illegible] done it, and I indorse it most cordially. In doing that, however, he has not excluded certain persons from the exercise of civil rights; but he has no right to confer those rights upon any where they are not conferred by law. It is done in accordance with the constitution of the country. (Cheers.) And whenever we govern this country upon that principle—none but the loyal assisting in running the governmental machinery of the State—there is no danger of there being any trouble. It is for them to decide and not for us. We have settled these questions that were before the country—the questions of secession and slavery—forever. Let these other questions be settled by the people as they properly arise; but do not let us distract ourselves about them and get up bad blood, but let us see if we cannot live for a few years in peace and quiet between the North and South, the East and the West. (Cheers.)

The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we live under a constitutional republican government, ordained, established, and founded upon the will of the people, in whom all sovereignty resides, and while, in the management of its affairs and domestic affairs, they have chosen the agency of the State; in all that relates to the nation; to its general welfare; to its foreign policy; to its union and perpetuity, they have chosen the agency of the federal government, whose acts in the premises are alone binding and supreme.

*Resolved*, That in Andrew Johnson we recognize a man worthy to be the successor istrate of a free people. His patriotism and devotion to the Constitution, and the great principles of American liberty as therein contained, have been tried, as by fire, and he has come forth unscathed. We have abiding faith in his wisdom, integrity, firmness and unswerving fidelity to the Union; and believing, from his past record, that his administration will be based upon the great cardinal principles of constitutional liberty, we hereby pledge ourselves, as Union men—having in view the great object for which this government was formed—to give him a cordial, steadfast and united support.

*Resolved*, That we regard *treason* against the government of a free republic as the most heinous of all crimes. It sped the assassin's bullet, which so recently bowed the nation in mourning, and, at an earlier day, in its cruel and remorseless exactions, it made our now President a refugee from his own State, and set a price upon his head. In its hate and fury, it has filled thousands of new made graves, and made desolate countless homes and fire-sides, and we therefore approve of the expressed determination of President Johnson to leave traitors to be dealt with for their crimes according to the law of the land.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are especially due to the brave soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, and their gallant and heroic commanders, who

"In danger's darkest hour,
In battle's deadliest fate,"

have demonstrated to the world "that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," but re juvenated and disenthralled, it will gather new strength, solidity, and durability, from the terrible lessons of the past, and prove to the nations of the earth that the people of this free republic can and will govern themselves.

Immortal honor to the memory of those who have fallen; to those who survive, the profoundest gratitude of the nation they have saved.

*Resolved*, That the people of this country cannot look with indifference upon the attempt now being made to establish a monarchal form of government upon the southern borders; and we can foresee that the time is not far distant when no foreign prince, potentate, or power shall possess, by force of arms, a single foot of territory on this continent, which, under the Providence of God, has already been dedicated to free republican government.

*Resolved*, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that he with whom we can intrust the bullet to save the life of the nation, we can likewise intrust the ballot to preserve it; and we invoke the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments, and the people throughout the Union to use all lawful means to establish a system of suffrage, which shall be equal and just to all; black as well as white.

*Resolved*, That in President Johnson's refusal to recognize the pretended government of the States which have been in rebellion, he has but properly interpreted and applied the plain provisions of the Constitution, and we hope that in the reorganization and establishment of government in said States, none but citizens of loyal, well-known loyalty should be permitted to take part.

The fountain head must be kept pure, or the whole stream will become foul and corrupt.

*Resolved*, That we confidently expect that proper measures will be taken by the government to obtain reparation for the injuries inflicted upon our commerce and people by the connivance of *foreign powers;* and while desirous of maintaining peace with all the world, we feel assured that peace will be best secured by an early determination and adjustment of the important questions which have grown out of the action taken by the so-called "neutral powers" during the late war.

*Resolved*, That it is not least among the causes for rejoicing that the overthrow of the rebellion and the close of the war will enable the government and the country to return to the ways of peace and to the regular administration of the laws of the land.

*Resolved*, That we firmly believe that party organizations can only be of use when they are based upon substantial and vital principles, and that when maintained without regard to principle, they serve only as a medium to accomplish corrupt purposes of political intriguers and demagogues, and are then wholly pernicious in their influences and effects. That the issues upon which parties have hitherto divided are now settled and decided. The stability of the Union is assured, treason and secession are in chains; slavery is extinguished; the supremacy of the national government is firmly established, and we hold it to be the duty of *all true patriots*, at this time, to cast aside all partisan feeling, and unite in giving a cordial, hearty and undivided support to the administration in the great work of restoring peace, harmony, and prosperity to the whole country.

