The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, of Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Fitz Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., of Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. V. MAKER, North Fayette Township.
MARK B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DAINES, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, of Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CRESS, of Charlters Township.

DIVERSITY OF EMPLOYMENTS ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY.

In Illinois, which is but one of the great agricultural States of the West—perhaps we should now say the *Centre*—ninety-five per cent. of all the land is fitted for cultivation, but not more than twelve per cent. is as yet in tillage. Yet what a vast product is drawn from this one-eight part of the soil!

Take this vast reserve of untilled land, of the very finest quality, in connection with the agricultural labor-saving machinery which is becoming so perfect and which is so admirably adapted to the broad prairies of the west, and what chance will the farmers of less favored regions have, unless the markets for agricultural products shall be made to keep pace with their increase? We held that no class of the American people are so deeply interested in that policy which shall result in the greatest possible diversity of employments among the American people as the farmers; for in no other way can an over-stock of *producers of food* be prevented.

Let them not flatter themselves that, however great their surplus may be, they can find a market for it in Europe. Europe only needs so much to make up its deficiency; and if they press their surplus upon the market beyond that amount, prices will sink to a figure that will not much more than pay the cost of transportation; and even before that point is reached, the middle men, the speculators, knowing what a stock there is behind, will crush prices down in order to enhance their own profits. No class of people are better posted as to the quantity of grain there may be to come forward at any given time.

But let enough of manufacturers become competitors with the traders for this surplus, and the latter, if they supply the foreign demand at all, will be obliged to do so at a very moderate profit to themselves, leaving a fair profit to the producers. Between them the farmer will be pretty sure of fair play.

A consumer of food in Europe, on an average, draws about one-tenth of his supply from America; a consumer in America draws all of his. It follows, therefore, that if a manufacturer or artisan of Europe can be induced to come here and work for us, instead of staying there and working for us, he is, as a customer, worth ten-fold more to the American producer of food. What will induce him to come? Active and profitable industry in his branch, be it what it may. And what will ensure that condition of things? Nothing but an adequate degree of protection by the Government against the competition of foreigners; in other words, a protective tariff.

But that will enhance prices. To be sure it will. It will oblige the farmers to pay, for some time at least, perhaps ten per cent. more for his iron and implements and store goods; but it will enable him to sell his surplus grain, flour, &c., for twenty to fifty per cent. more; and to dispose of many things at good prices which, but for the manufactures in his neighborhood, he could not sell at all.

Let any intelligent farmer, who is old enough to remember the period between 1832 and 1842, call to mind the grinding hard times the country had then. Then let him call to mind the instant relief, the universal revival of prices, of sales, and of active and well-rewarded industry, which succeeded the passage of the protective tariff of 1842. The prices of goods rose, and a horse shoe, a plough or a cost cost more money than it did a year earlier; but that advance was compensated tenfold by the increased prices and demand for what he had to sell.

Suppose, by starting new branches of industry we could add a hundred thousand consumers to the population of these cities, is it not plain that all the land within a radius of a hundred miles would be greatly enhanced both in fixed and productive value—perhaps doubled. But diminish the present number of consumers seriously—say by twenty thousand—and a corresponding depreciation would be sure to result. The whole question we are discussing is summed up and exemplified in this illustration, the truth of which requires no argument.

IS SUFFRAGE A RIGHT?

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, after quoting a portion of the article of the New York *Daily News*, on the right of Negroes to vote, (which we published a few days ago) and in which it is contended that the right to vote is *inherent*, and "is common to all citizens," goes on to remark:

The proposition that suffrage is a natural right belonging to every man, and which law cannot take away, is impregnable. But to assent to this it is not necessary that we accept the declaration that no power can come between the State and the citizen to protect his rights, for we find that the Constitution of the United States does make declarations of rights, such as liberty, habeas corpus, trial by jury, property, and the rights of citizens of each State to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, which make it the duty of the United States Government to protect and guaranteed them to every citizen. We except, also, to the incidental remark that a citizen derives his rights "through the relations of his native State to the National Union." He inherits his rights by virtue of being born or naturalized in the United States. The State is a creature of his own making. He derives no rights from it. The Constitution guarantees to every citizen of the United States his natural rights without any reference to States.

