The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1865.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI E. 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:
GEO. T. MEKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANER, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, of Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
E. L. MCCULLEY, of Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, of Chartiers Township.

LETTER FROM PARIS.—We publish this morning another letter from our Paris correspondent. Both the London and the Paris correspondence of the *Gazette* will be continued regularly.

FREE TRADE LOGIC.

The New York *Evening Post* is unquestionably amongst our ablest papers, but see how lame is its logic when it undertakes to advocate a policy which is indefensible, or to argue against a strong current of facts. It asks a question, and then proceeds to answer it. We quote:

"How can impediments to exchanges of commodities benefit industry? All the exchanges that take place throughout the entire globe must be beneficial to both parties making them, or they will cease without the interference of Governments. An artificial rise of prices, like that produced by tariffs or strikes, does not long alter the relative value of the various products of labor. If the price of one commodity be artificially increased, all other commodities must rise to the same level, or else the price of the one commodity must fall back to the level of other commodities. By our system of protection we artificially increase the price of all commodities without the slightest benefit to any one, for the manufacturer must pay back to other industries all he receives from them, beside bearing his full share of the expensive machinery by which the Government artificially increases the prices of manufactured goods. The consequence is that by our attempt to retain the monopoly of our own markets, we effectually shut ourselves out of all the other markets of the world."

The question is asked, "How can impediments to exchanges of commodities benefit industry?" We answer, they cannot benefit industry at all, but, on the other hand, are destructive of industry. It is the great object of the advocates of protection to extend to the last possible degree and render profitable these exchanges of commodities; and to affect these exchanges at the smallest possible expense to the respective producers; and also to render it possible to exchange all commodities which have any commercial value at all.

Let us go into the region of actual fact and experience, and drop such vague theorising as that we have just copied from the *Evening Post*. A farmer lives in the neighborhood of a manufacturing establishment where large numbers of men and horses are employed. For all he can produce, wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, beef, pork, butter, eggs, wood, coal, and even straw, he finds a ready market at his door. His transportation costs him nothing but a little labor, which is as often performed by his customer as by himself. He gets satisfactory prices, taking as much of his customer's "commodity" as he needs, the remainder in cash. So much for his position.

The manufacturer is enabled to go on with his business, and pay decent prices for his labor and supplies, because his goverament, by a tariff upon importations, has thrown an "impediment" in the way of a foreign competition with whom, owing to cheaper labor and lower rates, he would otherwise be unable to compete. So long as that condition of things is suffered to exist everything goes on well, and the "exchange of commodities" is carried on without impediment, and to the mutual profit of the parties. It is true, however, that importers and speculators and middle men are but little benefited by these "exchanges."

It so happens, however, that the government changes its policy, and that of free trade is tried. The manufacturer of whom we have been speaking struggles a while and then reluctantly succumbs. His employees are scattered, and his neighbor, the farmer, has lost his market. Many of his commodities he cannot exchange at all; and for what little will bear transportation to his now far distant customer he has to accept what prices he can get. The middle man who buys it of him has more profit on it than he has. Thus he finds the most formidable "impediments" in his way in making exchanges, and like his manufacturing neighbor, he too becomes poor. He purchases his goods, to be sure, at a little less *price*, but at a monstrously enhanced *cost*.

"Impediments to exchanges of commodities" indeed! What greater impediments could be imagined than to compel the farmers of the great Central Valley to seek markets for their surplus produce (as much of it as will bear transportation at all) four thousand miles from their fields, *they bearing, as they must, the cost of transportation.* For more than one-half of all they might sell, had they markets at home, the "impediment" which free trade interposes is absolutely insurmountable, and as to the remainder they are at the mercy of traders.

The Harrisburg Telegraph on the Elective Franchise.