## Work for the Soldiers.

The world witnesses with amazement the orderly disbandment of three-fourths of our great armies and their peaceful return to civil life. It is all very well for the world to wonder, and an emotion of complacency on our part is good, unless but we want something more than emotions. Ours is a practical nation, and showed its practical turn by the readiness with which it took hold of the war. We look for the same talent to be exhibited in the return of peace. Society has now to absorb into its ordinary industrial occupations some hundreds of thousands of men with the same easy readiness with which it dismissed them from the paths of peace to the rough ways of war.

The Sanitary Commission has established a bureau of employment at No. 85 Chambers street, New York. But the main purpose of that is to provide employment for partially disabled soldiers. We desire now to direct attention to the claim of all soldiers upon the public for employment.

EXPULSION OF A PHYSICIAN.—During the sitting of the American Medical Association at Boston, on Wednesday, Dr. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, offered a resolution expelling Dr. M. A. Pallen, a prominent member of the association, on the charge of being implicated, by the evidence taken before the military commission at Washington, in an attempt to poison the water of the Croton reservoir at New York. After some discussion, in which Drs. Turner and Loomis, of Washington, Dr. Cox, and several others participated, the resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Dr. Pallen, it was stated, left St. Louis soon after the war commenced, joined the rebellion, and subsequently reached Canada where he is alleged to have combined with others to effect the crime with which he is charged.

## Foreign.

There are now Twenty Thousand Polish exiles scattered over Western Europe, who are looking wistfully across the Atlantic for a new home. They would be a valuable acquisition to any thinly settled country, since they are generally agricultural and shepherds by training. But Switzerland, Belgium and France (where they now linger) are crowded, while Russia bars their return to the land of their birth. They would come to us at once; but they are nearly penniless; and crossing an ocean is a matter of dollars and cents. If they were fairly over, they would need seed, implements and food, but these could somehow be found. We append by request the following appeal:

Mr. Joseph Koronikoiski is the leader of the Poles who were defeated in the last struggle for independence, and who are now exiled from Europe, and seek protection and a home in the United States. They number from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, and being mostly peasants, and familiar with agriculture, are desirous of establishing a colony of their own. The Governments of France and Switzerland have contributed large sums toward the passage of three men to this country, and many private individuals have increased these sums in a very creditable manner.

They intend to apply to our Government for a grant of lands adopted to the purposes of the colony. Beside this, those men, having no means of their own, stand in need of aid from private sources, to enable them to defray the expenses of their first arrangements, to procure the necessary agricultural implements, &c., &c. Several papers have declared themselves willing to open a subscription for that purpose in their columns. All money received shall be applied to the furtherance of the object in the best possible manner, to be determined by a committee consisting of Americans and Poles; and the strictest accounts will be rendered for every cent received.

Mr. Koronikoiski has submitted to me his credentials as well as his plan of organization, and I take pleasure in certifying that that the zeal and energy with which he devotes himself to the cause of his compatriots deserves all possible appreciation and support.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

YANKEES WANTED.—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of Baltimore, in a letter to the Boston *Christian Register*, relates the following: "Said a gentleman, well known here, to me —himself a Southern man and a large slave owner, who had by word and act notoriously sided with the South.—'What Maryland to-day wants is five hundred thousand Yankees.' I smiled, and said that I had not placed the number quite so high, when he repeated with emphasis, 'Yes, sir, five hundred thousand Yankees.'"

THE system of paid labor adopted in North Carolina between the owners of land and the freedmen is said to be working very successfully. In a short time the new relations between the two will be securely established, and prove mutually profitable. There are no real difficulties in the way of the working of any proper system. Those raised are generally those of the imagination, and founded on other experiences than the new system will produce.

THE New Orleans journals describe the crevasse in the Lower Mississippi as one of the most destructive that has occurred there for many years. The country in the neighborhood of Brashear City (on Berwick Bay) is inundated to the depth of fifteen feet, and the loss of stock of every description and other property is incalculable.