But we return to the main principle laid down by the News. The elective franchise is the inherent right of every man born or naturalized in the United States, of the age of twenty-one years. Nothing stood between the slave and full citizenship but his involuntary servitude, which is now removed by the operation of war, and he stands a citizen in his own proper person, with all the rights that are inherant in manhood in this Government. Government can only regulate the exercise of the elective franchise by needful rules to protect it and secure its integrity. It cannot create the right, for it is inherent in every man. It cannot take it away, for it is an unalienable right which Government has no power over except to secure to the man.

We welcome this recognition of the rights of man in a Democratic journal, and this declaration of a principle which is the very foundation of free government—a right preservative of all other rights—at a time when some with more zeal in policy, but less intelligence in principle, are trying to consider this fundamental principle as a thing of mere expediency.

But without being dogmatic, we incline to inquire whether, if the suffrage is an inherent right, it is true that the Government of the United States has no power to protect it, and to guarantee it to the citizens of the States?

We ask this for the information that discussion of the question may bring. It is not so with the other inalienable rights, and they are all bound up together. Suffrage is a part of liberty, for without it liberty has no protection. The Constitution of the United States declares that the purpose of its formation is to secure the blessings of liberty. The States have assumed the power to control the status of their inhabitants, and to make free men into slaves. But does any one doubt that this was clearly in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that if our Courts had not been subverted by the slave power, these persons would have been protected by them? The Constitution declares that the people shall not be deprived of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor of trial by jury, nor of life, liberty, or property, save by due process of law; that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. We think it is not disputed that these declarations of rights carry the power and duty to guarantee and protect them. How is it then that the inherent and inalienable right of the elective franchise—a right essential to liberty and all its consequent rights—is left entirely to the power of the States. How is it that whilst the Government of the United States is obliged to protect the citizen in the exercise of the minor rights, it cannot guarrantee to him the chief, and one essential to the preservation of the whole?

It seems to us that to lay down the proposition that the elective franchise is the inherent right of every man born or naturalized in the United States, and then to affirm that the Government of the United States has no power to secure to him the possession of this right, makes the Government inadequate to the object for which it was formed, and leaves it without the power to secure any of the rights which the Constitution declares to belong to the people. Yet we inquire for the sake of the light that discussion may elicit, desiring, as we have before remarked, that the debate which has been raised by the proposition to return to the negroes the right which slavery robbed them of, will make clearer to the popular mind the principle on which the right of suffrage is founded.

FROM MARYLAND.

Crop Prospects—Paid Labor—The Freedmen—Illegal Apprenticeship.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1865.

The harvest has begun in this State, and new wheat has already made its appearance from the eastern shore of the Cheesepeake. I have been half inclined to suspect that the croakers in the State have assumed a hoarser and louder tone than usual, because of the loss of their unpaid laborers. They are loth to accept the truth about the benefit of the change from slave to free labor. But fortunately for the cause of truth and progress, this class make up only a small portion, comparatively, of the whole population of Maryland. And I am glad to report, on the authority of Mr. Henry Stockbridge, author of the admirable pamphlet on the "Resources of Maryland," which has been published as a report from a special committee of the lower branch of the legislature, that emancipation, as a general rule, is working most satisfactorily to both parties to the great change which it has involved.

THE FREEDMEN.

The freedmen are conducting themselves with surprising propriety, exhibiting a disposition to be sober, industrious and patient amid many disappointments and vexations, and all this without any special advice. And, as a general thing, their late masters are inclined to reciprocate. The chief exception to this rule is presented in the mean attempts to evade the legitimate result of emancipation, as to the children of the ex-slave with the illegal apprenticeship system, by deciding against which Judge Bond has done himself so much credit recently. There are a great many applications for the *habeas corpus* with the view of restoring these illegal apprentices to their parents.

THE APPRENTICES.

Speaking of these applications reminds me of some facts, most amusing, while shameful, which have been brought out by them. I will present them in the most convenient form for condensation, premising that the law requires a parent, if living, to make the application for the restoration of the child or children who may have been kidnapped by their former owners under cover of the law of apprenticeship—for nothing less than kidnapping it is. Of course, he or she has to be heard through a "next friend" in the person of a white person, seeing that the colored people have no more personal standing in court than under the pro-slavery *regime*. One case was as follows:

A grandmother comes to a lawyer, with tearful eyes, saying: "I wants, massa, to git my datter back that dey's gwine took clean away from me in my old days!

