The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

As affairs in Europe, especially in France, are likely henceforth for a long time to come, to be of the greatest interest and importance, we have secured the services of a gifted correspondent in Paris, whose first letter is given in our columns this morning.

Our letter from Washington this morning from "an occasional correspondent" is a very good one.

LIEUTENANT MAURY.

There never was a more striking exemplification of the pestilent heresy of State Sovereignty given than in the late note of Lieutenant MAURY to one of our Southern commanders, proposing to surrender himself on the same terms as were accorded to General LEE and his forces. MAURY has been an active and efficient rebel officer all through the war. In his note he has the assurance to assign the reason for the offer he makes. It is substantially this: That when Virginia seceded and joined the Confederacy, he felt bound to follow her, as his native State, and give his services to the Confederacy; but as Virginia has once more become a member of the Union, he desires to renew his allegiance to the Union by taking the oath.

That's the way it works down there. Under the sovereignty of States, to which their citizens are presumed to owe paramount allegiance,—their allegiance to the Union being secondary and subordinate—those fellows feel that they have a perfect right to play fast and loose as much as and as often as they please. Virginia having seceded, MAURY's allegiance to the Union ceased, as he supposed or pretended, and his oath of fidelity to the government of the Union, which, as one of its officers, he had taken, because of no binding obligation upon him. But Virginia having been brought back, or forced back, into the Union, back he comes, to stay so long as Virginia stays, or go again when Virginia goes. Their professions of allegiance and their oaths of allegiance, so long as they hold to this doctrine of State sovereignty, are not worth a straw; and anything inserted in the oath declarative of supreme allegiance being due to the National Government is regarded by them as *extra-constitutional*, and therefore of no binding force. REVERDY JOHNSTON taught that it was the duty of the citizen to take the oath in that sense, in order to preserve his right of suffrage; while GEORGE N. SANDERS exhorts the "patriots of the South" as he calls the rebels, to "swallow" it, so that they may regain their political power.

Now we submit it to the calm judgment of the loyal people of the country whether it is not something worse than folly—whether it is not a surrender of all we have gained by the war—whether it is not national suicide, to reconstruct the Union of such loose materials—to admit States to all the high privileges, powers and prerogatives of States, with no guarantee whatever of their fidelity, no security for the future.

What is it that we want back into the Union, or rather, what is it that we will not admit was ever out of it? Was it the traitorous population with whom we have been fighting for four years? Not a bit of it. *We have been fighting for the national domain*, of which Virginia forms a part, South Carolina another part, and so on; and if every mother's son in all of those States who ever raised a hand, or cast a vote, or uttered a word against the government was hanged or banished, Virginia, South Carolina and all the rest would be just as much States as ever. "I am the State," was the pompous exclamation of LOUIS XIV. of France; and with equal insolence a handful of badly whipped aristocrats are this day saying to the teeth of their outraged and injured government, "We are the State!" It is, we think, about time that these men were informed that they are not the State, so far as political power goes, that the States belong to the nation as a great sovereign unity, and not to them; and that such men as Lieutenant MAURY were told that they have nothing to do with Virginia politically, nor Virginia with them.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

We do not remember to have seen any question in our national politics discussed so copiously, so earnestly, as is the question of the bestowment of the right of suffrage upon the colored people of the late insurgent States, in connection with the subject of the restoration of those States to the Union, and their resumption of their rights and powers as States. While this is true, we are glad to be able to add, that public sentiment seems to be growing in favor of that policy, in both volume and intensity, beyond example. As things look now, the entire loyal heart of the country will be won over to that side before the meeting of the next Congress. Already there are indications that the force of this sentiment is felt in the Cabinet; and although it may not result in inducing the executive to put forth any questionable exercise of power on that subject, yet we think it will cause the administration to hold things as they are for a while, so that defeated and exasperated rebels shall not be permitted, meanwhile, through the medium of despised and disregarded oaths, to get their feet upon the necks of their late bondmen.

We shall close at present by quoting a few words from a powerful writer in the New York *Evening Post*:

"When this power to frame every law is given solely to the whites, how, I would like to ask, is the black man ever to obtain any position of even the commonest liberty in such a community formerly slaveholding? It is almost absurd to suppose that he can ever recover any position in which he can help himself. His power, his very freedom, will be gone, unless in absolute despair, now that he has arms, he should with those arms undertake to right himself.

"Give him the ballot, and both he and the country will be safe. He will then be able to improve and elevate himself, and every white will assist him. The ballot in the hands of every man is the reason why here at the North schools flourish and revolutions do not, even though there be no bayonets to control.

