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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONEY ORDER OFFICES INCREASED.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LARGE NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED.

The Great Conspiracy Trial.

VERDICT NOT YET ANNOUNCED.

G. W. Gale Sent Home for Trial.

ANOTHER MILITARY COMMISSION CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Money order offices are, after to-day, to be increased from 230 to 420, principally in the Western States. Measures have been taken to extend the system to the Pacific coast. The result of the experiment so far has been satisfactory to the Post-office Department, while those who remit small sums of money are perfectly insured from loss.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Lewis retires from office to-morrow, to be succeeded by Wm. Norton, of New York.

The number of passports issued at the State Department during the past month is unprecedentedly large.

The temperature to-day has been as high as 96 degrees in the shade. Late this afternoon there was a heavy rain storm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The Military Commission, recently engaged in the trial of the conspirators, met this afternoon, and after a brief consultation, made up the findings and adjourned. The result is not to be positively known until officially promulgated.

G. W. Gale, who in last December advertised in the Selma *Dispatch* for $1,000,000 to procure the assassination of President Lincoln, W. H. Seward and Andrew Johnson, was taken from the Old Capitol Prison to-day, and sent back to Alabama for trial.

Among the cases to be tried before the Military Commission, of which Colonel Chapman is Judge Advocate, and which is sitting in this city, is that of a resident of Virginia, who a year ago conspired with a guerrilla to cause the death of a loyal citizen, the accused having furnished the guerrilla with a United States uniform as a disguise.

INTENSE HEAT IN WASHINGTON.

Russian Plague Rapidly Extending.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES SUGGESTED.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: The heat is so intense that several soldiers of regiments marching through the city have to-day fell with sun stroke.

The State Department has sent circulars to all the chiefs, announcing that the Russian plague is extending westward rapidly, and suggesting precautionary measures.

The first train on the Orange and Alexandria railroad started to-day. The road to Richmond via. Gordonsville will be in operation in ten days.

THE FRAUD CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITIES CONTINUES.

Matter Postponed Until Saturday.

EXCITING TIMES ANTICIPATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The conflict between the civil and military authorities, growing out of the arrest of Cozzens, continues. Last night three of the officers repaired to Provost Marshal Frink's headquarters with orders to arrest him. They were driven away by the Provost Marshal's guard, and made a return accordingly to the court to-day. The matter has been postponed till to-morrow at nine o'clock, when the Sheriff will probably call on all persons to assist him in enforcing the arrest.

Librarian Appointed—Gen. Grant on the Fourth—Over Seven Hundred Remains Interred.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—L. D. Ingersoll has been appointed Librarian of the Interior Department. He was formerly editor of the *Iowa State Register.*

Notwithstanding the pressure that has been brought to bear upon General Grant from all sources to induce him to attend a large number of celebrations on the coming 4th, he still adheres to his intention of remaining here to attend to the duties of his office.

The burial party recently sent out under Capt. Moore, have accomplished their mission, and interred the remains of over seven hundred soldiers, who fell in battle between the Rapidan and Richmond. Head boards were erected and proper inscriptions placed over the remains.

Cotton from New Orleans—Protest Against Judge Sharkey—Sheridan gone to Texas—Steamer Dix Sunk—Country Infested with Outlaws.

CAIRO, June 30.—An arrival from Memphis brings 275 bales of Cotton for St. Louis. 100 bales passed up the Ohio river yesterday.

A special to the Memphis *Bulletin*, from New Orleans 27th, says: The negroes at Vicksburg are protesting against the appointment of Judge Sharkey as Governor, and are clamoring for the right to vote.

General Sheridan has gone to Texas.

The steamer Dix was recently sunk in Red river, and is a total loss.

The lower country and other portions of the State are infested with guerrillas and outlaws. General Canby has sent troops after them.

Chief Justice Chase—General Sherman—Troops to be Mustered Out—Wheat Speculator Failed.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Chief Justice Chase left yesterday for Washington.

Great preparations are being made in this city and throughout the State for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

General Sherman is expected here to-night. A public reception will be given him.

Gen. Logan, at Louisville, yesterday, issued an order mustering out fifteen thousand men, belonging to the army of Tennessee.

The failure of Charles Banes, a wheat speculator at Chicago, is announced. His liabilities are over twenty-five thousand dollars.

Maj. Gen. Grierson arrived at Cairo yesterday.

Gold Quotations.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Gold is rather firm, and there is more demand for cash gold. The struggles between the bulls and bears is brought to a crisis by a resolution adopted in the Gold Room this morning, to the effect that all contracts maturing before Wednesday next, be settled to-morrow. This is a march stolen on the bears, the result of which will probably be known by an advance in the premium, unless holders should prove willing to lend their gold at a moderate interest, from Saturday to Wednesday evening. The price opened this morning at 139, and went up to 140.

Government Steamers for Sale—General Rosecrans—Heat in New York.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Thirty steamers and two sailing vessels belonging to the Government will be offered for sale at auction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 12th of July.

Major General Rosecrans sails for California to-morrow. He was serenaded last night at Llewellyn Park, New York.

The thermometer in the shade, at 6 o'clock this evening, stood at 92 degrees.

Polytechnic College Commencement.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The annual commencement of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, took place this evening. Ex-Governor Pollock pronounced the charge to the graduates, who were principally from the Middle and Western States. Five of them received the degree of Mining Engineers; three that of Mechanical Engineers and [illegible] that of Civil Engineers.

Freedmen Affairs.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: General Saxton arrived to-day from the South, and had an extended interview with General Howard in relation to the affairs of the freedmen in his department. Twenty-five teachers for freedmen have, up to this time, been employed in Virginia.

Government Horses Sold—Soldiers Going Home.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30.—About one hundred Government horses were sold by auction at Camp Hamilton to-day. The prices varied from $10 to $31. [illegible]

Five hundred soldiers of different regiments passed through here to-day on their way home.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Military Districts to be Established.

FOURTH OF JULY TO BE CELEBRATED.

Imprisonment of the Rebel Gov. Clarke.

RELEASE OF THE REBEL SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The Surrender of Kirby Smith's Army.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Health of President Johnson.

ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATING ARMIES.

Changes in Department Commanders.

PARDONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Expenditures of the Government

MOSBY OPENING A LAW OFFICE.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Herald's* South Carolina dispatches to the 26th, state that Gen. Gillmore would shortly issue an order dividing the State of South Carolina into four military districts, to be known as eastern and western, and the districts of Charleston and Port Royal, to be commanded respectively by Gens. Beale, Vanwyck, Hatch and Potter.

General Gillmore had also issued his order for the celebration of the Fourth of July. All labor not absolutely necessary will be suspended throughout the Department of the South. Salutes will be fired at various posts; the Declaration of Independence and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation will be read; orations delivered, and the day will be generally observed in true Yankee style.

The rebel Governor Clarke, of Mississippi, had been committed to Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River, and the rebel ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Trenholm, recently sent to that stronghold, had been released by orders from Washington, and was in Charleston.

A Texas paper says that Gen. Canby informed Gen. Buckner, when the latter arrived in New Orleans to offer the surrender of the trans-Mississippi forces, that if he had been one day later a formidable national army would have been in motion for Texas, and that in that event the rebel terms of surrender would not have been accepted.

Accounts from Texas state that the transition from a condition of war to one of peace is proceeding very quietly and in an orderly manner.

Between two and three thousand bales of cotton were awaiting shipment at Houston in the beginning of this month.

National currency sells in Houston at seventy-five cents on the dollar for gold.

R. L. Caruthers, at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and who in 1863 had himself elected rebel Governor for that State by a few hundred followers, but who was soon compelled by the advance of the National troops to become a fugitive, was arrested at his home in Lebanon, Tennessee, on the 24th inst., and committed to await his trial for treason.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The President's health was such to-day that he was unable to receive visitors. At 9:30 o'clock this evening he is somewhat better, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend to any business this week, though he expects to be present at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

A comprehensive order relating to the consolidation of the different armies, and to the departments of the new military divisions, is about to be issued as soon as the present mustering out of troops is completed. The several corps of the army of the Potomac will each be reduced to a division, the whole to constitute a provisional army corps, to be commanded by Major General Wright, with headquarters at Martinsburg, Virginia; the Second corps division is to be commanded by Brevet Major General Mott; the Fifth corps division by Brevet Major General Ayres; the Sixth corps division by Brevet Major General Getty; the middle military division is abolished, and a new department, consisting of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Western Virginia, established, Major General Hancock commanding, with headquarters at Baltimore. The department of the East remains as it is. Major General Hooker will succeed Major General Dix in his command, with his headquarters at New York.

The *Herald's* says: Henry H. Ware, of Selma, and Andrew Jackson Ingersoll, of Mobile, Alabama, are among those pardoned by the President within a few days.

The friends of John Wilson, the present Third Auditor of the Treasury, are presenting his name for the Assistant Secretaryship.

The *Tribune's* special says: The expenditures of the Government during the past year amount to the enormous sum of $300,000,000 or over $3,500,000 per day.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held yesterday, at which a memorial to President Johnson was read, representing that the twenty thousand dollar clause in the Amnesty proclamation was daily causing great embarrassment in the transaction of all kinds of business, expressing the hope that it will be withdrawn. A letter from H. G. Lart, of the First National Bank of Richmond, to the committee, also favors the repeal of the clause referred to. The petitioners state that they took the oath prescribed of March 26th, 1864, and December 8th, 1864, in the belief that they, in so doing, obtained the pardon extended, and that business had been suddenly paralyzed by the later decision of the Attorney-General. The memorial will probably be unanimously signed and forwarded to the President in a few days.

Mosby, the guerrilla, having been pardoned, has opened a law office and settled in Culpepper, Va.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.

OPERATIONS OF OUR TROOPS IN TEXAS.

Gen. Gordon Granger in Command.

MOVEMENTS OF GENS. SHERIDAN AND CUSTAR.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondent says: Gen. Weitzel immediately upon his arrival in that city, left for Santiago, Texas. The 25th corps, on their way to Fortress Monroe, had also gone there, where they will be temporarily stationed. One brigade will go to Indianola and Corpus Christi. The whole army of the Texas expedition is being concentrated along the coast preparatory to being marched into the interior. General Gordon Granger has assumed command of all the troops in Texas, with headquarters at Galveston.

Gen. Custer had arrived in New Orleans, and was expected to leave at once for Alexandria or Red River. He assumes command of the cavalry, and will march overland to Houston.

Gen. Sheridan was to leave for Galveston on the 19th, on a tour of inspection, expecting to be absent a week.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The steamer George Washington brings New Orleans advices to the 24th. The news is anticipated.

The Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky—Speech of Gov. Bramlette.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Governor Bramlette addressed the citizens this evening in favor of the constitutional amendment and advantages of free over slave labor in Kentucky. He said: Slavery has been utterly overthrown, and proved the impossibility of its restoration; urged the people to proceed to establish a system of free labor, as dictated by the wisdom and interest showed by the statistics of population and the occupation of lands by slave and non-slave holders; that the rich lands of the State were in the hands of a class exceedingly small in comparison with the popular masses; urged the organization of free white laborers of the State to take care in future of their own interests. He said the necessity existed for the immediate action of Kentucky in disposing of this vexed question of slavery, the progress of events having practically destroyed the institution itself.

He discussed at length the second section of the amendment, and with an overwhelming power the objections urged against it, such as the amendment giving Congress the power to confer the elective franchise upon emancipated slaves, and thus make social equality.

He said the second section gives Congress no more power than under the constitution now existing, and this second section meant simply that Congress should, by appropriation, or, necessary legislation, prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the States.

Dutch Gap Canal.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: The steamer Silas O. Pierce, passed through the Dutch Gap Canal on Sunday. The Pierce is forty-three feet wide. This is the great, but much maligned work in demonstrating its usefulness in saving seven miles of water course on the James river.

The Proposed Extension of Telegraph Lines to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes an important exposé by a stockholder of the United States Telegraph, concerning the proposed extension of that line to the Pacific, which is deeply interesting to capitalists and the public generally.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. TERRY.

Virginia Slave Code Declared Obsolete.

THE PROMISE TO COLORED MEN FULFILLED.

NEW YORK, June 30.—General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order declaring that all the laws of the State of Virginia, and municipal ordinances restraining the liberty of free colored persons, were enacted in the interest of the slave owners and for the security of property, and were undoubtedly of the slave code, and as slavery has been abolished in Virginia these laws and ordinances have become obsolete. The people of color will, therefore, henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens enjoy. This order was issued in accordance with the promise made by the President to the delegation of colored men, who laid their grievances before him last week.

Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The stock market shows a general improvement. The bulls were free buyers, and the bears showed little courage in putting out shorts. Reading was especially active; sales aggregated about 5900 shares, opening at 96 and closing at 97; Erie was also very firm and more active, as it is becoming quite scarce. At the second board there was a large demand for stocks with a general improvement in prices equal to about one per cent. on most of the leading shares. There was considerable excitement on Erie, old Southern and Reading; old Southern has been largely oversold; Governments were quiet but firm, sales at the board were not large, but on the street there were some fair transactions in 5-20s, intended for export; State stocks and Railroad bonds continue dull but steady.

The case in money is increasing; large amounts are offered at three per cent. The steamers for Europe to-morrow have only $33,000 engaged. The gold room will not be open on Monday, and all contracts falling due before Wednesday must be settled to-morrow. This compelled many bears to cover, and the price this evening rose to 141¼. Cash gold is still scarce at ⅛@⅜ per cent. and holders are asking 1 per cent over until Wednesday.

Colored Virginians—The President's Health Better—Warmest Day.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A committee of delegates representing the colored population, was held at Alexandria, for the consideration of their present and future condition, and devise means for the good of the colored people of the State.

The health of President Johnson is much better.

It is intensely warm here to-day, undoubtedly the warmest day of the year, the thermometer being ninety-two degrees in the shade.

Assistant Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Major T. T. Eckert, Superintendent of the Military Telegraph, will to-morrow commence his duties as Assistant Secretary of War, to which position he was appointed on the resignation of Chas. A. Dana, who leaves immediately for Chicago to take charge of the Chicago *Republican.*

Telegraph Extension.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., June 30.—The American Telegraph Company have this day completed their line through this village to North Conway. The office will be opened to-morrow, July first. Their offices at all the mountain hotels and the summit of Mount Washington, will be re-opened for the season on Monday, July third.

Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, June 30.—There was a hard shower here this evening with heavy thunder and lightning.

Shall the Negro Vote?

[From the Daily News.]

This great and vital problem in state household is now, by the irreversible logic of events, imposed upon the Southern States for their consideration and prompt determination. It is a question upon the policy of which all may be permitted to speak. But it is clearly one for the States—and the States alone—each for itself to determine. The *News* can fairly claim to be the exponent here of Southern opinion and interest. That claim will be allowed in the South—it will scarcely be denied here. Indeed, it would be wrong for us to withhold our voice at this crisis in the settlement of Southern affairs and polity. We feel a responsibility on this question, which a long and perilous advocacy, through more than four years of "intestine strife and civil butchery," has placed upon our shoulders. Yet we have no hesitation to declare our opinion on this matter, for we see plainly where the true way lies for the interests of the country and the South, and the consequent restoration to the South to her natural political forces. It is to take up and establish that policy regarding the black man which the statesmen of the South desired to incorporate into the supreme organic law of the Union, when the constitution was formed, and from the accomplishment of which they were withheld by the Northern crafty suggestion of what Hamilton calls "the compromising expedient of the Constitution," and by the ultimate adoption of which "expedient" the slave States threw away two-fifths of a great source of political power, and introduced into our National scheme of Government that idea of ever-recurring compromise through which the South has had, at each new exigency of her life, to barter with the North, that she might preserve her rights and just balance of power. The era of compromise has passed. The Southern States now, at last, must be allowed to stand fairly and firmly on their Constitutional basis. President Johnson has declared as the fixed doctrine of the National Government that these States, *as States*, have lost nothing of their inherent power by the insurgency of persons within those States—that the offense adheres to the individual, not to the State; that the insurgent *may* be punished, but that the State is a moral political essence, incapable of committing a crime, and by its very nature is beyond the reach and the effects of punishment. States, like Milton's angel, "vital in every part, can, but by annihilation, die." So we are instructed by this highest and most competent authority. During the Rebellion, the powers of the State rested in abeyance, and now, armed resistance to the Federal authority having ceased, the State by its own inherent force, resumes its activity, and takes up the peculiar and native functions of its ancient political existence. This is sound doctrine, common sense and easily comprehended. It clears the atmosphere, and enables us to see the surrounding objects in their real relations to each other, and to each the old familiar ways to which we would return.

On this question we take our stand with Mr. Johnson. This position, so protected, cannot be flanked.

Now, this problem of negro suffrage seems to be disturbing the charitable minds of the inveterate philanthropic patriots of the Republican party and of the War Democracy. They seem to be disposed to settle the matter for the South among themselves. In this determination it seems that, so far as they are concerned, the powers of the National Government and of the Southern States are not to be consulted at all. Mr. Richard M. Dana, Jr., "of the Boston Bar," the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," was, in length, if not breadth, the chief orator at the recent meeting in Faneuil Hall, and he proclaimed that *the National Government* had the power to superintend upon the institutions of the Southern States the *gift* of the elective franchise to the liberated black man. In that opinion the National Administration does not seem to agree with this orator; indeed, the whole argument suggests that Mr. Dana was trying to find his way through a region with which he had no previous acquaintance, and that a very good sailor has been lost in a very talkative attorney. Advices from such quarters, and accompanied by the language of intimidation and the strut of brief authority, will effect nothing toward attaining the end which this orator professes to have in view. Again it is not to be concealed that the people of the South feel themselves aggrieved by such papers as the *World*, which, pretentiously and without authority, or even accurate information as to the real condition of opinion among the people of the South, yet persist in speaking, as it were, a friendly word for them, and advocating what they assume to be the Southern interest. The *Times* says that "the *Union men* of the South are almost universally taking ground against all colored suffrage whatever." And the *World* has an idea that those recently in rebellion are [equally] against negro suffrage. If we take both these papers to be true exponents of those whose opinions they profess to represent, we would have to believe that the South is united in opposition to the elective franchise being extended the negro. But such is not the real state of the case. It involves only negro suffrage—not social equality. We could mention many, more than fifty leading men in the Southern States who seriously consider this the day and hour when the preservation and stability of Southern interest impel them to return on this subject to the ancient policy of the early Southern statesmen. They know and acknowledge that slavery in their States is of the past. They reluctantly accepted this effect of the war. *But they do accept it*, and by no means reluctant to conform their methods of State policy to the changed condition of public affairs. Henceforth they enter upon a new era of Southern prosperity. We believe that this prosperity, yet to be developed, will, in the future, be, as the result of Southern industry and intelligence was in the former time, a fruitful source of riches to the whole country. The old condition of things, upon which rested the splendid superstructure of Southern power, is gone; but in negro suffrage the acute and well instructed Southern statesman beholds a new world of political power, and will, under wise and fostering regulations, "call that New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old!" This, gentleman of Boston, Messrs. Editors of *The World* and *The Times*, is the new policy which even now is dawning, though in unclouded majesty, along the Southern skies, and before the full day of which, may be, the Northern Lights are destined to pale.

