The Pittsburgh Gazette

F. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL KERETT, } EDITORS.
TH. COSTAMAGNA, BUSINESS MANAGER.

GAZETTE ASSOCIATION, Publishers.

NO. 86 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

Notice to Advertisers.—Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements in this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated will, from this day forward, be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening Editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at 20 cents per week.

THE ELECTION OF YESTERDAY.

Notwithstanding the defection of a portion of the Republicans of the city and their union with their political foes in support of a candidate brought out in a most irregular and unprecedented manner in opposition to the Republican candidate who was nominated in the mode prescribed by the universal consent of the party, enough have stood firmly by their political organization and principles to bring the contest to a triumphant issue in the election of WM. C. MCCARTHY to the office of Mayor of Pittsburgh. The defeat of this unnatural combination is a rebuke which we hope will be sufficient to prevent any future attempts of the kind, and to prove to such lukewarm Republicans as voted for BLACKMORE that there is nothing to be gained by such an alliance.

HON. JOHN COVODE'S REPORT.

Mr. COWAN's resolution as amended by Mr. SUMNER, called for the reports made by Gen. SCHENCK and Mr. COVODE, of their Southern explorations. Gen. SCHENCK's Report was sent in, and Mr. COVODE's was not. Mr. COVODE was appointed to his mission by the Secretary of War. He made three Reports. One on Freedmens' Affairs, which was filed in Gen. HOWARD's Bureau. A second relative to Military Affairs, which was filed with the Secretary of War. A third on Political Affairs, a portion of which, especially the conclusions arrived at, were read to the President, and by his directions filed with the Secretary of War. These Reports doubtless contain important information. Will these Reports be sent to the Senate?

WHY SO SUDDEN CHANGE OF OPINION AND SO MUCH HASTE?

For four long years we have been engaged in the most gigantic and bloodiest war ever waged. Wicked men, to perpetuate a great wrong on four millions of men, attempted to overthrow the government, and have caused the death of five hundred thousand men and have involved the nation in a debt of three billions of dollars; their pirates have swept our seas, their business prison-keepers have starved and tortured our prisoners, their incendiaries have fired our dwellings, and from a "neutral" province they have sought to smuggle contagious, loathsome and fatal diseases into our cities. Every cruelty has been practiced, and every possible means resorted to to dismember our nation and bring degradation and ruin upon our cause. By vigorous and long continued efforts and the smiles of Him who regardeth the right and hateth oppression, they have been thwarted in their plans, and defeat and forcible submission to the government they they have hated, is their.

While the war was raging furiously, and government men were falling thickly, and our men suffering the unparalleled horrors of Southern prisons, and tears were flowing freely from all parts of the North for husbands, fathers and brothers slain, we talked much, and to us it seemed sensibly, of confiscation of rebel property and of debarring forever from any office under the United States any one who voluntarily took any part against the nation's life.