A YOUNG farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and concluded with the following warning—"Never, Sandie, *never*—above all things, never get in debt; but if you ever do, *let it be for manure.*"

THE Government requires copies of all the oaths taken under the amnesty proclamations to be filed in Washington. Nearly ten thousand were received during Mr. Lincoln's administration, and the number is rapidly increasing under President Johnson.

A PRISONER.—Lieut. Jas. B. Clay, a grandson of the great Henry Clay, the sage of Ashland, was among the rebel prisoners who reported at Nashville on Wednesday last. He is on his way to his "old Kentucky home."

SENATOR FOSTER, now acting Vice President of the United States, was recently seen near Norwich, Conn., working at the plow in a field on his farm.

LOVE and a good dinner are said, to be the only two things that change a man's character.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Dr. W. J. GILMORE, of Upper St. Clair Tp.
U. S. M. SMITH, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
A. G. MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN H. STEWART, of Collins Tp.
DANIEL CAMPBELL, of Pittsburgh.
ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN R. LAMBIE, of Pittsburgh.
BENJAMIN COURSIN, of Peter's Tp.
WM. B. NEGLEY, of Liberty Tp.
WILLIAM KELLY, of Allegheny City.
EDWARD PRUNG, of West Pittsburgh.
LUKE R. DAVISON, of Wilkins Tp.
ARTHUR HOBSON, of Allegheny City.
HENRY B. LYON, of Duquesne Borough.
AUGUST A. SIMON, of East Birmingham.
SAMUEL MORROW, of Pittsburgh.
ROBERT W. THOMAS, of Collins Tp.
JUNIUS DILWORTH, of Peebles Tp.
WM. J. RICHARDSON, of Temperanceville.
JOSIAH GUSTY, of Reserve Tp.
W. F. FORD, of Pittsburgh.
W. H. HARRISON, of Pitt Tp.
JOHN CHRISTY, of Lawrenceville Boro.

In accordance with a resolution of the Union Convention, I have appointed the above-named it to any one seeking a rural home convenient to the city. Apply to

J. G. DAVIS,
ON THE PREMISES, OR TO
S. S. BRYAN,
57 FOURTH STREET.

DRY GOODS AND

## Hoop Skirts.

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.

## Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

AT

## 55 FIFTH STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Homer's Iliad, by Lord Derby. $5 00.
Kenelm Chillingly's Life of Ulmere. $2 00.
Froude's History of Eng and. $5 00.
Grapevine and Horticultural Buildings. by Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward.
Skeletons and Skirmishes, by Gail Hamilton. $2.
Dry Diamond Lee, by Hildalie, by Barry Gray. $2.
Beatrice, by Julia Kavanagh. $2 50.
Life in Heaven, by the author of Heaven, Our Home. $1 25.
Mary Brandegee. A new novel. $1 75.
High Worthington, by the author of Tempest and Sunshine. $1 50.
St. Philippe, by the author of Rouledge. $1 75.
The Grave and Thoughts of a Country Parson. Second series. $2.
Vambery's Travels in Central Asia. $2 75.
Superior Fishing, by Roosevelt. $2.
Wells' Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1865. $1 75.
Napoleon's Cæsar. Four editions.
For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
No. 59 Wood street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

## Boots, Shoes and Caiters

AT

## 63 MARKET STREET.

SOUTH SIDE.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Lea & Perkins' genuine Worcestershire Sauce, in pints and half pints, for sale at wholesale and retail at reduced prices at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BREAKFAST BACON.—A small supply of Extra Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon, just received from Cincinnati, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

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ENGLISH PICKLES.—5 cases Onions and Blackwells celebrated Chow Chow, Gherkins and Mixed Pickles, just received and for sale at reduced prices, by the dozen or single jar, by

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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 10th, 1865.

ALLEGHENY TAXES.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessors have placed in this office the Duplicate of City, Poor, City Business, School, School Building and Bounty Taxes and of Water Rents for the year 1865, and that said taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 8th 18-0, and of April 14th, 1862, subject to the following regulations:

Five per cent. if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent. if paid on or before the first day of August.

Two per cent. if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.

If paid after the first day of October, and on or before the first day of November, an addition of five per cent. shall be added to and payable on the same.

After the first day of November, warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid, together with the per centage accrued thereon and the costs.

