The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at 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 be inflexibly enforced.

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

THE VETO.

Yesterday we laid before our readers the message of President JOHNSON to the Senate containing his objections to the bill which originated in that body for the enlargement of the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; but withheld comments in order that we might fully consider the matter before giving expression to that disapproval which we cannot restrain.

That the President is armed by the Constitution with a negative upon all bills passed by Congress is beyond dispute. His powers in this particular are exceedingly broad. They are not restricted to defending the Constitution from infraction, and setting up barriers to hasty legislation. The President has a clear right to veto any bill of which he disapproves, either in whole or in part. Eminent statesmen, it is true, have endeavored to confine the presidential prerogative within narrower limits; but their arguments have been based on what ought, in common prudence, to have been the constitutional provision, rather than on the plain meaning of the words. Hence it is not our purpose to dispute the right of the President to veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, but to review, to some extent, the reasons he assigns for so doing.

First, then, he objects to the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional. This objection has became so usual a resort, in efforts to defeat all sorts of measures, that it has ceased, among sensible people, to command respect. In England, it was so common for public men to protest stoutly their patriotic intentions, that a profound observer, with a dash of cynicism in his disposition, said he always suspected a man of scoundrelism who began by vaunting his patriotism. It would be an excess to say as much, in this country, of men who set themselves up as champions of the Constitution; but that line of argumentation has been so overworked that it has ceased to inspire respect. When the secessionists were conspiring the destruction of the Government, they masked their traitorous purposes by professions of unbounded zeal for the Constitution. Now that they have been conquered, they renew their deceitful adulation of that instrument; not that they love it any better than before, but are anxious to obtain the largest possible liberties under it, in order to wage more successfully a covert warfare against its spirit and operation. So, short of this extreme, every man who wants to maintain an old abuse, or prevent a wholesome improvement, sets up the plea that the Constitution is in danger.

Where was President JOHNSON's fear of invading the Constitution when he exercised authority to compel the Southern States to ratify the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery? When he insisted on the repudiation of the rebel debt? When he demanded of the seceding States "irrevocable guarantees" for the protection of the emancipated slaves? When he appointed eleven Provisional Governors for as many rebel States? When he ordered constitutional conventions to be held in those States and dictated what should be put into the revised constitutions? Is there any clause in the Federal Constitution authorizing the President to do all, or any one, of these acts? The only answer that can shield the President from the imputation of the most sweeping and inexcusable usurpations is that he performed these acts under the war power. Well, is the Executive the only department in the Government which participates in the war power? Surely, among the prerogatives of Congress are those of declaring war, concluding peace, raising and supporting armies, suppressing rebellions, ensuring the public security, and providing for the general welfare. But, the President insists the war is closed, and hence that war measures are no longer permissible. Why does he not conform his own official conduct to that view of the case? The writ of habeas corpus remains suspended in the rebellious States; which is allowable only in case of war. If the rebellion is so effectually closed out as to preclude Congress from exercising war powers, the President is just as effectually estopped for the same cause. Besides, Gen. GRANT, only a day or two before the date of the President's veto, issued a military order supervising the freedom of the press in the revolted States. Gen. GRANT must be held, in this particular, to be acting under the direction of the President, as his superior officer. If the war is absolutely over then this military interference by the President with the freedom of the press, is so flagrant an usurpation that it should be promptly followed by Articles of Impeachment by the House of Representatives and his arraignment before the Senate, for trial as a public criminal. All the objections urged by the President against military intervention for the protection of the blacks, under the Freedmen's Bureau, apply with equal force to his own interference, by means of Gen. GRANT's order, with all the printing establishments in eleven States.

The President makes the admission that the Freedmen "should be protected," but that this protection should be granted "by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the Constitutional powers of the Courts of the United States, and of the States." "If he asks a fish, will he give him a stone?" That is exactly what President JOHNSON does. The emancipated blacks make a pathetic appeal for security in their persons, properties and reputations. He turns them over to the courts, both national and local. Every lawyer knows that resort cannot be had to the federal courts, at least with any tolerable facility, in those cases in which the blacks most need relief. In the State Courts the case is much worse. As yet in only two or three of the revolted States has provisions been made for giving blacks a status in the courts either as complainants or witnesses. Those provisions so far as they have been adopted at all, have been adopted not freely, but under military duress. The President as one time, made it a condition precedent to restoration to the Union that this provision, among others, should be adopted. He now recedes from that requirement; and contends that the eleven revolted States have done all they ought to do in order to restoration. If this hypothesis should be accepted by Congress, it is not uncharitable to infer that the rebel States which have made ameliorations in the condition of the exslaves will make haste to revoke them.