Lawyer—Where is the child's mother?

Grandmother—Lor's a massa, dey gwine sold her to the South when dey 'tink 'mancipation coming.

Lawyer—Well, then, the father must make the application.

Grandmother—Why, lors a massa, de pore chile is his own datter!

Lawyer (looking puzzled, but smiling in spite of his concern, for it was a labor of love with him)—Well, well, this is an unexpected and rather embarrassing point, as the answer to the writ of *habeas corpus* would come from one who, according to the old law, on which the former owners claim to stand, has the custody of his own child by a right supposed to be founded on the natural relation of parent and child. But, fortunately, this old unnatural "natural relation" of owner and father at the same time has been broken up by the new Constitution; so that I rather think Judge Bond will get around the point, knotty as it once would have been.

The old woman couldn't comprehend the language; but she instinctively gathered the meaning of the answer and went away hopeful.

Case second stood thus: The applicant was an ex-slave, and the father of the illegally apprenticed child, a well-grown boy of fifteen or sixteen years.

Lawyer—Do you think you are capable of taking care of the boy? I ask this question because the excuse is generally—the pies, as we lawyers say—that you negroes are not capable of taking care of yourselves, letting alone your children!

Father—Well, massa, I reather tinks I's capable as him, for you see dat old massa has done gone and hired de boy out for four dollar a month, and put de money in his pocket, and I 'spects I's capable of dat kind of kere any ways!

Lawyer (laughing)—I see that you are shrewder than those who might make the mistake of judging you by your language would suspect.

The Volunteer Bounty-Fund Law.

A legal question of great importance was determined by the Supreme Court of this State, yesterday. The constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, empowering various authorities throughout the Commonwealth to contract loans for the payment of bounties to volunteers had been questioned in the case of Speer *et al.* vs. The School Directors, &c., of Indiana county. As Philadelphia was deeply interested in the principle involved, our City Solicitor participated in the argument on behalf of the defendants. After an elaborate discussion by counsel, Judge Agnew, in an able and lengthy opinion, which was sustained by a majority of the court, affirmed the constitutionality of the law, thus setting at rest all doubts on this vexed question. Judge Thompson delivered a dissenting opinion in which Judge Woodward concurred.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision:

Proprietors of a Race Course Liable to License Tax.—Where an entrance fee is demanded of spectators at a race course, the proprietor should take license under the second paragraph of article 89, section 79, of the act of June 60, 1864.

The Commissioner has also decided that, where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including, feed, &c., may be deducted from the income. When the horse is used partly for business producing income, and partly for pleasure, so much of the expense for keeping the horse as is clearly preferable to productive labor may be deducted.

SEVERAL Mexican agents have opened offices in Detroit. A large number of "emigrants" have already enrolled their names.

Ohio Democracy.

Cincinnati papers inform us that the Democrats of Ohio are in distress for a candidate. The Republican Convention has nominated General Cox, who has both military prestige and civil experience—who is Radical enough to suit the Western Reserve, and yet stands on a platform that "cheerfully indorses the policy of President Johnson." He is a strong man, backed by a strong majority. Whom shall the Democrats put up against him, with a fair chance—not of victory, but—of making a respectable fight?

Ohio politics, like those of New York, are said to require a personal familiarity for understanding them! We, therefore, at this distance will not affect any amazement at hearing that the Ohio Democrats talk of General Sherman as their man. That only shows once more the mutability of human affairs. Did not the Ohio Democracy go to Chicago? Did not Chicago resolve that the "war is a failure" a few weeks before this same General Sherman was so unkind as to spoil that little theory by taking Atlanta? Is there virtue enough in Democracy—of the sham kind—to forgive him that cruel blow? Yet General Sherman does seem to be seriously talked of as the candidate of that same Chicago Democracy. Let us suppose, then, that the Democracy has forgiven General Sherman. Can we presume also that General Sherman has forgiven the Democracy?

