The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1865.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI R. DUFF, of Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, Jr., of Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
LEVI WILSON, North Fayette Township.
HANS H. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALEXRIS SHAW, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
T. P. GRAY, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANES, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN REED, Jr., of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR:
R. L. McMILLEN, of Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CRESS, of Chartiers Township.

TRUE TO THEIR INSTINCTS.

We gave yesterday, by telegraph, a brief synopsis of a forthcoming address to the "Democracy of the United States." It says the Democracy, after the war commenced, "acquiesced in it, as an unavoidable calamity, to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, believing that as soon as this object was attained the war ought to cease."

This, we take it, is an intimation that the emancipation of the slaves was all wrong. But how about the declaration at Chicago, one year ago, that the war was a failure on the part of the Government? Was that their acquiescence? It was, to be sure a bad failure on the part of their rebel brethren, and this was probably what they mean. That they desired the restoration of the Union we believe, otherwise they themselves would have been left out in the cold. There was no other reason.

Well, now, the Union is saved, but no thanks to them for it—let us see what they want. Here it is:

"The immediate re-admission of the rebellious States to the sacred circle, *with all their rights and privileges unabridged*, is also urged, on the ground that the federal government cannot exist while a portion of the States composing it are free, and another portion virtually enslaved by military government."

"With all their rights and privileges unabridged." What does that mean? We might guess, but we need not. The Simon Pure wing of the Democracy of Ohio, led by ALEXANDER LONG, late representative in Congress, tells us plainly what they would be at. We quote:

"Nor should we fail to avow our fixed opinion that white bondage and negro slavery, in the South, the very best form of their society, and that any other is not only undesirable, but incompatible, with the negro's existence. If half the people of Ohio were negroes, the doubts, which some entertain on the subject, would not be felt by any of the white. The Democracy of the Northern States have been demoralized all over the world by their false position on the tremendous question of negro slavery to the white masters."

These fellows speak right out. There is no dodging the question with them. They are for slavery, because to be slaves is all that colored people are fit for. It is right, and "the very best form of their society," that is for the Southern States. They hate "niggers" with a perfect hatred, and will have them back under the lash just as soon as they get political power enough to do so.

The other address is a little more cautious. It don't go quite so far, but "takes ground against conferring upon the negro the right of citizenship, on the ground that they are unqualified by education, and as a race so greatly inferior to the whites as to lower the standard of the average intelligence by intermingling. This is declared to be the white man's government, and the negro and foreign element cannot be successfully assimilated." We suppose we must take this inferiority for granted, although we cannot find any proof of it in the fact that some two hundred thousand colored men fought for the Union, nor in a thousand other facts attesting their fidelity as a race to the country and to its suffering defenders, who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the superior race.

But what are we to make of the word "intermingling?" Are these democrats going to marry the negroes and "assimilate" with them, if the latter are made free? Perhaps it might improve their loyalty, if not their color, to do so. As to education, let the negroes get a chance—which they have never had in the slave States—and the mass of those who vote the democratic ticket will have to hurry themselves if they would keep ahead of them.

So this is what is called democracy—a thing which cannot exist unless it has its hoofs upon the necks of millions of the human race—that can only rise by trampling the weak and grinding the fallen to dust. It will lower depths of degradation—and it is afraid of a race, whose social disabilities no legislation can remove, getting ahead of them in everything that constitutes true manhood. Why, most black men would need to *sink*, not to *rise*, to reach the moral level of such men as these leaders of "the democracy."

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN ENGLAND.

Prior to the assassination of President LINCOLN 5-20s were up to 69 in London. That event depressed them to 62. They have since risen slowly and steadily until at the latest advices, they had reached 71@71¾. Large orders are coming over for bonds, although it is only a few weeks since timid holders were shipping them to this side.

While it is very gratifying to know that our national credit stands so high in Europe, as to be equal to 103 for 5-20s, as measured by our national currency, yet it is not desirable that these bonds should flow largely into the hands of foreigners at any such figures as those above mentioned, even though they brought gold in return. These 5-20s bear 6 per cent. interest, payable in gold; but as the amount paid by the foreign purchaser is, say, 73, the interest is really 8¼ per cent., payable in gold—equal to $11,66 upon every hundred dollars they really paid, estimated in greenbacks, with gold at 140. But when this operation is made to work through mercantile channels, and throw upon our shores, not gold, but a flood of foreign fabrics which we ought to fabricate ourselves, it becomes a decidedly depleting and exhausting operation.

