The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. 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. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, of Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. S. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, 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 CHESS, of Chartiers Township.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labors of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for consideration, and every district in the State should be represented.

By order of the Union Central Committee.

A. W. BENTLEY, SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
WM. FORNEY, } Secretaries.

OUR Paris correspondent speaks of the hope expressed by the *Moniteur* and participated in by the French people, that, by the recognition of Mexico, more friendly relations should be established between France and this country. As usual it is the injured party that is expected to make the first advances towards a reconciliation. Happily, however, the friendship of France is not so indispensable, that it should be bought at that price. In our present attitude, if not liked, we are at least feared and respected.

IGNORANCE AND DISLOYALTY.

The only argument which the opponents of universal suffrage in the late rebel States put forth that is worthy of any reply at all is that the colored people are not sufficiently intelligent to become safe voters at once. We partly admit this; and would be very glad to give them a few years of pupilage to fit them for the great responsibility. But what is to be done in the mean time? Ignorance is bad, but disloyalty is worse. The negroes had intelligence enough to keep them loyal to the government, while the poor whites, almost as ignorant and illiterate as they, went madly and blindly into the rebellion. Two hundred thousand negroes fought for the Union, while very few indeed of the other class in the thoroughly slave States could be got into our service. The negroes without exception were ardently patriotic, while the whites with almost equal unanimity were intensely hostile. Now it is proposed to restore the latter to the full exercise of the franchise, and to exclude the former. To those who will live a century hence this, if done, will appear the strangest and most perverse and inexplicable chapter in the history of these extraordinary times.

But it is still insisted that the great body of the blacks of the South are too ignorant to become voters. Well suppose we grant that; and then insist with equal pertinacity, as we can do, that the mass of the whites are too disloyal; and not only that, but that a majority of them are also too ignorant. What is to be done? We contend that disloyalty—enmity to the government—is worse than mere ignorance. The one is a positive evil; the other is only negative. The negro will vote as near right as he knows how; the disloyal white will go just as far wrong as he is in his power to go. If the one is not fit to vote, certainly the other is still less so.

We would agree to this: that every man, white and black, *who fought in the ranks of the Union army*, shall be voters at once; that every white man who is able to read and write, and who has not been voluntarily an active agent in the rebellion, shall vote; that every colored man who is able to read shall vote. But that every man who took an active part in the rebellion, whether in a civil or military capacity, shall be debarred from the right of suffrage for a term of years. That as fast as white men and colored men shall qualify themselves, by learning to read, they shall be admitted to the right of suffrage; and that no distinction shall be made between citizens on account of color. In this way the difficulties arising from the ignorance of both blacks and whites, and the danger of giving the ballot into the hands of enemies, who are just as eager to overthrow the government as ever they were, can be avoided.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Up to the time of our writing we have no decisive returns except from the Louisville District, where General ROUSSEAU, the Union candidate for Congress, has an overwhelming majority. From present appearances the other districts will be pretty evenly divided between the two parties, although the majorities reported outside of Louisville are also in our favor.

That our readers may understand the political status of the several candidates, as they are referred to in the dispatches, we give their names in a tabular form:

TREASURER.

Anti-Slavery.	*Pro-Slavery.*
Wm. L. Neale,	James H. Garrard.

CONGRESS.

Anti-Slavery.	*Pro-Slavery.*
1. C. D. Bradley,	L. S. Trimble,
2. Geo. H. Yeamen,	B. C. Hiller,
3. J. H. Lowry,	Henry Grider,
4. Mason C. Taylor,	Aaron Harding,
5. Loy, H. Rousseau,	Robert Mallory,
6. Green Clay Smith,	A. H. Ward,
7. Speed S. Fry,	Geo. S. Shanklin,
8. Wm. H. Randall,	Gen. T. T. Garrard,
9. Samuel McKee,	Col. J. S. Hurt.