On that, we refrain from expressing an opinion, but this we will venture to affirm: that should the General conclude to cast in his lot with the party that seeks to use him against the Government, the people of Ohio will not conclude to follow his lead. Let the Democrats of Ohio nominate Sherman if they can. They have no other possible name that is so strong, but even with this they will be beaten.

But Sherman is not the proper Democratic candidate. He is not even strongest inside that party. He is tainted with secession to the Union which among the Ohio Democracy is unpopular. The leaders may have their own opinions, but the masses have theirs, and the latter must be to a certain extent respected. The leaders are too modest—that was always a fault with the Democrats. They are too self-sacrificing. They forget their own interests. They even forget Vallandigham! We positively declare that we have not seen the name of that illustrious patriot urged in any paper as a fit one for that of the standard-bearer of the Democracy of Ohio. Truly, parties are ungrateful. But we will not be. We remember Vallandigham and the 100,000 majority under which he was buried, and the perfect representative of the principles of his party which he was then and is now. And, if our advice could be taken, we would nominate Vallandigham and him only for Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. *N. Y. Tribune.*

"DONE GONE AND DID IT."—On Saturday, two released rebel prisoners were standing in front of a news depot on High street, examining the illustrations in the show window. Presently one of them espied a caricature of the capture of Jefferson D., in which that individual is exhibited satirically in female attire. Suddenly a sickly smile lit up the wan features of Johnny, who turned and addressed his companion—"Bill, oh Bill, look thar! you jest look thar! cussed if it ain't zactly as I 'spected. I told my ole 'ooman morn two years ago, that I'd bet a nigger baby Jeff. wd make a dad ratted one-hog fool uv hisself afore he got through and I'm d—d if he hain't done gone and did it."

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—John Archer Roebuck, M. P., the renegade English "Liberal," who had advocated the rebel cause with all his power, gave his last assinine kick at a recent address to his constituents in Sheffield, in which he said that he had urged the recognition of the South, because in that event "the arrogant, the overbearing, and great republic of America have been split in two—*and for the safety of Europe that is required.*" That is the secret of all the English maneuvering against the North, in a nutshell. Roebuck is more honest, or more stupid than his fellows, in "telling tales out of school" at this late day.

GEN. GRANT on Sunday attended service at the new Methodist church in Philadelphia, of which Rev. Alfred Cookman is pastor. After the sermon, he quietly beckoned the pastor, and contributed $500 for himself and $100 for his wife, to the new church edifice. The inspiration took, and subscriptions to the amount of $15,000 for the same object were immediately made.

A MONSTER pig trough has been manufactured at Dorchester, for a swinery in England. The trough is five hundred feet long and is shaped like a horseshoe. Two thousand pigs will be able to feed out of it at one time.

THERE is an abolition society in Spain, which has unanimously adopted for its motto "Immediate not gradual Emancipation," and has decided to issue an anti-slavery paper, to be called *El Abolicionista Español.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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 it will be taken up, to the Christian Commission Office 78 Smithfield street, as the Rooms of the Ladies' Christian Commission at City Hall are now closed. jes2

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. jes2td S. SCHOYER, Jr., Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, at reduced prices, the best wringer in use and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see them at the India Rubber Depot, Nos. 56 and 58 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather and India Rubber Belting, also, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, Lace Leather and Rivets of the best quality. Full stock always on hand at Nos. 56 and 58 St. Clair street, by J. & H. PHILLIPS.

OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—For floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c., of all widths and patterns. A large stock on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Oil Cloth Depot of J. & H. PHILLIPS, Nos. 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for cholera, should be without a bottle of this valuable preparation at this season of the year. For sale at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets, in the Market House, Allegheny. jes0

SMALL FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A two story dwelling house of four business; situate in Allegheny city. For price and terms apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market St.

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, 1864. jes0td

DIVIDEND.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of State Tax, payable on or after the 10th inst. jy1:3td I. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

WANTED, A SITUATION, by an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to run a Stationary Engine. Address, JOHN MUSSINTINE, jy1:2td 157 Robinson street, Allegheny City.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, June 17th, the large DRAY HORSE, of Phillips & Best, was taken or strayed off the farm of Mr. Robert Phillips, Squirrel Hill, dark iron gray, very fat; moves quick on fore feet. Fifty dollars reward for horse and thief, if stolen, or satisfactory pay for any expense or trouble, if the above horse is returned to me at Pittsburgh. PHILLIPS & BEST.