It is an old saying, that "the borrower is servant to the lender," and it is true; and we may give up all pretensions to real national independence until we get both our commercial regulations and our national finances into such a shape as to put it out of the power of foreigners to get possession of our national securities at rates that will pay them more than five per cent. upon their so-call investments, instead of eight or nine per cent. as at present. And this can only be done by putting such a scale of duties upon importations as will put all the wheels of industry into rapid motion. Then, if people will have foreign goods, they will be compelled to pay into the national treasury something that will compensate the country for the drain upon it which they occasion. But the effect will be to reduce greatly the amount of imports. Then gold will accumulate; the national currency and bonds will soon rise in value to the gold standard; payments in coin will be resumed; and national bonds will be used as banking capital, instead of being shipped abroad in exchange for things that perish in the using, and which we can better make ourselves.

As things are working now—our productive industry in every department slacking off and becoming less and less remunerative—our national bonds floating abroad at but little more than two-thirds their par value, and less than half of what ought to be their real value—we cannot be in good health; and it is folly to hope for an early return to a normal condition. As well might we expect health and vigor in a man laboring under chronic diarrhea, as prosperity and growth under such a policy as enables foreigners to barter their merchandise for our promissory notes on such terms as we have mentioned, and at the same time sweep away the product of our gold mines as fast as it is made.

During the dark and trying period of the war these Britons did not want our national bonds; when we needed money, they would not lend it to us; so now, when our people are safe, and able to keep the bonds and draw the interest themselves, why should they permit them to put their fingers into their pockets in this style?

SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives his observations and views of the state of things in South-western Georgia, the heart of the cotton region. We take a few extracts:

TALKS WITH THE NEGROES.

A most excellent, liberal and enterprising gentleman, who was from the first opposed to secession—a pioneer from the North, and one of the first settlers of Albany—Mr. Tift, volunteered to take me in his carriage on a little tour of inspection. We were accompanied by two proprietors of convenient plantations it was proposed to visit.

At the first plantation, two miles from town, belonging to Mr. Cutliffe, all were out in the field but old Ben; who, after chaining up a very violent and villainous looking cur, to whose neck was gratefully attached, by a chain, a heavy stick of wood, came forth and bowed low. Mr. Vason, a prominent lawyer in Albany (at one time, in the Georgia Senate), did the examination on one side, I upon the other; occasionally intruding a modest cross-question.

"Ben, how many on this plantation would work without being driven?"

"Well, Massa, dah's Milly and Isaac," &c.—counting them on his fingers—the result of which process was, that in his opinion about half the workers only could at present be relied upon.

"Do you think," said I, "it would make any difference with these lazy ones if they were allowed to work for themselves?"

"Don't think it would, massa."

"But, supposing they had a little patch of land fenced off—each a little farm to himself, where he could live by himself with his wife and children—don't you think some of the lazy ones would work then?"

"Yes, massa, I link dey would."

Encouraged, I asked him another question, for I was beginning to be surprised at the independence and apparent intelligence of the old slave, who looked anything but a promising subject at first, and at first, all his answers were one way—on the side of his master and in favor of slavery, as he appeared not to have been more definitely informed that his former status as a slave was about to be materially altered—(I fear it is still a doubtful problem with too many.) Thus his first answer to what he thought of freedom, was, lightly, "I's allus been free myself," looking toward his master, who nodded approvingly; but as soon as he appeared to get an inkling that it was a proper time to express his genuine sentiments, both his manner and replies materially altered, showing that he was not the senseless clod he appeared to be, and such as unprejudiced men would be likely to mistake him, but very evidently a reasoning creature, that, as soon as released from bondage, discovered himself.

"Can you read Ben?" said I.

"No massa."

"Would you like to learn?"

"Dat I would, massa, mighty well."

"What effect do you think learning to read would have on the idle and foolish, who don't appear disposed to work unless they are forced to?"

"I tinks it would steady 'em, massa."

Old Ben brought us a watermelon, and while we were eating, the old chattel started its master by a sudden aggressive movement of its intellectual machinery.

"Massa William," (addressing his master,) "da's one thing if the slaves gwine to be free, what's gwine to become de ole folks?"

"What do you think should be done, Ben?" said I, interposing.

