The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Some of the papers are trying to make out that the freed negroes of the South will not work. The trouble is, however, not that they will not work, but that they refuse to work for nothing. The old planter insist, that their late slaves shall remain on their plantations, work as they did before, and be content with such wages as they choose to give them. The negroes naturally object to this. They want to make their own bargains, and to have the power to enforce those bargains in Court. And why should they not have?

No man in the South has any difficulty in getting all the labor he wants, who offers to pay for it promptly, and who has force of character enough to induce confidence in his offers. If the negroes do not trust to the vague promises of some of their former masters, it is because they know them too well to trust them.

The great lesson the Southern planters have to learn is, that they must *pay for* what labor they get, and pay as *they go*. The negro, who has a wife and family to support cannot work a year *on trust*, and than have no means of *enforcing* payment from a rascally employer. He must be paid as other laborers are paid the world over. This *tiding of paying* for the labor hitherto *extorted* by the lash is a hard lesson for the South to learn; but there is no escape from it. All the troubles that now prevail in the South grow from this reluctance of the planters to pay, and to pay promptly.

The labor problem is a simple one, South as well as North. It is easily solved by treating the laborer as a man, and paying him for his work. That is the whole case in a nutshell; and all legislation that is not based on this single fact is pernicious and cannot stand. Free labor, besides including the duty of a man to work, includes also his right to work as a man and to be paid for his work when it is done.

MEXICO.

Were we to put full reliance upon the account in our dispatches, purporting to come through an agent of MAXIMILIAN'S government, of the straits to which the Empire was reduced, we should consider its days as numbered. But the report comes in a questionable shape. It is not likely that an agent of the Empire would show its sores so freely. The reported capture of Monterey is probably an invention of the Liberals, designed to keep up the hopes of their friends. Their actual successes are not sufficient to produce any important results.

It is rather from without that more promising signs are exhibited to the Republicans of Mexico. The intended withdrawal of the French troops is positively stated upon high authority in Europe. True, they are in that case to be partly replaced by Austrian and Belgian mercenaries, but these will be a far weaker support for the Empire than the forces which established it. What makes this turn in affairs more significant is that it is represented to be done on account of the remonstrances of the American government against the French occupation of Mexico. While the French Government is evidently anxious to avoid a collision, our own has indicated its continued hostility to the usurpation, by the tender of the Mexican mission to General LOGAN, a zealous and active friend of the Republic.

That NAPOLEON will soon leave MAXIMILIAN to his own resources is now more than probable, and in that event the *fall of the Mexican Empire is not for distant*. It has no elements of strength that are not extrinsic and extraneous, and deprived of these it would not be able for a single month to cope with the hostility of a population which it now controls but in part, by virtue of the right of conquest.

STAGGERING HIS FAITH.

New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, states on what he says is undoubted authority, that a returned rebel officer who is domiciled in one of the river parishes of Louisiana, was one day passing a field on his way to his home in which a freedman was hard at work, and the freedman not looking up and saluting him, as was the practice in old times, the rebel hurried to the house, got his revolver, returned and shot at the poor darkey three times, to punish him for his presumed insolence. The last shot took effect in the negro's head, but did not quite kill him. The freedmen, terrified at this demonstration made complaint to the Freedmen's Bureau, then under Gen. FULLERTON'S control; but the officer in charge after having sent a polite note to the rebel assassin, that such complaint had been made, and begging him to report in person as soon as convenient, let the matter drop. The correspondent adds, that this incident rather staggers his faith in the South, and to men of his class such a fact has rather a staggering force in it.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

The conclusion of this last serial story of DICKENS completely upsets all the theories that were framed during its progress, as to the special point aimed at by the author. Only a few days ago the literary critic of the Philadelphia *Press* declared that the object of Mr. DICKENS in this story was to show in the case of Mr. BOFFIN the bad effect of sudden riches upon one brought up in poverty who, in this instance, was transformed from a jolly, generous, whole-souled man into a sordid miser, and a mean object wretch, cringing to those who had power over him, and tyrannical to those over whom he had power. But it turns out that Mr. BOFFIN was not a miser, at all, nor changed in any respect—that he was only "playing" miser and wretch, in a conspiracy with JOHN HARMON, for the purpose of testing the affections of the heroine of the novel. All this comes out in the last part just published, and shows that it does not do to form conclusions in advance upon the aim or probable end of any serial publication. Mr. DICKENS had probably no special aim at all, beyond that of writing an entertaining and successful story.

THE Washington *Republican* says that KERBETT RAYNER is elected to the House of Commons in North Carolina. His platform was the expatriation of the colored race of his State—the only men who seem to have their senses left about them—and opposition to the hue, to the admission of the testimony of negroes to the courts—a measure which the President has already informed the people of the South is impracticably necessary to the readmission of the seceded States to the Union. He was elected upon the HOLDEN ticket; from which fact and features may judge how much worse is the WORTH party, which was successful in the late contest.

THE reservoir for the new Water works at Pikes Cr'k was completed last Saturday. It holds 15,000 barrels.

BROWNLOW'S TESTIMONY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a characteristic letter of Governor BROWNLOW'S, in which he gives the following picture of the present condition of Tennessee:

"This whole country abounds in thieves and robbers, any of whom would murder a man for his watch or for a five dollar bill. Despite of all the vigilance exercised by the civil and military authorities, murders and robberies are of daily occurrence—both in Nashville and the surrounding counties of middle Tennessee. As loud and as numerous as are the complaints against *East Tennessee*, by the papers of Nashville, and a certain class of politicians, them are five of these outrages perpetrated in Middle Tennessee to every one that occurs in the Eastern division of the State. To be candid, there is almost as much disloyalty in Middle Tennessee now, as there was in 1861. And this is so of the *whole* South, minus the number of *disloyal* men who are underground!"

It is plain from this that even Tennessee, the best of the *reconstructed* States, needs a severe military *government* for some years to come. How much more, then, the other Southern *states*! The Governor continues:

"*Tennessee* is in a much better condition than *any* one of the seceded States, and she has great room for improvement. Six or seven out of her eight representatives to Congress are true and loyal men, and for the good of the State and nation, I should like to see them admitted to seats in the approaching session. But this I cannot say of the other Southern States. They will not elect loyal men to Congress, nor can a loyal man be elected Governor of one of those States. Their Conventions and Legislatures are overwhelmingly rebel, and will be for years to come. Their candidates for Governor, Congress and the Legislature, as well as for county offices, urge their claims for votes on the ground that they had done all in their power to aid the rebellion. They are for assuming the *rebel war debt*, and they are for *legislating Northern men out of the South*.

"In a word, the reeds of the South have by no means abandoned this long cherished idea of *separating the Government*. They are looking to this end; and more, they are *organizing* with a view to this result. They do not propose to dissolve the Union by the use of the sword and bayonet. They have tried this in a wicked war of four dreary years, and signally failed. Their purpose is to accomplish their infernal plans through the ballot-boxes in Congress, and they look to the Copperhead Democracy and other Northern traitors to aid them. Thank God, the recent elections at the North have blasted their hopes for the present and taught them that the real people, the loyal masses of the North, are all right.

"My hopes for the future are in the goodness, the obstinate loyalty and determined purposes of the Republican majority in Congress. I pray God they will not admit rebels into Congress indiscriminately, because they have taken the eminency oath, or obtained the Executive pardon. As President Johnson said, let them occupy the back seats for a few years.

"I am one of those at the South who believe this war has closed out *two years too soon!* The rebels have been whipped; but *not whipped enough*."

RICHMOND RECONSTRUCTED.

The Colonel of the 5th Ohio cavalry, which regiment has lately returned from Richmond, gives a very flattering account of the success of reconstruction in that city, and the strenuous efforts of its municipal officers to outdo each other in loyalty. They had a warm love for the Union soldiers, and lost no opportunity of showing the ardor of their affection. The Colonel says:

Men of my command who were duly sober—men who were never known to be drunk or disorderly—were, while passing along the streets, or while stopping at places where refreshments could be obtained, pounced upon by the police and taken to the station house, and there the police was ordered, in the language of one of the officers in charge, to "Go through them, damn them; go through them." The police took the arms, the private property of the men—their pocket-books and money. Then, when my men were refused from that prison, they demanded their money and property which had been taken from them by the police, which demand was refused, and the fact of the authorities having the money flatly denied; and instead of their receiving their property in accordance with their just demands, they received insulting and ungentlemanly answers. The property is as yet, has not been returned.

The regiment, it seems occupied Libby prison as quarters; and they were kept as close prisoners therein as if Richmond were still occupied by the Confederates. As BROWNLOW says, Richmond has not yet been whipped enough. The war ended too soon, and one is led to regret that the fire which destroyed one-third of it did not make clean work of the other two-thirds also.

THE sentiment of South Carolina on the adoption of the amendment was natural and proper. It is not strange that she should hesitate about giving her sanction to a prevision of the constitution which *might authorize Congress* to take the negroes under its exclusive legislative control. But the explanations made at Washington removed all difficulty on this score, and her action was then prompt and satisfactory.—*N. Y. Times.*

What right has any one at Washington to make "explanations" of Constitutional provisions? The Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery means just what it says; and if it is a bitter pill for South Carolina and other Southern States to swallow, no one has any authority to sugar-coat it with "explanations." It needs no explanation whatever. It gives Congress full power to *enforce* abolition and destroy slavery root and branch, and any State legislation which stands in the way of the Congressional legislation therein authorized, will be swept away, all explanations to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE details of the late railroad accident in New Jersey show that no one was to blame, as usual. The switch tender, through whose negligence it occurred, was just "going to" the switch, but the locomotive came along before he could carry his amiable intention into effect, and so nine or ten human beings were murdered by running the train off the track.

Black Suffrage in Pennsylvania.

An article in the *Honesdale Republic*, written by F. P. PENIMAN, Esq., gives so clear an account of the history and present bearings of this subject, that we re-produce it in full:

In 1682 William Penn promulgated "The Frame of Government" for Pennsylvania, under authority of the Charter granted him by King Charles II. In this Charter granted him by of suffrage is given. In consequence the right of suffrage was broadly given to "the *freemen* of said province."

In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the "Charter of Privileges." By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to "the *freemen* of each respective county."

The first Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The Convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to "every freeman of the full age of 21 years." The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against prescription, were careful to stand fast by the ancient idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790, a new Constitution was framed. Thomas Mifflin presided over the Convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to "every *freeman* of the age of 21 years."

In 1838 this Constitution was revised. John Sherman presided over the Convention. The basis of suffrage was changed, so as to include only "every white freeman of the age of 21 years," &c.

Now, black men, if black men there were, voted in Pennsylvania on precisely the same conditions as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the moral nor the political life of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or whoredom, was not encouraged. No black man was made Governor or Judge, Member of the Council or the Legislature, Sheriff or Coroner, or not subverted. The government, was not by white men for white men; but by all men for the benefit of all.

In 1838 this democratic basis of government was overthrown, and the right of suffrage restricted to white folks. That the State has been governed any better since then, no intelligent man will peril his reputation by asserting.

The Constitution of 1838 has been changed several times by special amendments, but in the main is still in force. Five years must elapse after one amendment before another can be proposed.

Amendments must be proposed by majorities in both branches of two successive Legislatures, and then be submitted for ratification to a vote of the people. As the amendment authorizing soldiers to vote in the field was adopted in 1864, four years more must pass before another amendment can be proposed in the Legislature, and six years before an amendment can be submitted to a vote of the people.

What may happen in the years the keenest human sagacity cannot foresee. It is hardly worth while for people to perplex themselves now as to how they will vote on any question, at so distant a period. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." A large part of the present voters of the State will either be dead or removed to some other Common wealth prior to the year of grace 1871.

The policy or rightfulness of insisting on the introduction of black suffrage into the States recently in revolt, raises a different question, and one which is immediate. If the people of the northern States are to take any part in the solution of that problem, or if the general Government is to act directly in enforcing its measures to that end must be taken without delay. So soon as the States lately in rebel on shall have been restored to their former position as members of the Union, the right of Congress to regulate or control the basis of suffrage therein will have expired. Now Congress can justly dictate the terms on which those States may be restored to their former status. After their restoration this body will cease to have any discretion over the qualifications of their voters.

If the right to vote is an inherent natural right, then it is inalienable, and its denial involves oppression and injustice. Then no conditions whatever can be properly attached to its exercise, except of actual existence and established residence.

If suffrage is a conventional right, like the right of holding office or contracting marriage, then it may be given or withheld, according as prudence shall dictate, and on such conditions as shall seem most likely to conduce to its salutary use. On this hypothesis, it is fitting to take into the account the convictions and welfare of the white population; what is best for the present and ultimate good and advancement of this portion of the community. But it would be a great wrong to discard all consideration of the happiness and prosperity of the black people. In some of the States they are a majority of the inhabitants. The destiny of their white neighbors is bound up in their destiny. They have shown, all through the war, an intelligent comprehension of the nature and tendency of the revolt; have been unquestionably loyal; have not been prevailed upon, by threatenings or blandishments, to take the part of their masters; have exhibited a self-denying, a moderation, an independence, under perplexing and perilous circumstances, indicative of nobleness of character; have constantly ministered to the sustenance and escape of Union refugees and prisoners of war; and have exhibited a heroism on the battle-fields which has elicited the highest praise from the ablest Union commanders.

That there are wise sides to this question, under this aspect, we not only admit, but assert. We are not only content, but anxious to have it discussed fully and in all its bearings. But we have neither respect nor patience with men who propose to settle it by appeals to passion or prejudice. Such men put into the jury box, would hardly fail to consent to a verdict through sinister or corrupt motives, or placed on the bench as judges to take bribes for their opinions. The whole question ought to be carefully weighed, and the highest good of all races in all the states, ought to turn the scale.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY.—EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Cedar streets. JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. nov18:1t4

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hereafter hold their church services in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, every LORD'S DAY, at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. nov18:1td

☞ REV. HENRY D. MORSE, Pastor, will preach in the PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, on Hand street, TOMORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The afternoon and evening will be especially addressed to young men. All are affectionately invited to attend. nov18:1td

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ TAX NOTICE.—Persons who have not paid their County, State, City, Poor, School and Ward Taxes, in the SECOND WARD, for the year 1865, are required to call at Library room, No. 3 Market street, above Ohio, Allegheny City, and pay them immediately. Also, all persons who have not paid their School Taxes for the years 1863-4, will find them in my hands for collection. All parties will take notice and be governed accordingly. JOHN RAMSEY. nov18:3t

☞ REV. SEARS'S SELECT SCHOOL, No. 13 ISABELLA STREET, ALLEGHENY (near Ohio street Bridge.

Young Ladies of mature years attending this school, must improve rapidly. The system is thorough, and the principal desires to receive none but such as are desirous of acquiring a SOUND AND POLITE EDUCATION.

TERMS—1st Class, $1 00 per month; 2d, $1 50; Primary, $2 00. Music by the 60 apertent teacher. Pupils can enter at any time.

EVENING CLASSES ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS. nov16:dtf11:14:16:18:21:23

POLITICAL.

☞ CITY CONTROLLER.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,

Clerk in the City Treasurer's Office, at the solicitation of his friends, will offer himself as a candidate for the above office, subject to a vote of the Union party at their ensuing primary election. nov16:td

☞ FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Late of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers. nov16:dtd

☞ 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. nov14:td

☞ 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. nov16:dtd

☞ THE MAYORALTY.—JAMES DONALDSON, Alderman of the Fourth Ward, at the solicitation of friends, has consented to allow his name to be used in connection with the Mayoralty, and will be a candidate subject to the decision of the people, in accordance with the recommendation of the last Republican Municipal Convention. nov16:td

MEETINGS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R.CO., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15th, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Building, Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first MONDAY, (fourth day) of December, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will be held at their office, No. 112 S. Front street, Philadelphia, on the 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before them.

nov16:2wd JOHAS. LENNIG, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of

THE PAXTON PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of Robinson, McClean & Co., 75 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, Nov. 21st, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year.

nov17:td J. F. ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE "PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO." PITTSBURGH, November 15th, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE,

out of the profits of the past three months, free of Government and State taxes, (6% in lieu, and payable on demand.

As a meeting of the Board, November 8th, 1865, a resolution passed changing the dividend days to the 1st of MAY and NOVEMBER, instead of FEBRUARY and AUGUST.

nov16:3td JAMES GOLLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., Nov. 14th, 1865.

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

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on FRIDAY, 17th inst., free of Government tax. (nov16:3td) J. K. KRAMER, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL 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 profits of the their legal representatives, on and after the 1st inst.

nov16:3td J. Z. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15th, 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.

nov16:3td H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!—ALL SOLDIERS who have signed the "Soldier's Memorial to Congress," are requested to meet at WILKINS' HALL, Fourth street, on this (SATURDAY) Evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order, Brig. Gen. J. B. SWEITZER.
JOS. E. ROBINSON, Ch'm Com, Chairman
nov18:1td

MASONIC HALL.

Inauguration of the Bateman Concerts.

Debut of M'lle Parepa.

MR. H. L. BATEMAN has the honor to announce that the artists composing his renowned Concert Troupe will make their appearance in Pittsburgh, on

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 23d, 1865,

For Three Days Only,

When the first of a brief and necessarily limited series of

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts

Will take place. The members of the Troupe are

M'LLE EUPHROSYNE PAREPA,

The renowned Prima Donna, whose extraordinary voice, brilliant execution and magnificent form in the opera of New York and Boston. The unanimity as the most wonderful vocal artiste heard in America since the days of Jenny Lind. Mr. Bateman will also have the pleasure of introducing

MR. J. LEVY,

An artiste whose performances on the Cornet-a-Piston are amongst the most marvellous musical feats of the day. The execution of this gentleman, combined with the rich, luscious and sonorous tone which he produces, place him in the front rank of living artistes.

HERR CARL ROSA,

Kappelmeister of the free town of Hamburg, prize pupil of the Conservatoire of Leipsic, and solo violinist of high European distinction.

These artistes, Mr. Bateman feels justified in saying, are all of the first class. He has much pleasure in adding that they will be under the experienced and competent direction of

HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ,

Musical Conductor and Director of the German Opera.

The Programmes,

Selected from an inexhaustible repertoire, will be varied every evening.

Admission $1. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

A Diagramme of the Hall, for the sale of reserved seats, will be opened on Tuesday morning, 21st November, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of H. KLEBER & BRO.,
No. 122 Wood Street.

nov14:4t-sun&w

CLOAKS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES,

IN

Cloth, Silk and Velvet,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 18 25 Fifth Street.

AT

No. 81 Market Street,

You will find a very fine assortment of

LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS.
WOOLEN HOOPS, SONTAGS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.
ALL KINDS KID GLOVES,
INFANTS' EMB'D ROBES,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
GREY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS.

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S

nov18 81 MARKET STREET.

NEW LEAF LARD.

15 TIERCES PRIME LEAF LARD

FOR SALE BY

JAS. H. PARKER.

nov18 3td 300 Liberty Street.

SEASON TICKETS

ARE NOW READY FOR THE

UNION PARK SKATING COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

And can be had at the principal MUSIC, DRUG and SKATE STORES of both cities.

Price.....$5.00.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a Residence in Allegheny City, situated on the second bank. The lot is 44 feet on the Second Bank, extending back 200 feet to Liberty street, on which is erected a substantial brick House, modern style, containing 8 rooms; gas and water up stairs and down; Brick Stable and Carriage House in rear of lot. In the front lawn, a grape arbor, cherry, peach and shade trees. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A Lot situate on the corner of Burrows and North streets and Cherry alley, having a front on Burrows street of 60 feet, and extending along North street 150 feet to a 20 foot alley, on which there is erected a substantial two story Brick Dwelling of six rooms; also, a FRAME Dwelling of four rooms, all in good order. Will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

no17 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa. G. S. BATES.

SECOND STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A comfortable three story Brick Dwelling House of hall, two parlors dining room, kitchen, cellar, bath-room and six chambers, in good location near Market street. For price and terms, apply to

no18 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market Street.

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

I am authorized to sell those TWO LOTS adjoining the residence of Judge Lowrie, in Irwine West Common, and extending back 195 feet to a 20 foot alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

no14

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pa., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15th, 1865.

TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing the County

73 OFFICE TAX DUPLICATES FOR 1866,
73 COLLECTION do do do
73 SCHOOL do do do

Samples can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners

nov16:3td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that HUNTER RIGHEY has been admitted a member in our firm from the same of which continues the same as heretofore.

The business, with increased facilities, will be continued at our NEW SAW-MILLS, CORNER SORBY STREET AND ALLEGHENY RIVER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAVID RIGHEY,
AMOS FINKBINE, RIGHEY & FINKBINE.
HUNTER RIGHEY.
nov18:3td

OPENING OF WATSON STREET.—The assessments upon the properties benefited by the opening of Watson street, have been pld and in my hands for collection. All the persons who have been assessed are hereby notified to pay their assessments within thirty days from this date, or the said assessments will be filed up as liens against the properties, with interest, costs and fees for collections. J. W. F. WHITE,
nov18:3td City Solicitor.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT!—The STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR, completely illustrated with over 150 fine portraits splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of General Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams. This work has no rival as a reliable, full, complete and reliable history of the war. It contains nearly as much matter as three large octave volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROS. & CO.,
nov18:3td Philadelphia, Pa.

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE PRIVATE LECTURE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS, 44th edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you to Love; how to reclaim straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth hundreds of dollars to the married or single. Sent by mail, in sealed envelopes, for 25 cents. Also, GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price $1.00. Sold by Agents, No. 121, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and received by return mail, in sealed envelopes. A "CUPID'S SHOOTER" will also accompany each book. nov18:3m

OFFICE OF THE WHITLEY CREEK COAL CO., PITTSBURGH, November 9, 1865.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS, convened on this 1st inst., to determine whether or not, and suspend, the collection of the 6th Monthly Instalment of said company, it was resolved that it be and is determined that an assessment of TWENTY CENTS PER SHARE be levied on said Stock, payable ten cents per share on or before the 15th day of November next, and the remaining ten cents December 1st, 1865, and five cents January 1st, 1866. All assessments not paid by their respective days, will be added to the Treasury of the Company, at their office in Wilkins Hall, said city, at the meeting aforesaid. It was unanimously resolved that the Secretary be directed to call at meeting of the Stockholders of the Whitely Creek Oil Company, at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said company.

nov9:td THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

ON SMITHFIELD STREET, 25 feet Forsale by front by 120 deep, near the corner of Fifth st. nov18 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market street.

LARD OIL—10 bbls., No. 1; Winter in store and for sale by

nov18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1866. 1866.

THE

PITTSBURGH

GAZETTE!

ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

THE BEST PAPER

IN

Western Pennsylvania.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS:
MORNING AND EVENING.

TWO WEEKLY EDITIONS:
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE GAZETTE,

For the ensuing year, will be more deserving of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it, than ever before. It will contain a larger amount and greater variety of reading matter than it has ever contained hitherto, embracing the latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world.

The most important events of the day, as recounted in the newspapers, will be regularly given in a condensed, spirited and interesting form.

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Will contain timely and instructive articles on a wide variety of leading topics, pertaining to the great issues of the day. The GAZETTE will continue to be an independent Republican journal, governed in its course by no party clique, but by the interests of the whole country. It will advocate a firm and just policy towards the Southern States, and will be ready to allow them all the privileges of the rest of the States in the Union, as soon as they show themselves worthy to be entrusted with them. It will continue to uphold, as in the past, a national policy of protection to American industry.

CORRESPONDENCE

from differ at points, North and South, East and West, as well as from Europe, will be found in its columns.

THE LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will be found unusually full and accurate, containing carefully prepared accounts of everything of public interest going on in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the surrounding boroughs.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Will continue to furnish the most accurate and trustworthy reports of the important and growing business transactions of this community. The several Markets will be regularly given, and the quotations of Produce, Cattle, Flour, Groceries, Oils, &c., may be relied upon as the actual prices from day to day, thus furnishing a most interesting and valuable feature for all classes of readers. Telegraphic quotations from abroad, in addition to home reports.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is issued Wednesdays and Saturdays. It contains the most important reading matter from the Daily, such as the Editorials, General and Local Intelligence, and full reports of the Markets, both at home and abroad. It can safely be commended as the most interesting and valuable weekly newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania. Liberal inducements for clubbing are offered.

TERMS:

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Morning Edition, per year, mailed	$10 00
do do " month "	80
do do " week, delivered	23
Evening do " year, mailed	6 00
do do " week, delivered	15

WEEKLY PAPER.

Single copies, per year, by mail	$1 50
Five " " " each	1 50
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to Club, each	1 25

☞ All subscriptions invariably in advance, and the papers to be stopped at the expiration of the time to which they were paid.

☞ Remittances by mail can be registered through the Post Office, at Publishers' risk.

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Containing a large addition to stock EVERY MORNING; Garments for beauty and fashion, for comfort and convenience, for the rich and for the poor, selected from the latest importations in the country. Also, a full line of LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, of all kinds, which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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No. 73 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION MINING COMPANY

FOR

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

Par Value of Shares, $5.00.

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No. 417 ARCH STREET.
H. B. LEACH, TREASURER,
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CANON CITY, Lander Co., Nevada.
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CANON CITY, Lander Co., Nevada.

The property of the Union Mining Company is located near Canon City, in the Creek district, Lander county, Nevada, and comprises three distinct mines, known as

Bullion, No. 1, Ledge, 1000 feet.
Reverse do. do. 2000 feet.
Mountain Gem Ledge, 2000 feet.

Making in all TWO THOUSAND FEET, or nearly one half mile of Silver bearing ledges.

These ledges have all been sufficiently developed to satisfy practical miners and experts that they are equally as valuable to any in this hitherto unrivaled district.

The ore deposits are clearly defined and indicate veins of from five to eight feet in thickness.

The acceptance or purchase of the ledge was made, subject to the approbation of the Superintendent, who, with one of the largest stockholders, made personal inspection of the mines, and reported them as being very rich and of easy development.

One-fifty of the stock of the Union Mining Company is reserved for working capital, and the Company are offering no other stock for sale.

The Directors intend to erect a fifty stamp mill (cash fifty tons of ore per day, and at an average rate of one ounce per ton, $25 per ton), which, when all expenses, in one working year.

In proportion to its capital, the Union Mining Company has a larger silver property than any Company yet organized in Philadelphia, and the quality and extent of the ledges have been attested by the Company's Superintendent and one of the largest stockholders, and there can be but one result when machinery is brought to bear upon these ores—the return to the stockholders of vast profits.

The development of silver mines has one characteristic worthy to be kept in mind. A silver mine rarely gives out. The ore grows richer, and the ledge increases in width the deeper it is opened.

The sale of the WORKING CAPITAL, only, will be continued for a short time, at $5 per share, at No. 417 ARCH Street, at the office of

H. B. LEACH, Treasurer.

S. R. BRYAN, 57 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, will receive subscriptions until December 1st, when the books will close. nov15:2td&2w

SHINGLE MACHINE.

THE CELEBRATED ROCHESTER SHINGLE MACHINE

Is now on Exhibition at the Great Western Planing Mill, Marbury street Pittsburgh.

This Machine will Manufacture 25,000 Shingles in ten hours, from hard or soft wood. In quality and finish they are superior to the best hand made Shingle. It will work all kinds of wood that can be worked by the hand process, and much that cannot. It is simple in construction and not likely to get out of order: is made of iron or steel and weighs about 1,500 lbs. It takes but one man to tend it, and is easily attached to water, steam, or horse power. With the power of two horses this Machine will make 2,000 Shingles per hour, from hard or soft wood.

The public is invited to call and witness its operation, at the above named place, where the Proprietor is in attendance from 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M., and is prepared to receive orders for Machines and Territory for the whole United States.

All communications addressed to H. F. Vaughan, Pittsburgh, for the next two weeks, will be promptly attended to. After that date, address him at Rochester N. Y. Box 191.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1865. F. H. VAUGHAN.
nov13:4w

30 LARGE BUILDING LOTS IN THE BUSINESS PART OF BRADDOCK'S.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 21st, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, and McEvay, Walker & Co's Car Factory, Foundry and Machine Shops, will be sold, 30 Large Building Lots, each 25 feet by 100 feet, fronting on the Plank Road, Beautifully situated, Battle Scenes, Maps and Diagrams. This well known locality, with the unequalled advantages it possesses, is rapidly building, and thriving manufacturing point in the Monongahela Valley.

Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Title to be paid on each lot when sold, as part of cash payment.

A FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Connellsville Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, at half-past 10 o'clock, to take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale.

nov15 A. McILWAIN, Auc'r.

PURE

GOLD!

The choicest stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, ever brought to Allegheny City, can now be seen at the STORE of

T. H. KLAGES,

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WHERE WATCHES of the best makers JEWELRY of the newest styles, CLOCKS of every description of best American and French makers, PURE SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, such as Forks, Spoons and Hollow Ware, Bohemian and French China and Glass VASES of choicest patterns and all articles belonging to my line of business, which will be sold at a great REDUCTION from former prices. Fine Watch and Jewelry work carefully made and repaired. Highest prices paid for Old Gold and Silver. Don't forget the place, 93 Federal street, Allegheny. oct14:dtd&w

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FIRST PREMIUM

GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER,

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