After stating his objections to the bill, the President avails himself of the opportunity to restate his ideas upon reconstruction. His conception of the authority of Congress in the premises must have resulted from the belittling of his intellect, or have been intended as a deliberate insult to the two Houses. In the patronizing tone of an autocrat he says, "I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each House for itself, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." That is all Congress, in his judgment, has to do with the matter. The rebel States have just as good a right to representation in Congress as the loyal States; and all the Senate or the House of Representatives have a right to do is, each for itself, to see that the Southern members present certificates of election in due form. If this is the true conception, then Congress is a superfluity in the Government, and the President is an absolute Dictator for the term of his election.

But the President goes on to argue the case in behalf of the rebels. Among other points he makes this: "The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation." This entirely ignores the doctrine the President iterated and reiterated with austere and solemn grandeur a few months ago, that "treason is the highest crime known to the laws, and ought to punished as such." The rebels are no longer criminals, and justly exposed to penalties. They are invested with as full rights as citizens who never aimed murderous weapons at the vitals of the nation, but did their utmost to uphold the government. The rebels of South Carolina have just the same right to sit in Congress, by their representatives, as the loyal men of Pennsylvania. That is the Copperhead doctrine, and it is nothing else.

Does not the President see another application he involves? If the principle is sound and true, what right has the general government to tax the millions of property held by black men, so long as they are denied representation? See how studiously he now excludes the blacks from representation:

"I have, together with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of freedom and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor."

Nothing can be stronger than the contrast between this cautious and timed utterance and resonance of his Nashville speech, to the black men of Tennessee.

"I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. * * Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

The Mr. JOHNSON who spoke at Nashville was clear-sighted, bold, magnanimous. The future unrolled its map to his appreciation, and his tones reverberated like the blast of a bugle. The President JOHNSON who speaks in the veto message is a very different personage. He stands with his back to the future, that sends its prophecy to us, like the first rays of the sun on a bright morning in June, and looking wistfully to to the past, half hopes that its darkness, and doubt, and horrors, may return again.

The President, upon his own showing, is an unjust judge. He holds the scales of justice deceitfully. He has one measure for white men, and a very different one for black men. He contends it is wrong to tax white rebels while denying them the right to vote, but withholds suffrage from the loyal blacks, while leaving the burdens of taxation on their shoulders.

What a mockery is the President guilty of when he claims to stand in a "somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States; eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress." There was a convenience of argument in putting the theory of the government in place of the actual facts. The people of those "eleven States" did not vote for ANDREW JOHNSON to be President of the United States. When he was elected, he received votes only from the loyal States. The voters of those "eleven States" would have given him a "short shrift" sooner than their suffrages. But passing by this point, we insist that President Johnson, on his own showing, is bound to look after the rights and interests of the four millions of blacks, and failing in this duty is just as culpable as he would be in failing to discharge his obligations towards any other equal portion of the population of the Union.

We have said more than we intended; and yet we have left several material matters untouched. In conclusion, we only remark that every loyal man in the nation has read the message of the President with a saddened heart, while every rebel and every sympathiser with rebellion has read it with approval and exultation.

ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

The idea very generally prevails that if any mere irregularity obtains at an election, the election is therefore void. The courts have frequently decided otherwise; but the idea still continues its hold upon the public mind.

We are reminded of this by a recent contested election case in the Ohio Senate. At one of the township election boards, one of the election officers was a candidate upon one of the county tickets, and was, for that reason, ineligible as an election officer; yet he continued to sit at the board and officiate as such, all day. For that reason, and for that alone, the Senate was asked to throw out altogether the vote of that township and treat the election therein as void. There was no allegation of fraud. The election was perfectly fair, as all agreed; but the election board was not a legal one, and therefore, it was urged, the vote could not be counted.