We observe a steady accession to the numbers of those who wish to establish the qualifications of voters on the principles of absolute right. Among others who have lately come out on this side is the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. We quote briefly:

Prior to 1812, restrictions on the right of suffrage, in consequence of *color*, were not attempted by any State Legislature. During that period, the territories were admitted, in all of which freedom, not color, was the basis of suffrage. In 1812, South Carolina, through her followers in Congress, succeeded in inserting in the act establishing a territorial government for Missouri the word white, thus, for the first time in the history of the Government, making color the basis of the franchise. One by one the slave States adopted the same qualification of color, the free States following in servile order the dictation of the slave masters, until the crusade of the aristocrats of the South against all free negroes, however honest and intelligent such might have been, triumphed, and thus sowed the seed of that treason which has lately been harvested in blood and carnage! In 1817, Connecticut excluded the negro from the ballot box. All the other New England States left undisturbed the ancient right of suffrage, in their constitutions, where freedom is still recognized as the basis of the elective franchise. Free negroes voted in Maryland up to 1838; in North Carolina till 1835; in Pennsylvania till 1838. Cave Johnson, a great leader of the Democracy was elected to Congress in 1828 from Tennessee, by the free negroes who were in his employment. In 1834 by a vote of 42 to 23, Tennessee so amended her Constitution as to exclude negroes from the rights of the elective franchise.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, TUESDAY, July 11th, 1865.

American society in Paris, which has lingered behind almost all the rest of the world in order to be present at the brilliant *fete* which I last week described to you, in commemoration of the Fourth of July, has at last taken wing like other people, and our gay capital is now well nigh deserted. From all I hear the influx of visitors to Europe from the United States promises to be unusually great. At Dieppe, Vichy, Trouville and other fashionable watering places, the American circle is already very large. Cherbourg too, in anticipation of the promised naval spectacle of the combined fleets of France and England, now fixed for the 14th of August, will attract its usual share of sight-seers. Not a few of our country people have left Paris for the Isle of Wight, become with them of late years a favorite summer resort; and in Switzerland American tourists are already exploring the unequalled mountain scenery of the Bernese Oberland, or whiling away the long summer days in such rendezvous of fashion as Vevey and Interlachen. Wherever our countrymen show themselves in the Old World, they will be certain to experience in their reception the *prestige* of the great events which have raised their native land to its present pinnacle of renown. The generous testimony recently borne to American greatness by the eloquent pen of Count Montalembert has flown trumpet-tongued throughout the nations of Europe, nor could the deeds of heroes or patriots have desired a worthier chronicler. As Mr. Putnam, our excellent Consul at Havre, expressed himself in the few glowing words which he addressed to us on the occasion of the late festival, Americans are now indeed entitled to "hold their heads high in Europe." The days of mourning, so touchingly alluded to by Mr. Bigelow, are, it is to be hoped, past; and both at home and abroad, America, we may trust, is about to reap the reward of the patriotism of her children. Your readers will pardon this short outpouring of individual enthusiasm; but the effervescence of the late national gathering in the Rue Catelan has hardly yet subsided among us, and I still write under the influence of the reminiscences of the 4th of July, 1865.

As you will judge from what is intimated above, Paris is rapidly falling into the social and political stagnation of the dead season and the approaching dog days. Our long and brilliant summer which has scarcely experienced a break in the fineness of the weather since the first of April, may be said to have reached its climax the very day after the American fete, when the thermometer stood at 95 degrees in the shade, and scarcely descended 10 degrees during the cooler part of the twenty-four hours. The legislative session has just closed, and although the Emperor still lingers at the Tuileries, in consequence of his long anterior absence in Africa, he is daily expected along with the Empress to seek a cooler retreat in the forest shades of Fontainbleau. After a short sojourn there he will proceed to his favorite medicinal waters of Plombiere, visit the camp at Chalons, and then rejoining the Empress, they will set out together on their usual autumn trip to Biarritz and the South. It is possible, especially as popularity-hunting among the masses has been the order of the day of late, that their Imperial Majesties will stop a day, *en passant*, in the capital and spend the popular fete of the 15th of August among their good citizens of Paris.