WINDOW SHADES.—Of all styles and colors, which will be sold at reduced prices; also Trimmings, &c. J. & H. PHILLIPS, jy1 Nos. 56 and 58 St. Clair street.

SODA ASH! SODA ASH!—A superior article can always be found at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets, in the Market House, Allegheny. jes0

NEATS-FOOT OIL.—Can always be procured at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets, in the Market House, Allegheny. jes0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$50 REWARD.—FOR THE APPREHENSION of SARAH GATEWKE, colored woman, alias Ia Stanley; wears glasses—front has 2d front teeth prominently; dark dress. Also, HENRY WILLIAMS, colored, long beard; blue coat, black pants, white hat. The above reward will be given for their delivery in Harrisburg; also, the face will be paid. CAROLINE WILLIAMS. jy3:2td

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Torrence, deceased, late of Baldwin Township, have been duly granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned, who resides in said Township, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent, are requested to make the same without delay, and all persons having claims or demands against the same will make known the same to us without delay. JAS. TORRENCE, Executor. jy3:3tdatw6t

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES JOHNSON withdrawing from the firm, all the business which will be settled by the remaining partners who continue the business as heretofore, under the name and style of PATTERSON, AMMON & CO.

W. D. PATTERSON
ADAM AMMON
JAMES JOHNSON,
JOHN SOHLEKEIN

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865. jy3:3td

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the Finance Committee of the City of Pittsburgh, will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 10th, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders must state how much per centum of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will pay the city for the use of the same. JOHN McCARGO, Controller. jy3:3td

ALEX. AIKEN.

UNDERTAKER,

No. 166 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages. REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. jy3:1yd

DOG MUZZLES, ASSORTED SIZES, NOW REQUIRED BY LAW. FOR SALE, IN GREAT VARIETY, BY GEORGE W. HURLEY, 68 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny. jy2

FAST COLORED CALICOES, 20 cents; TICKINGS for 30 cents; CORSETS, CHAMBRAYS, ORGANDIES, HAIRSKORKS, CORSETS. DRESS GOODS. RATES & BELL, 21 FIFTH STREET. jy2

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

BOOKS COMMEMORATIVE OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Memorial Record of the Nation's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln; compiled by F. Hana. $2. Our Martyr President: Voices from New York and Brooklyn. $0.50. Sermons Preached in Boston on the Death of Abraham Lincoln. $2.00. The Martyr Monument, being the Patriotism and Political Wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, as exhibited in his Speeches, Messages, Orders and Proclamations. $1.00. The President's Words: a Selection of Passages from the Speeches, Addresses and Letters of Abraham Lincoln. $1.25. DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 82 Wood Street. jy3

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, June 27, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company, for the quarter ending June 30th, inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors payable, free of Government Tax, on and after July 17th inst. The dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due October 1st, payable on the Third Mortgage Bonds, has also been ordered to be paid at maturity, less Government tax, on and after July 17, 1865.

Shareholders and Bondholders registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Agency of the Company, Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, and those registered at Pittsburgh from the Treasurer, at that city.

The transfer books will close, June 30th, and will reopen July 18th. By order of the Board. jy:1t7 F. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

Silk and Cloth Summer Garments, Sasque Circulars, Basques, Berages, Ete.

CLOSING OUT. Call and See. J. W. BARKER & CO., jes22:4wd 59 MARKET STREET.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Vigilant Fire Co., AT McKEE'S ROCKS, JULY 4TH.

The Committee have enlarged the platform and made many other repairs to the Grove, and will try their best to leave nothing undone to make it one of the most pleasant parties of the season. Leave Ferry leaves foot of Penn street at 8½ A.M., and 1½ P. M. The Manchester Cars leave every ten minutes for Horse of Refuge, where Woods' Ferry will run across to the Rocks all day. Music by Zekler Band, figures by James Seets.