But the Senate, and very properly, decided otherwise. The people have the right to vote, and a mere irregularity of this kind cannot deprive them of that right or vitiate their votes. The only thing that vitiates an election is fraud. If the fraud applies only to individual votes, those votes can be thrown out, and if it applies to the whole vote, the whole can be thrown out; but an irregularity in the form, or manner of an election, or in the constitution of the election board, which does not involve fraud, does not in any way affect the validity of the votes cast therein.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* (Conservative) gives a doleful account of the state of things in that reconstructed State. The infamous "Vagrant Law" recently passed by its Rebel legislature is rigidly enforced, and under its provisions the freed slaves are rapidly being re-enslaved. No negro is allowed to buy, rent, or lease any real estate; all minors of any value are taken from their parents and bound out to rapacious planters; and every freedman who does not contract for a year's labor is taken up and sold for a vagrant. The Freedmen's Bureau offices are often not accessible, and the freedmen are kept back, by the distance, from complaining. The correspondent says it would take an army of 20,000 men, to compel the planters to do justice to the freedmen. The *Commercial* editorially says:

"The people of Mississippi should be aware that such information as is contained in our Jackson letter has a tendency to strengthen the advocates of the policy of the most rigid military surveillance of the South, and, if they have accepted the situation in good faith, they would greatly favor the country by making it known through their acts. It is necessary to pin the States of the South to the Union with bayonets, for forty years, certainly it will be done, for they must "accept the situation."

A CORRESPONDENT in Lawrence county writes us as follows:

"There is quite a spirited contest going on in this county, between the friends of General Geary—Moorhead and Ketchum. At a mass meeting in New Castle, to elect a delegate, the friends of Geary were in a plurality, and those of Moorhead and Ketchum combined to adjourn to the 3d of March, when it is to be decided by a convention of the whole county. I would like to know how the candidates stand on the suffrage question, for this question will influence the vote in Ohio Township more than the tariff, and all other questions combined."

KENTUCKY.

The returned rebels are having everything their own way in Kentucky. Their party now in that slavery is not abolished in that State, and they intend to organize the State politically on that basis. The Frankfort *Yeoman*, one of their organs, says:

"The Louisville *Journal*, in its issue of yesterday, takes the Legislature to task for not passing some act, or making some official indorsement of the Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in the United States, and which Mr. Seward proclaims so loudly to be a part and parcel of the organic law of the land. The Legislature have done right, and Governor Helm said no more than was true, when he protested against this assumption, *and re-proclaimed that no number of States, nor any majority of Congress, had any right to bind Kentucky against her consent, in matters over which she reserved to herself the exclusive control.*"

The Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The Union men of this State have been made to take back seats, as we all know, but that is not enough to satisfy the rebels. A move is now on foot to thrust into the back seats the old line Democrats who stood at home during the war, and to put all the offices into the hands of the fighting rebels who have recently returned from the war. That is exactly what the call for a Democratic State Convention means. The *Courier* represents the returned rebel interest—the *Democrat* the stay-at-home interest. The men who followed Buckner and Breckinridge claim superior merit in the Democratic church, and are determined to have all the offices. The *Democrat* says, sublimitatily: "Rebel brethren, we are ready to give you all the right hand of fellowship, and to embrace you as dear Democratic brethren, but if you set yourselves above us because you went into the fight, dash you, we will fight you to the bitter end."

Any one can discover, with half an eye, that the returned rebels are the pets of the people—are the elite, the lions, and that those old Democrats who staid at home are only a little less unpopular than Union men."

GUBERNATORIAL.

A correspondent of the Blairsville *New Era* says:

"Acknowledging the merits and claims of all the other candidates, we consider Mr. Moorhead the strongest public man in the party west of the mountains. He is a lifelong Republican, one of the pioneers in the party, and has every qualification that the office requires—ability, integrity, and long experience in public affairs. As a friend of the mechanic, he has strong claims on them—having been brought up to the occupation of a tanner—we feel certain our cause can be trusted in his hands. As a Union man, his record is all that should be desired. He never faltered in his attachment to the cause of liberty, and in defence of his country in the time of trial. He is emphatically a western man, and one who can rully around him the entire support of his party."

The *Union Flag*, of Munch Chunk says:

We incline to the opinion that, all things considered, Gen. J. K. Moorhead possesses more of the requisite qualifications for Governor of the Keystone State, at the present time, than any other candidate yet mentioned. While we shall cheerfully support any nominee put forth as the choice of the people's delegates, we, as at present advised, sincerely trust that Gen. Moorhead will be the coming man. He has the requisite qualifications, by nature, education and experience; has great strength in the western part of the State, and is in every way capable and available."