The drawing of the Mexican lottery, for so it deserves to be called, took place last week, when prizes of 500,000, 100,000, 50,000, and 10,000 francs were awarded to the holders of lucky numbers, and for the encouragement of future speculators in similar financial adventures. M. de Germiny, Director of the Bank of France, was not ashamed to preside at this regular gambling house transaction. The excitement all over the town was almost as great as when a Cardinal proclaims, from the balcony of one of the Palaces of Rome, the winning numbers in the great papal contrivance for the amusement of degenerate subjects. And yet the French are the first to laugh at Italian corruption, and to stigmatise the misrule of Italian governments! The great prize of 500,000 francs was won by a small farmer residing in the vicinity of Paris, who had purchased the fortunate number only a few days previous, as he happened to be passing by a money changer's shop on the Boulevards, where he saw it advertised. It was at first said that the prize would be forfeited to the Emperor Maximilian, on account of the second instalment to the loan of ninety francs, not having been duly paid up. But for the credit of that Monarch, this supposition turns out not to be correct. Great efforts have been made lately to bolster up the price of Mexican stock. The New York correspondent of the *Moniteur* is made to assure the French public, that the desire of the American people, to share in the immense development of commerce between that city and Vera Cruz is such as "will inevitably result in the recognition of the New Empire by the Federal Cabinet." You know best at home, whether this is likely or not to be the case; but here at all events, the impression is made use of to produce a reaction in favor of Mexican credit, which has displayed itself by a considerable advance in those securities.

Abd-el-Hader has arrived in Paris, accompanied by a large Arab suite and two closely veiled ladies of his harem.

A shocking accident, caused by the most culpable negligence, has just occurred on the Paris and Marseilles line of railroad. One of the lines being temporarily closed, the up and down trains were compelled to make use of the same rails. Strict orders were given that one and the same individual should accompany all trains along the single line, and as it was impossible for the same person to be in two places at once, it was thus deemed that all chances of accidents must be removed. On the Express up train, however, from Marseilles arriving at one end of the single line with the India mail, the station master had the folly to insist on its proceeding in the absence of the appointed conductor. The latter proved to be in the act of conveying another down train to the same point, and the two came into collision when proceeding at a rate of 50 or 60 miles an hour. The consequences, as it may be supposed, were frightful enough, though not so bad as might have been apprehended, and as were first announced. Three persons only, were killed on the spot, but a large number received wounds mostly of a very severe character, and generally involving loss of limbs.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LONDON, July 11, 1865.

A few evenings ago, being in the neighborhood of Charing Cross, I turned down Whitehall and soon found myself under the shadows of that magnificent pile of building, which the genius of Sir Charles Barry, aided by millions of money, reared to be a worthy place of assembly for the Lords and Commons of Great Britain. As I have named Sir Charles Barry, I may just remark in passing, that on Saturday week a fine statue of him, from the studio of J. H. Foley, was uncovered in the inner hall of that great palace, which is itself his best monument. The sculptor presents the architect to us seated, holding a drawing board at arms length, judging the effect of a drawing he has just made of the plan of the Palace of Westminster, with the Victoria tower just added in the margin, and the happy thought—or afterthought—has struck him, when the rest of the plan was completed.

But as I had not come that evening to study works of art, after a few inevitable pauses and glances, direct and sidelong at statues and frescoes, I turned resolutely to the corridor leading to the gallery of the House of Lords, to which I was allowed admittance by the order of a noble Lord, whose courtesy, or kindness, or whatever it was, had, I suppose, no more special or personal definiteness of application, than the word "bearer" on a ticket to the Museum of Medieval Antiquities, or Madame Tussaud's Gallery of War Figures. I hope there is nothing irreverent in these references—for certainly the House of Lords does not now strike a visitor as being a very senile, or a very stiff and ceremonious assembly:—not at all indeed such, in outward appearance at least, as to suggest now what O'Connell called it some twenty years ago, the meeting of the old women of England, or as the sarcastic expression was varied sometimes, the well preserved collection of mummies at Westminster. No doubt there may be found, at almost every sitting of the House, numerous specimens of venerable imbecility; still that is far from being the general characteristic feature of the assembly. In fact there is a large proportion of the members who attend the sittings of the Upper House, either young men, or men in the prime of life; and even of the older men, of the septuagenarians and the octogenarians scattered over the benches, it must be said that they for the most part present the appearance of a vigorous and healthy old age.

Soon after I entered, one of the best known of these older men—one who had deserved more honor, however, as a commoner than he has ever done as a lord—rose from his seat and advanced to the table to speak. It was Henry, Lord Brougham; and the purport of his speech was that he had been vilely traduced on both sides of the Atlantic, and would stand it no longer. He had been held up to public odium, both in England and America, as a friend of, and sympathizer with, the slave-holders of the Southern States; but nothing could be more false, more foul, more malicious, than such a tale. Could it be supposed that he, Henry, Brougham, who had once refused a valuable estate in the West Indies, because it would make him a slave-holder, that he, in his old age, could become the friend and well-wisher of the *slavemonger* (this was the word he used) of the so-called Confederacy and their horrible and execrable system. In fact, the noble lord's speech was a very indignant repudiation of all that some have charged upon him—not without some warrant, it must be said—from some utterances of his own during the past three or four years, regarding his well known proclivities to turn his back upon his former self, which, however, they may have been wrong in supposing to include recreancy on the slavery question, as well as on that of popular rights.

Lord Brougham's long growing partiality for an aristocratic system, which has been very apparent of late years, (so much so that it might be a warrantable psychological inquiry, how far Henry Lord Brougham, of the House of Lords, and Henry Brougham, of the House of Commons, can be considered in the light of personal identity,) may have misled him into some decree of tolerance for even slavery itself, seeing that the projected new nation—or empire—of secceded aristocrats and "great proprietors" could only be founded upon the "peculiar institution" as its corner-stone. But Lord Brougham's speech, whatever it might signify otherwise, had at least this clear significance now and hereafter, namely, that it is no longer *fashionable* to be a sympathizer with the late rebellion and its leaders and doctrines, even among the "upper classes" of this country. But enough for to-day.

J. M. M.

NEWS ITEMS.

THERE is a project on foot at Niagara Falls to make a new communication between the American and Canadian sides of the Niagara river, in the shape of a suspension bridge for carriages and foot passengers. The company owning the bridge two miles below had the exclusive privilege to build one at the Falls for fifteen years. That limit has expired, and an existing act of the State legislature authorizes the forming of another company. The Canadian Ordnance Department has given the privilege of landing it on the Canadian side. This bridge will be located just below the Falls.

A MOBILE paper pays a tribute to our soldiers who have left that city recently: "Although some people may think we ought not to say it, we do say it in all honesty, that we should like many of these men to stay in Alabama as soldiers. The civil law not yet having been restored, we desire that the military law should be administered by those who have so far exhibited so much self-control—who have exhibited so much of what is manly, and yet who might have oppressed, instead of protected us."

THE residence of the Prince of Wales, in London, recently took fire, whereupon the Prince, with a noble contempt of appearances, took his coat, and helped to bear along buckets of water to put the fire out. The fact that a prince could appear in his shirt sleeves and usefully employ himself when his own house was in danger of destruction, is a matter of great congratulation for his royal condescension.

A LETTER from one of Speaker Colfax's party says: "We are perfectly sure the Pacific railway, so far as engineering difficulties and expensive grading are concerned, can reach Great Salt Lake City with not a tenth part of the expense it cost the Erie or the Pennsylvania Central roads to cross the mountains lying in their way."

THE grand jury of Philadelphia have refused to find an indictment against Edward Ingersoll, charged with assault and battery, and carrying concealed weapons, on the occasion of a popular demonstration against him some weeks since, on account of a speech which he made in New York.

THE Emperor of France sent out a Mr. Bonetons to take charge of the Mexican finances. He is said to be a man of great ability, but, after a laborious examination, he declines the position as untenable.

THE Eastern bound mail on the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, met with an accident on Friday, near Hillsborough Station, caused by the washing away of a culvert. The engineer was drowned. None others were injured.

THE Troy *Times* says that an understanding has been arrived at between Messrs. Burden and their employees, and the mammoth works of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory will resume operations this week.

GENERAL DAUET, with 10,000 men, is coming from France to reinforce the French army in Mexico. The Austrian contingent is also to be increased by 4,000 men, who are to land at Matamoras.

It is said that the Canadian Government will endeavor to lessen the deficiency in its revenue by imposing a stamp duty on bank cheques, receipts, bills of lading, and other commercial paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD STORE ROOM, With DWELLING HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., in a good business location on Wylie street

Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, jy27 81 Market street.

WANTED.

FIVE CARPENTERS.

Apply at FORBES'S SHOP, VIRGIN ALLEY, between Cherry alley and Smithfield streets. jy27:3td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS are invited and will be received by the Committee on Streets of the city of Allegheny, until WEDNESDAY, the 26 of August next for the Grading and Paving of Marion street, from Craig to School street, to either with the necessary curbstone and sidewalk. Also for the Grading and Paving of Race alley, from Robinson street to Rose alley, in the Fourth Ward. Also for the Grading of Patterson alley, in the First Ward, running north from Rebecca street. Also for the repairing of the sewer at Hand Street Bridge, together with the rip rap gutter over to the river. Payments will be made to the contractors as fast as the money is collected off the property holders. Proposals to be sealed and left with R. R. FRANCIS, Control ler; A. HOBSON, Street Commissioner, or JOHN WRIGHT, Chairman of Committee. jy27:3d

TESTIMONIAL FROM L. M. GOTSCHALK.—After having played on the Piano of the Messrs. Knabe & Co., it is impossible not to bear testimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they enjoy. The Pianos of their manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly remarkable for their qualities of tone. The Bass is powerful, without harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear and harmoniously mellow (chrystalin), and I do not hesitate to express in regard to these instruments my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal, if not superior, to the best manufactured in Europe or this country, by the most celebrated makers. L. M. GOTSCHALK.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, Sole Agent.
jy27 43 Fifth street.

BATES & BELL'S—
Dark Chintzes,
Dark Calicoes,
Plain Chintzes
Plain Lawns.
jy27 21 Fifth Street.

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the residence of the subscriber, in Indiana township,
A BAY MARE,
With white feet, hair off left foot-lock, white star in the face. The above reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of the Mare.
jy25:3tdiftw JOHN COOK.

BATES & BELL'S—
Chambrys, all colors;
Nainsooks, plain and barred;
Jaconets, plain and barred;
Spotted Swiss;
Corsets, all sizes.
jy27 21 FIFTH STREET.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
IN PEEBLES TOWNSHIP, THIRTY ACRES OF GOOD LAND.
Suitable for a Vineyard. Has FIVE ACRES OF COAL on it. Four miles from the city, by the Connellsville Railroad. Improvements—Good Dwelling House, Stable, and fine Bearing Orchard. Inquire of
THOMAS HOWARD, jy25:3t No. 83 Diamond street.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.
A full assortment of Baker's prepared Chocolate, prepared Cocoa and Broma; also, Sweet French Chocolate and Homœopathic Cocoa, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW, jy26 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

LARD OIL.—10 bbls. No. 2, on Steamer Speer, to arrive. For sale by
jy27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TALLOW OIL.—20 barrels on Steamer Speer, to arrive. For sale by
jy27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

300 BAGS ST. LOUIS SHOT, JUST received and for sale by
jy27 JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LECTURE.

WM. J. HINES, ESQ., OF NEW ENGLAND, will deliver an address on
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 28th,
IN MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET, under the auspices of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. His subject is
"The Cause of Ireland as it is To-Day, and the Relation of it to the Fenian Brotherhood."
All those who desire to know anything of the Fenian Brotherhood, should go and hear Mr HINES on next Friday evening. Doors will be open at ½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8. There will be reserved seats for ladies. Price of admission 25 cents. jy27:2td

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM,
Containing 174 Acres,
In Center township, Indiana county Pa., situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to mills, churches and schools, and about four miles west of the county seat; ONE HUNDRED ACRES CLEARED; well watered, and well calculated for either farming or grazing purposes.
The improvements consist of a good FRAME HOUSE, nearly new, containing Eight Rooms, Hall running through the center; large Dry Cellar and ruined Attic; large FRAME BARN, Well and Pump in the yard; Standing Spring of Water at the house; all necessary OUT-BUILDINGS, ORCHARD, &c.
Also, a SAW MILL, in running order, on the premises.
So desirable a property is rarely in the market.
For further information, terms, &c., apply to
W. A. LEGGET, 188 Lacock street, Allegheny,
Or AARON ANSLEY, On the premises.
jy27:2tweodMAN

ADAMS'
EXPRESS RECEIPT BOOKS,
DRAY BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, STATIONERY,
BINDING,
LEGAL BLANKS,
OIL LEASES, &c., &c.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Binders and Blank Book Makers,
jy27:3td 89 FIFTH STREET.

THE OLD STAND
OF
Eaton, Macrum & Co.

Received this day
AT
EATON'S,
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET.
FULL LINES OF
Jaconet Edgings,
Jaconet Insertings,
Jaconet Flouncings,
Hamburg Flouncings,
Swiss Edgings,
Swiss Insertings,
French Cambric Bands,
Dimity Bands,
Infants' Embroidered Robes,
Infants' Embroidered Waists,
Black Thread Edgings, all width s,
Guipure Laces and Edgings, all widths,
Black and White Thread Lace Barbs,
Vel. Edgings and Insertings,
Royal Frillings, (something new,)
Maltese Collars,
Point Lace Collars,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Real Lace Handkerchiefs,
Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Thread Lace Veils,
Crape Veils,
Mask Veils, (fancy borders,)
Marie Stuart Nets,
Invisible Nets,
Waterfall Nets, etc., etc.
A splendid assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, Neck Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Cords, Bugle Trimmings, etc., etc.,
Black Silk Beltings, all widths.
500 dozen LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Superior quality, at from 12½ to 25 cts. each.
All the latest styles of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Liberal inducements offered to the wholesale trade.
F. H. EATON,
jy26 17 FIFTH STREET.

SELECTION OF
Valuable Medical Books,
FROM THE STOCK OF
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
98 Wood Street.

Gross' Surgery, 2 large vols., leather	$15 00
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary, revised	6 75
Gray's Anatomy, 1 large vol.	7 00
Condie on Diseases of Children	4 00
Miller's Principles of Surgery	3 75
Miller's Practice	3 75
Hamilton on Fractures and Dislocations	5 00
Wilson's Human Anatomy	4 00
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4 00
Tanner's Practice of Medicine	2 50
Parrish's Practical Pharmacy	5 00
Tanner's Memoranda of Poisons	50
Pocket Anatomist	75
Wyeth's Pocket Dose Book	1 00
Pereira's Pocket Prescription Book	1 25