"I tink you, massa William, ought to take care of 'em."

"But, said his master, "why should I do that when you are free?"

"Cause I done worked for you, massa, all my life. You got my labor; when I can't work no more, you have got to take keer o' me."

"Well, but that labor of yours, Ben, I hav'nt got now if the slaves are freed."

"Can't help dat, massa; dat not my business. You has had de work; I hain't had it. Now, what am I gwine to do if you don't take keer o' me? Ef I'd been allowed to keep my own labor I would now hab enough. Dat's so, massa!

"Well, but suppose I have not anything to support you with, Ben?"

"You hab got de land, massa. You jis gib me de use ob a little patch o' land, I'll take keer ob myself—you needn't feed me."

COST OF SLAVE LABOR.

We rode to one of Mr. Vason's places. On the way, we passed a novel sight to me, a reader of history, just from the free north. It seemed an anachronism. Thirty slaves, men and women, were hoeing in a field, while an overseer, whip in hand, lounged in his saddle in front of them, like a colonel of pioneers before his motley regiment, toiling in two ranks. The overseer's pants were inside his boots; his hat was slouched, and his position on his horse was altogether, taking his surroundings, exceedingly "chivalrous."

On the way the gentlemen masters discussed plantation economy. It was concluded (I announce it for the benefit of those about to go into the business), that, upon the whole, it was better that the "stock" of a plantation should be "shod."

"What," I inquired, "is the expense of feeding and clothing your hands?"

"Well," replied the most intelligent, "let us reckon. One hat, two pair of shoes, two suits of cotton, one suit of wool and a blanket each year. At present prices, the cost of such clothing would be thirteen and fourteen dollars a hand. In the same way he's fed, each week, one peck of meal, two quarts of syrup, and three and a half pounds of bacon—at present prices about twenty-five cents a day. Some give less meat and more syrup, diminishing expense."

Here there was a difference of opinion with regard to the policy of purchasing the extra woolen suit, which the negro would persist in wearing, when he did n't need it, thus exposing him to disease.

CRUELTY.

Colonel Willing is a kind-hearted man, and a convert to free labor—a system, however, to which he is by birth and education a stranger; he owned slaves himself in Kentucky until that marauder, Jessie, mounted the last one on his plough mule and ran him off. But Colonel Willing can do nothing to change the status. Slaves are beaten, and come into to him complaining of brutal treatment. The most he can do is to send the "nigger" back to work again; can't be suffered to rove about and run the risk of starvation or a bullet. When cases of wanton cruelty occur, as is more frequently the case now than formerly—for the negroes are restive, doubly so from well-grounded fears of treachery to their rights—the masters are reprimanded. But it is considered impolitic to forbid whipping entirely, as the admitted theory of nigger government, by their old masters is, that its fundamental, indispensible, first and last principle is—not affection, nor even hope—but fear.

You who card and spin this year's crop of American cotton, mark it bleached by the same old process of unrecompensed sweat and tears and blood.

Now, don't understand me as implying a cruel disposition in the Albany planters. Those I met, at least, are I am sure, naturally kindhearted. But the slaveholder can not possibly comprehend that the flesh and blood he has paid for is of the same clay as his own. There is no use talking. No representative from Southwest Georgia, at least, will fail to use his utmost interest to secure such a system of police as will keep labor under control. Never, one word about it, and other wise men would give up.

A DEMOCRATIC government can best be secured by a unity of sentiment and action in behalf of the work. Let us apply ourselves to the business of the present hour and day in repairing the injuries of treason and rebellion have inflicted upon the nation, and if the President does not in all things come up to our standard on collateral questions, that affords no reason now for distracting the public mind on the main question. There are questions on which we may differ with President Johnson, but they are in the future. He may commit errors according to our judgment, in some things relating to the present, but that affords no good reason for disturbing the peace at this moment, for we may ourselves be wrong. It is fitting, therefore, that we should all exercise a generous confidence and a charitable spirit towards the present administration, and in that way mitigate as far as possible, the duties and labors of restoration. It is gratifying to notice that very many strong men and presses who opposed the election of Mr. Johnson are now disposed to give his administration a trial before they enter up judgment against it. This example is worthy of emulation.—*Buffalo Express.*

KOSSUTH, in the course of a private letter of the 28th of May, to the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, incidentally says:

"How happy you must feel in having been spared to see the triumph of the grand principles for which you have been contending all your life! The stain of slavery is removed from the fair escutcheon of your noble land. The curse is dispelled which clouded the bright prospects of her future. The malaise in which the genius of your people carried through the democratic principle in its first application to a vast community affords a sure guaranty that, to the benefit of all humanity, you will know how to consolidate by wisdom and moderation what you have achieved by bravery and admirable perseverance. Yours, ever truly,

L. KOSSUTH."

NORTHERN EMIGRANTS WANTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Times* Raleigh, North Carolina, special says there is a general desire expressed by newspapers, planters and every one, except a few insane ultraists, that Northerners should go down and settle permanently in their midst. They are anxious to get emigration from the North, and have organized themselves for the purpose of generally informing the Northern people of the inducements of the climate, &c. Before long an authorized agent will go to New York for that purpose.

WE SUPPOSE the democrats speak with sincerity when they declare that slavery is dead. But in the New Hampshire House of Representatives ninety-six democrats voted, the other day, against the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery. Considering that the President said to the South Carolinians, in addressing them, that that State must adopt the constitutional amendment, our suspicions are excited that the New Hampshire democracy are not Johnson men.

OHIO CROPS.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the wheat crop throughout southern Ohio is being rapidly harvested. The yield is something above the average. The Columbus *Journal* is informed by a gentleman who has lately travelled extensively in the southern and middle sections of the State, that the peach crop bids fair to be as large this season as was ever known.

DECATUR, Alabama, once a beautiful and pleasant town, is now said to be a mass of ruins and rubbish. Two miles north is a contraband camp containing over six hundred negroes, who have under cultivation about one thousand acres of corn and cotton.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at No. 109 FOURTH STREET,

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

at 3 o'clock, July 7th, 1865.

jy6:2td A. T. FARNESTOCK, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS NAT'L BANK,
PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of

Six Per Cent.

on the old capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, free of U. S. Tax.

jy6:2wd JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the UNION NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of

Five (5) Per Cent.

out of the profits of the past five (5) months, payable forthwith.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1865. jy6:2d

DIVIDEND.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
JULY 3d, 1865.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

jy4:10d J. W. COOK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

jy4:3wd WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1865.

The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.

jy4:2td WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of United States Tax, payable on or after the 15th inst.

jy1:6td J. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASKET WILLOWS.—93 bundles to arrive and for sale by

IZAIAH DICKEY & CO.

jy6

AGATELLE TABLE, PLATFORM SCALES, SHOW CASES, &c. (Thursday) AFTERNOON, July 6th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, opposite the Post Office, a quantity of good household furniture, comprising Extension Tables, End Table, Hickory Chairs, Settees, Refrigerators, Willow Cradles, Feather Bed, Bed Clothes, Children's Buggies, Wash Tubs, Counter, Cook Stove, Venetian Blinds, Carpenter's Tools, Tool Chest, Quilting Frame, &c. &c.

Jy6 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS. —We want active persons, with business talent, in every State, to take exclusive sales rights to sell a work called "Photograph Family Record," which will be by far the most popular book ever published in America. Thousands will be sold in every county; every family will buy one. Great inducements to disabled soldiers. Not a book will be sold from a store. Our canvassers now is your time. There is no doubt about it. Applicants must give reference, occupation locality and name the county wanted. One county to one agent. Samples in July. Send, with stamp for circulars and terms. Address, BARTLESON & CO., No. 611 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

jy4:2d.eod

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the style of

EATON, MACRUM & CO,

was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. Unsettled business of the firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.

F. H. EATON,
N. G. MACRUM,
J. H. CARLISLE.

jy4

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.—The subscriber has just returned from New York with a full line of NEW GOODS, including many novel and desirable articles, which he will offer to his friends and the public on liberal terms, ON AND AFTER JULY 8th, AT THE OLD STAND OF EATON, MACRUM & CO.

F. H. EATON.

JUST RECEIVED AT

EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

A FULL LINE OF

Hosiery and Gloves.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, full assortment.

jy4

NEATS FOOT OIL.—Barrels for sale by the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner Ohio and Federal streets, in the Market House, Allegheny. jy30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILL PAPER,
Cap Paper,
Note Paper,
Letter Paper,
Copying Presses,
Copying Books,
Gold Pens,
Stationery of Every Description.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

EELL'S WRITING FLUID,

Eell's Copying Ink.