R. O. ELLIOTT,
E. WILCOX,
W. M. J. PATTERSON,
JOS. A. DREXLER,
WM. F. NOBLE,
Committee of Arrangements.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The firm of FLEMING BROTHERS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, COCHRAN FLEMING withdrawing from the firm, the business of which will be continued by John Fleming, under the name and style of Fleming Brothers as heretofore. All unfinished business of the late firm will be closed by John Fleming.

JOHN FLEMING,
COCHRAN FLEMING.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 1st, 1865. jy1:3td

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 28th, 1865.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, maturing July 1st, 1865, will be paid at the office of the Company, on presentation of the Coupons. JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer. jes30:1wd

TMILLERS.—WE HAVE SEVERAL pieces of Du Four & Co.'s Celebrated Anchor Bolting Cloths, for sale at less than New York prices. J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Mills, Liberty Street. jes30:2td

NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DUNKARD CREEK UNION OIL CO. will meet at the office of the company, corner of PENN AND WAYNE STREETS, ON THREE O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 5th, 1865, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock. WM. W. REMINGTON, jes30:3t Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW MUSIC—"FUNERAL MARCH TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Martyr President, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, the popular composer. The *Home Journal* says: "This is a fine composition, well worthy the reputation of its writer." Very solemn and impressive. 1,000 COPIES ARE ISSUED WEEKLY. Price 50 cents; with vignette of the Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. jes30:2td

FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, UMBRELLAS, TRAVELLING SATCHELS, CUTLERY, STATIONERY AND TOYS, Wholesale and retail, at J. G. LAUERS'S, jes17 No. 101 Market street.

NOTICE.—I RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to my friends and former customers that I shall continue to carry on the LIVERY AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, next door above the old stand, formerly occupied by Rodgers & Thorn. I will be happy to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on former occasions, and can furnish Livery of all kinds on the shortest notice. jes:3td S. K. RODGERS.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

LEAD PIPE of all sizes and thicknesses, SHEET LEAD of any thickness on hand and made to order, by ALEXANDER GORDON, Agent, Commission Merchant, No. 102 Second street. jes29:2md

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD CO. will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, 1865, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Company at their Depot, for the purpose of electing President and Board of Directors for the ensuing year. WM. MARSHALL, President. jes:3td

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS for the construction of Grading, Paving and Repaving and Curbing of Canal street and Penn street, have been made and may be seen at my office in the Market Building for the ensuing ten days, after which they will be returned to the City Treasurer. URIAH REIGHS PARK, jes29 Recording Regulator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Have Just Occupied their New and Capacious Warerooms and Factory, No. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., where they will make and keep on hand, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, WATER, GAS AND STEAM GOODS, of every description. Orders solicited. P. O. BOX 1073. jy2

NEWS FOR EVERYBODY! GREAT REDUCTION IN THE Price of Boots and Shoes! SHOES FOR 15 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, Boy's 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 $4.00. The following articles he is selling at cost: Mens' Congress Lasting Gaiters, Misses Congress Lasting Gaiters, Morocco Boots, at $1.50. Happy is the manufacturer to order all kinds of Ladies' Shoes at the shortest notice. Old Boots Soled, forget the place, THOMPSON'S OLD STAND, No. 25 St. Clair Street. jes30:2td

GREAT BARGAINS. Great Bargains. Great Bargains. Basques, Basquines, Sacques, Circulars, &c. Also all kinds of SUMMER SHAWLS AT J. W. BARKER & CO.'S, jes30 1wd 59 MARKET STREET.

IF YOU WANT Photograph Albums of the best make, latest styles, and lowest prices, GO TO HUNT'S.
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IF YOU WANT Bible, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, GO TO HUNT'S, jes29 56 FIFTH ST. MASONIC HALL.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. FOURTH OF JULY. FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS. FLAGS. FLAGS. LANTERNS. LANTERNS. Everything needed for the Fourth, at PITTOCK'S, Opposite the Postoffice jes28

THE VULCAN COAL YARD, ROBERT DALZELL, Office adjoining Machine Shop of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Best Youghiogheny Family Coal and Nut Coal ALWAYS ON HAND. COAL DELIVERED AT SHORT NOTICE. Leave your orders at THE OFFICE, or A. WILSON'S & CO., Ross Street, or at THE GAZETTE OFFICE, Fifth street. jes29:1f

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, of Allegheny county, No. 6, June Term, 1865. In the matter of the petition C. G. Hussey, Felix R. Brunot, Alexander Young *et al.* freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of five feet in width, from the eastern line of the east sidewalk of Union Avenue, from Ohio street to Anderson street, in said city, and five feet in width from the west line of the west sidewalk of Centre Avenue, from Ohio street to Anderson street, in said city.

