The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

NO ONE TO BLAME.

The author of the pathetic song "No one to love," if he were yet alive, might vary the strain somewhat and issue a new edition under the title of "No one to blame," and dedicate it to the special use of such Coroner's Juries as are called to act upon railroad accidents and steamboat explosions. Such is the burden of their songs generally, although it has not yet been set to music.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the late Lancaster railroad murder is a case in point, as well as that upon the steamer St. John, at New York. In both these cases, notwithstanding the terrible sacrifice of life attending them, we are assured that there was no one to blame—that railroad trains run off the track without any ascertainable cause, and that steamboat boilers explode in such a mysterious way that it is impossible to find out the reason.

We have read all the evidence in both these cases. In the railroad case the witnesses were mainly employees of the road, and the Coroner's Jury seem to have been content to take their version of the affair as the only explanation of the accident that was possible; and yet, instead of stopping there, as they did, the reader of the testimony cannot help but marvel that it did not stimulate them to push the inquiry further. The testimony amounted to this, simply—that the track, where the accident happened, was perfect; that there was no breakage of axle or wheel; and that the train was not running at a dangerous rate of speed. When these facts were elicited the jury stopped, contenting themselves with believing that it was "all a muddle," and that it was no use to try to get out of a muddle.

In the St. John case the jury indeed tell us that the boilers of the steamer were not properly braced; that the hydrostatic test of the government examiners had weakened them; and that, in caulking, the chisel had cut a groove one-sixteenth of an inch deep in the plate of the exploded boiler, the fracture of the explosion following the line of this groove; but they fail to ensure any one for *not* bracing the boilers properly, or for weakening a boiler by cutting a groove in its plates through one-fourth of their thickness. Surely some one must be to blame for such faults as these; then why not point them out?

As to the fact alleged, that the hydrostatic pressure, which the government employs as a test, weakens the boilers to which it is applied, it is of the utmost importance to know whether it be really a fact or no. The government applies and enforces this test to all boilers as a certain means of avoiding explosions by detecting the weaknesses of defective boilers and so preventing their use; and if, as this Crowner's Quest assures us, this test, instead of preventing, *causes* explosions, it is high time to abandon it. But we do not believe it. New York boiler manufacturers may be able to cram that down the throats of a coroner's jury, but the jury cannot make the public swallow it.

There is no wisdom in depending upon these inquisitions to find out who is responsible for accidents. The only preventive is to mulct all companies engaged in carrying passengers in fixed and heavy penalties for every life lost and injury inflicted by accidents on their lines of travel, without reference to the causes of the accidents. The companies will then exercise proper care, and not till then.

WHO IS FULLERTON?

There is a fellow down in New Orleans who styles himself General "FULLERTON," claiming to be chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and acting as a satrap over the free negroes of that State. We had thought, on reading the documents issued by him, that he was one of the numerous rebel Generals; but we are gravely assured that he has a commission from the United States government. A correspondent of the New York Evening *Post* says:

"An order has been issued by General Fullerton directing that the orphans of freedmen and deceased colored soldiers, who were in the two asylums in this city—the one in charge of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, the other in charge of Madame LOUISE DE MONTIE—should be bound out to respectable citizens under the apprenticeship laws of the State. This order applies to any other children who might be in charge of the Bureau anywhere in the State.

"The rebels welcomed the order. The very day of its issue 'respectable citizens' went to the asylums asking in some cases for 'nice little niggers capable of doing the little dirty work around the house, others for 'little niggers able to black boots,' etc., etc. Their applications were denied, on the ground that the children were not in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, but under the exclusive control of the benevolent societies which were conducting them. The applicants became defiant, and in some instances swore they would have as many of the little niggers as they wanted, and threatened to go to General Fullerton with a complaint that these matrons disregarded his order."

So great was the consternation caused by this order that General CANBY had, in effect, to revoke it, shortly after. The same correspondent says:

"General Fullerton recently directed the police to arrest 'all unemployed freedmen.' The day the order was issued there were more freedmen arrested as vagrants than during the three preceding months. White men stood upon the street corners and chuckled over the arrest of groups of poor freedmen, who were being borne through the streets at all hours. Men just back from the rebel armies, who never do a stroke of work, and who have no visible means of living, were rejoiced at the arrest of poor black men, whose fault was, not that they had no employment, but because they were toiling at the moment the police cast their eyes upon them. White vagrants with grey coats stand on every corner, but are not arrested."