The great question at issue in this election is the Constitutional Amendment. The so called Conservatives are endeavoring to stultify their State, by futile opposition to an inevitable event. The dissent of Kentucky cannot prevent the ratification of the amendment and will only have the effect of placing her in a position, in which the abolition of slavery will have the appearance of being forced upon her, indeed of being accomplished with her consent.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS from Mexico put at rest the supposition that virtual slavery was about to be introduced by the empire. An order to the Colonization Department says:

"The African colonization proposed by M. M. L De Costa Vianna, not being suitable to the empire, we declare inadmissable the project as sent to us."

Another on the subject of the Cooley trade says:

"As proposition made and forwarded to this office by Messrs N——, N——, of ——, having been examined regarding the importation of one hundred thousand Chinese workmen, they have been found inadmissable, on account of the conditions imposed upon said workmen, which reduce them to a state of virtual slavery.

A BOARD OF IMMIGRATION organized in Missouri under a late act of the Legislature is in successful operation, and the scheme is about to be initiated in Nebraska.

THE New York *News* copies and indorses the rebel ex-Senator FOOTE's letter in favor of negro suffrage.

WADE HAMPTON.

A dispatch in yesterday's *Gazette* gave a brief sketch of this gentleman's lately expressed views about the emigration of southerners from this country. A more detailed report shows why he so strenuously dissuades them from going. He wants the men here who "have laid their all on the altar of their country," and in conclusion, he calls upon all who shared with him the perils and glories of the last four years to stand by the States.

Against what? There can be no other object of the fears of Mr. HAMPTON than the general government. Already he is trying to revive the old State rights party in the South, and place the States in antagonism to the general government. Are such men to be entrusted with the sole control of those States, to the peril of future attempts at rebellion? Such men, we say, for this HAMPTON is a representative man of the South, the man whom South Carolina most delights to honor, and who adapts his utterances to the public opinion of his State. From Virginia to Texas the leaders who are most popular among the young men formerly composing the confederate army, mostly agree in advocating resistance to the government should its measures interfere with what they consider their rights, and their notions about these rights are so much like those held before the war, that similar results may justly be apprehended.

The Returned Soldiers.

The effect of the war upon the men who have served in it is worthy of observation. That many return turbulent, quarrelsome, full of mischief, and desperate, is true; but all such were at least as reckless when they enlisted. Do not let us forget that the war was a terrible attraction, and in some cases a glad alternative to hosts of adventurers—nor that it was not expected to reform or even to moderate bad passions. But it rescued thousands from the depravity in which they must have perished had they not been tempted into that great human school-house. I know of many a neighborhood pest and bully that rushed into the ranks for a change, or a chance at doing better, who has come back a welcome and exemplary prodigal. Why may not the lessons, and, if you please, "the conscience of the fight," have done their work upon him as upon others? Are offenders and more susceptible? And, in connection with this thought, it is clear to my vision that the politicians have made a sad mistake in supposing that the fighting men have not also been thinking men of the country. Retribution will assuredly punish this blunder. The men who offer their lives for their country have a right to know "the reason why." And in the many pauses in the storm of strife—the hours and days of rest that come to the rank and file, on picket, at the bivouac, and in the friendly talks in strange regions, meeting new people, with new prejudices, habits, and ideas—the exchange and the attrition of opinions is as natural as any of the offices of life. Did you ever note how much information the sailor gathers in his trips to foreign lands? And yet his home is mostly on the untracked and solitary deep, and his sight and taste of shore are few and far between. The Union soldier, moving onward with steady tramp, meeting men and women he never dreamed of meeting before, hearing all sorts of complaints, accusations, and predictions; to-day a suffering prisoner in some nauseous rebel den; to-morrow the commander of his recent captor and tyrant—such a man must be a dunce indeed if he does not find himself gathering knowledge with every hour. He is like the printer at his composing stand, or the reporter who takes down the weighty words of some cool and thoughtful mind—he acquires in spite of himself. Many of these men call upon me during the day for objects of their own. They are surprisingly apt, intelligent, and well-balanced fellows. Their soldiering has given them new views, individually and nationally.

I perceive that General Cox, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, speaks of the animosity of our troops to the negro. Other generals that I have conversed with do not accord this opinion. If it exists, it is probably the offspring of the sentiment of fraternity between the Union and the rebel privates. But time will surely cure it. We have only to mark the surprising success of the colored race in securing the advantages of civil life, to see the illiust to these unjust and cruel prejudices. It cannot be that a brave and just people will continue to be controlled by what is at best a borrowed hatred. In the South the *slave* was never hated—it was only the free black. And it is a monstrous paradox that we of the free States, should refuse, after breaking the chains of the slave, at the same time to break the chains of a prejudice so unworthy.—*Colonel Forney, in Washington Chronicle.*

A Tragedy and its Lesson.

Rumor has been busy with regard to the cause of the death of Alfred P. Stone, of Columbus, and we fear that in this case, rumor has spoken with more than its wonted truth. The prominent position formerly held by Mr. Stone in State affairs, and the important public office held by him at the time of his death, cause a curiosity not pass over the circumstances of his death and thus withhold the moral taught by them.

Mr. Stone was one of the most prominent and respectable merchants of Columbus, having an unblemished reputation for integrity and business ability. When the Breslin-Gibson defalcations were discovered, Governor Chase appointed Mr. Stone to the position of Treasurer. Intuitively well were the duties performed that at the next election Mr. Stone was confirmed in his office by the people. At the end of his term he retired, leaving the affairs of the Treasury in perfect order.

When Mr. Chase was Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. Stone was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Columbus, and held that appointment at the time of his death. Rumor, too well authenticated, reports him a heavy defaulter, and that anxiety and shame prompted him to put an end to his life by poison.

The history of the downfall and death of a man who stood so high in the world may be summed up in two words, "Drink" and "Gambling." For some time past Mr. Stone had taken to drinking heavily, probably to drown the anxieties produced by his embarrassments. His reputation as an inveterate gambler, was generally known in Columbus, and his death, though startling by its suddenness, was instantly attributed to what was probably its true cause.

The lesson of the death of Alfred P. Stone is one that should be carefully heeded by every one who has ever been tempted by the vice to which he fell a victim. That vice is far too common in this city, and in cities generally. The victim now fallen has but repeated the well known history of other victims. Unless the lesson be heeded, his case will be but the prototype of many others.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Splicing the Cable.

Having heard expressions of curiosity as to how this was done, we give an account of the operation from the London *Times*' Valentia correspondence of the 24th ult.:

"Soon after one o'clock the coils of the deep sea cable were safely wound on board the Caroline and the work of splicing them at once commenced. This was done by stripping both ends of hemp, outside wires and gutta percha for a short distance, till the copper conductor of the line was laid bare, and pared down to a fine wedge-shaped point at the end. The connecting conductors were then overlapped in the form known as a "scarf" joint, and firmly bound together with the fine threads of a copper wire, till the junction was made even stronger than the main portions of the line. The threads and conductor were then soldered together thickly and strips of soft gutta percha, like bands of brown tape, were wound layer over layer, and their edges closely pressed, so as to form one homogeneous mass, till a certain thickness was completed. Then came a coating of insulating material called Chatterton's compound, and then again another layer of gutta percha tape, until the whole was enclosed in four rings of the gutta percha and three of the compound."

The joint was then immersed in cold water for testing, and, the signals proving perfect, the last protection of hemp and outside wire was added, and the joint sunk again into the sea, that its perfectness as to conductivity and insulation might be ascertained from the extreme end of the whole length of the cable on board the Great Eastern. It was past four o'clock before the last of these tests was concluded; not that it did not test well from the first, but simply because it was intended to exhaust every trial known to electricians before the great journey was begun.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE Buffalo *Courier* learns that the members of the "Heater's Union," in the employ of the "Union Iron Works," who have been on a strike for the past seven weeks, refusing to accept the wages offered by the proprietors, have concluded an agreement by which they will resume work again immediately. The workmen are to receive a certain percentage on the market price of iron, which makes them, in effect, partners in the business, as they share in both the profits and losses. Similar bargains, it is said, have been made by other Rolling Mills, East and West.

A NOTE from the agent of the Associated Press says, that upon the arrival of the Great Eastern at Heart's Content, the news of her arrival and an account of her trip will be telegraphed to the press, and will reach us it is expected in about twelve hours. Should the cable in the Gulf of St. Lawrence be successfully repaired before the arrival of the Great Eastern, there will be no detention whatever in the reception of the announcement.

An election was held yesterday in Mississippi under the proclamation of Provisional-Governor Sharkey, for members of a convention which is to revise the State Constitution, and adapt it to the changed circumstances of the State and the country.

LETHICK'S cotton factory at Petersburg, Va., was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Loss, two hundred thousand dollars, which is insured for fifty thousand dollars. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the fire.

ON account of the unhealthiness of the White House as a summer residence, the Secretary of the Interior has issued orders for obtaining another house for the President to occupy during the remainder of the season.

THE Cumberland (Md.) *Union* states that a suspension of labor has taken place in the rolling mill and some other works at Mount Savage, by which a large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

THE rebel General B. G. Hill was arrested in Washington on Friday for being drunk and disorderly, and being unable to pay the fine imposed, was sentenced to a thirty days' term in the workhouse.

EUROPEAN advices give a report that Lord Palmerston will retire from the Ministry before the meeting of Parliament, and that Mr. Gladstone will decline the Premiership in favor of Lord Granville.

ONE of the ladies of the Freedmen's Association of Washington, left for New England recently with one hundred of the freed people, for whom she will there find honest employment.

THE new Court House at New York has been building for several years and has already cost $2,400,000. It will take two years or time and another $1,000,000 to complete it.

THE Columbus *Statesman* says it has very high authority for stating that Mr. A. T. Stewart's defalcation will foot up as high as $140,000; and some put it still higher.

MR. JOHN A. MCDONALD has been invited to form the new Canadian ministry, but there is a quirrel between his supporters and the friends of Mr. George Brown.

THE product of the copper mines of the Portage Lake District, Lake Superior, for six months ending June 31st, was 2,093 tons.

BARNUM figures up a loss of $108,561 worth of property at the recent fire, besides the building.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, who has been elected to Parliament from Brighton, is blind.

PROF. AGASSIZ was delivering a course of lectures at Rio Janeiro, last month.

THE thermometer was 109 in the shade, in Raleigh, N. C., on the 29th of July.

THERE was a frost a few days since in Maine.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—All Teachers who desire to be applicants for Schools in Shaler Township, will please attend the examination to be held in the DORSEY HOUSE, in ETNA, on the 10th day of August.
By order of the Board.
aug9td J. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

☞ FARMERS & MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.—Subscribers to Stock in the above Company are requested to pay the Third Instalment of Ten Dollars per Share on or before the 16th INST.
By order of the Board.
aug9td JOHN B. SEMPLE, Treasurer.

☞ SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—The Board of Directors of Lower St. Clair Township will meet at School House No. 5, Tinsontville, on FRIDAY, August 11, 1865, at 8 p. m., for the election of Teachers, as follows:
For Principals.....$45 per month.
Three Assistants.....$35 per month.
Applicants are requested to be punctual at the meeting. GEORGE MARSHALL,
aug8td Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE ON TROY HILL, with large Lot of Ground, 150 Grape Vines, good Well of Water, with Pump at the door. For sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
aug9 51 Market street.

SMITHFIELD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Lot of Ground, Twenty feet front by Ninety-Six feet in depth, House of Hall and-Storeroom, with Two Rooms in the rear. Three Bed Rooms on the second floor, and Two in the attic. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
aug9 51 Market street.

BATES & BELL'S—
Elegant New
SKIRTING FLANNELS.
aug9 21 FIFTH STREET.

$2,500 WILL PURCHASE A GOOD FARM, containing NINETY-FIVE ACRES, Eighty Acres cleared and fenced; Twelve Acres of which is natural meadow, with a comfortable Dwelling, Barn, &c., good Bearing Orchard, well watered. Spring near the Spring House. Situated in Derry township, Westmoreland county, four miles from Derry Station, and five miles from Latrobe. Terms—One-half down; balance in three years. Apply to
aug9 B. McLAIN & CO.

BATES & BELL'S—
Linen Stair Crash,
Linen Toilet Damask,
Linen Shirtings.
aug9 21 Fifth Street.

HOPE PIC NIC.
THE SECOND ANNUAL PIC NIC
OF THE HOPE STEAM FIRE ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY NO. 1, ALLEGHENY CITY,
will be held at
Glenwood Grove,
ON
Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.
☞ Trains will leave the Connellsville Depot at 7.35, 9.50 and 11 A. M., and 1 and 3.40 P. M.
aug9 2t*

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1865.
TO COAL DEALERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, until 21st INST., inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county from Ten to Twelve Thousand Bushels of good Merchantable COAL, free from Slack and Dirt, to be delivered at the entrances to the Court House and Jail on Fifth and Ross streets, in quantities of Six Hundred Bushels per day, until the whole is delivered. Payment will be made by warrants on the County Treasury when the contract is completed.
By direction of County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
aug9:2tdtw

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
Pure White Burning Oil,
Constantly on hand, and for sale at
THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
aug8tf No. 67 WOOD STREET.

FORT PITT FOUNDRY.
Co-Partnership.
WM. METCALF.....ORLANDO METCALF.
ROBERT M. KNAP.....JAMES O. KNAP.
CHARLES KNAP REPHEWS,
(Successors to Charles Knap,)
Manufacturers of Ordnance, and all kinds of Heavy Castings for Rolling Mills, Bridges, &c.
aug8 3m&w

RIESECK & BRO.,
Engine Builders and Machinists,
Manufacturers of Rieseck's Patent Balance Valves for Steam Engines, Oil Engines, Brewers' Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, &c.,
Corner Harrison and Pike Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Repairing and putting up Machinery promptly attended to. aug8m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
A MAN, THOROUGHLY and PRACTICALLY acquainted with the WHITE LEAD BUSINESS, to take charge of a Manufactory in Philadelphia, either on interest, or a salary. Please apply to, or address
aug9 2tM McKNIGHT & CO., Water st.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK,
Containing about Twenty-one Dollars, some Small Change, and Three Small Keys, between the Pearl Still and the Market House, Allegheny, on Tuesday. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at
NO. 48 LIBERTY STREET,
aug9:1t Allegheny.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Freights will be received at Duquesne Depot, P. R. R., foot of Liberty street, for all Stations on PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., where the Company have Freight Agents.
aug 9 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
167 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continue to fit up Dwellings with WATER OR GAS, on short notice, and in the best style.
All Work intrusted to us receives our personal attention, and is guaranteed to render satisfaction. LEWIS B. PARSONS,
aug8 Brigadier General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation. aug8:2d

AN ORDINANCE relative to certain Alleys in the city of Pittsburgh.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the alley running from Etna street to the Allegheny river, between the City Water Works and Alexander Laughlin's property, shall be named Laughlin's alley.
SEC. 2. That the grade of said alley shall have a descent of 550 feet per 100 feet, for a distance of 278 feet, from the north curb of Etna street, thence fall 13 feet per 100 feet to the Allegheny river.
SEC. 3. That the alley running from Bedford street to Cherry alley, parallel and 100 feet north of Fourth street, shall be named Lemon alley.
SEC. 4. That the grade of said Lemon alley shall have an ascent of 6.50 feet per 100 feet from the east curb of Smithfield street to Cherry alley.
SEC. 5. That the Recording Regulator be and the same is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Lemon alley, and to act in the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance of Councils passed August 31st, 1857, and an Act of Assembly approved January 4, 1854.
Ordained and enacted into a law this 7th day of August, 1865.
WM. R. BROWN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
aug9td

AN ORDINANCE for the widening of Bedford street, from Fulton street to Erin street.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same*, That Bedford street be and the same is hereby opened to the full width of sixty (60) feet, from Fulton street to Erin street, according to the City District plan.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That James Chambers, Sixth Ward, Samuel McKee, Ninth Ward, and George Wilson, Second Ward, be and they are hereby appointed appraisers, to assess the damages or benefits, if any, caused by the widening of said street, according to an Act of Assembly concerning streets, approved January 4th, A. D. 1854.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 7th day of August, A. D. 1865.
WM. R. BROWN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
aug9td

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the grading, paving and setting with curb stone Bedford street and Beech alley.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same*, That the Recording Regulator be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and setting with curb stone of Bedford street, from Washington street to Seventh street, and of Beech alley from Bedford street to Fountain street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance of Councils passed August 31st, A. D. 1857, and an Act of Assembly approved January 4th, 1854.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 7th day of August, A. D. 1865.
WM R BROWN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Atest: E. S. MONROW
Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
aug9td

AN ORDINANCE granting certain privileges to Lyon, Shorb & Co.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That Lyon, Shorb & Co., owners of the Monongahela House, be and are hereby authorized to erect balconies to the main entrances to said House, on Smithfield and Water streets, extending over the full width of said avenues, and resting upon iron pillars placed upon the curb line thereof: *Provided*, That the height of said balconies above the pavements shall not be less than fifteen feet, and that the work shall be done subject to the approval of the City Regulator.
Approved and enacted into a law the 7th day of August, 1865.
WM. R. BROWN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
aug9:2t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between John Maffett and James Old, under the firm style of MAFFETT & OLD, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1865. All persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for payment, and those indebted to said firm will settle with John Maffett, who is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm.
JOHN MAFFETT.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to the public, that according to an agreement with James Old, my former partner, and in the exercise of my legal rights, I hereby declare the late firm of Maffett & Old dissolved, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1865. Mr. Old and I agreed that the stock and property of the late firm should be taken by me, at an appraisement thereof, to be made by appraisers to be appointed by us. The appraisers have been appointed, and an appraisement made by them, and I am willing to accept and have accepted the property at the appraisement, (although I think it a high one,) and will account with Mr. Old for his share of the value thereof, as fixed by said appraisement. I therefore claim the right, and intend to carry on the same business at the old places, on my own account, and in my own name. Inasmuch as Mr. Old is largely indebted to the firm for money drawn out, I hereby request persons indebted to the firm not to make payment to Mr. Old without my consent. JOHN MAFFETT.
aug3:2w

HADLY & ROCKERSHOUSEN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs
160 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY
aug9:2tmis

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS,
Wholesale and Retail, at
J. G. LAUER'S,
101 Market street.
Dealers and the public in general are invited to call, before making purchases elsewhere.
Prices moderate. aug5

OIL LAND.
Forty Acres of Land,
On the East side of the Allegheny river, at Jones' Eddy, Venango county, Pa., being part of the Daniel Jones old Homestead Property, nearly all suitable for Boring. About one-half cleared, and under fence. For particulars, address
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
aug5:1wd Tidioute, Warren co., Pa.

SPENCER & McKAY'S
PALE, CREAM AND AMBER ALES.
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
ap24:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA

TO MILLERS.—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.,
jes0:tf City Mills, Liberty Street.

FOR SALE.
ONE FIVE YEAR OLD MARE,
Paces under saddle; trots in harness. Inquire
No. 233 LIBERTY STREET.
jy8:tf JORDAN, HOLLISTER & CO.

FOR SALE.—500,000 SHINGLES,
500,000 SHAVED PINE SHINGLES
FOR SALE.
W. BOOTHE,
jes:tf 189 Liberty Street, near St. Clair.

PEACHES, PEACHES.—We are receiving Fresh Peaches every day by Express, from the East. Families now get their Peaches for Canning, at
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD'S,
aug8 189 Liberty street.

CHEESE.
50 boxes Factory Cheese;
75 do. Hamburg do.;
10 do. W. R. do.;
Received and for sale at 350 Liberty street.
aug8 POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPHARD.