The trade supplied at manufacturer's prices.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

Stationers and Blank Book Makers,

jy6:1d 89 FIFTH STREET, Sole Agents.

PETROLEUM TIMES

Steam, Book and Job Printing Office.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we are now prepared to do

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Book & Job Printing,

PROMPTLY AND AT THE LOWEST RATES,

JOHN P. HURT, Publisher,

89 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

jy6

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE.....WM. HENDERSON.
MANAGER.....DUPREZ & GREEN.

DUPREZ & GREEN'S

MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.

Greatest combination of talent ever brought together.

Commence Monday Evening, July 10th, 1865,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette and Dress Circle	50
Family Circle	25
Gallery	25
Private Boxes	$5 00
Single Seats in Private Boxes	1 00

Concert commences at 8½ o'clock.

Grand Serenade in front of the Theatre by Duprez & Green's Brass Band.

SAM. COND.
JOS. BLAKESTER, } Advertising Agents.

jy6:7td

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, BARRELS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Sixth Street Wharf, the following articles, more or less:

7,004	Salted Beef Hides;
623	Dry do.;
635	Sheep Pelts;
10	Calf Skins;
21,257	pounds Beef Tallow;
11,840	pairs Beef Horns;
208½	gallons Neatsfoot Oil;
1,600	pounds Tallow Cracklings;
3,175	Flour Barrels, (8 heads);
1,200	Pork do. do.;
1,100	Bacon, Pork, Fish, Coffee and Vinegar Barrels;
7	Cords Barrel Staves and Headings.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

jy6:3t G. BELL, Lt. Col. and C. S.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Great Bargains.
Great Bargains.

Basques, Basquines, Sacques, Circulars, &c. Also all kinds of

SUMMER SHAWLS

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

52 MARKET STREET.

jy30:1wd

CITY WEIGH SCALES.—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 centage of the gross revenue arising from said scales they will pay the city for the use of the same.

jy4:twd JOHN McCARGO, Controller.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES JOHNSON withdrawing from the firm, all the business of 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 SCHOLLEN.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1865. jy4:3wd

NORMAL SCHOOL.—I HAVE ENGAGED the services of a competent and experienced teacher; term commences MONDAY, July 10th. A course in Book-keeping for females will be added.

Day and Evening Classes for both sexes in other branches, $5 per month.

For further information, inquire at the rooms of the Spencerian Academy, No. 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

jy4:4wd W. SHAFFER.

TO MILLERS.—WE HAVE SEVERAL pieces of

Du Four & Co.'s Celebrated Anchor Belting Cloths,

for sale at less than New York prices.

J. S. LILIGETT & CO.,
City Mills, Liberty Street.

jy30:tf

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. jy1:2td

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the

LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD CO.

will be held on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, 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 Director for the ensuing year.

jy5:1td WM. MARSHALL, President.

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF

RIBBONS,

all widths, Fancy and plain colors, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs (all styles), Head Ornaments and Dress Trimmings, just opened at

EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET.

jy4

OFFICE OF THE
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 29th, 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.

jy5:1wd JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

A Light Spring Wagon and Harness,

Apply at GEORGE W. HURLEY'S,

jy4:3td 88 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OIL LEASES.

OIL LEASES

can be had on the most favorable terms a lot of farm on Sugar Creek, on Whitely Creek, near the daylight well (300 barrels) struck last week by the Shekinah Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. Apply to

STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

jy6

FOR SALE.

TEN WOODEN TANKS,

capacity 1,000 barrels each. Enquire of

CLARK & SUMNER,

jy4:1wd 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY.

MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865.

RESOURCES:

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 358,836 76
United States Securities	567,860 00
Real Estate	21,243 03
Expenses	7,622 20
Due from Banks and Bankers	107,913 53
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	305,104 00
National Currency	15,000 00
Notes of Solvent Banks	25,783 00
Cash Items	15,858 25
	$1,955,136 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Circulation	215,800 00
Due Individual Depositors	691,090 78
Due Treasurer United States	69,976 71
Dividends unpaid	2,287 00
Profit and Earnings	6,150 14
Surplus Fund	21,132 93
	$1,956,136 56

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1865.