Gen. CANBY had to annul this order, also; but FULLERTON continues on the rampage, and issues orders daily, all tending and intended to re-enslave the blacks. The government will do well to look after him.

Since the above was written we learn that FULLERTON has been removed. It was time.

IS TREASON A CRIME?—The Washington *Republican* assures us that the President is exceedingly anxious to settle the question whether treason is a crime, and whether it can be punished. We had supposed that the Constitution settled that conclusively; and that if there ever had been any doubt in any mind about it, the infection of that doubt had never visited the President's mind, for our recollection is distinct that, after his induction into office, he several times, and each time with great firmness, declared that treason *was* a crime, and that it *must* be punished.

THE Daily *Republican* says it cannot be disguised, but that Meadville is in a wretchedly sinfully condition, and that there ought to be some concert of action between the authorities and citizens, looking to a through purification of the town.

EXTENSION OF THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD TO PITTSBURGH.

The Erie *Dispatch* learns from a reliable source that an arrangement is about being closed between the Erie and Pittsburgh and the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Companies for the immediate extension of the Erie and Pittsburgh road from Newcastle (its present terminus) to Pittsburgh. The parties in interest intend laying the project before the citizens of Pittsburgh in a short time, and if they meet with the encouragement and success they feel confident they will in that quarter, the construction of the road will be beyond a doubt.

The Jamestown and Franklin road is now completed within eight miles of Franklin, and will be finished in April to Franklin. By the proposed extension Erie City and Pittsburgh will have an unbroken road to Franklin and the oil regions, and it will give the citizens of Pittsburgh what they so much need, a new and independent outlet to the lakes and the northwest on the shortest line now projected, and upon the completion of the Jamestown and Ashtabula road, now in course of construction, and which will be finished early next summer, a direct line to Cleveland.

HOW ENGLAND TREATS REBELS.—In nothing has the English press been more persistent than in counseling the United States to deal leniently with the rebels; and in various speeches made by members of the British government the idea has been vigorously urged that it does not become a great nation, like that of the United States, to engage in inflicting vengeance upon those whom it has overcome in war.

But the moment England has a little rebellion of its own, how does she act? Let Jamaica answer. A local riot is magnified into an "insurrection;" and the moment those engaged in it are caught, they are strung up on the gallows, with nothing but the mockery of a trial. If we admit what is claimed, that there has been in reality a "rebellion" in Jamaica, how shall we reconcile the cruel and vengeful acts of the government, after this "rebellion" was put down with its seemingly earnest counsel to us to be lenient and forgiving?

But we had forgotten. These Jamaica "rebels" were only "niggers," and not white aristocrats, like the Southern rebels. That makes all the difference in the world. The only right a "nigger" has is to submit to all kinds of wrong, and to be hung incontinently if he does not.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The victory in New York is much more sweeping than was at first supposed. There will be but a corporal's guard in the Legislature of the Copperheads. The Senate stands 27 to 5, last year 21 to 11; the House 94 to 34, last year 76 to 52. The Republicans carry six of the eight Supreme Court districts, and in nearly all the local elections have done much better than on their State ticket.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Speech of Secretary McCulloch on the Powers and Policy of the President.

I have just been reading the very ingenious and able speech of the Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, made at Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, on the 11th of October last.

With all that he says on those questions which belong to his particular province, as an officer of the Government, I can entirely agree, and that is the highest compliment that any body could pay him. On those questions, however, which do not concern the Department which he represents so ably, there is much that invites remark and is greatly open to exception. I could wish, for his own sake, that he had confined himself to the questions which he does understand, and in which I could cheerfully sit down at his feet, instead of undertaking the defence of a Presidential policy that is entirely indefensible, except on the hypothesis of *absolute power* in the Executive, and a distrust of the Representatives of the people.

He tells us, for instance, in his eulogium on the President, that "the (the President) *listens* to the advice of those in whose judgment he has confidence, but *acts* upon his own convictions, and generally according to *first* impressions."

The upshot of this is, that he takes advice from those in whom he has confidence, and then disregards it, and the logical inference is that as he has not thought it worth while to take the advice of his proper constitutional advisers, the representatives of the people of the loyal States, upon the most important question that has ever arisen in this Government, it is only because he has no confidence in them, which is perhaps natural enough to one entertaining his apparent theory of reconstruction.

But the Secretary adds in this connection, that "with great decisions of character, he is never *hasty* in action"—while in the very next paragraph he remarks that "the great work of establishing civil governments at the South under the Federal Constitution, is going rapidly forward—too rapidly, it seems, according to the opinions of many at the North, whose opinions are entitled to great consideration." This is an admission, I take it, that he is somewhat "hasty in action," even in a case that is new and momentous beyond example. A statesman would say that in such a case it was only safe "to make haste slowly"—*festina lente*.

The Secretary thinks that the opinion held by many that the rebel States had ceased to be States under the constitution, that nothing should be done by the Executive in aid of the restoration of their State governments, until Congress had determined at what time they should be restored to the Union, are not the views even of a respectable minority of the people of the North—*knows* that they are not the views of a majority—and declares it to be the *better opinion* that the States which *attempted* to secede, never did secede, or cease to be States in the Union.

I venture to say that there is not a respectable lawyer or statesman in the North, outside of the democratic party, who does not hold the very opinion which an officer of the administration thus confidently condemns, and that there is no man who entertains the contrary view, from the President down through all his Secretaries, who can defend it in argument. How these are the views of the majority, I cannot imagine. Have they been indorsed by the Republicans of the North in any instance? If he will await the meeting of Congress—as the President and his Cabinet might as well have done—he will have an opportunity of pronouncing a sober judgment at all events on this subject. If he has awaited only the result of the late elections in which the special indorsers of his views have been so badly whipped everywhere in the loyal States, he would probably have come to a different conclusion. If by the *better* opinion, however, he means to refer to that of the President, I cannot agree with him that he interprets even this functionary correctly. I choose to judge the President rather by his *acts*, than by any mere *opinions* that are imputed to him. If he believed that these States were never *out*, then everything he has done since he succeeded to the office, in the process of reconstruction, is the clearest and most indefensible usurpation; then he would never have entered upon the experiment of *founding* new States under a condition of martial law, disfranchising the old voters, and designating the men who are to do the whole work. It is a very harsh, and I hope an unmerited reflection on the conduct and wisdom of the President, to say that he would have ventured on the hypothesis that these conquered provinces, which he is still governing by the sword, are States of this Union, within the meaning of the Constitution. If they are, he might just as well have assumed the same powers in Pennsylvania. But when he tells us in his proclamations, that they have been stripped of "all civil government whatever"—as the Secretary himself insists they have been—he admits the existence of a state of things in which every man who has read the constitution sees that it is utterly impossible for them to be members of the Union, to which he is endeavoring *to restore* them by his own authority. If they are still in, they of course do not require to be restored. If there, were no State Governments, there could be, of course, no Union.

But the Honorable Secretary informs us that in this state of things, when these States in the Union could do nothing for themselves, and must have Governments of some sort, the question to be decided by the President was simply this: "Whether their people should be held under military rule until Congress should act, or whether immediate measures should be taken by him of a civil government." He decided that after mature consideration, he decided to do the work himself. And the Secretary thinks he acted wisely in this, because the people are averse to military rule, and that to govern them thereby, and wait till Congress might prescribe the process of restoring those who were never out, would have been too severe a too expensive for the treasury, and therefore, the President has called in a portion of the traitors themselves, to do the work of Congress.

Well, it so happens that the policy of the President upon this simple question, was the very one that *did* necessitate a military rule during all this time, and deprived the people of the substitution of a civil government under the authority of Congress. Thanks to this policy, those States are still held under the power of the sword, and are now, for a period of eight months, without other law than martial law, which is only another name for the will of the President; whereas, if he had but vouchsafed to call together the only body in this nation that has any jurisdiction over the subject, they might have been resting under the dominion of the civil law, for the last three months, at least.

But the Secretary, who is a member of the Administration, justifies all this on the ground of *necessity*. How singular it is that he should have put in what has been proverbially called the "tyrant's plea," and that the argument he uses for hurrying this process of reconstruction during the recess of Congress, is precisely the same as the—by the civilian lawyers in high Prerogative—excuse for making laws by Royal Proclamation. If he had been sure that a majority of the people agreed with him, and that Congress would be of the same opinion—would he have felt it so necessary that the President should ignore them, and enter upon such a task as the founding of a State, by Proclamation, and under the power of the sword, in advance of its regular assemblage?

The Secretary is candid enough to admit that this novel experiment of calling in "a portion of those who have been so recently in arms against us" to do the work of Congress, and oust their jurisdiction in the premises, may be regarded as "*dangerous* one, but thinks it will prove to have been "*a judicious* one; for the reason apparently that no people was ever so disgusted and weary of a rebellion, or so thoroughly subjugated. He says he believes them honest in their submission, and that the question of State sovereignty has been fairly and definitely settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and that he is quite *surprised and gratified* by the *alacrity* and *good feeling* with which these people have "accepted the situation."

Nothing is clearer than that, in the view of a statesman, no *dangerous* experiment in times like these, can ever be a *judicious* one—nor can a sane people believe it so. If the *opinion* that it may work successfully. That the people of the South were very thoroughly subjugated after the capitulation of Lee and Johnson, is not to be doubted, and that they were prepared to accept any terms that the victor might impose, is also no doubt. The insolence that ventures even to impeach the acts of a loyal Congress, and to assert that the men who claimed to be out of this Union for four years, in *right* as well as in *fact*, were never out at all, is evidence that a change has come over them, which looks like that they are defying Congress, while they are leaning on the President. We would like the Secretary, to show a case wherein they have ever acknowledged that they were wrong in the assertion of a doctrine which the Democracy of Ohio still continue to indorse, or have ever repented of their rebellion. True, they admit that they are whipped, but this settles nothing except the question of their strength, in a contest with the North—and this it is that *surprises* and *gratifies* the Honorable Secretary. It does not surprise us, that they should accept the situation accorded to them by the President. They would have been glad to escape with their lives. It is so much more than they looked for, or had any right to expect, that they would be fools indeed not to accept it with *alacrity*. It doesn't prove, by the people however to the same extent as it has found favor with a member of the Administration.

But the Secretary adds, that in the work of restoration, the President has almost to do only that which was *necessary* to be done, exercising only that power which could be properly exercised under the Constitution, which guarantees to every State a Republican form of Government; regarding slavery as having perished, and determining that no rebel, who has not purged himself of his treason, should have any part in the restoration, he has not considered it within the scope of his authority to enfranchise the negro, and that for this he is censured by many true men; but the Secretary has *no doubt* he will be sustained by the people, and that the result will vindicate the wisdom of his course.

It is obvious, as we have clearly shown, that the things done by the President, are entirely *unnecessary*, so long as past of people had their own representatives to attend to them. But will the Honorable Secretary be kind enough to inform us by what authority the President undertakes to determine that a State, who has not purged himself by oath—I suppose—of his treason, shall have any part in the restoration, and why he disfranchisement of the loyal black man should not be as much with in the scope of his authority as the disfranchisement of the white man? The argument assumes the right of suffrage to be one that depends on the will of the President in regard to the white man, at all events. I should like to hear from the Secretary from what source the President gets his power, and under what authority he claims the loyal black men—who have as good a right to vote as himself, in the absence of all civil government—along with the traitor white man. Nobody has asked him to *give* the right to the black man. It was not his to give to any *it away* from a man who had as good a right, in that condition of things, as himself.

The Secretary has no doubt, however, but that he will be sustained in this by the people, and that the result will justify his wisdom.

Is this the justification, that he may have pursued a course which is a popular prejudice, and that the verdict of the people may cover a wrong? And is this the kind of result that is expected to demonstrate the wisdom of the Executive? The Secretary speaks darkly. I hope he does not intend that the wisdom of the Executive is only to be vindicated by his success in forcing his own views upon the people of the loyal States with all the advantage that his position gives him. If so, other aspect it assumes to nothing but an assurance of his personal confidence in the wisdom of his own chief. Of its justice he does not undertake to speak. If he has any good reason to show why *injustice* and *impertinence* are to be considered as true wisdom, he ought to have stated it. The people want something surer than the confidence of Cabinet officers in the wisdom to which they owe their own places. In times like these, it may be that the "confidence" gentlemen may prove to be mistaken, and what will be the remedy then?