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS to PHYSICIANS
jy25

MURRAY
OIL COMPANY.
W. B. MURRAY, President.
J. R. LYDAY, Secretary and Treasurer.
The Company owns in fee simple a farm containing eighty-seven acres and forty-five perches, located on Brewers Run (a tributary to Cherry Run,) and lying between Cherry Run and Oil Creek.
Twenty-eight leases have already been made to responsible parties, among whom will be found the names of some of the *oldest and most successful operators* on the Creek.
The entire tract will accommodate from 125 to 150 wells. This farm is surrounded by four of the most celebrated oil-producing farms, on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, and is in close proximity to the "Reed" and "Mountain" Wells, and about one mile from the Walnut Bend Well.
The Company offers a limited number of shares at the subscription price,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE.
Maps of the property, together with all information regarding the property and organization of the Company can be obtained at the office of
STEEL & BAILEY, Agents,
my26:tf WILKINS HALL.

LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,
VESTIBULE LACE,
GILT CORNICES.
For sale by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
jy25:3taw 95 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE, 57 FOURTH STREET.
BURKE'S BUILDING.
ISAAC H. 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.
Oil 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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N. J. Bigley, Robert H. King, Jno. Stevenson, Wm. R. Forsyth, Daniel Wallace, Alexander Chambers, Samuel McClurkan, Jake Hill, Thomas Donnelly, H. W. Oliver, Jr., S. H. Hartman.
jy27:3tmd

NEW STORE—FIRST OPENING.

MACRUM & CARLISLE
NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.
OUR
RETAIL ROOMS
Will be open for business on
Thursday, July 27th.
We beg leave to announce that our stock has been replenished with a complete assortment of
New Seasonable Goods,
Selected last week by one of our firm, from Fresh Importations; embracing all the
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES
Of the most Desirable Goods in market, and the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
Our friends will find us fully prepared, on and after that date, to supply their wants, as far as possible, with
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Real Lace Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Ribbons, Hair Nets,
Zephyrs, Fine Yarns,
French Corsets, Skirts,
Fine Shirts, Collars, Ties,
Under Vests, Drawers,
and a complete assortment of
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
STORE.
Nos. 13 and 15 St. Clair St.
The attention of the public is called to the large and extensive stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, just opened at the above-mentioned place, which I am now offering at great bargains. Any one in want of the above goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. They can find the largest and best stock of Fine White Shirts, extra sizes; Shirts, Woolen, Cotton and Linen Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Buttermilks, and everything pertaining to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line.
Remember the place, 13 and 15 St. Clair st.
SAMUEL LEVY.
N. B. A large stock of Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises constantly on hand. jy25:1yr

NEW GROCERY—The undersigned have opened an
ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
of fresh and WELL SELECTED GROCERIES in their NEW STORE, in addition to other novelties, they would call attention to their stock of Eastern BRASS BOUND CEDAR WARE.
SCOTT & SMITH.
jy20:1yMAN corner Liberty and Ferry streets.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY, July 20, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS (addressed to the Committee on Streets) will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, August 3, 1865, inclusive, for furnishing Cast-iron Gutters for the East side of Federal Street, where it crosses Ohio Street, similar to the one on the West side.
By direction of City Councils.
jy20:td R. R. FRANCIS, Controller.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—On the Villers street, Third street, Grant street, Fourth street, Leacock street, Scott street, East Lane, Liberty street, Bedford street, Second street, Liberty street, Allegheny, Webster street, Decatur street, Logan street, Franklin street, Carson street, High street, Mount Washington, and other locations. Apply at the Real Estate office of S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
jy25 81 Market street.

OIL LEASES.