H. E. DAVIS,
Notary Public.

jy6:3t

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY, July 3d, 1865.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$ 731,357 85
U. S. Securities	520,000 00
Penna. State Bonds, 5 per cent	15,400 00
Banking House and Lot	30,000 00
Taxes and Expenses	12,915 60
Due from Banks and Bankers	236,586 20
Coin and Legal Tender Notes	496,023 29
Notes and Checks of other Banks	139,588 23
	$2,327,871 49

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Circulation	320,000 00
Circulation State Bank	606,128 00
Public Depositors	795,193 21
Due Banks and Bankers	20,054 26
Profits and earnings	107,290 22
Dividends unpaid	1,206 00
	$2,327,871 49

The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JNO. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Affirmed unto before me, this day.

jy6:1d S. SMITH, Notary Public.

SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

Loans, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$ 955,813 88
U. S. Bonds	500,000 00
Due by Banks and Bankers	70,393 28
Notes and Checks of other Banks	51,441 85
Legal Tender Notes and Specie	105,567 00
	$1,583,222 00

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Profits and earnings	174,311 69
National Circulation	248,000 00
State Circulation	76,494 00
Due Depositors	171,611 18
Dividends unpaid	44,910 76
Due Banks and Bankers	19,843 36
	$1,583,222 00

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of July, 1865.

jy6:1d S. SMITH, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, July 3d, 1865.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$24,992 92
U. S. Bonds and premium	305,000 70
Due by Banks and Bankers	55,772 88
Remittances and cash items	2,303 08
State and National Bank Notes, Checks, &c	43,238 96
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	207,721 43
	$1,130,329 50

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 250,000 00
Circulation	210,000 00
Contingent Fund	15,040 76
Dividends unpaid	13,500 00
Discount and premium accounts	174 63
Due to Banks	3,014 11
Due to Depositors	638,599 75
	$1,130,329 50

I certify that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

SECOND QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1865.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$954,109 82
U. S. Bonds	500,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	111,004 26
Due from Banks and Bankers	136,855 10
State & Nat. Bank Notes & Checks	89,912 52
Real Estate	42,229 11
Expense and Tax Account	11,855 14
Certificates of Indebtedness	7,000 00
	$2,105,565 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	387,900 00
Circulation State Bank	623,115 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,465 47
Due to Depositors	450,614 27
Dividends unpaid	2,058 80
Contingent Fund (State banks)	115,712 25
Profits and Earnings from Feb. 1st	23,802 43
	$2,105,565 93

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this date.

jy6:2d S. SMITH, Notary Public.

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Brown Linen Sacks,

ALL SIZES.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

No. 68 FIFTH STREET, under Concert Hall.

jy4

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. jy29:tf

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, of Allegheny county, No. 1, 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. Purviance, 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.

jy22:4wd&wTu&S

SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

SUMMER SHAWLS.

For Sale at Reduced Prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

95 FIFTH STREET.

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

As a Tonic, it revives the appetite, perfects digestion and wholly restores the physical strength and it needs but a trial to prove its virtues.

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,
corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

jy6

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE residence of the subscriber, in Baldwin township, near White Hall,

TWO COWS,

one red and white muley, three years old, and one white cow, five years old. Any person returning or leaving word at White Hall, that will lead to their recovery, will be liberally rewarded.

jy5:3t*d JOHN LONG.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, June 17th, the large GRAY HORSE, of Phillips & Best, was taken or strayed off the farm of Mr. Robert Phillips, Sewickley, since then no trace of him can be found. He is a dark iron gray; very fat; moves stiff on fore leg. Fifty dollars reward for horse and chaise, or satisfactory pay for any expense or trouble, if the above horse is returned to me at Pittsburgh.

JAMES PHILLIPS & SEAT.

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 & Moore. I will be happy to receive the patronage so liberally bestowed on former occasions, and furnish Livery of all kinds on the shortest notice.

jy1:3td S. K. RODGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

OFFICE, 57 FOURTH STREET,

BURKE'S BUILDING.

ISAAC H. PENNOCK, President.
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CAPT. R. J. GRACE, Agent,
(late U. S. Inspector of Steamers.)

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Oil in transit per rail to Philadelphia, New York, &c., *insured at low rates.*

Policies issued on the most favorable terms.

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Daniel Wallace,	S. H. Hartman.

jy7:1md

THE NATION.

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature,

SCIENCE AND ART.

Will be Published July 6th, 1865.

No. 130 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

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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 is usual in the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true democratic principles in society and government, and the strongest condem