The Secretary ends, as the President began, by the assertion that "there is too man who holds in greater abhorrence than he does, the crime of treason, or the infamous scoundrels who systematically and deliberately starved and poisoned our soldiers in prison; that to the plotters of the rebellion there will be no *hasty* pardons—to the murderers of our gallant soldiers no mercy."

This is all very well, but will the Secretary inform us why it is then that treason has been invariably pardoned, or that the great criminals like Davis and Lee who connived at the starvation and butchery of Andersonville, are allowed to escape, while a poor devil like Wirz, who was but their instrument, is made the scapegoat for their offences? Are the plotters of the rebellion to be kept in jail only to avoid *hasty*, and save appearances? They are to be pardoned, it would seem, according to the Secretary, but not *hastily*. But who are the murderers that are to find no mercy? Not Davis, for he is to be impeached of *treason* under the Constitution, of which it is palpable that he cannot be convicted by a jury of traitors as guilty as he has been arrested. Who then are to be the sufferers?

PUBLICOLA.

MAYORALTY.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Late of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers,
no13cdtf

FOR MAYOR.

CAPTAIN JAMES McVICKER,

of the Third Ward, ALLEGHENY, will be a candidate for Mayor, subject to a vote of the Union voters of Allegheny City, at the ensuing primary election.
no13td

FOR MAYOR.

CAPTAIN WM. MAYS, of the Seventh Ward,

will be a candidate for MAYOR, subject to the nomination of the Union party of the city of Pittsburgh, to be held prior to the next city election.
no13td

THE MAYORALTY.—JAMES DONALDSON, Alderman of the Fourth Ward, at the solicitation of friends of the Fourth Ward, lay his name to be used in connection with the next Mayoralty, and will be a candidate for votes to the direct vote of the people, and also with the recommendation of the last Republican Municipal Convention.
no13td

OPENING OF WATSON STREET.—The assessments upon the properties benefited by the opening of Watson street, have been placed in my hands for collection. All the persons who claim assessments are hereby notified to pay the same, or the said assessments will be filed up as liens against the properties, with interest, costs and fees for collections. J. W. S. WHITE,
oct30td City Solicitor.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3,000 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, fresh ground, put up in small packs for family use. Just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store by

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
no2 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

DIVIDENDS.

RESERVE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. The United States Revenue Tax will be paid by the Bank.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
no8 2wdawF

DIVIDEND.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 10th, 1865.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY NEXT, 13th inst.

JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashr.
no10td

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL CO. have this day declared a dividend (No. 22) of

TWO (2) PER CENT.

out of the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 13th inst.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
no9 3d

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the ALLEGHENY OIL COMPANY, held November 6th, a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.

was declared, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. N. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
no10td

THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of

EIGHT PER CENT.

free of Government Tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.
no7 3wd

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 6th, 1865.

This Bank has this day declared a dividend of

SIX DOLLARS PER SHARE,

Free of Government Tax, payable to stockholders on demand.

ROBT. FINNEY, Secretary.
no7 3wd

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6th, 1865.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared out of the profits of the last six months, of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, FREE OF TAX,

payable forthwith.

ROBT. FINNEY, Secretary.
no7 3wd

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 14th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
no7 3wd

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

Free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst.

(no8 2wd) C. H. HIGGS, Cashier.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of

NINE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock, out of the profits, since 1st of February last, payable on and after the 13th inst. to stockholders or their legal representatives, free of U. S. tax.

JOHN RAGOFFIN, Cash'r.
no2d3d

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF members, Old and New, of the PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION, will be held at the rooms, 52 Story, Wilkins Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th, 1865, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to invite the public interest in the Association, and to enlist anew the support of all formerly active members. This meeting has been called at the request of many of the members, and it is hoped that every State of Pennsylvania form of Government; regarding slavery as having perished, and determining that no rebel, who has not purged himself of his treason, should have any part in the restoration, he has not considered it within the scope of his authority to enfranchise the negro, and that for this he is censured by many true men; but the Secretary has *no doubt* he will be sustained by the people, and that the result will vindicate the wisdom of his course.