"The only safety, then, in the future is to give the ballot to the negro, because he is free and has been faithful and true; and if he be not now as capable as an educated American, he is now as honest and capable of discerning who is the right leader to follow as the ignorant, uneducated foreigner, who has recently or within a few years entered our territory."

HISTORY shows us what Frenchmen are when disciplined, and what they are when emancipated from discipline; their military processes and their revolutions furnish ample illustrations. They are very plastic so long as they can possibly adjust themselves to each other—terrible when they recoil and stand upon their individuality. The little tempest of excitement which the most polished Frenchman manifests, when provoked, is significant; it is the keynote of the horrors of the French Revolution. How all these sandy particles of French humanity, these little sparkling *ego*s, the greatest compounds of sensibility and susceptibility instant, cohere and form a nation, is a marvel. A clue to the unravelling of this mystery is only to be found in a study of *the little* in the world of Paris.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Friday, June 2, 1865.

The intelligence received by the last mail from Mexico, has not been of a character to modify the dislike and apprehension with which the untoward policy of their government in that country is regarded by the French people in general. Only a few days previously, the *Presse*, in a very plain spoken article, had broadly stated to the country, that a persistence in the occupation of Mexico by a French army, involved the consequence, sooner or later, *vis ou tard*, of a conflict with the United States. The warning was not thrown away, and served to open the eyes of the nation still more to the false and dangerous position into which it has been dragged by the meddling spirit of its really irresponsible ruler. The tone of Prince Napoleon's speech, so flattering to the American people and government, and by which the first Napoleon himself is represented as almost conceding the justice and propriety of the Monroe doctrine, by its manner and terms by which he relinquished the French possession on the North American continent—all this, again, contributed to make the Mexican expedition still more unpopular and offensive. Scarcely, too, has the discussion of the Budget began before the opposition, in the person of M. Garnier Pagès, attacks their "distant enterprise," and lays upon them the blame of that constant excess of expenditure over income which has been the case for so many years past. Formerly the never failing reply of the Executive and its organ to these murmurs and remonstrances used to be the "splendid success" of the expedition, the "glory" of the French arms, and, above all, the speedy prospect of the conclusion of the enterprise. But M. Rouher, the Minister of State, during the discussion of the address, was obliged to own that the French army could not be withdrawn at the time specified; and now arrives the intelligence published by the *Moniteur* itself, of the distruction or surrender of a whole Belgian detachment;—a disaster only "avenged," as it is called, by a five hours' pitched battle with General Regulos, who is said to have been "defeated." The *Moniteur* adds that Marshal Bazaric himself is about to proceed in person to the theatre of war. The latter announcement is regarded as very significant, and proves to this country how far off is still that state of "pacification" and "regeneration" of Mexico which was to liberate France from her unwelcome and expensive undertaking.

The intelligence has produced a very sombre effect and a marked feeling of discontent and uneasiness, which have gone far to nullify the pleasing impression and confidence at first conveyed by the reception given by the President to the Marquis de Montholon, and the language used on that occasion. The French people wish to stand well with America; they see that the cabinet of Washington entertains and desires to keep up the most friendly understanding with this country; and yet they are condemned to see the natural good feeling thwarted and frustrated by the rash, inconsistent and unjustifiable conduct of the imperial government. Such a state of things gives rise to much wide-spread irritation, strengthens the hands of the opposition, and may even rally a formidable party around Prince Napoleon during his exile from court favor. The Prince has not withdrawn from Paris, or France, or gone to Switzerland, as reported. He remains still at his country house at Meudon, in the environs.

The *Débats*, in a strong article, hopes that either amnesty or remission of capital punishment to the leaders of the rebellion will "preserve to the conduct of the late war by the North that unique character of grandeur and generosity which it has hitherto presented." "If the American democracy," continues the same writer, M. Prevost Paradol, "even when irritated by the most base attempt at its destruction, adds this extraordinary example of moderation to the many lessons it has already taught us during the last four years, it will have done what no government, either monarchical or republican, has ever before accomplished since the world began." Surely such high estimation from friends may be worth purchasing, when it is to be had only by the exercise of the attribute of mercy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—While the question of "who is to win" was yet in the balance of the "stricken field," your correspondent here was indeed "occasional" in his writing. I may say, I think, very "occasional." But now that the true hearts and strong arms of a brave people have settled the *fight*, have scattered the hordes of secession to the hills and valleys of the desolated South country, and left no armed hand there, save that of the bandit and guerrilla, questions arising out of the war are adjourned again, so to speak, to the council, the legislative hall, and the hustings. Hence it is that occasions for writing—for the expression of opinions, as to the new phase of events become more frequent.

What do you say? Shall the status of the late bondman in Virginia, for example, be decided by the vote of the paroled ragamuffins from Lee's army? Are these former conspirators, work for five dollars per month and find themselves? or are they to be placed really and truly upon the footing of free men? If so, then they are a party to a bargain—and can say—"We demand a just compensation for our labor." If the men who were slaves in Virginia are to be so many men of straw to be bandied from hand to hand, then the revolution is already a failure. The slaveholder has then made his position even in spite of the war; for, if five dollars per month is to be the price of field labor in Virginia, then it is cheaper that before the war! Why, before the war, field hands, in those very counties which have decided that five dollars per month is a sufficient compensation for labor, received i. e. their owners received for them $80, $100 and $150 per annum, and paid all just doctor's bills!

Not the devil is still in these venders of women and children! Yes, the man having swept and garnished his house, seven devils more wicked than the first, have entered in and taken possession. It *must* be understood by these men—these top-lofty whip-crackers—that mere chicanery pistols about them daily and shoot men in cold blood at the dinner table or at their prayers, if the victim may chance to commit the crime of looking at them—it must be understood that the war has at least placed them on a footing with other men as to rights and privileges. They must, in a word, be governed by the laws of the land and the sentiment of justice between man and man. This may seem a very truism, and yet, in the streets of this city, in broad daylight, a retired rebel, who has lost his leg in battle against the flag of the Union, a few days since knocked down and pounced with his crutch most brutally a citizen here who refused to shake hands with him! Let the idea be at once dispelled that the United States, having at this fearful expense of life and treasure fought out this second revolutionary, is now going to abandon the fruits thereof to the men who began it! They said that slavery should rule everywhere! As a result of an effort to insure this end let it be established that it shall *not* rule anywhere! The chains having been stricken from his prostrate limbs, it is now the duty of every true and loyal man to aid in placing upon his feet the bondman who has never learned to stand alone. As all interests among a free people finally find their way to the ballot-box, let those most interested in a just settlement of remaining questions growing out of the war have a vote! Never let it be said that the future condition of the black man in the rebel States has been left to the decision of his life-long oppressor! God forbid that the wretches who for four years have fought our armies in the cause of slavery, shall, now, that they admit themselves worsted in the field return to make good the loss at the polls! The shades of the slain thousands on so many battle-fields cry out against it. From their dishonored graves the starved legions of Salisbury and Andersonville lift their ghostly voices against it! The thousand and one brave soldiers, who through many a swamp and forest of the treacherous South have been piloted safely on toward friends and home by the contemned black man, unite in one chorus of "*shame!*" upon the man who would give their friends to the hated foe of our country and of civilization; to be by him tortured, anew for his fidelity to the "old flag." The simple sense of "justice" in every heart cries amen to the freedman's claim to the "ballot." The man, however black, who knew enough in the middle of secession to take sides with the Union, knows enough to vote with me. Knowing the difference between right and wrong, he chose the right with every influence and association urging him in the opposite direction.

Let us like sensible men, see things as they really exist. The *power* of the rebellion is broken, but its *spirit* is as rampant as ever. The blind and bitter prejudice against the black man is not the less violent, in Richmond or in New York, that Lee has surrendered. I read in the morning paper—"The Freedmen's schools in Richmond are closed, on account of colored children who attend them being so terribly maltreated by white people. The persecution has become systematic, and it is impossible for the schools to proceed."

Men of the 20th army corps in this city made a deadly attack upon a settlement of colored people in this city last Saturday, who were no worse than their neighbors of another color. The result of such investigation as I have seen reported shows conclusively that the attack was made upon those people because they were niggers. Guns and pistols were fired, houses were sacked, men were wounded and killed. One gentleman, Dr. Boyd, in attempting to secure peace, was fatally wounded. He was a valuable citizen. He was imprisoned here under the Buchanan administration for aiding slaves to escape from bondage. One of the first acts of the late lamented President was to release him. He has now lost his life in his efforts to shield the same persons, though nominally free. These are the straws showing which way the current is setting. Equality before the law is the thing now to be fought for. Give him who fought the right to vote. As Jefferson said—"*Among men who either pay or fight for their country, the line of right can be drawn.*" No class is safe, no freedom real which does not place in the hands of a man himself the power to protect his own rights. The hue and cry is already raised among the Slavocrats that the black vote would be used by the Slaveholders against freedom. That would be bad, perhaps, but even should that be the case, let justice be done. This war ought to have taught this people that it always "pays" to do right. The heaped up treasure of years of unpaid labor has disappeared in the tempest of conflict, like chaff. We said long ago it was right to emancipate but not expedient. Let us take the lesson and apply it again and keep applying it. To ask a man to fight for a nation and then deny him citizenship in it, is infamous as well as unjust.

Yours, ever. X.

AT Frankfort, a little Jewish girl, about ten years of age, who happened to be in the hospital of that town, was baptized, and the mother having in vain claimed her child, has applied to justice, and there is therefore a new Mortara case. According to the Prussian code, one cannot voluntarily change religion before the age of fourteen years.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of Allegheny County, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of MARSHALL & BROWN, No. 118 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Je17 W. J. GILMORE.

☞ ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN Refining Petroleum, are requested to meet at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on MONDAY MORNING, June 19th, at eleven o'clock. Very important business will be brought before the meeting. Je17:2td

☞ FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Je17:1td

☞ 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 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. Je17:1td

☞ 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, the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per cent. of such 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 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 reports, under the act of April 31, 1859, companies not paying a tax on income are required to make a separate report, under oath of the Treasurer, of the amounts 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 22 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 enumerated; but continued neglect or refusal will subject them to *forfeiture of their corporate rights* under the 21 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 31, A. D. 1859, entitled 'An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies,' may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and payment to the State, as required by the general laws of the 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 19, 1865. my18:2md

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OH, HO!—WALL PAPER AT PEACE prices, for sale by
Je17 W. P. MARSHALL, 97 Wood street.

HERRING.—500 boxes No. 1 and Scaled Herring, now in store for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Je17 Nos. 128 and 132 Wood street.

SPICED AND FRESH OYSTERS.—50 cases Spiced and Fresh Oysters, in 1 and 2 pound cans, now in store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Je17 Nos. 128 and 132 Wood street.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
30 bushels Buckeye Potatoes;
300 " Peach Blows do, to arrive;
16 barrels Sorghum Molasses;
250 bush Prime White Beans;
20 half and quarter bbls Mackerel;
100 boxes W. R. Cheese;
1008 Seamless Bags;
40 bush Quarter Peaches;
100 do Dried Apples. For sale at
GRAFF & REITER'S,
Je17 No. 215 Liberty street.

CONSIGNMENTS.
25 bags Pea Nuts;
100 boxes Oranges;
50 " do Lemons;
25 do Hamburg Cheese;
50 do Cream Cheese;
20 barrels Crab Cider;
Just received and for sale at 88 Liberty street.
Je17 SCOTT, ALKEN & SHEPARD.

CHOCOLATE.
20 boxes W. B.'s Maes Chocolate;
20 " No. 1 Norfolk do;
20 " No. 2 Vanilla do;
10 " Double Flavored Vanilla do;
20 " Cocoa Stick;
In store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Je17 Nos. 128 and 132 Wood street.

DRAYS, HAYS, HARNESS, &c. FOR ACCOUNT WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold at warehouse of Watt & Wilson, No. 85 Liberty street, on Monday next, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.:
1 Dray Harness;
1 lot Mackerel;
1 " Herring;
1 " Flour;
Said property having been damaged by the fall of the McClure Meloden Building.
Je17 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, June 20th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, (entrance at rear of the Rooms, directly from Fifth street), in addition to inside entrance from first floor, Sales Rooms,) the following valuable stocks will be offered for sale:
40 shares M. & M. Bank;
20 " Allegheny Bank;
20 " Western Insurance Co.;
20 " Peoples' Insurance Co.;
Je17 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUMMER SHAWLS.

Some New Styles Just Received by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

Je17:2td 88 FIFTH STREET.

BOOTS,

Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals,

AT GREAT REDUCTION.

SOME MORE

Soiled Shoes at Half Cash.

Call early in the day and save money. Remember at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

80 MARKET STREET,

Je17 Second door from Fifth.

PIG LEAD.

300 PIGS GALENA LEAD,

Best Quality.

ON

Hand and For Sale Low.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

139 FOURTH STREET,

P. O. BOX 1072. PITTSBURGH, PA. Je17

HADLY & HOCKERSHOUSEN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

160 FEDERAL STREET,

my18:3mis ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between Dr. M. COTE and Dr. JAMES A. HERRON has this day been dissolved.
Je17:1td M. COTE.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, June 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of United States Tax, payable to the stockholders forthwith.
Je17:1wd WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY,

TWO WOOD WORKERS,

to work on Hay Rakes, at

OLEMAN'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Je17:1td near the Penitentiary, Allegheny.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—If you would replenish your stock of house hold utensils, or if you would purchase an entire outfit, embracing everything required, from kitchen to attic, call at the

HOUSE FURNISHING STORE OF

GEORGE W. HUBLEY,

69 Federal street, Allegheny.

FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING SATCHELS, CUTLERY, STATIONERY AND TOYS, Wholesale and retail, at J. G. LAUBEUS',
Je17 No. 101 Market street.

GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF A country residence near the city, are invited to examine the large Mansion House, tastefully arranged grounds, situate on Mount Washington, late residence of A. Kirk Lewis, dec'd. The house is large and convenient, parlors, library, bay window, verandah, &c., all well arranged. Ice house, wash house, stable and carriage house, barn, tenant houses, &c.; green house, shrubbery, orchard, nursery, garden and fifty acres of land, wide avenue and fine woodland. This property will be sold at a bargain.
Je17 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market St.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY, BOUNTY FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Bounty Fund will be held at the

SCHOOL HOUSE,

On TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, to receive the final report of the Bounty Commissioners. All subscribers, and those who feel interested, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the President.
Je17:1td A. H. ENGLISH, Secretary.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

ALL SIZES IN

SILK, GINGHAM AND COTTON,

AT

M'CLELLAND'S

SHOE AUCTION HOUSE,

88 Fifth Street.

Je17

LOTS IN ROSS TOWNSHIP.—The subscriber offers for sale THIRTEEN LOTS, suitable for country seats, within four miles of Pittsburgh, and accessible by the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, or the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. via Jack's Run station. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and abounds in never failing springs, and affords a commanding view. The soil is excellent, and is admirably adapted to fruit trees and grapes. These lots will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Accommodation trains leave the Federal Street Station, Allegheny city, at 9 A. M. and 12 M.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

For further information, inquire of T. M. BAYNE, No. 51 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW BAYNE.
T. A. McCLELLAND, Salesman. Je17:1t&2t

STOCK AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks in

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

executed without any further commission than

THE REGULAR RATES

In the Respective Cities.

I AM MAKING UP

My List of Real Estate

FOR

THE COMING FALL SALES,

AND SOLICIT ORDERS.

S. S. BRYAN,

97 FOURTH STREET,

Je16 (Burke's Building.)

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of Avery street, from the East Common to East Lane.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Avery street, from East Common to East Lane, in the Fourth ward, and to contract therefor, with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements there be, and be hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon said street respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and abounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Avenue respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the city of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 15th day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Pres't. of Select Council.
SIMON DRUM,
Pres't. of Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council.
M. McCONNELL,
Clerk of Common Council.
Je17:2td

$265. PIANOS. $290.

The subscriber offers for sale

TWO 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS,

IRON FRAMES,

Full Tone, Durably Made,

AT $285 EACH.

Two Seven Octave Rosewood Pianos,

WITH

CARVED LEGS, IRON FRAME,

At $290 Each.

The above prices are less than at the Factory in New York.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

Je17 81 WOOD STREET,

THE DALTON

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

KNITTING MACHINE,

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

E. P. CARPENTER,

my9 97 FIFTH STREET.

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 seems but a trial to prove its virtues.

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
Je9 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

CORN.—2,000 bushels Shelled Corn in store and for sale by
JORDAN, HOLLISTER & CO.,
Je16 235 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY NEXT,

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY GOODS

AT THE STORE OF

J. W. BAFFLER & CO., 59 Market Street.

This Stock comprises an immense stock of

Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Gents' and Boys' Wear, &c.

☞ SALE POSITIVE. ☜

FOR SALE.—A very valuable FARM in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 80 acres, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation.

Also, a Farm of about 400 acres in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, about four miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a large log house, a frame barn, grist, stone silk house, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings; a small apple orchard and other fruit trees; 250 acres cleared and under good fence, the remainder of the land is covered with white oak, red oak, walnut and sugar tree. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms, as the owner wishes to go west. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in city property or well located lands in the west. Possession given immediately.

Also a Farm of 100 acres adjoining same tract, with good frame house and barn, good fencing; about 60 acres cleared; underlaid with coal and limestone.

Also, a Farm of about 300 acres in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a Farm of 200 acres in Fairfield township Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, a very valuable farm of 234 acres, near the town of Bolivar, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., and about one and a half miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a large brick house, spring house, smoke house, a large frame stable, a large frame barn 84 60, water saw mill, a large apple orchard, with other fruit trees. It is cleared with coal, a rent of five brick clay, and about one hundred acres of No. 1 white oak timber. Possession given immediately.

Also 125 acres situated in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining the town of Ligonier.

Also six lots, with a large brick house, a fine residence in the borough of Ligonier. Will be sold cheap.

Also 16 acres of land, with a large flouring mill, adjoining same place.

Also 200 acres of land, adjoining same place.

Also, the best farm on the Conemaugh River, about one mile from McKeesport, Allegheny Co., Pa., containing about 56 acres. The improvements are a frame house and barn, corn crib and wagon shed, with other outbuildings. A large apple orchard of between 400 and 500 trees; 50 quince trees, 30 pear trees, and 450 peach trees.

Also, a Farm of 260 acres, near the town of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

Also, a Large Hotel at Blairsville Intersection, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is in good and well arranged for a hotel and store. This property will be sold at a great bargain.

For further particulars apply to
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
Je17 No. 144 Fourth street.

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. Je17

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURY OFFICE, June 10th, 1865.

ALLEGHENY TAXES.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessors have placed in this office the Duplicate of City, Ward, Borough, Business, School, School Building and County Taxes and of Water Rents for the year 1865, and that said other Duplicate will be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 27th, 1860, 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. MACFERRON,
Je16:td City Treasurer.

ALBUMS FOR

10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.

$3,000 WORTH OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

TO BE SOLD WITHIN TEN DAYS,

AT ANY PRICE,

AT

PITTOCK'S, Opposite the Postoffice.

Je17

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, June 16th, 1865.

TO BAKERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 9th 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 probated at this office will be paid monthly. Bond for $4,000, 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.

Je16:td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

GENERAL Draughting Office and Patent Agency.

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge.

E. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.

Residence No. 18 Hay street. Je9

BANKS AND BANKERS.

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 this Government Bonds, *from State, County and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, 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 subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

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

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

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with the coin 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 $230,000,000 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 only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank,	Pittsburgh,	Pa.,	
Second "	"	"	
Third "	"	"	
Fourth "	"	"	
Fifth "	"	"	
Farm & Mech'ns National	Bank,	Pittsburgh,	Pa.
Pittsburgh National	Bank of Commerce,		"
Iron City "	"	"	"
Tradesmens "	"	"	"
Farmer's Deposit "	"	"	"
Mechanics "	"	"	"
Union "	"	"	"
Allegheny "	"	"	"
Peoples' "	"	"	"
German "	"	"	"
Exchange "	"	"	"
First "	of Allegheny,		
Second "	"	"	

my18:2mdawT

SIXTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for SELLING LIQUOR, filed in the Clerk's office, up to June 8th, 1865:

Name.	Place.
James Crooks,	tavern, 1st Ward, Pittsb'h.
John Conway,	" " "
Philip Luthet,	tavern, " "
James McCoul,	" " "
Thos. B. Ross,	" " "
Frederick Weis,	" " "
Catherine Wilbert,	eating house, "
G. B. Damsen & Sons,	other goods, "
Joseph Hiller,	tavern, 2d Ward, Pittsb'h.
Stephen Beedle,	" " "
Valentine Felt,	tavern, 4th Ward, Allegh'y.
Thomas Hulings,	" " "
Wm. Timmi,	eating house, "
Hugh Gallagher,	other goods, "
Wm. Cook,	tavern, 2d Ward, Pittsb'h.
Barby McIlconough,	" " "
W. Dunn, Quarrelsman,	" 4th Ward, Pittsb'h.
Samuel Hare,	" " "
Wesley Kerr,	" " "
James K. Lanahan,	" " "
Whitehead & Newall,	" " "
Jas. Black,	other goods, "
James McKay,	" " "
John McCullough,	" " "
McCullough, Smith & co.	" " "
Michael Welsh,	" " "
Jacob Redel,	tavern, 5th Ward, Pittsb'h.
Michael Lange,	" " "
H. Joseph Weber,	" " "
Samuel Cameron,	" " "
Augustus Cavanara,	eating house, "
Frederick Sonn,	" " "
P. & M. Kane,	other goods, "
Frank Glass,	eating house, "
Hermann Bechtold,	tavern, 6th Ward, Pittsb'h.