The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

OUR thanks are hereby tendered to Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS for several valuable public documents.

THE MAN WHO FELL AMONG THIEVES.

All the world, Christian and Infidel, admire the beautiful and instructive parable of the Good Samaritan. Everybody who will read this article knows the story, so we need not recite it. A man was waylaid by thieves or robbers, was wounded, stripped, and left without ability to help himself or pursue his journey unaided. By and by a Priest came along, but he did nothing; then a Levite, but he felt that he had nothing to do in the case.

Now let us step here and consider a little. This incident, as he parables tells us, happened on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho. But have we not all witnessed something very much like this in our country? Have we not seen "a certain man," as he journeyed through life, fall among thieves? And have we not seen priests gazing at him, and shaking their heads, and looking a little troubled about the poor man, but passing on exclaiming, "Ah! it would not be at all expedient to interfere in this case. This is no concern of ours. The men who did this thing are very powerful in this their own territory, and this is the way they make their living. We could have no peace if we should interfere with them." And the Levite, too, passed on, because he belonged to another parish; and because, as he alleged, the people where this thing happened, had a constitutional right to do just as they did. So the poor man lay groaning in his blood for a long time.

It happened, however, in the course of human events, that other men fell among the same thieves, while, at the same time, through the good hand of his God upon him, the first recovered a little strength, and was able to journey on, although still weak, nearly blind, and reduced to utter poverty. As we said, other men fell into the hands of the same thieves, who wounded them, shut them up in dungeons, starved them, and such of them as escaped they pursued with dogs and deadly weapons. But now for the first time the Good Samaritan appears. And who was he? The same poor man who first fell among the thieves. Unlike the one in the parable, he had no oil or wine; but he did what he could. He gave the hungry fugitives such food and shelter as he had, and he did it at the peril of his life; and he guided them as far as lay in his power to places of safety. Although himself in the power of these robbers, he was ever faithful to the unfortunate men who had fallen into their hands, and saved the lives of many, although, in spite of all his exertions, still more perished miserably at their hands. And who was this Samaritan of our own country and our own times, who did all these noble and benevolent deeds—deeds fgr excelling those of his ancient exemplar of the parable? THE NEGRO.

Events take another turn. The thieves are overcome by armed force, and compelled to deliver up all of their abused captives as survived their barbarous treatment. That was well. But that is not all. Peace was made between the kinsmen of those rescued captives and the thieves. But what became of the Samaritan who had done so much for them? Well, it is a sad story. He was left among the thieves, to get along as well as he could, and have just as much liberty as it suited them to give him; but it was agreed that he should have no voice in their society, or anything to say in the framing of rules and regulations for his own government. Things are so arranged that it is now out of his power to make any further progress in his journey, and there he is this day, in nearly as pitiable a plight as when the Priest and the Levite first saw him lying in his blood, and passed by on the other side.

MESSAGE OF GOV. PIERPOINT.

The Legislature of Virginia convened in Richmond on the 20th, although but ten days of the term for which the members were chosen remained. The message of Gov. PIERPOINT is a calm and sensible document, one which will neither delight nor offend anybody. For that very reason, perhaps, it is judicious. It is very clear, however, that PIERPOINT has not the qualities that make up the character of a reformer or a bold leader.

He recites the issue of the two emancipation proclamations of President Lincoln, and the subsequent action of the loyal government and people of Virginia, the seat of which was at Alexandria, abolishing slavery. He then remarks:

"You know the result. The proclamation was issued. Negro troops were put into the field by the Federal Government. By bravery in battle they vindicated their manhood, and dissipated the prejudices against them on both sides. This was fully manifested by acts of representative bodies at Washington and Richmond. These acts settle the status of the African race in the United States for all time. The whole nation was represented by two bodies—*one* representing *freedom*; the *other* the idea that slavery was a divine institution, each contending for national existence; each, in the darkest hour of its peril, called upon the slave to bare his arm and expose his breast to the shafts of death; each offered freedom as the greatest inducement to heroic action. Thus slavery is disposed of by the logical events of war.