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PUBLICOLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATTLE! CATTLE!! CATTLE!!!

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1865.

Sealed proposals, to DEPOTMASTER, will be received by the undersigned, in this city, until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Nov. 21, 1865, for the purchase of about

Five Hundred Head of Beef Cattle.

The Cattle may be seen at any time before the day of sale, at the Government Cattle Yard, in Alexandria, Va.

Bids will be received for the Cattle in lots of five each; the bidder having the privilege of obtaining as many from each class as he may wish to purchase—but no proposals for a less number than five will be considered.

The classes will be numbered from one to four, and where bids are made for a given number of each class, the Cattle will be designated by the officer in charge.

Parties, to whom awards are made, will be required to deposit 50 per cent. of the purchase money at the time the bid is accepted.

Blank proposals will be furnished by the undersigned. No bids will be received from parties who have heretofore failed to comply with their contracts with the Government.

All of the Cattle not disposed of in this manner will be sold at auction, at the above-named place at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 22d day of November, 1865.

Major and C. S., U. S. A.
no10td

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the construction of a Public Sewer in Grant street.

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 he is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer in Grant street, from Diamond street to the Monongahela River, and to let the same in accordance with an ordinance passed August 21st, 1857.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Samuel McKee, of the Ninth ward, Francis G. Bally, of the Fourth Ward, and John H. Ralston, of the Fifth Ward, be, and they are hereby appointed assessors of said sewer shall not be commenced before next spring.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law this 11th day of November, A. D. 1865.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Monroe,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMaster,
Clerk of Common Council.
no13d1

AN ORDINANCE defining the Boundary Line between the Third and Sixth Wards.

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 the same*, That the boundary line between the Third and Sixth Wards, be the same as established by ordinance, from Liberty street to Wylie street, down the centre of Wylie street to Chatham street, down the centre of Chatham street to Pennsylvania Avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 11th day of November, A. D. 1865.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Monroe,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOMAS STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMaster,
Clerk of Common Council.
no13d1

FREE EXCURSION AND SALE OF 60 LARGE BUILDING LOTS IN THE BUSINESS PART OF BRADDOCK'S FIELD.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 13th, at 1 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, and surrounding McVay, Walker & Co's. Car Factory, Foundery and Machine Shops, SIXTY LARGE BUILDING LOTS, each 25 feet front, and from 120 to 200 feet in depth, fronting on the Railroad, on Braddock street or Plank Road, and on Beaujieu, Washington and Aliquippa streets. These streets are 50 and 60 feet wide, and the alleys in the rear of lots are 20 feet wide.

Braddock's is well known as the most flourishing locality around Pittsburgh, and with the unequalled advantages, is rapidly striving to become the most thriving manufacturing point in the Monongahela Valley.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises; \$10 to be paid on each lot when sold, as part of emolument.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Connellsville Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, to take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale.

A. McILWAIN, Aust'r.
no13

COAL, COAL AND LAND FOR SALE.—The very valuable FARM in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 170 acres of SURFACE AND COAL, and fronting on the Monongahela River for more than half a mile, in Feet no. 1.

In this tract there are 135 acres of good meadow and cleared, fronting on the river, with deep water all along the property. The water is never less than 7½ to 10 feet deep, when the river is at its lowest stage.

The Land is of the very best quality of river bottom, all in good order, and under good fencing. There are a large well finished two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and two frame Dwelling Stable 100 feet long; Corn Crib, Wagon House and two Tenant Dwellings.

The Greensburg and Washington Turnpike runs through the farm, and taking it altogether for convenience of location and intrinsic value, is certain to be one of the very best investments now offered in this county.

Payments will be made to suit the purchasers. For particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,
no13d2d Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BEDDING, &c.

C. W. BOYELER, JR., Auctioneer.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at JUDICIARY SQUARE WAREHOUSE, Sixth and Fifth streets, on THURSDAY MORNING, November 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of serviceable Bedding and other articles of hospitable bedding.

In this sale will be embraced,

10,000 Blankets,
6,000 Sheets,
5,000 Bed Sacks,
3,500 Bed Spreads,
7,000 Pillow Cases,
1,510 Towels,
8,100 Drawers,
1,900 Mosquito Nets,
2,000 Hair Pillows,
1,200 Bed Plates,
12,400 Empty Bottles.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

Surgeon U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor.
no13d2

DRESS SILKS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

offer for sale, at low prices, a large assortment of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,

among them some very rich goods.
no13 1td

ALL THE NEW BOOKS AND THE BEST OF THE OLD ONES.

ALL THE LATE PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES AND ALMANACS.

POCKET BOOKS, ALL KINDS FOR 1866,

POCKET KNIVES,

BEST GOLD PENS,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

JOHN P. HUNT & CO., Publishers,
no9 69 FIFTH STREET, Masonic Hall.

PRODUCE NOW RECEIVING AND in store:

1000 lbs. strictly fresh Roll Butter;
1000 lbs. fresh new Lard, in kegs;
500 dozen fresh Eggs;
2000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour;
100 bus. fresh ground Cornmeal;
70 bbls. choice Fall and Winter Apples;
300 bushels new Dried Apples;
100 bushels new Dried Peaches;
20 barrels Sweet Cider;
60 barrels Cider Vinegar;
20 bushels Chestnuts;
10 bushels Shellbarks;
4 sets 1½ and 2 inch Lumber;
2 sets Shingles;
2 cars Hay.

For sale by

H. RIDDLE,
no8 No. 153 Liberty street.

APPLES, POTATOES, ETC.

200 bbls. prime Lake Shore Winter Apples;
150 bbls. Mariette Russets;
2 carloads Peachblow Potatoes, in sacks;
1 carload Peachblow Potatoes, in barrels, to arrive;
75 bbls. New Jersey Sweet Potatoes, put up for winter use;
50 bbls. Onions;
100 doz. 2½ pounds canned Peaches;
50 doz. 2 pounds canned Peaches;
50 bushels Peanuts;
100 bushels Flax Seed.

In store and for sale by

FLEMING & STEELE,
no2 2wdis No. 138 Third street.

PRESERVES—25 dozen assorted Preserves just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

READ! READ! READ!!!

JUST OPENED,

5 CASES PRINTS, at 23c., same as selling at 30c.

10 CASES VERY BEST PRINTS at 25c., same as selling at 37½c.

4 CASES YARD WIDE PRINTS at 31c., same as selling at 40c.

5 CASES YARD WIDE FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING at 25c., same as selling at 40c.

3 CASES EXTRA QUALITY yard wide ditto at 35c.

20 BALES BEAVIEST BROWN SHEETING at 33c., same as selling at 37½c. and 40c.

10 BALES EXTRA FINE BROWN ditto at 31c., same as selling at 35c. and 37½c.

15 BALES DITTO at 22c., same as selling at 30c.

500 PIECES NEWEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL styles DE LAINES at 31¼c., worth 37½c.

200 PIECES BEAUTIFUL ARMURES at 33c., selling everywhere at 40c.

50 PIECES SILK VELVETS, all widths, very cheap.

200 PIECES GINGHAMS, beautiful styles, at 35c., worth 37½c.

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS of all kinds at a reduction of one dollar each.

1000 PIECES DRESS GOODS of all kinds, from 18¾c. to \$3 00 per yard, all reduced in prices.

2000 SHAWLS, embracing all kinds, reduced in proportion with the above.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKING, of all the newest styles equally cheap.

300 PAIRS BLANKETS, full 10-4 heavy twilled, at \$7 50 the pair.

400 PAIRS BLANKETS 10-4 extra quality at \$8 50 the pair.

250 PAIRS BLANKETS 11-4 extra super, at \$9 50 the pair.

200 PAIRS BLANKETS, full 12-4, the very best in the market, at \$12 00, worth \$16 00.

Full Stock Everything Cheap in Proportion.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

Between Third and Fourth streets. no11tf

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

WILL LECTURE AT

LAFAYETTE HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 14th.

SUBJECT:

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture 7½ o'clock. Single tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Seats may be secured at the Library Rooms, on Monday, 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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This preparation has secured the confidence of the most celebrated medical men in England, and is now being used in this country by many of the oldest and most reliable physicians, with great success, in the cure of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, &c.

Lord John Russell has favored the proprietor with the following dispatch in regard to its merits in the treatment of Cholera:

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