A LESSON FOR THADDEUS.—The Republicans of Lancaster, Pa., went into their recent municipal election upon a straight out indorsement of the confiscation and destruction policy of their distinguished representative in Congress, Mr. Stevens. The consequence was that the Democrats carried the election by a round majority. If the Republican party in the State try the same experiment, the Democrats will elect their Governor with ease. The people pardon a great deal to "the spirit of liberty," but there is a limit to their good nature.—*Springfield Republican.*

The *Springfield Republican* should not meddle with things it does not understand. Lancaster City has always been democratic—so long, at least, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. At the recent municipal election Mayor SANDERSON (dem.) was re-elected by a majority of ninety *less* than he had last year; so that the Republicans of Lancaster gained just that much by "a straight-out indorsement" of Mr. STEVENS.

THE nominations for judgeships, made by Governor Pierpoint, have aroused the ire of his opponents, some of whom go so far as to charge him with violating the Constitution, and call upon the General Assembly to impeach him. Let the Assembly first pluck the mote from its own eye, or the constitutionality of its existence may be brought into question.—*Richmond (Va.) Republican.*

The ire of the majority in the Virginia Legislature against these appointees of the Governor has been stirred up solely by the fact that they are Union men, and the rebels who control that body are determined that no Union man shall hold office in that State. The leader of this rebel faction is the man BALDWIN, who headed the delegation that lately waited on the President, and with whom the latter fraternized so affectionately.

INCREASING RECKLESSNESS.—The import entries at New York for the past week amount to $8,133,295, as against the total entries of $3,772,661 the same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,777,267, against $7,078,813 same week last year.

Thus the tables are reversed. We import eight millions and export three millions, instead of exporting seven millions and importing three, as we did last year. The dullest arithmetician can see that this recklessness cannot go on long without producing a crash. "Always taking out of the meal-tub and putting none in, soon comes to the bottom."

RELIGION AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes:

"The character of some of the churches here may be judged from the following facts: At one of the principal Episcopalian churches, the Sunday after Mr. Lincoln's murder, the rector deemed it proper to refer to the matter in a very general way. After the service he met a lady from another church, and, at once apologized for mentioning Mr. Lincoln's name. Said he, "Madam, you were present on the only occasion when the President's name has been spoken from my pulpit. You might have attended my services for the entire four years without suspecting that there was a war in the land."

THE Republicans of Carbon county have chosen General CHARLES ALBRIGHT and AMOS RIEGEL delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are understood to be for General MOORHEAD.

THE Republicans of Venango county have selected Hon. Thos. Hoge, as Senatorial delegate, and Col. L. D. Rodgers, as Representative delegate, to the Union State Convention.

IF anybody doubts in what ranks the President has taken his place, let him notice who they are that fire cannon in honor of the veto.

General Geary.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I observe in the *Gazette* of this morning, an extract from a letter purporting to have been written by Gen. Geary to Mr. Cessna, Chairman of the State Committee, on the 19th of August last. In relation to the letter, you remark, editorially: "That most effectually disposes of the allegation that the General was not in the Republican party last year."

Will you, Mr. Editor, inform your readers whether there is any evidence, and if so, what—that General Geary was with the Republican party prior to the writing of the letter? Can you inform the party how he voted in 1864? Did he vote for Mr. Lincoln, or did he vote at all? I do not ask this in any hostile spirit, but from a sincere desire for information on that point.

Feb. 20th, 1866. A REPUBLICAN.

SUGGESTED MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN.—A German woman named Anastina Sholk was found on Saturday evening in a state of insensibility at 22 West Forty-seventh street, and near her. A man named John Roth called medical assistance, and the woman was partially revived by the application of a stomach pump. She is unable to give any account of the facts, but it is supposed she took the lives of the children and attempted to kill herself, in consequence of a quarrel with Roth. The oldest child, a boy, was six years of age. The others were boys, aged two and a half years, and eighteen months respectively. The physicians think that the woman smothered the children and then took poison.—*N. Y. Evening.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I notice the statement in many papers which come to my hands from the North, that there is a disposition on the part of the loyal majority of the House to relax; a desire to yield to the "Southern" brethren, and to heal all breaches, and shake hands over an "era of good feeling," and to accept the olive branch of the President—and what that means I don't know—and all that.