"The conduct of the American slave within the Confederate lines during the period through which we have just passed is one of the remarkable features of history. Not an instance of insurrection against their masters occurred during the strife, though fully informed of the proclamation of freedom, and ardently desiring it; they were subordinate and obedient to their masters. Their faith was in God; like Israel at the Red Sea, they stood still and saw the salvation of the Lord."

But he has not a word to say in favor of the education of these well-behaved people, who, by centuries of toil, and by bravery in defence of the country, certainly entitled themselves to some consideration, something more than empty lamdation. Towards the close he says:

"The subject of negro suffrage is exciting great interest at present all over the country; but as neither you nor I have control over that subject, it will, of course, not be a subject of your deliberations. I would recommend the passage of an act to legalize the marriage of persons of color; and, for my views on the subject, I refer you to my last message."

Well, that is so much. If the marriage of persons of color shall be legalized, that will lift them one step above the brute creation. Let them be thankful.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York *Tribune* speaks thus of the prospective annexation of the British dominions in North America to this country:

I cannot avoid a sentence in the interest of manifest destiny. Before this visit I neither thought nor cared much about Canadian annexation, but I now see it plainly written in the sky. Public sentiment here is rapidly crystallizing in its favor, and a few years will give us the peaceful command of the magnificent valley of the St. Lawrence, with the North Pole for our boundary. The prize is not to be sneered at; a great country, vast lakes and forests, immense mines of copper and lead on Lake Superior, and of gold near Quebec; no European cruisers on the great lakes.

WESTERN MANUFACTURES.

We read the following editorial article in the Chicago *Tribune* with great pleasure. Let the people of the great North-west, so rich in natural resources of every kind, follow the advice here given, and they will bring about a state of prosperity to which they can never attain by raising products of the soil for distant markets:

"The destruction of the poor is their poverty," saith authority that none will question. The truth of the proverb was never more fully exemplified than in the history of the West. Always a borrower and a debtor, always the payer of usurious interest and exorbitant rates of exchange, always a dependent, always a buyer of what it ought to have made, its candle was lighted at both ends; and, but for the continual flow of immigration and the consequent steady appreciation of the price of land, bankruptcy would have been a perpetual and incurable evil. Hence, heretofore there has been but little accumulation of capital. The wealth of the country was almost altogether in the soil. The banking capital was mainly borrowed. The little manufacturing industry was carried on by a line of credits that had its end in the East. Eastern funds lay at the bottom of most of our mercantile enterprises, so much so, that, when a mercantile house failed, it was common to say that the amount of the deficit was only another New York contribution to the prosperity of the West. Our pork and beef were packed and our grain purchased and moved by Eastern advances; but always for all these accommodations, advances and credits, the profits of the lion's share thereof went back to the place whence the capital came. We sent our hides East to be tanned, and bought them in the shape of shoes and leather; we sent our wool to New-England only to have it returned in the shape of cloth; and at the same time we sent the beef, pork and bread-stuffs to feed the armies of operatives, a thousand miles away, who were doing this work for us that we were too poor to do ourselves; and we paid freight, commission and wasteage each way. We bought our tools, of nearly all sorts, agricultural implements included, often paying for a hand hay-rake a bushel of wheat or its equivalent; and for other things just about that proportion,—all this, though we had abundant timber, iron, coal and water-power at our doors. We lacked capital; the destruction of the poor was their poverty.

The events of the last few years have materially altered and improved the condition of the North-west. Seasons of abundance, enormously high prices and ready markets, for all that our farmers could produce, have had their legitimate effect. The country is comparatively rich in accumulations of capital. There is money for investment at reasonable, but still remunerative, rates of interest; new banks have been started with money that belongs to the stockholders, and on every side the inquiry is now heard, "What offers the best chance for investment?" Government securities have their place; and where safety and ease are consulted by men who will be content with the interest that they pay, there can be no securities better. But there are many other channels in which capital may most profitably flow. And the men who are wise enough and enterprising enough to see that this is the era for manufacturing enterprises in the West, will be those who will reap the rich rewards that such enterprises hold out. The duties' tariff on importations, for many years yet to come, or until the national debt is greatly reduced, will of necessity be high—high enough to afford all the protection against foreign competition that any prudent man ought to expect—and from Eastern competition, remembering the cheapness of food and of raw material, and the contiguity of a remunerative market, we ought to have nothing to fear. Half a dozen cotton mills, each of the largest capacity, could be profitably built in Chicago to-day, and all of them would be sure to find for their operations a full supply of labor that is now comparatively unemployed, and for their products a market that they would in vain endeavour to glut. The same is true of woolen mills, agricultural implements, manufactories, iron foundries for stoves, and manufactories of wrought iron merchandise of all sorts; whip and button factories, and nearly all the manufactories of the common articles of wood, whether furniture for the kitchen or parlor. Inducements for the establishment of additional glass factories, producing window glass and the wares in ordinary use, are specially superior. And we hope that into some one or all of these enterprises the unemployed capital now seeking investment will flow.

The want of the West is a greater diversification of employment, and the chance for whole and large classes now eating the bread of idleness, or earning half wages at men and women's work, to add, by the pursuits for which they are most fitted, to the general wealth while they advance and elevate themselves. Agriculture, the carrying trade, and the business of the middle-men now absorb everything. We insist that, producing only the great staples of the earth, and remaining in a state of dependence upon others for all besides, no people ever yet got rich. Now is the time for the West to begin a new era in her history; and to learn that she has not only capital but cheap food; and that having these, she can produce cheaper textile fabrics and other mechanical products than any other part of the United States. Has she not the wood, coal, iron, wool, lead, copper and zinc in abundance? Has she not the labor or capital lacking? Thus having all the elements necessary, by whose public or private agency shall they be brought together and made a source of individual and national wealth?

Starvation at the South—Shocking Scenes at Columbia, S. C.

[From the Augusta, (Ga.) Transcript.]

The system of plunder inaugurated in some of our Southern cities will, unless speedily arrested, bring the whole people to starvation. We recently mentioned the sad condition of the people of Camden, whose houses were subject to visitation by an armed mob, and who were allowed to have nothing save by the sufferance of abandoned and lawless men. Now we learn that the people of Columbia have been subjected to the like terrible visitation. The description is most piteous, reminding one of that plaintive appeal entitled "The Groans of the Britons," which the unhappy people addressed to the Roman General, when the barbarians were driving them into the sea. It appears that the mob begun with attacks upon the public stores; then private stables were sacked; then the supplies gathered at the depots for the suffering and starving poor of the city, were carried off, then the wagons which conveyed there the charities of other cities, were emptied. Even the mules attached to these wagons, and the cows upon which poor widows and orphans depended for their support, were not spared. *The Phœnix* declares that there is no other prospect before the people but absolute famine and starvation. It says: There are no less than 10,000 people here daily receiving rations, who have no other means of getting bread for themselves and children. See these unhappy destitutes at the ration house, daily clinging to its porches, eagerly waiting for the doors to open and give them that daily bread for which they are authorized and required to pay. The Executive Committee of Relief has given notice that their resources are nearly at an end; that they will, in a short time, be compelled to close their doors—all supplies exhausted, and no means left them any longer to supply the citizens with food. What remains? The prospect before us is too terrible for contemplation. We shall have need to make away from a community, which, thus plundered by man, may be fairly assumed to be abandoned of God.

A South Carolina Demand.