Even later we have been told again and again "treason must be made odious." Many months have passed since the taking of Richmond, the surrender of LEE and the capture of the prince of traitors, and is treason less "odious" now than it was? On the contrary, if we can credit the multiplied testimony which comes to us from various sources, from rebels themselves directly, from many officers of our army who have been long at the South, from reports of Generals, from competent and reliable witnesses who are at the South, from the action of Presbyteries, Synods, and Clerical Conventions, from the actual rebels whom they insultingly, have elected to represent them in our Congress, are we not compelled to believe that, though they have necessarily submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword," yet they have the same hostile spirit, and that the pageantry of treason no longer lingers in the sunny portion of our land, but that treason itself is less unpopular, less odious now than it was at the close of the war? It is not necessary that we should go to the South in order to observe the state of feeling. We have testimony in abundance, similar to that on which we rely for facts which are unquestioned. Neither are we shut up to two witnesses, one of whom made a trip of a few days to the South. Shall we not take all the evidence on all sides, and carefully examine it and form our own opinions, or shall we take the opinions of others blindly, or like a certain lawyer and senator, apparently concious of a bad cause, reject without examination the great mass of evidence which was against him, and "coarsely," not in a polished and scholary manner, dwell on the evidence of two whose views correspond with his own.—They have boasted in this very city, that they will have a way to dispose of all who shall go South to interfere with their plans they speak of their "plans when they secure "equal" rights to all sections;" and while they pass the constitutional amendment, as Gen. Schurz says, the emancipation of the slave is submitted to only so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up. But although the freedman is no longer considered the property of the individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State Legislation will show the tendency to make him such. The ordinances abolishing slavery passed by the conventions under pressure of circumstances will not be looked upon as barring the establishment of a new form of servitude. We well remember the bold and defiant air, and venomous spirit of the aiders and abettors of treason, who defended the South in the late General Assembly in this city. The truth is the effects of the system of slavery on masters, rendering them tyrannical, unfeeling and selfish, are still there; the hatred towards the North still exists, and they will be ready to engage in any measure which will tend to undo all the good that has been done. We are told on the very best authority that loyal men will not be able to live in certain Southern States if the Union troops are withdrawn. Is not the proof ample and conclusive, that there is still much to be done at the South to protect loyal men, and the freedmen—to secure loyal representatives and fair representation and to protect ourselves against combinations to secure the passage of acts of repudiation of our national debt, before the men who, since our last Congress met, were heartily and wholly engaged in treason and rebellion, shall be admitted to seats in our national council? Whether the Southern States were theoretically out of the Union or not, no one can deny that, practically they were out, that they were so treated, and that like other offenders against law, they should not be restored to all the privileges they have justly forfeited, as soon as they are arrested, and can possibly go no further. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania, usually in criminal cases, plead for mercy and forgiveness and peace by consent and not by force? What folly to speak of such a peace after the war we have passed through to secure "peace!" Here we have just the language which disloyal men North and South have been using for years. "Let us go in for peace," said the great prince of traitors over and over. "Union by forcible measures never can succeed," say others. As to the condition of the South we are not shut up to the testimony of two men or of twenty men, and if disposed to look at this matter fairly we shall see that all yet is not right at the South, and that no harm can result from waiting a little before we admit traitors and rebels to make our laws.

We see no proper cause for so great a change in some of the Republican papers, and their striking hands with those who all along have been against us. If a merchant had a clerk who had been robbing him and seeking his ruin, and if the clerk should be seized and forcibly held the merchant would not feel called upon to restore him at once to his employ and full confidence; or if he had been a partner, he would not feel required to do so. One year ago we would not have believed that any Republican papers would have advocated any such measure. Let us not have this hot haste let us have time to test a little of their loyalty and willingness to do justice to the Union men, white and black of the South. Already they have, as General Sherman says, more privileges than they would have in any other country.

A FEW WEEKS AGO, Generals GRANT, SHERIDAN and LOGAN gave free utterance to their views in favor of a new war beyond the Rio Grande for the expulsion of MAXIMILLIAN from the throne of Mexico. The unreserve with which these famous commanders talked gave plausibility to the conjecture that the Administration was seriously contemplating the experiment of trying to heal our own domestic troubles by a forcible participation in the troubles of our neighbor. The latest accounts, on this point, from Washington, represent that the President has entered into an arrangement whereby the French Emperor is to withdraw his troops from Mexico upon condition that the United States shall neither attempt the ejection of MAXIMILLIAN nor allow expeditions to that end be fitted out from our soil.

This is a solution that will be cordially approved by thoughtful men. Some politicians, whose consequence depends on unhealthy excitements among the people, may object to a temperate and considerate policy of this sort; but it will secure the favor and co-operation of statesmen and of the masses of reflecting and foresecing business men. So far, at least, we give the policy of the President a warm support

LIEUT. GEN. JUBAL EARLY, at Havana, on his way to find a home in Mexico, wrote a letter reviewing Gen. GRANT's account of Gen. SHERIDAN's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. The substance of this missive is that he thinks his own soldiers his disparaged, and that of his antagonist unduly extolled. This is a common complaint. The world is not yet done canvassing the rival claims of NAPOLEON and WELLINGTON to superior captainship at Waterloo. French and English writers are not likely to unite in their judgments for a century yet, if at all. So, the intrinsic and relative abilities of the commanders on both sides during our late rebellion are now judged from partizan stand-points and under the inspiration of strong passions and prejudices. Some generations must elapse before all the facts will be gathered and so weighed as to consolidate an ultimate opinion It took two hundred years to assign OLIVER CROMWELL his true place in history. It will take quite as long a period to determine the precise niche to be occupied by the different conspicuous actors in our great drama. JUBAL will have to wait.

THE *N. Y. Times* explains that President JOHNSON did not insist, as a condition precedent to reconstruction, upon the acknowledgement of the right of the blacks to vote, because the authority to determine the qualifications for the elective franchise was reserved by the Constitution to the respective States. That being the case, we should like to be told by what authority the President interposed to exclude large bodies of white citizens from the polls at all the recent Southern elections. If the President did not usurp authority in issuing his rescript forbidding white traitors to vote, why has he no authority to order that black loyalists should have the right of suffrage? If he was excluded from interference in the matter of suffrage by the Constitution, why did he interfere?

THE STRONG divorce case was finally brought to its termination in New York, but in a manner rather unsatisfactory to the public concerned. The jury, after being in deliberation for forty-eight hours, came into court and expressed the opinion unanimously that it was impossible for them to agree. They were therefore discharged by Judge GARVIN. The point of disagreement was on the question relative to the adultery charged against Mr. STRONG, ten of the members being in favor of rendering a verdict declaring his innocence, and the other two refusing their assent thereto. All of them agreed on a verdict in favor of Mr. STRONG on the issues relating to the charges of adultery against Mrs. STRONG.

SOME Northern papers are circulating a hint that, in view of some understanding the Tennessee members elect are to be immediately (and those of the other Southern States shortly after the re-opening of the session) admitted to seats in the House of Representatives. The National *Intelligencer* which sympathises with the South, says it is constrained to say, after due inquiry, that the assurances thus conveyed are premature, and that the information which they are said to have been grounded was misapprehended. No material change has occurred touching this matter since the adjournment.

A Fearful Story of Hydrophobia.

Mr. Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia at the village of Waterloo, which surpasses in tragic interest almost any story of the kind we ever read.

Some six or seven years ago a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson county, and bit a number of animals. Among others it snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr. Babcock. The animal was examined, but no mark was found, and it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man named Garrison who used her milk very freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbors, including Mr. Drew's family, were also supplied with the milk of this cow.

At different times during the time since the cow was bitten there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using the milk and two children of Mr. Garrison's, two of Mr. Drew's, and two others; have been attacked with spasms and died in great agony. Mr. Garrison has also been attacked at times with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system medicine had been latent ever since.

The case is a singular one, and worthy the attention of scientific men.—*Wisconsin Journal*

Two white men undertook to whip a returned negro soldier at Hanover, Indiana, because he would not play the fiddle at a dance. The negro drew a pistol and shot and killed one of the men. He surrendered himself to the authorities at Madison, Indiana.

The Tax on National Banks.

Attorney General Meredith has just published an opinion in obedience to the request of the Auditor General, on the question whether the section of the Act of 30th April, 1864, imposing additional taxes for State purposes, imposes a tax on the National Banks located in this State. He says:

The section referred to, imposes a tax upon (among other persons and institutions therein mentioned) "every incorporated and unincorporated banking institution not paying a tax to the State upon dividends under existing laws."

I am of opinion that this description includes the National Banks, and therefore that the question presented to me ought to be answered in the affirmative.

Some of the National Banks were formed by certain State Banks of issue, in conformity with the enabling act passed on the 23d August, 1864, and it has been suggested that the National Banks so formed are in some way, by reason of the provisions of that act, exempted from taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864.

The enabling act provides that, on compliance with certain requirements, the surrender of the charter of any State Bank, which may become a National Bank, shall be accepted.

I do not think it material to the present question, that the act provides, in favor of a State Bank so surrendering, a corporate quasi-vitality for a short term, for the purpose of closing its concerns. Not not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this Commonwealth the business for which it was established.

Nor do I conceive it to be material to inquire whether the section which levied that bank tax, (viz: the tax on capital stock under the act of 1844, and the tax on dividends under the act of 1850,) for which those State Banks are liable, should be apportioned to the day of surrender, would by implication release them from a tax on net earnings, under the act of 30th April, 1864, for which they were never liable. No implication would seem to be necessary, for it is beyond all doubt that they never were subject to taxation under the act of 30th April, 1864, inasmuch as they did pay a tax to the State upon dividends." Further, I think it abundantly clear that on the surrender they ceased to exist as State corporations authorized to pursue any business whatever, and therefore could not be taxed at all under any existing State laws.

A National Bank, formed in accordance with the enabling act, by a State Bank, has in my opinion no identity with the State Bank from or by which it was formed. It is a different political person—its name has been altered—it has been created and exists under the authority of a new jurisdiction—it is a new institution. We are, I think, no more to look for the rule of its taxation to the former State Bank, than, in the case of a National Bank formed by individuals, we are to look for the rule of its taxation to the laws which applied to the individuals who formed it.

We are, I conceive, to regard the status not of the deceased progenitor, but of the living progeny; and if the latter be within the terms of the act he cannot take himself out of them, by showing that the former was not.

Three considerations appear to show that the legislation of the Commonwealth is not involved in the injustice of taxing lone portion of the National Banks and exempting another portion, while there is in fact no difference whatever between the two portions as they now exist.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the section of the act of 30th April, 1864, embraces all the National Banks within the Commonwealth.

I am quite aware that grave (and perhaps serious and difficult) questions may be raised under the Constitution of the United States, on the subject to which this opinion relates. I express no opinion on them, because I conceive that the Auditor General would in no event be justifiable in disregarding the presumption of constitutionality against the Commonwealth, by refusing to execute the act of Assembly upon which they may arise.

The Annual School Report

For this year, which is now ready, is a volume of 373 pages, very substantially bound in cloth. The Superintendent has incorporated a new feature in his present report. Besides the usual school statistics of the State, and abstracts from the reports of county superintendents, there is an appendix containing extracts from essays of county superintendents on various topics connected with the common school system.

The State Superintendent, referring to our colleges, seminaries and academies, says that it would promote the cause of general education in our State to have all of our educational interests brought under the scope of the legislative authority, and all of our chartered institutions placed, "to a certain extent," within the control of the School Department. He urges, further, the propriety of lessening the number of our higher institutions, and thereby increasing the endowments and income of those that remain. By their multiplicity they are crippled in their labors, many of them, for the want of apparatus, furniture, libraries and cabinets, and so for a lack of sufficient encouragement. He wants them made liable to official visitations by some State officer.

The great call is for better teachers. It is very strongly recommended that where the land can be purchased, more ground should be allotted to schools, affording room for healthful exercise and play, and that the scenery should be such as to attract the eye and cultivate a taste for the beautiful. There is a fine frontispiece, presenting a perspective view of a model school house, outbuildings and grounds, for rural districts.

In 1865 the total number of common schools in Pennsylvania as 19,266, whole number of teachers, 15,805; pupils, 700,356; average cost of each pupil per month, 88 cents. Total cost of the system, including taxes levied, amount paid by Philadelphia and State appropriation, $3,614,238 55. In Philadelphia there are 376 free schools, 74,345 pupils, with an average attendance of 66½ per cent.; 84 male teachers, and 1194 female teachers.

Southern Feeling.

Below, we give an extract from a letter which indicates the condition of affairs in Louisiana. This letter was written by an undoubted loyalist, who is intelligent and clear headed:

NEW ORLEANS, December 15, 1865.

HON. JOHN COVODE—I am out of hope of any favor being shown to the loyal men of this city. We have now an out-and-out rebel Legislature in session. Every loyal man has been discharged from office in this city, and loyal men who were here during the war are opposed on all sides. They cannot even get any business to do. The rebels make their boasts on the street that they will make this place so hot that loyalists cannot stay here. They march through the streets, in bands, at night, singing rebel songs. Unless a change takes place soon, loyal men cannot stay here. A great many of the old Union citizens are leaving already.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Committee will be held at the office of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866, at eleven o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.
jan W. J. GILMORE, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Stockholders will be held on the FIRST WEDNESDAY, (4th) of JANUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the GAZETTE BOOKS.
dec23dawtd S. SCHOYER, Jr., Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 2d, 1866.
THE DIRECTOR OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., Free of Government tax, out of the profits of the past six months, payable to Stockholders forthwith (jan3td) B. S. SMITH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BANK, PITTSBURGH, JAN. 2d, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. On the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of Government tax. jan3-3t JNO. SCOTT, Jr., Cash.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending December 31st inst., payable free of government tax, on and after January 15, 1866.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) PER CENT., due April 1, 1866, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, has also been ordered paid in anticipation, less government tax, on and after January 16, 1866.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh, of the Treasurer, in that city.

The Transfer Books will close December 30, inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and will re-open January 17, 1866. By order of the Board,
dec30-31ws F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.—MRS. SMART'S SELECT SCHOOL, No. 12 Isabella street, Allegheny, near St. Clair Bridge, will reopen after Xmas vacation, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1866.