Now, I beg leave to give very modestly and disinterestedly, the opinion that there is no such disposition—neither in House nor Senate. Those who say that such a sentiment exists, wish to believe it true or think that the saying will have weight in making it so. I do not think that a partisan feeling in the matter has any place among members of Congress. But a very decided majority have a very decided way of saying by their speeches, their actions and their votes, that the doors of Congress are and will remain closed to the threats and demands of the late army of Gens. Lee and Johnston. They do not see the way clear to the admission of the late rank and file to set up their orgies of ruffianism under the dome of the Capitol. To use the words of Mr. Williams in his late speech "They will open no hall of Valhalla, where the returning braves of the South shall quaff their foaming ale and pledge you from the grinning skulls of your own dead and forgotten heroes."

Nay, as I think, the more fully the question is discussed the more firmly the majority are settling down in the opinion, that it is the duty of Congress to fix and define the conditions in all respects under which these men shall sit in the Halls of Legislature, so that majority then does not appear as far as I have been able to gather their opinions or infer them from their speeches and votes, any patent method of making States, any original panacea, Saul's sarsaparilla, by the taking of which yesterday's bloody rebel becomes to-day's patriot and lawgiver. Let us be plain. The fact is, for many years before the war there were certain States *attached* to the Union which were not *of* it, as the hand or arm is a member of the body—that is, so as to work and move as the central seat of life should impart vitality. There was no vital union, for example, between Massachusetts and Arkansas, between Pennsylvania and South Carolina. There could be none, because Massachusetts and Pennsylvania *had really* a republican form of government, while the others mentioned had none. The institutions of the first named were those of a civilized, semi-barbarous people. The former had courts, churches, schools, regard for human life, respect for humanity and law; the latter had plantations, lonely swamps, alligators, bowie-knives, the duello, the slave, and—Brooks and Rindman their true representatives in the Federal Congress. By what power short of Almighty could such dissonant civilizations or such civilization and barbarism be brought into harmonious union? The barbaric is always the demonstrative element in all places and times. Thus, those who sorrowfully call to remembrance the last Congress which sat here before the war, have in their minds the picture of savage ferocity and fiendish hate expressed in every variety of offensive language and exhibition. The bludgeon and bowie-knife—the constant companion of these nomads were the constant arbiters and final appeal. Whatever of insult could be conveyed in the sneer, and the curse; in loud and resonant coughing, sneezing, hawking and nose-blowing, while anti-slavery men were discussing in our legislative halls the issues of the day; whatever of contempt could be conveyed in disregarding all rules of order, plotting in knots to disturb and distract an orator or standing around him in threatening and savage attitude as if to silence the voice of debate by the pistol shot—these and the thousand nameless little annoyances which a Southern chivalry alone could invent and none but a diabolical agency perform, mark that Congress as one which only a knave or a fool could desire to see repeated.

Through what a Red Sea this people struggled, sustained by an almighty arm, that it might make this land worthy in some respects of its reserved and mighty founders! It has shaken from it, like the wounded lion in the midst of foes, these hounds and curs of barbarism. Congress is now a body of gentlemen at least. These men can express their opinions with no ruffian holding a pistol at his ear.

Yet there already are those anxious to open the doors of legislation and the seats of the nation's temple of Liberty to I know not what. Having "wandered through dry places" the Spirit expelled comes back with seven other devils worse than itself! Verily the last state of that house shall be worse than the first.

These remarks should not be applied to every one of the Representatives *now here*. Several are men whom an innocent man might associate with and love. But they do apply to those whom in general the country may expect and will undoubtedly see here, when once you open the door.—Unless we do so little. And this I feel and know to be true, from the opportunity of leaning what is going on through the Southern States. The tyranny toward black men and Union men in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and even in Virginia, is now thick as your loins where before the war it was as your little finger. This is no mere allegation. The facts, the circumstances, the occurrences, attested by officers throughout those States, are astounding. The people there appear to believe, as I think most unmistakably, that in the course they are pursuing, they have a friend in no less a person than the President of the United States himself. But, however this may be, and whatever may be the immediate cause of the mad spirit of hatred—the remote cause is plainly barbarism. I am convinced that the majority in Congress fully appreciate it, and that they are determined not to admit any of the members now applying, except on such terms and with such restrictions as shall guarantee peace and decency in the future.