Now, we have said that the question of *power* is with the States, distinctively and separately. We know what the Government declares on this subject; but, from among those whose opinions are in unison with President Johnson's, we especially call attention to the following from Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in his recent speech at Circleville:

"Have *you* the power to do it under the Constitution of the United States? It is perfectly clear that, unless the powers of the Rebel States are changed or affected by the Rebellion [President Johnson maintains that they are not changed thereby.—ED.] Congress cannot fix the qualification of a voter within a State. The Constitution provides for three elections of President, of Senators and of Representatives. The President is chosen by electors appointed in such manner as the Legislature of a State may elect. Senators are chosen by the people of the several States, and the electors of each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. *If anything is clear, it is that the framers of the Constitution meant that each State should prescribe who should vote.*"

This much for where the power resides.

What is the nature of this power? Is it not plainly one to *regulate*, by needful and necessary rules, the exercise of the elective franchise; and not a power to *create* the right itself? The *right* to vote belongs to each male citizen of twenty-one years of age. It is his by birth; and he, by operation of law, becomes a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities through the relations of his native State to the National Union. The elective franchise is his *inherent right*—the exercise alone is subject to State regulation. Congress has the exclusive power to make a uniform law of naturalization. By birth or by naturalization the relation of the citizen to the State and United States is created. The slave trade has been discontinued since 1808, and, therefore, we assume that the blacks in the southern States are nearly all natives of this country. Heretofore, nothing stood between them and *full* citizenship, but their condition of voluntary servitude; "the compromising expedient of the Constitution which regards them as *inhabitants*, but as debased by *servitude* below the equal level of *free* inhabitants, which regard the *slave* as divested of two-fifths of the *man*." Even under this "expedient" they bore a political relation, through their owners, to society, and were through them represented much in the mode in which an infant or married woman, is related and represented through the father or husband. The exact legal and political condition of the slave *in this country* has not always been clearly appreciated. An eminent writer well defines him to be "a person who is related to society through another person, called a master, to whom he owes due service of labor, and from whom he is entitled to receive support and protection." Nothing stood between the slave and *full* citizenship but this involuntary service—that impediment is gone through the actual operation of the war, and the liberated black stands himself a citizen in his own proper person, and not through the relation of another "called a master." Then if the abstract right to vote inheres in every citizen, why not in the native black man? What rule of law denies him that right? Is it, candidly, in the power of the State, or of the National Government to give or to withhold the right? Is it not his absolute personal right *now that he is liberated?* And if it is his, who shall take it from him, or who shall come between him and the State of which he is a citizen? It, as all other civic rights, may be forfeited by an adequate crime. But this is common to all citizens.

The States of the South will, each for itself, according to their own honor and policy, and not at the impertinent dictation of outsiders, regulate this undoubted right as New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, and other States regulate it; but with such humane, provident, and economical regulations that this political power will not, in the hands of the South, be "a barren sceptre in the grip."

To the consideration of the methods and rules of this regulation, we cannot to-day allow space; our object in this article being to show that the States, North and South, distinctively and separately, have the absolute control of the power, and that the power is merely one for regulation.

English Sympathy with the late Rebellion.

We quote from an English paper the following extract from a speech of Mr. Roebuck on American affairs. The speech was delivered on the ninth of this month, and needs no stigmatizing from us on the scarce of the unprovoked malice from one who, when he started in political life, professed himself a most thorough-paced English radical:

"I say I am as opposed to slavery as you—[hear, hear]—but there are many ways of getting rid of slavery. One is to get rid of the slave. That is being done at the present moment. They are dying by hundreds of thousands. ['Where?' and 'No.'] I then said, and I now say, that the best way of emancipating the slaves was to do it gradually and carefully; to fit them for freedom, and by that means not to incur the horrible guilt of killing many millions of your fellow-men. [Laughter.] That is all I had say about America. ['How about recognizing the South?'] *I am quite sure that if the South had been recognized great good would have been done.* [Cheers.] *In the first place, the arrogant, the overbearing, and great Republic of America would have been split in two*—[cheers and hisses] *and for the safety of Europe that is required.* ['No.'] You have not played out the play yet, my good fellow. [Laughter.] By and by you will see what will be the result, and I say that my policy was a wise policy. It was not accepted by the great council of the nation, and what did I do? When I found that the House of Commons was resolved not to acknowledge the South, I held my tongue about the matter. [Cheers, and a cry of 'Good.'] I have never mixed in a debate about America since. I felt that in that great assembly every word peals throughout the world, and that every word I utter, insignificant as I may be, will sound as a trumpet to all mankind. I did not speak; I accepted the decision of the House of Commons; I thought—*I think it wrong*, and I hope my country may not find that I was right." [Cheers.]

The President on the Public Debt.

In an interview between the President and General Logan, on the 31st ult., the former said:

"The finances of the country were in a hopeful condition; that probably it was possible to resume specie payment immediately, were it not for the commercial distress it would create throughout the country generally. As to the public debt of the country, he was in favor of paying it to the last dollar, and would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure that even squinted at repudiation in any form. The debt was incurred to save the country. It was a legacy of the war, bequeathed to us for good or evil. It was not possible to shirk it. On the other hand, the question would be to make it, if possible, an instrument of good, not evil, to the public generally."

If the Democracy are coming up, as they profess to say they will, to the support of the present Administration, they must set their foot squarely on the neck of that mischievous element of the party which hints at the probability of repudiating the debt contracted in prosecuting the war.