Young Ladies attending this School have the advantage of a home education. The Principal, a thoroughly experienced teacher, has each pupil under her own care, and desires to instruct only those who are willing by study and perseverance to acquire a sound and polite education.

A limited number only received. There are vacancies for four pupils.

N. B.—All kinds of Ornamental Needle Work. Music by a competent teacher. dec30-6d

SILVER COFFEE URNS,
SILVER CAKE BASKETS,
SILVER DINNER CASTORS,
SILVER SPOON CUPS,
SILVER WINE STANDS,
In great variety and best quality for sale by dec30 J. P. REED & CO., 68 Fifth street.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned having this day formed a partnership in order to carry on the manufacture of WOODEN BOXES, corner of Allegheny and Etna streets, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.
GEORGE BASSETT,
ALF. M. PEARSON,
ALEX. W. MORROW.
December 27th, 1865. dec27-62w

WANTS.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD GAZETTE. Apply at THIS OFFICE immediately dec22

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN WANTED IN A PHILADELPHIA JOBBING HOUSE of large cash business. To one of respectable character and established influence with Country Trade, liberal terms will be offered. Address, with reference, Box ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT, Philadelphia P. O. dec28twsm

WANTED.—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND in Iowa, or an exchange for city property. The land is in Hamilton county, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. dec18f

WANTED—$1500 PER YEAR!—We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machine sold in United States for less than $40, which is *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co. and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements.* Circulars *free*, Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 629 Broadway, New York; No. 205 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.; No. 170 West 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. dec9 deodtawf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One two story Brick House, with eight rooms, finished garret and good cellar, situate on Middle Alley, in the Second Ward, near the Market Lot, Allegheny, 20 by 100 feet, all in good order. Also, one small four roomed Frame House in Manchester. The above Houses and Lots will be sold cheap. Enquire of
RAMSEY & HALL,
Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street.
ce20 1wdw

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN SALEM, IL., FOR SALE.—In consequence of continued ill health and of close application to business for the period of over thirty years, I now offer for sale the GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES of my DRUG BUSINESS, in the town of SALEM, Columbiana county, Ohio. Competent Druggists are in attendance, whose services may be secured. This business has been constantly on the increase for upwards of twenty years—growing with the growth of the place, has proved itself reasonably profitable, and with an established custom is certainly a desirable opportunity for any person wishing to engage in business. dec23 1wdwm ALBERED WRIGHT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH GAS STOCK.—TUESDAY EVENING, January 2d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street,
Eighteen Shares Pittsburgh Gas Company.
jan1 A. McILWAINE, Auctr.

A CARD.—The subscriber continues to make and fill orders for the largest and more efficient varieties of SCALES, FOR WEIGHING PURPOSES, especially for Coal, Iron, &c., in Wagons and Rail Cars. Address, through Post Office,
J. P. KELLER.
jan

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—The Assessment for the Grading and Paving of Smith street has been made, and may be seen at my office, in the Market Building, until the 10th DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, after which day it will be handed over to the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES REICHSPARR,
Recording Regulator.
Ja1:3td

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Containing 22 acres, 15 of which is cleared and fenced, with a two story frame building, barn, stable and orchard thereon. The place is well watered. Situated in Peebles township, ¾ of a mile from Laughlin's Station. Apply to
D. McLAIN & CO.
102 Fourth Street.
Ja

PRATT'S LAST & CLOSING SALES OF VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.—THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and following evenings this week only, and at private sale during the day, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 100 Smithfield street, opposite the Post-Office, will be closed out the remainder of this large and valuable collection of Books. Many rare and valuable works yet remains which must be closed out without regard to cost.
jan A. McILWAINE, Auctr.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A neat well built Dwelling House, neatly arranged with large portico in front, two parlors with folding doors, four other rooms, good cemented cistern, cave, coal-house, stable, bake-oven, etc.; apple, peach and cherry trees, shrubbery and grape vines. Lot 110 feet front on Maria avenue, Mount Washington, or 50 feet deep.
S. GUTHERT & SONS,
jan1 51 Market street.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the capital stock of the PETROLEUM SAVINGS BANK are notified to attend a meeting at No. 3 Duquesne Way, on JANUARY 2d, 1866, at 4 o'clock, for organization and election of officers
J. F. STOCKDALE,
President, pro tem.
dec29d

OCCUPATION AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—Thousands can realize $100 weekly. No capitals required except those found in every household. Profits 100 per cent. A very useful one very. Full particulars sent on receipt of one dime for return postage. Address H. G. ALETHUS, No. 728 Hurford avenue, Baltimore, Md.
ce30d3d

BOARDING.—The cheapest Boarding in the city, at No. TWO, SIXTH STREET. Oysters Steamed, Roasted, Stewed and Shell Oysters, 25 cents per dozen; Chicken, Meats, Pigs' Feet, Tripe, Sheep's Tongues, 10 cents; Apple Pie and Mince Pie, 10 cents; Coffee, Tea and all other drinks, 6 cents. Call and satisfy yourself at No. 2 Sixth street, the BALTIMORE OYSTER DEPOT. deb [illegible]

NEW BRICK MACHINE.

In operation since 1841. Common labor with one brick-machine only required. Worked by one man, makes 8000 per day; by horse, 70,000 to 15,000; by steam, 45,000 to 75,000. For further particulars, address a pamphlet giving full instruction on brick setting and burning with wood or coal, address, sending four stamps, FRANCIS M. SMITH, Box 556, Baltimore, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted upon the estate of Robert Longhurst, late of the city of Pittsburgh; all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make them known the same, without delay, to JOSEPH LONGHURST, Adm'r,
de30-6tawdw No. 120 Wood street.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WESTERN PA., No. 67 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, December 22d, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers, and to elect Officers for the ensuing year.
By order of
J. B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.
dec23wdtwf

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY,
By having your Old
TABLE-WARE
RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, PORK, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be repaired and made to LOOK AS WELL AS NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN H. CORNWELL,
No. 77 St. Clair Street.
dec1[illegible]

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
Carpets.
Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory and making purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS,
Liberal Concessions in Prices on our Choice and Extensive Stock of
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,
Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains
COR NICE, TASSELS, LOOPS & BANDS,
Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense.
McFARLAND & DOLLINS,
71 and 72 Fifth street.
dec21 Next house to the Post Office.

LARGE SALE OF
United States Ordnance Property,

Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, Pittsburgh, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, the following articles, viz:
4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Cassmate Carriages, cast iron.
78 sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
18,902 U. S. Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,837 Potsdam Muskets and Rifles.
13,054 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
3,835 Breech-Loading and other Carbines.
438 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
8,023 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,586 Bayonets, triangular and sword.
2,158 Revolvers.
1,575 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
56,000 sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,000 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 parts of Horse Equipments, bridles, horse brushes, curry-combs, &c.
2,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,000 parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 pounds Powder, cannon, musket, rifle and sporting.
33 incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Cassmate Carriages.
600 tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs, Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
50,000 pounds Lead Urns.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for muskets, carbines, &c., &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms—Cash.
R. H. B. WHITELEY,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance and Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.
jan1dtd

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in Allegheny City, with either single room or suit of rooms. References exchanged. Address, "Boarding," Gazette Office. dec29 3t*

FOR RENT—Office to rent up-stairs, No. 86 WATER STREET.
dec30 JS. DIGLEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ODD-FELLOWS'
GRAND REGALIA BALL,
BY ST. CLAIR LODGE, NUMBER 362,
On Friday Evening, Jan. 5th,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL.
Proceeds to be applied to
FURNISHING NEW LODGE ROOM FOR ST. CLAIR LODGE.
None but Odd-Fellows admitted. jan3 2

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
Offer for sale their entire stock of
DRESS GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
jan

REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION for 1866:
PRESIDENT,
WM. FREW, of Lockhart & Frew.
VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE SHIRAS JR., Attorney at Law.
SECRETARY,
WM. B. EDWARDS, of Calhoun & Edwards.
TREASURER,
R. S. SMITH, Cashier Union National Bank.
DIRECTORS,
JAS. B. SCOTT, with Park, McCurdy & Co.;
JAS. COLLARD, Sec'y Pittsburgh Ins. Co.;
W. H. KINCAID, No. 16 Diamond;
GILBERT FULLANSBEE, of W. E. Schmertz & Co.;
JOSIAH COHEN, Professor, &c.
AUDITORS,
W. P. WEYMAN, of Weyman & Bro.;
JAS. E. DICKSON, with Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.;
F. L. STEPHENSON, at Farmers' Nat. Bank.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE.
jan2td

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of HARD BROS. has this day expired by limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient. Bills against said firm, if any, will be presented for payment immediately, at the old stand, No. 223 Liberty street.
JAMES N. HARD.
ELLIOTT HARD.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866.