OIL LEASES

can be had on the most favorable terms a lots of four or five acres, on Whitely Creek, near the flowing well (50 barrels) struck last week by the Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh. Apply to
jy20 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

FISH.—
25 barrels new No. 3 Large Mackerel;
50 half bbls. do do;
25 do do No. 2 do;
25 do do No. 1 do;
20 kits No. 3 do;
20 do No. 1 do;
100 half bbls. Lake Herring, for sale by
jy22 J. B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE.—100 boxes Hamburg;
50 do (Goshen)
50 do W. R., for sale by
jy22 J. B. CANFIELD.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

UNITED STATES
7-30 Loan.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES and SPECIAL AGENT of Jay Cooke, U. S. Agent for the sale of the
Seven-Thirty Loan,
THE
POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE
AND THE
Only Loan in the Market
CONVERTIBLE INTO
U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT
GOLD BEARING BONDS.
Liberal Commissions allowed to dealers
J. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier
mh29:tf

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.
Corner of Hand and Liberty Streets.
Special Agents of Jay Cooke for the sale of
NEW SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
This is strictly the People's Loan, and is being absorbed at the rate of about five millions per day. These bonds bear an interest of
Two Cents Per Day
each hundred dollars, and are convertible at maturity into U. S. Five-Twenty Six Per Cent Gold Bearing Bonds.
Full commissions will be allowed to Banks, Bankers, and Brokers, who purchase for resale.
C. H. HIGGS, Cashier
my8:2m

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of Pittsburgh.
Chartered by the State of Pa., 1816. | Capital $1,000,000. | Organized under Nat'l Law 1865
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITARY
OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my29:tf

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., Hoss Street, or at THE GAZETTE OFFICE, Fifth street. jy29:tf

COUPONS! COUPONS!
MAY,
SEPTEMBER,
NOVEMBER,
JANUARY
COUPONS BOUGHT
AT
Highest Market Rates.
Robinson, McLean & Co.

CURLING CREAM.
Mme. Demorest's Curling Cream,
AN EXQUISITE POMADE,
For Fixing, Curling and Beautifying THE HAIR,
Can be procured at the
CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
Corner Ohio and Federal streets,
In Market House, Allegheny.
jy19:MAN GEO. A. KELLY.

GROCERIES.
225 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 packets Old Government Java Coffee;
175 half chests Green and Black Teas;
30 bags prime Rice;
55 hhds. choice Sugar;
50 do. prime do;
150 bbls. do;
200 boxes Tobacco;
&c., &c., &c.
Every week to our customers "Goods and Quick Returns" is our motto. Prompt and careful attention.
jy22:MAN

...SE,
...on entirely to the practice of ... promptly attend to all calls in ... and night.
... SEVENTH STREET,
... Pittsburgh, Pa.

...OCKERSHOUSEN,
...UFACTURER OF
...ro and Chairs
...DERAL STREET,
...ALLEGHENY CITY
...INGS,
...HITE AND RED CHECKED,
...he latest importation.
...ING, new and handsome styles, ... or sale by
...McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street.

...'S
...LYTRICUM
...OR THE HAIR,
...ged by all who have used it to ... try it ye doubters and be ... For sale by all druggists.

...OR SALE.
...horized to offer for sale
...HE MOST ELIGIBLE PEWS
...and Presbyterian Church.
jy20 B. McLAIN & CO.

...—10 barrels prime, in vinegar,
J. B. CANFIELD.

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Manufacturers and Merchants
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE: No. 87 WATER STREET
(BAGALEY'S BUILDING.)
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my26:2md

INSURANCE.
BOATMAN'S FIRE & MARINE
Insurance Company.
Office: CORNER WOOD AND FIRST STS.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
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Will Insure Against all Kinds
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my26:2md

WORTHY OF NOTICE.
THE CELEBRATED
Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINE
was awarded the first prize—a large silver medal—at the International Show held at Stettin, Prussia, a few weeks since, "as the best sewing machine for all ordinary purposes."—*Essex Journal, June 23d.*
THE WHEELER & WILSON
Lock Stitch Sewing Machines
received the highest premium at the great International Exhibitions at,
PARIS, France.....1861.
LONDON, England.....1862.
ROIGNSBURG, Prussia.....1862.
Where all the Sewing Machines of Europe and America were in competition.
Wholesale and Retail Salesroom,
No. 27 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER,
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