A TOUCH OF NATURE.—A car full of passengers passed over the Western road, in which a simple but touching scene occurred, worthy of record. One of the passengers was a woman, carrying in her arms a child, who annoyed every one by its petulance and crying. Mile after mile the passengers bore the infliction of its noise, which rather increased than diminished, until, at last, it became furious, and the passengers nearly so. There were open complaints, and one man shouted "take the child out!" The train stopped at a station, and an old gentleman arose and made the simple statement that the father of the child had died recently away from home; that the mother had been on a visit to her friends, and had died while on the visit; that her dead body was on board the train, and that the child was in the hands of a stranger. It was enough. There was a tear in nearly every eye, and all were melted into pity and patience. All selfishness was lost in thinking of the desolation of the poor little wanderer, who would have found a warm welcome in hands that, a moment before, would almost have visited it with a blow.

OIL IN MUSKINGUM COUNTY.—The Kent Run Oil Company have succeeded in getting a very fine quality of lubricating oil. They have pumped, in a part of a day, about five barrels of fine oil. The company have sunk two other wells in the same neighborhood, which are both deeper than the well they are now pumping, without obtaining oil in sufficient quantities to pump, but the company is persevering, and, in a short time, we may hear of more oil strikes. The well now pumping will pay very handsomely.

We may remark that Kent's Run is in Meigs township, and that Kent's Run empties into Mahafoy's and Mahafoy's into Salt Creek. The well now being pumped is about seven miles from Duncan Falls.—*Zanesville Courier.*

A SCORNFUL REBUKE.—The Evansville *Journal* is informed that some days ago Hon. Lazarus Powell addressed a returned rebel soldier in Henderson, asking him what made him go off to the rebel army. "You did it, sir," was the prompt and scathing reply. "Your harangue at the Court house, over yonder, sent me and hundreds of others into the army, to fight against the old flag."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Critical and Classical.

A gentleman who is given much to classical and critical investigation requests us to give the *unde derivatur* of LL.D., Doctor of Laws. He thinks it is of Ciceronian origin and is the *legis legum* of the distinguished orator. We are sorry to confess that our classical literature requires a good degree of culture to enable us to be critical and accurate. We hope, therefore, that some of our classical friends who are "hot on the irons" will throw some light on the subject. We know that "Doctor of the Law" was a title of honor among the Jews, and that the title of "Doctor" was conferred in England in 1207, if not in the beginning of the Eighth century, but we do not know the meaning of the LL. unless it is as suggested.

The same gentleman has been puzzled somewhat in construing the following Latin, which, if his hearing did not fail him, he thinks he heard pronounced not long since,—*ad gradum leges doctorum insignia.* Perhaps some Latin grammarian will render the solicited aid.

Accident to a Young Pittsburgher.

A serious accident happened to a young Pittsburgher on Tuesday last, at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at West Chester. It appears the cadets were engaged in firing a salute in honor of the arrival of Gen. Crawford, formerly of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and who was the Surgeon of the garrison when the flag was fired on at Sumter. Cadet Edward Yeager, son of G. Yeager, Esq., of this city, was engaged at a six pounder as "No. 1," which is the rammer, when from some cause, which is unexplained, the piece exploded, prematurely. The rammer was split, and a portion of it driven through the hand of young Yeager, shattering it very badly. Generals McCall and Crawford, as well as the Surgeons, are of the opinion that the hand may be saved. He was promptly removed to the hospital connected with the institution, where he now remains.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in the city, from June 17th, to June 25th, 1865.

Males	16	White	26	Total 27
Females	11	Colored	1	
Under 1 year	9	From 30 to 40	1	
From 1 to 2	5	" 40 to 50	1	
" 2 to 5	3	" 50 to 60	1	
" 5 to 10	3	" 60 to 70	1	
" 20 to 30	3	" 80 to 90	1	

Of the above there were: Hemorrhage, 1; valvular disease of the heart, 1; accident, 1; general debility, 2; consumption, 1; cholera morbus, 1; dysentery, 1; still-born, 4; consumption, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; cholera infantum, 6; drowned, 1; coup de soleil, 1; summer complaint, 2; dysentery 2; congestion of brain, 1.

Fourth of July Dinner.

The ladies of the Subsistence Committee will give to the soldiers at Camp Reynolds, the Girard House, the Barracks, and the Soldiers' Home an extra dinner on the Fourth of July. As the number at Camp Reynolds may be very large—varying from one thousand to one thousand five hundred men—the Committee ask of our citizens liberal contributions of cash, fruits, vegetables, meats, cakes, pies, &c.

City Hall will be open on July 3d, to receive contributions from nine o'clock to two o'clock. From what our citizens have done on such occasions, we know they will not allow this last appeal in favor of our brave boys go unanswered. Contributions of cash are especially asked for.

Reception of Pennsylvania Battle Flags.

It is not yet positively known when and where the Pennsylvania battle flags will be received. It was contemplated that Governor Curtin would receive the battle flags of Pennsylvania regiments mustered out of service at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, at Camp Curtin, either on the Saturday or Monday before the 4th of July, but it is now ascertained that the reception must be deferred for the present. It is now proposed that the time for the reception of the flags of Pennsylvania regiments be deferred until all such organizations have been mustered out of service, or at least until the expiration of the term of such regiments, whose term is about expiring. It will then be formally announced when and where these flags will be received.

Pittsburgh Regiments Coming Home.

Mayor Lowry has received a telegraphic dispatch from James Patchell, Colonel commanding the 102d Regiment, announcing that the regiment would leave Washington on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, for home.

The Mayor has also been advised that the 61st Regiment left Washington on Thursday night, at six o'clock, en route for this city.

The Fifth Heavy Artillery, Col. Gallupe, expected to leave Fairfax, Va., on Friday or Saturday, and may reach this city on the Fourth or Fifth of July.

A cordial welcome will be extended to each of these regiments on their arrival home.

THE NATION is the title of a weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Science and Art, about to be started in New York, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. The names of the principal writers and contributors, which are given in the prospectus, indicate that the literary and moral tone of the paper will be of the highest order. The criticism of Books and works of Art will form one of its most prominent features. Judging from the prospectus, and the names of the writers who are engaged as contributors to the "Nation," its political tone will be similar to that of the *Atlantic Monthly.* If the character and objects of the paper, as indicated in the prospectus, are fully sustained and carried out, it will probably be the best weekly paper now published in this country.

COLLINS' PARK.—Three "trots" come off at Collin's Park on Wednesday afternoon—the first for $100, against time, which was won by the b. m. "Bones," with eight and three quarter seconds to spare; the second, between the b. h. "Drover Boy," and b. m. "Lady Jane," five heats—first two won by the mare, the horse winning the race; and the third, between the bay mare "Bones," owned by Mr. Hall, of Manchester, and the bay mare "Josephine." The last race was for $500. Bones won in three heats. Time—2:38, 2:40½ and 3:09.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Washington Branch Railroad, on Monday morning last, about five o'clock. During the previous evening a freight car had been thrown off the track, and the wreck had not been removed a sufficient distance from the rails, and as the passenger train from Washington, Pa., came dashing along, it scraped the cars, breaking the windows, and crushing the window sills. Rev. Thomas H. B. Austin, of the Methodist Protestant Church, was instantly killed, and a number of passengers badly wounded.

THE MCKEESPORT CELEBRATION.—The people of Versailles and Elizabeth townships are determined to have an appropriate celebration of the Fourth of July. Sixteen hundred dollars have been collected for the purpose of getting up a grand demonstration, and a splendid dinner will be given in a grove adjoining the town to four hundred soldiers. The net proceeds of the dinner will be applied to the benefit of disabled soldiers, their wives and children.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—George Bossert, postmaster at Penn's Station, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, vice Gustavus Story, resigned.

Mrs. Ann Phelps, postmaster at Kahle's Station, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, vice John D. Kahle, resigned.

Levi Richardson, postmaster at Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, vice Lucius Walters, deceased.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates the discontinuance of all issues of fractional currency less than ten cents. The printing of the three-cent notes has been stopped by act of Congress, and the Secretary will order that no more five-cent pieces shall be issued. It is expected that this will bring into use the two and three-cent metallic currency now coined at the mint, which are at present hoarded as fast as issued.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two railroad brakesmen, named William Reeves and Simon Brillon, were arrested on Tuesday evening last in Wooster, on the affidavit of A. C. McMillen, Deputy U. S. Collector, for passing U. S. Fractional Currency, and on Wednesday had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Bonewits. Considerable amounts of counterfeit fractional currency and Indiana bank bills were found on their persons.

INCOME TAX.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that persons employed by the day or month by any party other than the Government are assessed for the income tax only upon the excess over $600 of their entire income; but those employed by Government by the day are taxed on the excess above two dollars for each day's work, and if employed by the month all excess over $50 per month.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We are pleased to learn that our friend Col. Charles Barnes, late of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, has been appointed General Agent of the Manufacturers and Merchants Insurance Company—a position which he is well calculated to fill. The Colonel has an exceedingly large acquaintanceship throughout the community, and the company will find him "the right man in the right place."

New Map of Allegheny City.

We have examined a proof copy of a new map of our sister city, carefully and accurately prepared from actual survey, and from the original documents in the city archives by John McDonald, Esq., Civil Engineer. Mr. McDonald has devoted over two years to the work in question, making an actual survey of every building in the city. The map exhibits the original plan of out lot lines, numbered from the official records which will prove a very valuable feature to property holders. Each lot in the city is shown, whether improved or unimproved, and the numbers thereof attached, together with the name of the owner, when such owner is a subscriber. The river lines, canal, railways and depots, bridges, commons, public buildings, etc., are all shown.

From our own knowledge of the city, and of the indefatigable efforts of the author for over two years, with all the official data at his command, we are safe in recommending this map as accurate and reliable. It is engraved on steel, in good style, backed with muslin, colored, varnished and mounted on rollers, giving a business directory of subscribers, and will be furnished only by subscription, at $5 each. Mr. McDonald may be found at the Recording Regulator's office, City Hall, Allegheny.

Fireworks for the Fourth.

Those of our readers who intend to "burn a little powder" in honor of the glorious Fourth, will find an excellent assortment of fireworks at the news depot of Mr. J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. He has a carefully selected stock of rockets, Roman candles, pin wheels, racers, crackers, torpedoes, &c. &c., and his prices will be found quite reasonable. He has also a fine lot of china lanterns, flags, &c., for decorating dwellings, public buildings, &c. Those intending to get up celebrations should by all means have a supply of these articles. Patriotic papas should not overlook the claims of "Young America," but give them an opportunity to celebrate the day in a becoming manner. Mr. Pittock has shown a commendable enterprise in providing for the wants of the juveniles, and if they do not succeed in "making a noise" on that day, and getting up a "blaze of glory" in the evening, the fault will not be his. Parties wishing to purchase should call at the store to-day, as the stock is going off quite rapidly.

Book Notices.

PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM WELLS. What Petroleum is, where it is found, and what it is used for; where to sink Petroleum Wells, and how to sink them; with a complete Guide Book and Description of the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. By J. H. A. Bone. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia.

We have given above the full title of a pretty little volume, which of itself gives a full statement of the object and scope of the publication. It is written in a style at once concise and vigorous, and will be very interesting; especially to those who are or intend to be interested in the oil business. For sale by Davis, Clark & Co., Wood street.

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS, or Living in the Country. By Frederic S. Cozzens. Lippencott & Co., Phila.

Whoever is fond of humor, rich and racy, had better go at once to Clark & Co., Wood street, and buy this volume. It is beautifully got up.

COMMENDABLE IMPROVEMENT.—The attention of the Railroad Company having been called to the dangerous character of the railroad crossing at the foot of Webster street, Allegheny, they have commenced operations for the construction of a tunnel under the road at that point. The tunnel will commence at the head of Craig street, and extend to the upper side of the railroad, where steps will be erected to connect with Webster street. It will be about eight feet wide, thirteen feet high, and the walls and arches constructed of cut stone. When completed it will afford a safe and easy communication between the two thoroughfares.

FIRE AT NEW CASTLE.—On last Friday night a fire broke out in the nail factory of the Cosalo Iron Works, owned by Messrs. Dilliridge & Co., and before the flames could be checked the building was consumed. The nail machines, thirty-three in number, fell through the floor into the cellar, and many of them will probably be unserviceable. The engines and boilers were uninjured. The loss is estimated at $20,000, with an insurance of $8,000 in the Girard. By the exertions of a few of the citizens the rolling-mill and warehouses contiguous were saved from the flames.

SOLDIER KILLED.—A soldier, while walking along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday morning, was run over by the "stone" train, and instantly killed. From papers found on his person his name is supposed to be Henry G. Whaley, of the 19th Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisted at Uniontown, Fayette county, Penn'a.

RECOVERING.—A dispatch has been received from Washington, announcing that Rev. A. M. Stewart, (whose illness we mentioned yesterday,) is much better, and hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. This will be welcome news to his numerous friends here.

ALL THE MEMBERS of the 102d (old 13th) Regiment who have, or do now belong to this veteran organization, are requested to meet at the Mayor's office this morning at 10 o'clock to make arrangements to receive the regiment, now on its way to this city.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The "Streets of New York" will be reproduced at the Theatre to-night, with Mr Henderson in his favorite character of "Badger." Three performances are announced for the Fourth.

FRANK LESLIE'S Ladies' Magazine and Gazette of Fashion received and for sale by J. W. Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Fresh arrival of Summer Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals for the Fourth of July celebrations. Gents' fine Summer Congress Gaiters and Low Shoes, fine French Calf Boots, only $6. Ladies' Congress Lasting Gaiters, Balmorals and Boots and Kid Slippers, very cheap. A large stock of Boys' and Gents' Gaiters and Balmorals, and Childrens' Shoes of every variety, at very low prices. Call and get a pair to-day, at Borland's, 98 Market street, second door from Second street.

NEW ARRIVAL.—The well-known clothing store, kept by Mrs. E. J. McGratty, corner of Ohio street and Diamond, Allegheny City, has been replenished by a new assortment of latest styles of summer clothing for gentlemen and boys. The stock is so well assorted, and the goods so judiciously chosen, as to please even the most fastidious. Give Mrs. McGratty a call, and our word for it you will make a safe and a good investment. 3td

A SPLENDID STOCK.—To those wishing anything in the boot and shoe line, we would direct their attention to the very large, varied and elegant assortment recently opened at McClelland's establishment, 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall Building, embracing new and fashionable styles for ladies', gents' and children's wear. These goods are offered at private sale, which enables ladies and others to make their selections.

HOUSE AND LOT IN ALLEGHENY AT AUCTION.—The lot 20 by 110, corner of Palo Alto street and Taylor avenue, Second ward, Allegheny, will be sold peremptorily for cash, by order of Orphans' Court, on the premises on Monday, July 3d, at two o'clock p. m., by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR splendid new Pianos, rosewood cases, carved legs, improved iron frames, overstrung bass, from the factory of Haines Bros., New York. Each instrument is guaranteed for five years. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, is the sole agent.

HEWITT'S POLYTRICUM for the Hair, still holds its place as an A No. 1 hairdressing and gives perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try a bottle. Manufactured by S. N. Fox & Co., 34 Federal street, Allegheny city, and for sale by all druggists.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Monday, July 3d, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the house of Mr. Boles, South avenue, First ward, Allegheny, on the river bank, 300 yards below the school house. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

RARE BARGAINS are offered in dress goods, balmoral skirts, shawls and domestic dry goods, hosiery, gloves, &c., at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

The best and cheapest boots, shoes and gaiters in the two cities is at McClintock's, 92 Federal street.

4TH OF JULY.—For flags, fire works, lanterns, &c., go to Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

FLAGS OF BUNTING, 10, 12, 15 and 20 feet long, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

FLAGS OF MUSLIN, from 3 inches to 20 feet, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

The 4th is at hand; buy a new pair of gaiters at McClintock's, 92 Federal street.

CHINESE LANTERNS for illuminations, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

LARGE ARRIVAL of gaiters this day at McClintock's, 92 Federal street.

FIRE WORKS of all descriptions at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Go and get bargains at 92 Federal street.

A NEW telegraphic line from Constantinople to Smyrna is now constructing under the auspices of the Turkish Government.

DIED:

SCHMERTZ—At half past 3 o'clock, on Friday morning, of Diptheria, ROBERT CHARLES, son of Robert C. and Mary Eliza Schmertz, aged six years, nine months and eighteen days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, on Emily street, Oakland, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave W. H. Devore's, undertaker, No. 104 Grant street, at 9½ o'clock.

BOYD—On Friday, at 1½ o'clock, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Mary Boyd, aged 14 months.

Funeral on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 43 James street, Allegheny city. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OILS, &c.

CHAMPION OIL COMPANY, Producers of Crude and Manufacturers of Refined Carbon Oil, Benzine and Lubricating Oils. WORKS OPPOSITE SHARPSBURG. Office No. 59 HAND street, PITTSBURGH, Pa. W. D. CUSHMAN, Sup't. ale3m

BREWER, BURKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS OF THE Globe, Pacific and Liberty Oil Works! Liberal cash advances made on consignments of *Refined or Crude Petroleum.* Cor. DUQUESNE WAY and HANCOCK Sts., je29-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN K. WALLACE.........WILLIAM CURTISS
WALLACE & CURTISS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, BENZINE AND LUBRICATING OILS. No. 134 SOUTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Storage capacity (under cover,) for 15,000 barrels. Also excellent facilities for shipping to American and Foreign ports, at our wharf on the Schuylkill River, near the platform of the P. R. R. ac29-1y

STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY. CLARK & SUMNER. Works and Office, COLLINS TOWNSHIP. Office in Pittsburgh, 24 WOOD STREET. These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export. Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS, and IMPROVED BORING TOOLS for Oil Wells. de31y

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF Phenix Warehousing Company, Foot of BALTIC & HARRISON Sts., Brooklyn. STORAGE OF REFINED PETROLEUM, In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars. Office, No. 95 BEAVER STREET, New York. oc3-1y

J. BENN, No. 18 St. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN OILS. ILLUMINATING, LUBRICATING, CRUDE PETROLEUM OILS, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7-6m

WM. HOLMES.........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia. OFFICE No. 15 MARKET St., ja7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. WARING.........HENRY M. KING
WARING & KING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS, And dealers in Refining Materials. oc31-1y No. 23 MARKET ST, Pittsburgh.

JAMES WILKINS, BROKER AND DEALER IN CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, Perry Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsb'gh. Special attention given to the SALE AND SHIPMENT OF PETROLEUM and its products. Consignments respectfully solicited. Pittsburgh Agency for VENANGO OIL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. POST OFFICE BOX 142. mh3-y

LUCENT OIL WORKS. DUNCAN, DUNLAP & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Pure White Refined Carbon Oils, No. 291 LIBERTY STREET. no1

WM. M. MURRAY.........L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants, and dealers in CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, BENZINE, &c. Extra facilities for storing oil and empty barrels. Warehouse and office DUQUESNE WAY, near Hand street, Pittsburgh. ap12-3md

WILLIAM TITE.........HENRY A. LAVELY
ORION OIL REFINERY. TITE & LAVELY, (*Successors to Smith & Patterson,*) Oil Refiners and dealers in Petroleum, Benzine, Lubricating and Paint Oils. Office, No. 7 HANCOCK STREET, fe21dm Pittsburgh, Pa.

OIL STOCKS.—The undersigned will give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Stocks of ALL RELIABLE Companies. I invite buyers and sellers to call. J. H. MORANGE, ja30 No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.—I am prepared to furnish STEAM ENGINES, So much approved of for oil wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice. Having different sized Engines on hands, and finishing others, the public can be accommodated with almost any size they want; the work tells for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, de20-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUCKWHEAT.—SEED BUCKWHEAT.—100 bush Choice Buckwheat, now in store and for sale by je30 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

SHIP STUFF.—1 car Ship Stuff, for sale by W. LINHART, je22 No. 251 Liberty street.

PEARL BARLEY.—1,000 pounds Pearl Barley for sale by W. LINHART, je22 No. 251 Liberty street.

PARLOR DECORATIONS.—Ceilings and Walls to match, in newest French styles. je10 W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood st.

WHITE LIME.—100 bbls Fresh Packed for sale at 155 Liberty street. je16 W. P. BECK & CO.

CHEESE.—New well-cured Western Reserve Cheese, for sale at 155 Liberty street. je16 W. P. BECK & CO.

BACON SIDES.—1,500 barrels Ribbed Sides, for sale at 155 Liberty street. WM. P. BECK & CO.

CHEESE.—100 barrels prime Hamburg Cheese, for sale by je30 J. B. CANFIELD.

DOG MUZZLES.—Assorted, for sale by JAMES BOWN, je9 136 Wood street.

TALLOW OIL.—25 bbls now landing from Steamer Hard Times. For sale by je17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ROSENDALE CEMENT.—200 barrels received and for sale by je17 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LUBRICATING OIL.—For sale by je17 HENRY H. COLLINS.

FIRE BRICK.—For sale in lots. je17 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LIME.—300 bbls White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PLASTER.—100 bbls fresh Calcined [illegible] HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RETURNED SOLDIERS.—ESPECIAL arrangements have been made so that you can get a good, serviceable, neat and stylish Boot or Shoe AT NEARLY HALF PRICE, AT THAT Great Boot and Shoe House, CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, West Side of Fifth Street, ABOVE WOOD STREET. SHOW YOUR DISCHARGE to insure the proper reduction. It is an acknowledged fact that we sell better goods for less money than is asked for Rubbish by down-town shoe dealers, and will give you a sure guarantee that you will not be taken in or charged extortionate prices for anything in the Boot and Shoe line if you will call at No. 60 FIFTH STREET. je1

THAT'S IT! WHAT? Why Buy a Book AT THE BOOK PUBLISHERS' PRESENTATION DEPOT, No. 74 FIFTH STS., AND RECEIVE A PRESENT WORTH FROM 50 cents to $500. They keep on hand a splendid assortment of ALBUMS, the best in the city. A splendid assortment of FAMILY BIBLES, HYMN & PRAYER BOOKS. Send for a catalogue. ja10

CINCINNATI LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS. M'CORMICK & GIBSON, No. 19 East Ninth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO. Make to order PIPES AND SHEETS of any required weight and size. Sheets per square foot, 2½ lbs., and upwards. Pipes, calibre, ⅜ inch to 3½ inches. Also, very LIGHT PIPE for Hydraulic Rams and for drain wells. We would especially ask the attention of Plumbers and Proprietors of Oil Works and Oil Wells. mh25-3md

AVOID THE DUST AND SMOKE. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIP AND *Window Bands.* These invaluable strips in summer to exclude dust, noise and odor from doors and windows. Save your carpets and household goods [illegible] noise and annoyance of stages, car bells, [illegible] The above strips will be completely fitted [illegible] WHITE & ALEXANDER, No. [illegible] cook street, Allegheny City, the above firm [illegible] the exclusive right in Allegheny County. ap19-3md

WOODSIDE & WALLACE, Wholesale Druggists, AND DEALERS IN White Lead, Red Lead, Litharage, 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 Masury & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer, in one and two pound cans. No. 37 WOOD STREET, (OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,) my29-1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

ISAAC CRAIG'S OUTLET SAW MILL, AND BARGE YARD. Craig Street, Allegheny. se14-1tf

EWING, WOOLSLAIR, REIMER & CO. Real Estate Agents, and dealers in OIL AND COAL LANDS in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. Office No. 7 (2d door) LIBERTY STREET, ap17-and PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO PRINTERS. PRESSES FOR SALE. One TAYLOR CYLINDER, bed 32x50 inches. One TAYLOR DOUBLE CYLINDER, bed 32 by 36 inches; all in good working order. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of, or address au28-12 GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! 60 boxes Prime W. R.; 50 do do Hamburg; 50 do do superior New York Goshen. We are constantly in receipt of the above goods, which we offer to the trade at low prices. je10 BALSLEY & VAN GORDER, 301 Liberty street.

CHOCOLATE. 20 boxes "W. B." Mass Chocolate; 20 do No. 1 Norfolk do; 20 do Des Familia do; 10 do Double Flavored Vanilla do; 20 do Cocoa Sticks; In store and for sale by REYMER & BROS. je17 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

VARNISHES. Pale Coach Body; No. 1 Furniture Turpentine; No. 1 do Benzine; No. 2 do do; of superior quality and low, by my30 J. SCHOONMAKER'S, 30 Wood St.

FLOUR. 100 bbls Extra Family Flour; 50 do Extra Super do; In store and for sale by je19 FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

WHITE LEAD. Pure White Lead in Oil; Pittsburgh White Lead in Oil; Eagle do do; Red Lead, Litharge, &c., for sale by je19 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 30 Wood street.

CORN.—2,000 bushels Shelled Corn in store and for sale by je19 JORDAN, HOLLISTER [illegible]

HERRING.—[illegible]

SALT [illegible]

33460