A CARD.—Having resigned the office of Lecturer Inspector, I have this day resumed business at the Store recently occupied by my sons, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of LEATHER, and all other articles in our line of trade.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine my stock and prices before buying elsewhere.
RICHARD HARD.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1866.—jan1td

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wholesale Grocery Business, under the name of MEANS & COFFIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. MEANS,
H. A. COFFIN.
DAVID McCANDLESS.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the Wholesale Grocery Business, at the old stand, corner of Wood and Water streets, under the style and firm of MEANS & COFFIN, as heretofore, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.
WILLIAM MEANS,
HARRISON A. COFFIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1866.

IN RETIRING, I most cheerfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
DAVID McCANDLESS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1866.—jan1-3td

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. JONES & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
MICHAEL JONES,
JAMES T. BRADY.
Jan. 1st, 1866.

IN RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Corner Fourth and Wood Streets,
jan2-10d PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of WILSON, CARE & CO., in the Wholesale Dry Goods business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, CARE, McCANDLESS & CO., Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. WILSON.
JESSE W. CARE.
DAVID McCANDLESS.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1866.

ON RETIRING finally from the Dry Goods business in Pittsburgh, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the trade for their continued support and confidence throughout his twenty-seven years connection with it. He takes pleasure in bespeaking for his past associates and successors, CARE, McCANDLESS & CO., a continuance of the favors heretofore so freely tendered, and of which they are eminently worthy.
JOHN A. WILSON.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated together under the name of CARE, McCANDLESS & CO., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Dry Goods business at the old stand, No. 84 Wood street. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.
JESSE W. CARE,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1866. jan1-3td

FOR RENT,
STORES AND ROOMS
ON MARKET AND THIRD STREETS;
TWO OFFICES, Second Floor, 85 Grant street.
Enquire of
M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
jan Attorneys at Law, 88 Grant street.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between Jno. M. Addy and Thomas T. Ewens, Plumers and Gas Fitters, this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the firm have been placed in the hands of A. M. Brown and John S. Lambie, Esq., No. 116 Fifth street, for adjustment. They are authorized to collect and receipt for all debts due the late firm and to appropriate the same to the firm's indebtedness.
JOHN M. ADDY,
THOMAS T. EWENS.
Jan. 1st, 1866.

THOMAS T. EWENS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 165 Wood street, where he hopes to meet all his old friends and shall the liberal patronage to the late firm will be continued.
jan1 2d-m-6t

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY AND VICINITY.
A CARD.
Having opened our STAND, 107 Ohio Street, with a new and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, &c., we invite those wishing articles in our line to call.

Particular attention will be paid to filling Physicians' orders and putting up Prescriptions, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, having had extensive experience in that branch, both in England and the United States.
MORRISON & BACHER,
dec19tdd Chemists and Druggists.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19th, 1865.
TO BAKERS, &c., &c.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until January 5th, 1866, inclusive, for supplying the County Prison with Bread for six months, from 16th proximo. Loaves to weigh one and a half and two pounds, respectively, and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made at so much per pound. Bills endorsed by the Warden will be paid monthly. Bond will be required for faithful performance of contract.
By direction of "Inspector of Allegheny County Prison."
HENRY LAMBERT,
dec20td Controller.
RICHARD ROWARD, ROLAND WHITE.
HOWARD & WHITE,
UNDERTAKERS,
COFFIN ROOMS AT
MANCHESTER LIVERY STABLE,
Corner of Sheffield and Charlotte streets.
Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. ce30-1wdw

DIARIES FOR
1866,
AT
J. L. READ'S, 78 Fourth Street.
jan

FOR SALE,
A GOOD TAVERN STAND,
On Federal street, Allegheny, near the Diamond. This is a good opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business, as the house is well located, doing a good business, and will be sold on easy terms.
For further particulars, inquire at the
ce18twsw GAZETTE OFFICE.

S. SEVERANCE, NO. 68 Water st., Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOLTER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.
Particular size or shaped SP