There is a familiar story that an irate Frenchman once rushed into the street with a red-hot poker in his hand, and insisted on thrusting it through the body of the first man he met. His intentions being happily frustrated, he exclaimed: "Then, by gar, you sall *pay me for heating ze poker!*"

A delegation from South Carolina have made their appearance at Washington to be reconstructed. Their first and principal desire is that the Federal Government shall provide for the payment of the Confederate bonds proper, amounting to $300,000,000. Why they do not stipulate for the whole cost of heating the poker, including the treasury notes, cotton loan, certificates, army vouchers, and other securities of the late Confederacy, we cannot imagine. Probably these claims are held in reserve awaiting the answer of the Government as to the two hundred millions of "Confederate bonds proper."

The reply to this modest request could be such as is contrary to the South Carolina gentlemen, some faint conception of their unparalleled impudence. In a transaction between individuals this should be done with the foot. They would be constructively kicked down stairs, and constitutionally booted across Long Bridge.

Far Fetched Dear Bought.

There is an inveterate opinion abroad that the profits of labor and the resulting wealth of a nation can be realized only through *foreign* trade, that a State grows rich only upon the profits of its traffic with some other State, and the greater the distance between them the better. The doctrine strengthens in proportion to the size of the community. A nation must bring its wealth across a sea, and *a fortiori*, we must infer that the only chance the globe has for growing rich all over, is by a trade with the moon, or some other outlying provinces of the solar system.

The folly of this doctrine has only to be stated to be fully realized. Wealth cannot be created by carrying property around. All transportation of it beyond the nearest attainable market, is a waste of time, labor and machinery. It is the business of true Political Economy to establish markets close by Production. The Plow, Loom and Anvil should be brought together. The blast-furnace should be moved up close to the barn—the cloth-mill should clatter within hearing of the reapers—the machine shop should rattle its bread-earning song to the bread-supplying threshing machine. Ships are useful things to bring tea and coffee across oceans—they are awfully wasteful institutions to carry wheat to be exchanged for cloth and iron. Farmers, insist on having the swap made at your own doors! You command through Congress.

Jeff. Davis' First Secretary of War asking Pardon—Freedmen's Affairs in Missouri and Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Walker, Jeff. Davis' first Secretary of War, is expected here in a few days with an application for pardon for himself. Walker is the individual who boasted in a speech delivered in Montgomery, in 1861, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Provisional President of the Confederacy, that in less than three months the flag of the rebellion would wave not only over the dome of the Capitol, but over Faneuil Hall.

General Howard to-day received a letter from General Fisk, Commissioner of Freedmen for the States of Arkansas and Missouri, stating that the affairs of the freedmen, particularly in the latter State, are at present in a very prosperous condition. Laborers are in good demand, and fair wages are offered. There are only 238 colored people in Missouri dependent upon the Government for support while there are 4,432 whites who draw their daily subsistence from Uncle Sam.—*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

THE stereotypo medical requisition, "Let me feel your pulse," is possibly to be superseded by the demand, "Let me see your breath." An English physician has been making experiments with the impressions left on glass by the breathing of a number of persons, and has found that different figures were made by different persons, when examined by the microscope. Drawings have been made of these impressions, and on a magnified disc there appear, through the medium of a magic lantern, an almost infinite variety of shapes and combinations—some like daggers, others resembling stars, others in flower like forms, and so on. It is opined that observations scientifically made on these different forms of emitted breath from the lungs will be an extraordinary discovery that a diagnosis on the state of one's lungs might be given from a microscopical observation of the particular form assumed by the breath, as deposited on a sheet of glass, on emission from the mouth of the patient.