LARD OIL.—10 barrels just received per Steamer Yorktown. For sale by
aug8 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WOOL.—1,000 pounds in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
COAL.
1,600,000 BUSHELS.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of all the surplus Coal at those places, belonging to the Government.
AT LOUISVILLE, KY., until 12 o'clock m., of WEDNESDAY, August 30, for Coal lying at LOUISVILLE, KY., and NASHVILLE, TENN.
AT ST. LOUIS, MO., until 12 o'clock m., of TUESDAY, September 5, for Coal lying at CAIRO, ILL., MEMPHIS, TENN., HELENA, ARKANSAS, and MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.
AT VICKSBURG, MISS., until 12 o'clock m., of FRIDAY, September 15, for Coal lying at VICKSBURG, MISS.
AT NATCHEZ, MISS., until 12 o'clock m., of MONDAY, Sept. 18, for Coal lying at NATCHEZ, MISS.
Separate proposals will also be received at the same time for the Barges or Boats containing the Coal.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name or number of the Barge containing it indorsed thereon, and addressed to "Brigadier General Lewis B. Parsons, Chief Rail and River Transportation," in care of the Quartermaster in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening the bids.
Payment will be made in United States Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the Coal and the Barges containing it, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation. aug3:2d

AN ORDINANCE relative to certain Alleys in the city of Pittsburgh.
Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the alley running from Etna street to the Allegheny river, between the City Water Works and Alexander Laughlin's property, shall be named Laughlin's alley.
SEC. 2. That the grade of said alley shall have a descent of 550 feet per 100 feet, for a distance of 278 feet, from the north curb of Etna street, thence fall 13 feet per 100 feet to the Allegheny river.
SEC. 3. That the alley running from Bedford street to Cherry alley, parallel and 100 feet north of Fourth street, shall be named Lemon alley.
SEC. 4. That the grade of said Lemon alley shall have an ascent of 6.50 feet per 100 feet from the east curb of Smithfield street to Cherry alley.
SEC. 5. That the Recording Regulator be and the same is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the grading and paving of Lemon alley, and to act in the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance of Councils passed August 31st, 1857, and an Act of Assembly approved January 4, 1854.
Ordained and enacted into a law the 7th day of August, 1865.
WM. R. BROWN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.
aug9:2t

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
Steamboats, Wharf-Boats, Barges, and Other Property.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the time hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, and other property.
At Little Rock, Arkansas, until Monday, September 11, 12 M.,
For Side-wheel steamer Davenport (ferry-boat) registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.
At Vicksburg, Mississippi, until Friday, September 15, 12 M.,
For the Screw tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 756 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 757 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClellan.
Nine (9) gunwale barges.
Forty (40) coal boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, until the day of sale.
At Natchez, Mississippi, until Monday, September 18, 12 M.,
One (1) wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale barges.
Three (3) coal boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI, until the day of sale.
At New Orleans, Louisiana, until Wednesday, October 4, 12 M.,
For the model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LOUISIANA, until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons; and two (2) coal boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROGUE, LOUISIANA, until the day of sale.
ALSO,
For the Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb (building), registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 650 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 42 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 320 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 800 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mississippi, registered 175 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 507 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 730 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchild, registered 661 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 619 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 492 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 492 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton No 2, registered 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 221 tons.
Screw tug Minnie Baker, registered 82 tons.
Screw tug Hallie, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Captain Fitzhugh (now building).
Screw tug (no name as no building)
Screw tug George E. Tyler registered 116 tons.
Screw tug Marion, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancock, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 164 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Keeper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer General Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Colonel Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10 and 11, and Abbey.
Canal boat Rosa Ia.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon boats.
Four (4) yawl boats, one (1) sail boat, one (1) mallalie boat, five (5) skiffs, one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW ORLEANS, LA., until the day of sale.
At Mobile, Alabama, until Thursday, October 12, 12 M.,
For the Side-wheel steamer Laura Hill, registered 151 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 408 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battile, registered 231
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Isarville, registered 506 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 248 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton (sunk), registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alpha Mitting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ferd; canal boat Golden Era, canal boat (no name), forty (40) pontoon barges, thirty (30) yawl boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with the price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Colonel Arthur Edwards, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster General,
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation. aug3:2d

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
Steamboats, Barges, and Ship-Yard.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation) in Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'cl