D. MAOFERRON,
City Treasurer.

jel2:twd

PIG LEAD.

300 PIGS GALENA LEAD,

Best Quality.

ON

Hand and For Sale Low.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
120 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
P. O. BOX 1073. jel2

THE NEW

KENTUCKY OIL REGIONS.

A full page map of Paintsville (Kentucky) Oil Regions is published in the

NATIONAL PETROLEUM TIMES,

June 10th. No. 15.

Price 10 cents. $3 00 Per Annum.

JOHN P. HUNT, Publisher.
jel2 68 FIFTH St., MASONIC HALL.

GRAND VIEW.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE,

A choice country seat located on Braton Avenue, McClure Township, near the New Brighton Road, about three miles from the city, having one of the most beautiful and extensive views of the river and agricultural scenery, is offered for sale. The improvements are a two story frame dwelling, furnished with hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room, a large and complete Stone Stable and Carriage House with variegated slate roof; a Frame Dwelling for Gardener and other out buildings.

A never failing spring of pure water is situated so as to be susceptible for conveyance to the house. A new palisade fence surrounds the property, which is lined with a choice variety of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF THE CITY AND CITY BUREAU.—Take notice that the Duplicate of City, Poor and Bounties Taxes and Water Rents are payable at the CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 114 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 License and 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.

Wm. LORIMAER, Treasurer.

jel2

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, June 10th, 1865.

TO BAKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 30th inst. inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with BREAD, for six and one loaf July 1st, 1865. Loaves to weigh one and a half to two pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf. Bills approved by the Warden and produced at this office will be paid monthly. Bond for $1,000, with security to be approved by the Board of Inspectors, will be required for the faithful performance of contract. The names of the sureties must accompany the bids.

By direction of the Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison.

jel2:3td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

SUMMER

## DRESS GOODS,

SUMMER SHAWLS,

A Good Assortment

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

jel2:2td

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jel2

NEW BOOKS.

Homer's Iliad, by Lord Derby. $5 00.
Kenelm Chillingly's Life of Ulmere. $2 00.
Froude's History of Eng and. $5 00.
Grapevine and Horticultural Buildings. by Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward.
Skeletons and Skirmishes, by Gail Hamilton. $2.
Dry Diamond Lee, by Hildalie, by Barry Gray. $2.
Beatrice, by Julia Kavanagh. $2 50.
Life in Heaven, by the author of Heaven, Our Home. $1 25.
Mary Brandegee. A new novel. $1 75.
High Worthington, by the author of Tempest and Sunshine. $1 50.
St. Philippe, by the author of Rouledge. $1 75.
The Grave and Thoughts of a Country Parson. Second series. $2.
Vambery's Travels in Central Asia. $2 75.
Superior Fishing, by Roosevelt. $2.
Wells' Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1865. $1 75.
Napoleon's Cæsar. Four editions.
For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
No. 59 Wood street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

## Boots, Shoes and Caiters

AT

## 63 MARKET STREET.

SOUTH SIDE.

jel2

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Lea & Perkins' genuine Worcestershire Sauce, in pints and half pints, for sale at wholesale and retail at reduced prices at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

jel2

BREAKFAST BACON.—A small supply of Extra Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon, just received from Cincinnati, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
corner Liberty and Hand streets.

jel2

ENGLISH PICKLES.—5 cases Onions and Blackwells celebrated Chow Chow, Gherkins and Mixed Pickles, just received and for sale at reduced prices, by the dozen or single jar, by

JOHN A. RENSHAW.

jel2

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

INTERESTING TO HORSE OWNERS.—The celebrated Horse TRAINER, Messrs. MAGNER AND DUDLEY, will give the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities an exhibition of horsemanship with their celebrated trained stallions FOLOE and ROD ROY, during one of these spirited animals to carriage without bridle rein, hitching or traces, with Road and Sleek entirely free, on DIAMOND SQUARE, Allegheny City, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, June 14th, 15th and 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M., each day, promptly at the hour. Prof. Magner will also deliver a lecture on the general management of the horse. The two horses will be turned loose on the Square and shown as Trick Horses. Each day immediately after the public exhibition; they will form a class, teaching their system of horsemanship, commencing at 2:30 P. M., at Mr. Trimble's Variety Stables, Penn street, Pittsburgh, which is now, original and practical, under which better feats of horsemanship can be accomplished than under all other combined systems in the world. We do not throw your horses to break them; neither do we administer drugs—yet we never fail to obtain complete submission in a very short space of time. We propose to instruct you by practical demonstrations. Gentlemen, bring in your horses of every and all habits, from the untrained colt to the old reprobate, who knows no master, and we promise to hand them to you with entire satisfaction. We handle runaways, kickers, biters, balkers and halter pullers, plungers, shyers, bolters, side-runners, nervous, and those that will not stand for you to get into the carriage; timid and those afraid of umbrellas or any other object; all ones that run the tongue out over the bit. Also, the gentlemans horse who simply lacks style; kickers and plungers to manage, and those that are nervous and will not submit to the blacksmith and groomsman, &c. All horses belonging to members handled free of charge before the class. We also show you how to prevent cows from kicking while milking. Tuition, $5. These gentlemen are credited by the public wherever they have been.

jel2:2td

BOOKS.

## Books,

## Books,

PUBLISHERS'

PUBLISHERS'

## Presentation

## Presentation

DEPOT.

DEPOT.

LOCATED

## No. 74 Fifth Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A DEPOT FOR

Books of Every Class and Description.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN AUTHORS.

A splendid assortment of

## Bible, Hymn and Prayer Books,

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. You will receive a present with every book, worth from

## Fifty cents to $500.

62 Catalogues mailed to any part of the United States on application.

74 FIFTH STREET.

jel2

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on City Property until 4 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 Erection of Engine House on Irwin street."

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

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

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman.

jel2

CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES, BASKETS, FANS, AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

at reduced prices, at

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

WIDENING OF CENTER AVENUE.—The Commissioners of Allegheny, having finally decided the questions concerning the damages of John Lyle for the widening of Center Avenue, and the assessment of benefits consequent made, are hereby required to pay their assessments to the persons entitled to receive the same, with costs, attorney's fees, &c.

J. W. F. WHITE, City Solicitor.

MAY 31st, 1865. jel:3td

GENERAL

Draughting Office and Patent Agency.

No. 15 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge.

E. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.

Residence No. 14 Hay street. jel2

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 needs but a trial to prove its virtues.

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

jel2

FOR SALE.—500,000 SHINGLES.

500,000 SHAVED PINE SHINGLES

FOR SALE.

W. BOOTHE,
jel2:tf 122 Liberty Street, near St. Clair.

NEAR SMITH'S FERRY.—A valuable farm of 100 acres of good land for sale, situate 4½ miles from Smith's Ferry, on the Darlington Road, 100 acres cleared; dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c. This farm is on the Oil Territory, and not far from the Anderson Well, on Island Run. Price $7,500—one-half in hand, balance at one and two years.

jel2 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market St.

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. 29 and 28 St. Clair street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.
jel0 Sole Agents for Allegheny County.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!

50 boxes Prime W. R.
50 do do Hamburg
50 do superior New York Goshen.

We are constantly in receipt of the above goods, which we offer to the trade at low prices.

BALSLEY & VAN GORDER,
jel0 201 Liberty 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.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.
jel0

LEATHER BELTING.—A large stock on hand of all sizes, which we warrant to give satisfaction, and at prices as low as in the city.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.
jel0 Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

500 boxes Messina Oranges)
100 do do Lemons.

Just received and for sale at 300 Liberty street.

jel0 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

TO LET.—FROM JULY 1st, THE OFFICE now occupied by the Union Line. Inquire of S. S. FLOYD & CO.,
jel2:4td No. 359 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—20 boxes Damaged Cheese, suitable for Lager Beer saloons, by

BALSLEY & VAN GORDER,
jel0 201 Liberty street.

CHEAP WALL PAPERS.—In 100 different patterns, for sale by

jel0 W. P. MARSHALL, 67 Wood street.

## BANKS AND BANKERS.

UNITED STATES

## 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES

$200,000,000.

authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, [illegible] for the sale of Us the public the third [illegible] bearing seven [illegible] per annum, known as

7-30 LOAN.

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

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent

GOLD BEARING BONDS,

These Bonds are 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. amounts 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 subscription.

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 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 a purchase made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it

The Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $250,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be sub