THE purchase of Ford's Theatre at Washington by the Young Men's Christian Association of our country, is announced. It is fitting that the site of the martyrdom of our departed President should become henceforth hallowed ground. Our religious organizations concurred in this view, for several church societies endeavored to obtain it. The successful competitors will, we presume, construct a national institution, where the evangelical denominations of our whole country will be always welcomed. The increasing unity of our Protestant sects is one of the significant features of this era, and it will doubtless receive a new impetus at the capital, and indirectly throughout the land, from this recent movement. —*Phil. Press.*

AMONG the applicants for pardon yesterday were those of the late rebel Generals Schols and Rhodes and of twenty-five merchants of Richmond, who are debarred from doing business by the twenty thousand dollar clause of the amnesty Proclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHERRY RUN AND PITHOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Cherry Run and Pit Hole Petroleum Oil Company, on TUESDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Board of Trade Rooms, Third National Bank Building. All persons interested are invited to attend, as important business will be brought before the meeting. H. McKELVY, President.
PITTSBURGH, June 24th, 1865. je26:2td

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.—THE ALUMNI of this institution will meet in the University Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 4½ o'clock, at which time and place the first annual address will be delivered by D. R. Kerr, D.D. The public are cordially invited to attend.
je24:2td ALEX. M. WATSON, Secretary.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Persons or societies who obtained work at the Rooms of the Ladies' Christian Commission, which has not been returned, are requested to return it, when made up, to the Christian Commission Office 78 Smithfield street, as the Rooms of the Ladies' Christian Commission at City Hall are now closed. je22

THE Pittsburgh Gazette Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS WILL BE HELD On the First Wednesday of July, 5th, 1865, AT THE GAZETTE ROOMS, At 10 O'Clock, A. M.
je22:td S. SCHOYER, Jr., Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECT PIC-NIC, AT GLENWOOD GROVE, FRIDAY, June 30th, for the benefit of THOMAS SMITH, a wounded soldier, who lost his arm at Bird's Point, Mo. Order will be preserved by an efficient police force. Trains on Connellsville Railroad go to the grounds. je24:2td

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD CO. will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, 1865, in the office of the Company at their Depot, for the purpose of electing President, Treasurer and Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
je24:td WM. MACHALL, President.

NOTICE—TO THE FOURTH WARD TAXPAYERS.—Having been appointed to collect the Bounty Tax, which is now due and payable, any wishing to pay said tax can find me any day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or in the evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at my residence, No. 80 Washington street, Allegheny city.
je19:2t ROBERT BOLE.

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 140 Liberty street.
je17 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD.

CHOCOLATE.
20 boxes "W. B." Mass Chocolate;
20 " No. 1 Norfolk do;
20 " Dos Familia do;
10 " Double Flavored Vanilla do;
20 " (Cocoa Stick);
In store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 120 and 122 Wood street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FISH.
110 half bbls No. 2 Large Mackerel;
50 do do Medium do;
150 do No. 3 Large do;
25 do No 1 do do;
50 barrels Pickled Herring;
170 half bbls Lake do;
Received and for sale low by
JOHN L. HOUSE & CO.

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

FLOUR.
100 bbls Extra Family Flour;
50 do Extra Super do;
In store and for sale by
WEYZER & ARMSTRONG,
corner Market and First streets.

WHITE LEAD.
Pure White Lead in Oil;
Pittsburgh White Lead in Oil;
Eagle do do do;
Red Lead, Litharge, &c., for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER, 62 Wood street.

BACON.
1400 pounds Clear Sides;
800 " Split Meats;
In store and for sale by
JORDAN, HOLLISTER & CO.,
602 Liberty street.

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. & R. PHILLIPS,
je20:tf Nos. 86 and 88 St. Clair street.

HERRING.—300 boxes No. 1 and Scaled Herring, now in store for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
je17 Nos. 120 and 122 Wood street.

CEDAR LUMBER.—3,000 feet inch Boards, now landing from steamer Kate Fassett. For sale by
URIAH DRUKEY & CO.

OIL BARRELS.—250 New Oil Barrels, in store and for sale by
WEYZER & ARMSTRONG,
je19 corner Market and First streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACE MANTLES, BUFF, BLUE, and Pink Chambrys, Organdy Lawns, and Summer Goods
REDUCED.
je16 BATES & BELL, 81 Fifth Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting at the office of Cherry Run Central Oil Company, on the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, second floor, on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1865, of the Stockholders of the VENANGO UNION OIL COMPANY for the purpose of organizing said Company, by the election of officers, under the Act of Assembly of 18th July, 1865. je24:td

DRESS GOODS—Our large stock REDUCED, to close out. Prices from 20 cents per yard
je22 BATES & BELL, 81 Fifth Street.

PUMPS.
A full and varied assortment
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW,
Wholesale and Retail.
HYDRANT HOSE,
Hose Pipes and Street Hydrants,
FURNISHED TO ORDER.
The best quality of Sheet and Pig Lead and Lead Pipe on hand.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
129 FOURTH STREET,
P. O. BOX 1073. PITTSBURGH, PA. je23

THE PLACE
To Buy Photograph Albums, Books, &c.
JOHN P. HUNT,
59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL,
Having purchased a large lot of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS since the late fall in prices, he is prepared to sell at
Lower Prices
than they were sold at before in this city, and lower than they were formerly sold to the trade—consequently lower than any other house can sell them. Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.
JOHN P. HUNT,
je26 59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny County. In the matter of the vacating of part of Spruce Alley, in the 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
And now, to-wit, June 24th, 1865, the petition of divers freeholders and citizens of the Ninth Ward aforesaid, to vacate Spruce Alley, between Carroll and Williams streets, having been presented and read in open Court, the Court grant a rule upon all interested to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, provided no exceptions are filed within four weeks from this date. Notice of said rule to be published twice a week for four weeks in the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette.*
BY THE COURT.
From the Record. je24:4wd.Saw

IMPORTANT MILITARY NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AND NINE MONTHS MEN are now entitled to additional moneys from the United States, and all those soldiers who have been discharged on account of wounds, whether received in battle, skirmish, picket or otherwise, while in the line of duty, or who are entitled to
Local Bounties,
will call at the Claim Agency of
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 125 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
je24 2t&3t&1w

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.
We are constructing, and will keep on hand, a superior style of
OIL ENGINES,
WITH
Either a Common or Tubular Boiler.
We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and CHIARA STREETS, near City Water Works.
je22 MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.

ALL THE BEST NEW BOOKS, FOR Summer Reading,
FOR SALE BY
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
je24 82 WOOD STREET.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Domestic Life in Palestine.
Victoria and other Poems.
Mother of The Wesleys.
Muller's Science of Languages, 2d part.
The Schonberg Cotta Family.
A Youth's History of the Rebellion.
Hours Among the Gospels.
German Popular Tales. Grimm.
Papers for Thoughtful Girls.
Photograph Albums, wholesale.
Prang's Album Cards.
Stationery.
Smith's American Ink.
Inkstands.
Penholders.
Pens.
je22 J. L. READ, 82 Fourth Street

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 59 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1865.
NOTICE.—A REGISTER HAS BEEN opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, No 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, in which all returned volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desiring the aid of obtaining employment, are invited to record their names and address.
All citizens willing to provide employment for returned soldiers, are requested to apply to the same place.
N. B.—Information furnished returned soldiers with regard to Bounties, Back Pay, &c., without charge.
By order of the Committee.
je30:2wd THOS. BAKEWELL, President.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 15th, 1865.
BREWERS AND DISTILLERS, REAL Estate, Stock and Still Broken, Engines of Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, Bowling Saloons, Tan Pits Alley's and Shuffle Boards within the County of Allegheny, and all merchants, except in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to call at this office and take out State License. Said license must be paid before the first day of July, as the Treasurer is required to bring suit against all delinquents at that time.
DAVID AIKEN, Jr.,
je16:2td&eod County Treasurer.

STRAYED—FROM THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh,
A DARK BROWN MULEY COW,
about seven years old, medium size. Any person returning her or giving information of her whereabouts, will be liberally rewarded by
je12:3t* FRANKS PREEN.

GENERAL Draughting Office and Patent Agency.
No. 18 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge.
H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.
Residence No. 14 Hay street. je9

INFRINGERS, BEWARE!!—A FINAL injunction has just been granted by the United States Circuit Court against an infringement on the Skirt-supporting Shoulder-brace Corset, with puffs, by selling. Take warning! "Patented by L. L. Chapman, December 15th, 1863," is stamped on all the genuine. The only legalized Manufactory in the United States, is No. 247 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
je19:6w*

FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING SATCHELS, OUTLERY, STATIONERY AND TOYS, Wholesale and retail, at J. G. LAURER'S, je12 No. 101 Market street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Partnership heretofore existing between Dr. M. COTT and Dr. JAMES A. HERRON has this day been dissolved.
PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1865.
je24:3t M. COTT.

SPICED OYSTERS.—Put up in one and two pound cans. Also Pickled Oysters in glass bottles; received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
je24 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

SALMON AND MACKEREL.—New Spices Salmon just received. Superior Mackerel. Mackerel for sale sale in kits, half kits and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of
je24 JOHN A. RENSHAW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARREY IS COMING.
The Renowned Innovator,
AND
WORLD RENOWNED TAMER
OF
Wild and Vicious Horses,
JOHN S. PAREY,
Will visit Pittsburgh on June 26th and 27th, where he will exhibit at LAFAYETTE HALL, and will deliver a series of Celebrated Lectures, in which he will fully set forth his peculiar and Human method of training Horses. These lectures will be accompanied with a practical illustration of the method, which it will be made evident to the skilled eye with what wonderful facility the most obstreperous Animals can, by this kind, yet determined system, be completely subdued and made subservient to the will of the master. Mr. Parey has appeared before many of the crowned heads of Europe, and no verbal description can convey an adequate idea of Mr. Parey's method of treating horses. It must be seen to be appreciated. The exhibition will take place at LAFAYETTE HALL on WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 28th and 29th. There will be a MATINEE on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 8 o'clock. There will be accommodations for ladies. Tickets for sale at Kleber's, 122 Wood street; Mellors, Wood street; or Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Gallery, 50 cents. All persons having vicious and uncomfortable horses are invited to leave them at Jackson's Stable, 117 Fourth street, at any day, on or before the Monday preceding the exhibition.
je24:2td

NEWS FOR EVERYBODY!
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE Price of Boots and Shoes!
SHOES FOR 75 CENTS.
W. G. MAHAFFEY,
No. 25 St. Clair Street,
has just received a large lot of New Goods, and has greatly reduced his prices and now can offer great inducements to the public to purchase from him. He has on hand a large stock of Mens Calf Boots, Boys' Boots, Mens Shoes and Gaiters. Likewise every variety of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Balmorals and Shoes, which he can sell as low as any house in the city. He is selling Children's Shoes from 15 cents upwards; Ladies Gaiters from $2.00 upwards, Gents Calf Boots at $6 50. The following articles he can sell cheaper than any other house in the city, viz: Mens' Congress Lasting Gaiters, Misses Congress Lasting Gaiters, Morocco Boots at $1.50. He likewise manufactures to order all kind of Ladies Shoes. Gentlemen's first-class Calf Boots $5 00, cheaper than any other house in the city. Don't forget the place. THOMPSON'S OLD STAND, *No. 25 St. Clair Street.*
je24:2td

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,
81 FOURTH STREET,
je16 (Burke's Building.)

AT A REDUCTION.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, SHAWLS,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
AT
McCLELLAND'S AUCTION,
55 Fifth Street.
Goods at private sale. je24

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited, and will be received by the Committee on Streets, of the City of Allegheny, until TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the building of a sewer on the East side of Franklin street to the Canal, according to the plans and specifications on file in the Recording Regulator's office, who will give all necessary information. Also, for the grading of Avery street from East Lake to Cedar Avenue. Contractors will state in their proposals at how much per rod they will deliver the extra dirt on the wharf. Also, for the grading and paving of North Avenue from Federal street to Irwin's Avenue, and for the grading and paving of Craig street, from Robinson to Killbuck street, together with all the necessary curbstones and sidewalks. Payments will be made to the contractors as fast as the money is collected of the property. Proposals may be left with A. HOBSON, Street Commissioner, or
JOHN WRIGHT,
Chairman of Committee.
JUNE 23, 1865. je23

TO THE LADIES.
THE GREATEST NOVELTY!
Thompson's
FRENCH ELASTIC SPRING SKIRTS,
unrivalled for comfort and convenience.
CORD SETTS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
LACES,
PARTY FANS,
&c., &c., AT
WM. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.

WIDENING OF CENTER AVENUE.—The Court of Quarter Sessions having finally decided the questions concerning the damages of John Lytle for the widening of Center Avenue, all persons on whom assessments were made, are hereby required to pay their assessments to the undersigned within THIRTY DAYS OF THIS DATE, or liens will be filed for the same, with costs, attorney's fees, &c.
J. W. E. WHITE, City Solicitor.
MAY 31st, 1865. je1:30d

NEW HORSE MARKET.
The subscriber announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity that he has established a HORSE MARKET, to be held at the Yard of the
RED LION HOTEL,
ST. CLAIR STREET, on every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The gates will be opened front and back, free of charge. P. McNARIE,
je24:1w Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.—500,000 SHINGLES, 500,000 SHAVED PINE SHINGLES
FOR SALE.
W. BOOTHE,
je21 152 Liberty Street, near St. Clair.

SEWICKLEY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Directors of Sewickley Borough will meet on MONDAY EVENING, July 3d, for the election of one Male Principal and four Female Assistants, for the next session of the Schools, to commence September first and continue nine or ten months. All applications for situations should be presented before that day to SAM'L GASTON, in the Borough, or J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
je22:2td&eod S. GASTON, Secretary.

HADLY & ROCKERSHOUSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
160 FEDERAL STREET,
my12:3tmds ALLEGHENY CITY.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN wishing a
CORRESPONDENCE WITH VIEW TO MATRIMONY,
can exchange letters by sending a description of themselves, their Post Office address, the style of correspondent they wish for, and $1 to J. HODGMAN, Newton, Ohio. je23:4w*

THE HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.
The examination of applicants for admission to the Pittsburgh High School, will commence MONDAY, 26th inst., at 9 A. M.
je24:td M. COTT.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!
25 boxes Prime W. R. Cutting Cheese;
25 " " Factory do;
Shall constantly keep a full supply of good cutting cheese on hand, which we offer at the lowest market price.
STEWART, DOCKSTITLE & FOX,
je24:2t 68 and 70 Water street.

WALL PAPER—New, cheap and handsome. For sale at No. 140 Market street, near Fifth street, by
JOHN D. MILLER & SON.
je24

BANKS AND BANKERS.

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.
THIRD SERIES
$200,000,000,
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 on 7-30 per cent. amount to
One cent per day on $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 such a contingency, will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would see reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold will be exactly 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 $220,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being subscribed, 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 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 " " "
Fir's & Mann'rs 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 " " "
my12:2tmds&wT

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

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
Nashville Suspension Bridge to be Rebuilt
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th day of July next, at the office of the TENNESSEE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY for furnishing materials and reconstructing the Suspension Bridge across Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn., owned by the Broad Street Bridge Company. Persons making bids for this work, will be required to submit plans, with specifications complete, for the work to be done.
The stone piers and abutments are already built, and but little damaged, and a large quantity of the irons taken from the old bridge has been preserved, which may be used again.
By order of the Board.
A. W. BUTLER, Sec'y and Treasurer.
NASHVILLE, June 14. je20:1md

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c.
Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paint, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead, and Maury & Whitock's Celebrated Patent Dryer, in one and two pound cans.
No 37 WOOD STREET,
(OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,)
my29:3yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRUM & SLACK,
have on hand a large assortment of