And now, to wit, June 17th, 1865, the within petition presented and read in open Court, and on motion of S. A. & W. S. Fairviance, solicitors for petitioners, a rule is hereby granted to show cause why said portions of said sidewalks should not be closed up and vacated, and it is ordered that said rule shall be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette twice a week for four weeks. BY THE COURT. Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk. jes23:wd3aw7TuS

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 89 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1865.

NOTICE.—A REGISTER HAS BEEN opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, No. 89 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, in which all returned volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desirous 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. jes20:wd THOS. BAKEWELL, President.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the ESTATE OF DR. J. P. WEBB, late of Temperanceville, are requested to call at No. 278 PENN STREET, and settle the same immediately, or the accounts will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Those who have been presented with bills by Mr. J. O. FLOWERS, as the law agent of settling the same. MRS. J. P. WEBB, widow of dec'd. jes7:1w

HEMAPANAKA (BLOOD CURE).—A most remarkable article and positive cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, ITCH, PIMPLES and all diseases of the SKIN.

As a Tonic, it revives the appetite, invigorates the system and wholly restores the physical strength. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, jes corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

$60 AN ACRE FOR TIMBER LAND in Somerset and county, never miles from Latrobe. S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market St. jes29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE.

ASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pittsburgh. OFFICE, 57 FOURTH STREET, BURKE'S BUILDING. ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President. JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President. THOMAS GRAHAM, Secretary. CAPT. R. J. GRACE, Agent, (late U. S. Inspector of Steamers.)

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Dll in transit per rail to Philadelphia, New York, &c., *insured at low rates.* Policies issued on the most favorable terms. ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President. JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

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jes27:1md

THE NATION. A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, SCIENCE AND ART. Will be Published July 6th, 1865. No. 130 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum, in advance; Six months, Two dollars.

The following writers, among others, have been secured, either as regular or occasional contributors:

Henry W. Longfellow,	Judge Daley,
James Russell Lowell,	Judge Hoar,
John G. Whittier,	Frederick Law Olmsted,
Samuel Eliot, (ex-Treas'r Tres. Col. Kent'd.)	Rev. Dr. McClintock,
Prof. Torry, (Harvard,)	Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson,
Dr. Francis Lieber,	Rev. Dr. Steele,
Prof. Goldwin Smith, (Oxford.)	C. J. Stille,
Prof. Child, (Harvard,)	Henry T. Tuckerman,
Charles E. Norton,	Bayard Taylor,
Judge Bond, (Baltimore)	C. L. Brace,
Edmund Quincy,	Richard Grant White,
Prof. E. D. Whitney, (Yale,)	William Lloyd Garrison,
Prof. B. G. Gilman, (Yale,)	Sidney George Fisher,
Prof. Dwight, (Columbia College,)	Theodore Tilton,
	James Parton,
	Gail Hamilton,
	R. H. Stoddard,

The diversity of character and talent comprehended in this list will show the variety of subjects to be discussed, while the well-known views of the gentlemen here mentioned, will ensure a decisive and general bearing of the paper, better than could be done by any mere abstract statement.

ITS MAIN OBJECTS:

First—The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above all, of legal, economical, and constitutional questions, with greater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in measures seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the fruits of progress and civilization.

Third—The earnest and persistent consideration of the laboring class at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, so far as education and justice can do it, of equal chance in the race of life.

Fourth—The enforcement and illustration of the doctrine that the whole community has the strongest interest, both moral, political, and material, in their elevation, and that there can be no real stability for the Republic, so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation.

Fifth—The fixing of public attention upon the political importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any portion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy information as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply and kind of labor which can be obtained in them, and the progress made by the colored population in acquiring the habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and works of art.

THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect, or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social questions a really critical spirit and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration,