The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

MODESTY OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

We must certainly feel grateful to our English cousins for the lectures which they are constantly reading us through their periodical press in regard to the course to be pursued towards the rebel leaders now in our custody. One would think from reading the files of the English papers, at the present time, that they had been specially commissioned as the custodians of the rights, immunities and privileges of all mankind, and particularly of rebels! In nothing are we more delighted than the versatility of their genius. All through the rebellion the *Great Thunderer* extolled, with unmeasured laudation, the statesmanship, qualifications and military genius of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Now, however, when it is made known that the rebel chieftain no longer wears the emblems of manhood, but is wrapped in the ample folds of his wife's "balmoral" and encased in the huge circumference of a "duplex elliptic," the *Times* changes its tone, and denounces him as one of the "most inveterate calumniators" of old Albion, whose policy was "to stir up the feelings of his countrymen against" her. He is denounced by the same sheet as the "author and originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation". For such an one, who could thus speculate as his means of success on the "miseries he could inflict on his neighbors," our London contemporary can "have little respect," and entertain no regard for his "motives, his sympathy or his *character*." And yet it pleads for his life to be spared. Now if his life shall be spared, a thing which very few desire, it is quite evident that he cannot be permitted to live in this country, and as the arch-traitor has already declared that he would rather live among hyenas and rattle-snakes than live among the yankees, we suggest that his desires in this case should be fulfilled, and that he be sentenced to live the remainder of his life among the contributors of the *Owl* and the *Times*!

We could not suppress our risibles when our eyes fell upon the following passage in the *Times:* "We had a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of the rebels." A rebellion in Ireland in 1848! We are familiar with Irish history, but we cannot remember that there was anything like a *rebellion* in Ireland in 1848. It is true, that in the gray light of a morning about that time, a number of English soldiers who were on patrole, having arrived at the residence of a poor widow woman, looked into her garden, and seeing a few white cabbage heads mistook them for rebels, and making a desperate charge put them to the rout, and by an unbloody battle, (for there is no blood in cabbage heads to dip the hands in,) suppressed what the *Times* is pleased to call a "rebellion."

An intimate friend of ours who was in Ireland at the time, assures us that no less than sixty thousand troops were ordered out of the garrison of Dublin in one night to suppress three individuals—two of whom were blind—for singing ballads in Sackville street of a rebellious character. That was the *Thunderer's* rebellion.

The *Times* says further, "We pardoned SMITH O'BRIEN, and MITCHEL, and MAGEE," It would be well for this country if the Unitarian preacher's son had not been pardoned yet, and, in our humble opinion, we should endeavor to preserve the political equilibrium of the two countries, by giving DAVIS in return for MITCHEL. But why was they pardoned? Circumstances of a *family* character prevented the execution of some of them, and had it not been for these, MITCHEL, at least, would have been hung as high as HAMAN. But who that has the least spark of common sense will for a moment compare the deeds of the Irish triumvirate mentioned by the *Times* with the atrocity and inhumanity of JEFF. DAVIS? How many British soldiers lost their lives through the agency of the Irish conspirators? Davis has slain thousands and tens of thousands. Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished."

We have already exceeded our limits and have not space enough to pay our respects to our other cousins who are so much exercised about the "cause and credit of the American Union." We feel grateful for the interest they manifest for us, but we assure them, that as we have conquered a rebellion which they held to be unconquerable, we can settle this little matter without their disinterested aid; and as they did not consult us about the pardoning of O'BRIEN, Meagher and Mitchel, we will not ask their advice as to what we shall do with JEFF. DAVIS & Co.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.

We cannot place reliance on all the reports that reach us from Richmond. Newspaper correspondents are sometimes very sensational in their epistolary fulminations. But enough is known to convince us that the state of things there is not such as it should be. It is only a few days, since it was announced that the colored schools had to be closed on account of the indignities shown by the white children towards the pupils. Even violence may have been offered. On yesterday afternoon, the telegraph brought the intelligence that the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Richmond, pronounced the treatment shown to the colored people, by the authorities, to be "far worse" than that which they received from "slave-owners"; and "slave-drivers," and that an appeal had been published by the negroes for protection.

All this is explained by the fact that the rebel Mayor had been reinstated and reappointed his rebel policemen, who were notorious and infamous negro hunters" and employed themselves in entering the houses of inoffensive negroes dragging them out and imprisoning them." Tell it not in Gath, let it not once be mentioned in the streets of America that, in the very capital of rebellion, which colored troops were the first to enter, inoffensive negroes are treated worse than the beasts. We are no negro worshippers, but we believe they are human beings and should be treated as such.

If the state of things is such as is represented, the Federal Government owes it to itself, to humanity, the nation and the world to have the matter investigated and remedied immediately. We ask not for needless severity. But let us beware of falling into the free-water policy which was adopted by some of our generals at the commencement of the war. Let law, justice and humanity have their course.

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—The Pelasburg (Va.) *News*, of a late date makes the following suggestive statement:

"In this whole commonwealth there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a brook factory, a cotton mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a clock factory, a linen factory, a cotton factory, above specific for the commonest work.

English Views and Mr. Davis.

[From the London Times.]

We confess it is with much anxiety that we look forward for the probable fate of the Southern President. The utterances of Mr. Johnson have for some time been such as to cause the liveliest uneasiness in the mind of all who are anxious to see this great strife terminated without the effusion of more blood. If slaughter can heal the wounds of the republic, enough of human lie catombs have been offered at its shrine; there needs not another life to establish the fortune of the victors. But the President has, ever since his accession, continually talked of the guilt of treason, and we fear he has determined to conciliate the extreme party of his supporters at whatever expense of policy or of mercy. We beg we may not be misunderstood. *The inhabitants of these islands have little reason to sympathize with Mr. Jefferson Davis. He is known to us as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this country*, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We also remember him as the *author and originator of the famous Mississippi scheme of repudiation*. His plan of rebellion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and that, driven by hard necessity, we should find ourselves compelled to support the South with the whole force of the Empire. For this person, who can *thus speculate as his means of success on the miseries he can inflict on his neighbors*; we *have little respect, and if we plead for the life of Mr. Jefferson Davis it is not from any esteem for his motives or sympathy with his character.* It is purely in the cause and for the credit of that American Union that we urge its statesmen, if there is yet time, to consider again and again the extreme impolicy of shedding the blood of a man whom a little success would have transformed from an attainted traitor into something very like a successful Monarch. The stake has been played fairly, it has been lost entirely, and the victor should be content with his success.

[From the London Daily News.]

The situation of this unhappy man is now such as would excite pity, if it were possible to think of him without remembering the unspeakable woes which his ambition has brought upon his country. He was not only head of the Confederate Government, but a prime mover of the conspiracy which plunged the people of the South into *a causeless war before time was given them to deliberate on the course most comfortable to their interests*, and a large proportion of them protested against secession. General Lee has excused him on the ground that he yielded to the solicitations of others. But his speech in the Senate of the United States on the 21st of January, 1851, would suffice to refute this statement if we had not abundant evidence to the contrary from other sources. And not only did he, in this way, but on him rests the chief responsibility *of continuing it months and years after the hopes of success had passed away.* From what Lee and Johnson and Hardee have stated since the fall of the Confederacy it is quite clear that Mr. Davis prolonged the war after his best Generals had urged him to make peace. If he were answerable for nothing worse than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposals at Hampton Roads, the weight of *a sucks load of responsibility might well break down the stoutest heart.* His language and acts during the nine months preceding his flight from Richmond sufficiently disclosed the ruin of his hopes. Until then a habit of self-restraint had concealed to a great extent his real character.

But from the time he visited Georgia, after the fall of Atlanta, and called Governor Brown a scoundrel in a public speech, down to the address of March last, in which he *referred to Grant and Sherman as spunkies whom he would whip; the coarseness of the man's nature has been apparent.* It was about the time of the reckless Macon speech that he began to authorize those atrocious outrages, which have made it *less difficult to believe in his complicity with the plot which resulted in Mr. Lincoln's death.*

A Hanoverian Forger—First Case of Discharge from the Army on a Warrant of Extradition.

Frederick Theodore Seydel has been arrested, and will in a day or two be arraigned for examination on a charge of forgery made by John W. Schmidt, Consul-General of Hanover. The facts which appear by the papers are of an unusual character, and the circumstances under which Seydel, who was in the United States army, was delivered up on a warrant of extradition obtained by the Consul-General, are of much interest.

Seydel was the foreman of an iron foundry in Chemnitz, Saxony, and is charged with forging the name of his employer, Edward Kertzscher, to a bill of exchange purporting to be upon Kertzscher, and to be accepted by him, but payable in Leipzic to Theodore Seydel. This bill of exchange, which was for three hundred and thirty-six thalers, was sold to Knauth & Nierits, of Leipsic; and Seydel fled with his money and with other funds he had obtained, to this country, leaving a wife and four children. In this city he went into the sugar business, gained money, kept expensive company, and afterwards established himself as a bounty broker. In this business he was unsuccessful, and decided finally to enter the ranks. He did this, he admits, partly from fear that he would be caught. The German extradition cases that had occurred convinced him that there was danger of his own arrest and return to Hanover; and he thought that even if he should be discovered his enlistment in the army would protect him. So he went to Massachusetts in October last and becoming a substitute, was assigned to the Second regiment of that State. In February he was sent to Hart's Island, in Long Island Sound. It was subsequently discovered, by means of letters he wrote to this city, that he had enlisted, under the name of William Sander. When his regiment was at Raleigh, North Carolina, with Gen. Sherman, he joined it.

In the interval Seydel was claimed by the Consul-General, on papers that had reached this city from the Hanoverian government, and the President signed a warrant of arrest in the usual form. The fact that Seydel was in the army did not appear.

The counsel of the Consul-General, Mr. H. D. Lapaugh, then began a search for the soldier, which he found was a work of great difficulty, and his experiences were of a singular kind. He took the warrant to the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Hunter, at Washington, and asked for the release of Seydel. Mr. Hunter had no power to release any body from the army, but he wrote a letter to the Secretary of War giving the facts, and asking Mr. Stanton to assist Mr. Lapaugh. The endorsements on this letter embrace a history of the subsequent stages of this case.

Finally, after a great many endorsements, he was delivered to Deputy Marshal Jervis, at Washington. Seydel complained that he had been obliged to walk all the way from Raleigh, six hundred miles, to the federal capital, to be arrested.

A Miniature Rebellion.

Not satisfied with a hot climate and a suitable republican form of government, a number of discontented persons in the republic of San Salvador have undertaken to get up a rebellion and overthrow the national government.

The details of the affair, as far as they are heard from, seem like a tiny imitation of the late rebellion in this country. Cabanas, the leader of the revolt, like Jefferson Davis, was high in the confidence of his government, and had received special marks of favor, and filled important official positions. The rebels in both cases at once seized the public buildings and forts in their vicinity. The people of the country, generally, on hearing, spontaneously volunteered their support to the government, and volunteers flocked to the national standard in unprecedented numbers.

This comparison may, however, only be fanciful. All the news we have about the San Salvador trouble is from the government official newspapers. Under any circumstances a revolution in the tiny republic of San Salvador is very much like a tempest in a tea-pot.

TEMPERANCE among the laboring men of England is illustrated in Mr. Gladstone's recent annual statement of the finances of Great Britain. He states that in the year 1725, when the population was 6,000,000, the quantity of beer drank averaged one barrel per head, or 6,000,000 barrels. In 1830 the consumption was 8,000,000 barrels, or an average of two-thirds of a barrel per annum to each person. But in 1865 the consumption rose to 20,000,000 barrels, or an average of one barrel to each person.

What is the Second Auditor's Office Doing?

The following statement shows the progress made in the Second Auditor's office towards settling the vast number of claims against the government for services rendered by officers and men during the late war. During the month of May there were received at this office 26,337 claims and officers' property. There have been 29,418 claims and returns examined, settled and adjusted, 16,864 claims registered and briefed, 14,604 letters written, recorded and mailed, 3,457 examination of army rolls and certificates issued to the Paymaster General and Commissioner of Pensions. Upon their request seven hundred requisitions were registered and posted. In addition to the letters above mentioned, about 600 notices to claimants and replies to inquiries made by them or their attorneys, are sent daily, which are not recorded.

THE following table, taken from the report of the Census Bureau, shows the value of agricultural produce shipped from Canada to the United States and from the United States to Canada for a period of seven years prior to 1866:

Years.	Value of imports into the United States from Canada.	Value of imports into Canada from the United States.
1859	$11,801,405	$4,979,475
1856	11,884,830	2,909,113
1857	7,100,413	2,973,151
1858	5,740,305	2,235,517
1859	6,975,251	4,071,893
1860	10,018,799	4,003,114
1861	9,530,165	5,179,088
Total	$63,979,804	$31,886,539
	31,886,539	
	$30,493,403	

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wherever a person is engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks, and a company, the stock of which he has purchased, becomes insolvent, so that the stock is rendered worthless, the amount of the purchase money may be allowed as a deduction; but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that such stock is not, and never will be, of any value. The loss may be deducted from profits derived from stocks, but not from gains in business, salaries, rents, interests, &c.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR SCHEME CAPTURED.—Gen. Canby, by orders from Secretary Stanton, has hunted out and arrested the man who offered last winter in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, and he is on his way, under guard, to a safe place.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the States and from Canada, we learn that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are represented to be unusually forward, and the yield is expected to be immensely over a common average.

THE Government is said to be feeding no less than 200,000 of the inhabitants of Georgia, black and white, while 10,000 rations are issued to citizens of Richmond alone. At this rate the whole South bids fair to become one gigantic pauper asylum.

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 14th, 1865, at 9 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.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, May 23d, 1865. myl2td

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.—The members in stock of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, are hereby notified that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ A. M., for the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers. The Cleaning Committee are requested to have their books at the place of meeting by 10 o'clock

JAMES McAULEY, WM. M. LYON, ALEX. NIMICK, S. MOORHEAD, WM. EAGALEY, JOHN J. SUTOR, WM. F. JOHNSTON, NATH'L HOLMES, Committee.
jel4td

☞ 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 30, 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 or affirmation, the sum 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 approximate 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, 1806, companies not paying a tax on tonnage 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, 1863, 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 9th 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 be exempted; but continued neglect or refusal will subject them to the penalties imposed by the 3d section of the 3d section of April 30, 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 30, 1863, and 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 have all their rights or privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, May 18, 1865. myl8:1md

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address, A. B. DOOTS, M.D., 170 Broadway, New York. jel:3md

☞ MANHOOD! HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed Envelope, a Lecture on the NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the *Green Book*, &c. "A BOOK TO BE READ BY THE SUFFERER." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office box 4,586.
jel3:2mdaw7

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND SUNDRIES AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold without reserve, a quantity of Parlor, Chamber, &c., comprising mahogany Side Board, Marble Top Wash Stand, Rose Wardrobe, Hair Seats, Walnut Wash Not, Hair Seat Sofa, Centre and Side Tables, Extension Dining Table, Cane Seat and Wood Chairs and Rockers, Willow Chairs and Rockers; one (double) Office Desk, small desks and benches; Fly Nic Tables, High and Low Post Bedsteads; Other Army Goods; Cribs and Trundle Beds; Handsome Dressing Mirror; Ingrain Carpets, Silver Plated Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, Castors, Table Cutlery; Superior Washing Machine. Also new Double and Single Harness, Bridles; Halters, &c. &c., on large free list.
jel3 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

200 bushels Bushaw Potatoes;
200 " Peach Blows do., do arrive;
50 barrels Sour Krout;
200 bush Prime White Beans;
25 half and quarter bbls Mackerel;
100 boxes W. R. Cheese;
1000 Sealed Bags;
50 bush Quarter Peaches;
500 " Dried Apples, for sale at
GRAFF & WEYMER'S,
jel3 No. 85 Liberty street.

WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST OF Stocks already advertised to be sold THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, June 13th, at 7 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, (entrance at rear of House, directly from First Fifth avenue,) 50 additional Shares from first floor Sales Room,

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

UNSURPASSED FOR EITHER FARMING OR GARDENING PURPOSES, FOR SALE—8 Reels of Cotton Sail Duck, 100 yards each, of best quality, for sale at 804 acres on the Frankstown Road near the Railroad Station, at Wilkinsburg, 9 miles from the city, with a large two-story frame dwelling, a never failing spring of water, and a large stream running through the farm. Also, 8 acres of Meadow Land, near Market St. Apply to
jel3 SCHOEPF & BRO.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1st, THE OFFICE now occupied by the Union Line.
Enquire of
BLAND & CO.,
jel0:dtd No. 85 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—ONE THOUSAND LOCUST POSTS. Also, wanted to buy a good TWO-HORSE WAGON, iron axle preferred. Call at
jel7:2t 187 LIBERTY STREET.

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKETS!
MARKET, LAUNDRY,
BERRY, TRAVELING,
SCHOOL, FANCY
CLOTHES, OPEN, AND
COVERED,
for sale at the Wood and Willow Warehouse of
GEORGE W. HURLEY,
jel3:12td 80 Federal street, Allegheny.

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. 128 Fourth Street. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed for prompt payment. All those desirous of saving money and time will please call early.

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.

WM. EICHLBAUM, Treasurer.
jel3:

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

TO BAKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with BREAD, for six months from July 15, 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 bids 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.
jel3:6td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller

GOVERNMENT SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.—WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 14th, will be sold at the Government Store Room, corner of Penn street and Garrison Alley, by order of Capt. J. Harron Foster, Provost Marshal 3d District, the following articles, for which there is no longer public use:

2 Tables, 2 Desks and 1 Counter;
2 Fire Pokers, 2 Shovels, 1 Fender and 1 pair tongs;
2 Desk Stools, 6 Inkstands and 4 Rulers;
2 Gas Pendants, 2 Coal Buckets and 1 saw;
1 Cooking Stove, 1 Truck, 2 Baskets and 50 feet Hose;
1 Concentrator Wheel and 7 pair Spectacles.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, Government funds.
jel2 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
Sole Agents for
Eel's Celebrated Writing Fluid.
EEL'S CELEBRATED COPYING INK,
Equal to Arnold's and much cheaper.
Diaries for 1865, at Cost.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers and Blank Book Dealers,
jel2:12td 39 FIFTH STREET.

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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.
☞ Catalogues mailed to any part of the United States on application.
jel3 74 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTIONS.
SUMMER
Dress Goods.
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
GRENADINES,
FOULARDS.
SILK, CLOTH,
AND
Lace Mantles
REDUCED,
To Close Out the Stock!
BATES & BELL
jel3 81 FIFTH STREET.

DRY GOODS AND
Hoop Skirts.
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANDY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES & SAW MILLS.
Portable Steam Saw Mills
BLANDY'S
Patent Portable Steam Engines
from four to fifty Horse Power. Strictly portable. Each engine is one piece. No brick or masonry in setting. The very best for
BORING AND WORKING OIL WELLS.
BLANDY'S
Portable Steam Saw Mills
Also strictly portable, no brick or masonry in setting. Warranted to saw from 6 to 10,000 feet of lumber per day.
Circulars sent to any address. For prices, descriptions, &c., address the manufacturers,
H. & F. BLANDY,
Blandy's Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, Ohio; or Blandy's Newark Machine Works, Newark, Ohio.
jel3:6wdeWT

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
Greatly Reduced Prices.
Many of them at less than ONE-HALF the Publisher's prices.
jel3

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places, named below, viz:

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
HUNTINGDON, PA., THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
WILMINGTON, DEL., THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PA., TUESDAY, June 27, 1865
HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, June 29, 1865

Two hundred SERVICEABLE MULES at each place;

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the War, as young mules, accompanied the armies of the West, are matched and unbroken, and are thoroughly broken, inspected by experts, gentle and free from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at less than what it cost them their true value. The attention of both farmers and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. ekin,
Brevet Brigadier General in charge.
jel3:6tdaw7 First Division Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. A.,
(Corner Penn street and Garrison alley.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at this Post, at such times and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, for one (1) month from the date of contract, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, the following named articles, of a good and marketable quality, subject to inspection:

Prime Mess Pork.
Thoroughly Smoked New Bacon, clear sides.
First quality sugar-cured Hams.
Prime White Bean, well-seasoned and dry.
Clean, dry Brown Sugar.
Best quality of Adamantine Candles, 16 ounces to the pound.
Good hard Soap, well dried before packed.
Good clean, dry, fine Salt.

All the barrels and casks containing said stores must be the best in use, and included in the bid for each.

The name of contains, with weight, gross and tare, must be plainly marked on each package, all old marks being obliterated.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, which, when made by firms, must name all the parties thereof, and must be specified in complying precisely with all the terms.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bid be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.

Bidders must propose for all of the above named articles, and no proposal will be received unless it contains the right to reject all the bids being reserved.

Payments will be made in Government funds, at the expiration of the time for which the supply is made.

Blank forms of bids and guaranties may be procured at this office, personally or by letter or telegraph, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

GEORGE W. MURPHY,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.
jel3-Captain and Department Commissary.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Lea & Perrins' genuine Worcestershire Sauce is pronounced by connoisseurs the "Prime Minister" and "Standard of Excellence." Beware of counterfeits. Purchasers should see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are on the wrapper, label, bottle and stopper. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Pittsburgh, JOHN A. RENSHAW,
jel3 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES
$280,000,000.
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. 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. 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 6 per cent., instead of 7.30 as 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 current interest of the other series.

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 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 subscribed for within two months. When the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that the citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes to which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second "	"	"	"
Third "	"	"	"
Fourth "	"	"	"
Citizen's "	"	"	"
Fair's & Hunt'rs National Bank,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,	"	"	"
Iron City "	"	"	"
Tradesmens "	"	"	"
Farmer's Deposit "	"	"	"
Mechanics "	"	"	"
Union "	"	"	"
Exchange "	"	"	"
Freedom "	"	"	"
German "	"	"	"
Exchange "	"	"	"
First "	of Allegheny,		
Second "	"	"	

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DR. SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT, cures Tetter and all Eruptions on the Face and Skin.
SOZODONT, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums.
THE LONDON HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING, will restore Gray Hair.
DR. SHALKENBERGER'S FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE, for the speedy, safe and radical cure of Fever and Ague.
DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure remedy for Colds or common Coughs, always on hand and for sale at the
GENERAL DRUG STORE,
corner Ohio and Federal streets, in the Market House, Allegheny.
myl GEORGE A. KELLY.

AVOID THE DUST AND SMOKE.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
Window Bands,
These invaluable strips in summer totally exclude dust, noise and odor from doors and windows. Keep your carpets and household goods from noise and annoyance of stages, car bells and rattling sashes.

The above strips will be completely fitted up by WHITE & ALEXANDER, No. 96 and 171 Liberty street, Allegheny City, the above firm having the exclusive right in Allegheny County.
apr3:2md

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 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 Fair Common, Allegheny City.

ALL LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
JAMES S. THORN.
ALLEGHENY CITY, June 6, 1865. jel3:6wd

MURRAY
OIL COMPANY.
W. P. MURRAY, President.
H. H. LINDAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Company owns in fee simple a farm containing eighty-seven acres and forty-five perches, located on Brewer Run (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.

Twenty-eight leases have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the *oldest and most successful operators* on the Creek.

The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 160 wells. This farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil-producing farms, on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the Walnut Bend Well.

The Company offers a limited number of shares at the subscription price,

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.

Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property and organization of the Company can be obtained at the office of

STEEL & BA