One more suggestion and I am done for the present. Is any one in your community so absolutely purblind as not to see that opposition to the Republican majority in the House in the course they are pursuing touching reconstruction, is opposition most direct to the protection of American manufactures and American industry? Not a man stands waiting to rush into those seats who is not a sworn enemy to the iron-makers and cotton-spinners of the North. Those who would reconstruct the Union upon a firm and just basis, are those who have stood throughout the war, against British influence in our national troubles, and who do now, and will stand ever, against it in our measures. In one sense, and the most important one; the whole war has been for the emancipation and elevation of labor.

Do we wish now to put our iron workers upon the same footing with England's slave of the mine, with his shilling a day? Then restore power to the copperheads and their South Carolina allies and you will have them there.

Success to American Industry! Death to Slavery Root and Branch! These are one and inseparable like Liberty and Union.

OBSERVER.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27th, at 3 o'clock, at McClelland's Auction House, 56 and 58 Fifth street, will be sold, two very desirable three story Brick Dwelling Houses, with all the modern improvements, embracing double parlors, gas, water, &c.; nine rooms, including bath-room. This property is very conveniently located, being Nos. 166 and 168 ROBINSON ST., well suited for persons doing business in either city. Title indisputable. Possession April 1st. Terms, one-half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, and bond and mortgage.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

BIRMINGHAM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22d, at 9 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in East Birmingham, Six two-storied Brick Dwelling Houses, situated on Meadow street, between Carson and Sarah streets. Each house has separate yards, with back-areas and out houses, all in good condition, being nearly new.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

NAVY SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.,

MEDICAL BOARDS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR MIDSHIPMEN AND NAVY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Boards of Medical Officers will convene at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, March 12th, 1866, for the Examination of Candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Sentlemen desirous of appearing before either Board, must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, date and place of birth, and before which Board they desire to present themselves; the applications to be accompanied by responsible testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No examples is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

E. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

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ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFUL—STRANGE—TRUE—MADAME MARIE LETTA, the celebrated Paris clairvoyant, with the assistance of the Famous Indian Spirit, she only one in America, will produce a true picture of your future partner for life, and tell the name of any man at any age, stating their age, height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and place of habitation, enclosing the sum of one dollar and three postage stamps, addressed to yourself, from whom she wishes to hear. Address MADAME MARIE LETTA, Drawer 5272, Chicago, Ill.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE—At a meeting of the Jewelry in was resolved that on and after the first of March next, we will reduce the wages of our workmen fifteen per cent. By order

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—There will be no freight received at the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD DEPOT, corner First and Rose streets, for points above West Newton, until further notice, owing to the Bridge over Jacob's Creek, being partly washed away by gorge of ice. Freight for West Newton and all points this side will be received as heretofore.

H. C. SHALLENBERGER, Agent.

feb14:tf

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for increasing the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, as per resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, are now open at the office of the Company, Duquesne Way, below Hand street, and subscriptions for the remainder of the stock to be issued, will be received from the original stockholders, to the 20th inst.

S. H. KELLER, C. BERINGER, } Committee.

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NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—By the act of Assembly approved the 6th of February, 1865, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is authorized to issue ten per cent. Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, which said stock is to be offered to the present Stockholders. Subscription Books to said Stock are opened at the office of the Company, and will remain open for Stockholders exclusively, until the 10th day of March next.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

feb13:tds

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 8, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Tipbes Wheels drawn by two horses, $15 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $10.

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—feb6:mwf3d

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

feb3:td

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 139 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, on the 3 o'clock P. M. of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.

By order of the President.

J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

feb13:10DMW

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Officers of THE LOCUST RUN OIL CO., will be held at the Office of the Co., on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 3 o'clock.

SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY, Erie, Pa., February 12th, 1866.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—An Election for Six Directors of the ERIE CANAL COMPANY will be held at their Office in Erie, on MONDAY, the 5th of March next.

A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

feb16:td6

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH, February 22, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1863, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

feb22:10td

ELECTION NOTICE—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

feb15:twd6w

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS—RAILWAY LETTING.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company invite Proposals for the GRADUATION, MASONRY, BLASTING AND PIPE laying on three sections of their road, extending from Oil City southward, the first section, extending from Mahoning Creek northward to the vicinity of Brady's Bend Iron Work. Each section will be about one mile in length.

Specified profiles, plans, and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the Engineer's office, on Fifth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 1st of March next, and proposals will be received at the same place up to 6 o'clock, P. M., of THURSDAY, the 22d OF MARCH.

The line will be run out and staked as soon as practicable, but contractors can at any time come on at the Engineer's office, in Pittsburgh, all the information necessary to enable them to examine and bid for the work understandingly.

Any further information desired can be had by application in person or by letter to the subscriber.

F. WHIGHT, Chief Engineer.

feb12:td

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Grading and Paving Stone Alley from Marion to Irwin avenue. Also for Grading and Paving Centre street,"

H. H. FRANCIS, Controller.

feb19:td

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, February 16, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Painting Market House," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, for Painting the Wood and Iron Work of the Market House. Blanks for bids will be ready to make bids for TWO COATS OF PAINT INSIDE AND ONE COAT OUTSIDE.

Bids will also be received at the same time for WHITEWASHING THE MARKET HOUSE.

H. H. FRANCIS, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 16th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Plan of Water Pipes," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 24th February, inclusive, for making a Plan of the Water Pipes of the city.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Street Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, 28th February, inclusive, for furnishing 24 new Gas Lamps of the kind now in use.

ALSO, Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Lighting City Lamps," will be received until WEDNESDAY, February 21st, inclusive, to take charge of the Lamps, to light, clean, and keep in order for one year.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

H. H. FRANCIS, City Controller.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

DIARIES,

Pocket Books,

Fine Memorandums,

Portfolios,

Foley's Gold Pens, warranted,

Duff's Text Books and Blanks,

Blank Books of every description

IN STORE AND MADE TO ORDER,

Counting-House Stationery,

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

feb21:1t&d NO. 29 FIFTH STREET.

POPULAR SONG BOOKS

THE CANTEEN SONGSTER;
THE SHODDY do
THE FENIAN do
TONY PASTOR'S SONG BOOKS, No. 1 and 2;
THE DIME SONG BOOKS,
AND ALL OTHER SONG BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

GEN. SHERMAN IN INDIAN SPY, 25 cents;
THE INFORMER, OR, THE FENIAN'S DAUGHTER, 50 cents;
THE GOLD HUNTERS OF AUSTRALIA, 25c.;
NEW DIME NOVELS;
NEW NOVELETTES;
MISS MULOCH'S NEW NOVEL—NOBLE LIFE;
THE SENSIBLE SPINSTER WRITER;
DAYS AMERICAN READY RECKONER;
FAIR LILLAS, by Dorrie Kenny;
THE TRIAL AND CONFESSION OF MARTHA RHINDER, THE POISONER, 25 cents;
THE TRIAL OF MARY ANN MINGE, 25 cents;
ALSO, ALL THE PAPERS, MAGAZINES AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,

feb17 NO. 56 FIFTH STREET, (Masonic Hall.)

DIRECTORY OF THE STARRY HEAVENS; Or, A Movable Planisphere of the Heavens at Every Minute. To Astronomy what Maps are to Geography—the key that unlocks the mysteries of the shineing firmament. It is the size of a 12 inch globe, and as much better as it is cheaper. Teachers are earnestly requested to call and examine. Price $6.00.

J. READ,
No. 78 Fourth street.

feb22

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock; 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.

Q. BERINGER, Secretary.

feb 20 3wd

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,

HORSE RAKES,

STRAW CUTTERS,

SCYTHES AND SNATHS,

HAY RAKES,

No. 26 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny

WANTS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A FLOORING MACHINE, new or second-hand; also, a SLIDE-LATHE, PLANER and DRILL. Address, with price and description, ROBERT C. PAUL, Brosburg, Md.

feb20:2td

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—A Middle aged Man, of experience and competency, wants a situation as ACCOUNTANT or CASHIER. Best reference. Address "MAX," at GAZETTE OFFICE.

feb20:2td

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE.

feb20:tf

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York.

no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Just arrived from Ohio, 100 HEAD OF EXTRA DRAUGHT AND DRIVING HORSES. Those in want of good stock would do well to call and examine them at JOHN WILSON & BRO.'S, No. 80 Diamond, Allegheny.

feb20:3t

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—