The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867.

TENNESSEE.

For some weeks past the Democrats and Conservatives have insisted, with a degree of earnestness and pertinacity indicating to superficial observers an intense sincerity, that there was imminent danger of numerous and bloody collisions in Tennessee on the day of the general election, which was Thursday of the present week; in fact, that it was seriously to be apprehended civil war would there and then break out again, and might spread nobody could tell whither. These people importuned the President to remove the Governor of Tennessee, a State whose full membership in the Union is acknowledged by all departments of the government; to abrogate the State Constitution; to revoke laws duly passed by the Legislature; to institute a military administration; and to do all manner of things which they pronounce most flagrant and unpardonable usurpations when done in revolted Commonwealths that have not been restored to former privileges and rights by the clemency of Congress. Such inconsistency was involved in making these demands as to beget a suspicion, at least, that the only superindustig motive was not fear of actual disorder and violence, and that under this apparent desire for the preservation of public order, lurked a scheme for attaining political advantages in contravention of established law. Executive violence was invoked to the end that the rebel element might, by means of it, gain a triumph not otherwise obtainable.

The election was held. It was the most peaceable election the State has witnessed for many years. There was literally no disturbance. The ballots were quietly deposited and counted and the results announced. Not a man was killed, or maimed, or even knocked down. All the tempest was in efforts to induce President JOHNSON to stretch his authority for the benefit of men who would gladly have hung him to the nearest tree three years ago, but for wholesome fear of Union troops.

Of course, the Conservatives will be likely to insist that the admirable tranquility that prevailed was due to the precautionary military arrangements made by Gen. THOMAS. We are not disposed to dispute but those arrangements had a restraining influence on *them*, the extent of which they are in a condition to appreciate more fully than other people. It may be *they* would have resorted to ruffianism if additions had not been made to the military force in readiness provided actually repression had become necessary. But we deny emphatically that there was a reasonable probability of tumultuary proceedings on the other side. The use made by General THOMAS of Governor BROWNLOW's militia shows that he did not anticipate excesses from that quarter. He understood that the State authorities and the supporters thereof would act strictly within the letter and spirit of the laws. This was further evinced by the unwillingness of General GRANT to go in person to Tennessee that he might add the weight of his name and authority to the efforts to calm the expected tempest. He clearly did not believe a storm was brewing in the party holding the local administration, or that the other party would adopt extreme measures unless they could do so under the protection of the President himself.

The lesson is valuable in its application to the existing status in all the Southern States. In the elections and in the proceedings preliminary thereto, but little, if any, trouble will be encountered except under encouragement from the Executive at Washington.

EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

When the present session of the British Parliament opened the subject of deliberation that engrossed the popular interest was the extension of the elective franchise. The Liberals had a clear majority of the members in the Commons, and appearances indicated that they would have little difficulty in concerting a measure of Reform upon which they could unite, and at the same time afford general satisfaction to their respective constituencies. Demonstrations on the part of the people had indicated what was desired, and there was really no intrinsic difficulty in satisfying the prevalent expectation.

When the hour for action arrived it found the Liberals divided in opinion. Some of them were clearly half-hearted. They were with the Liberals not so much from conviction as from convenience. Others were so timid as to be easily frightened from the path duty and honor required they should walk in. The leaders themselves wavered, and when they brought forward their bill it was not up to the demand.

The tories took the wind out of it by presenting a measure still more liberal in its provisions. From that moment the liberals were divided, not a few of the more advanced among them giving in their adherance to the tory measure.

The tories profited by this diversion, but for some weeks did not press their Reform bill to a decisive vote. At last, when they could delay no longer, they disclosed the hollowness of their professions by increasing the qualifications requisite to constitute a voter.

Yesterday's cable telegrams announced that the people, in view of their retrogression, had resolved to hold another grand Reform demonstration in Hyde Park, on Monday next. That the government is indisposed to allow such a meeting to be held is well known; but recently, after considering the case in all its aspects, it was decided not to incense the people by interfering with the rights of assemblage and discussion. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the meeting will be held, and that it will comport, in members, enthusiasm, and in mental and moral power, with the gravity of the occasion. The demand is for universal suffrage, and however the aristocracy may evade it for a while longer, in the end it will be established.

There are many points of resemblance between this contest in Great Britain for the right of all the people to participate in the government, and the same contest as it is developed in this country. There is the same wavering and uncertainty among the Republicans here as among the Liberals there; and the same tendency on the part of the Democrats here to make advances, in view of possible temporary gains, and to recede therefrom, as among the tories in the British islands. In each case, nevertheless, the final result is certain. In the end, all who bear the burdens of government will obtain their just right of sharing in the management thereof.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVATISM.

It is always difficult to tell what has happened at Washington. This difficulty is illustrated in the case of the recently reported conference between the President and a deputation of Conservative Republicans from Pennsylvania. It seems to be tolerably certain that such a conference was held, and that four highly respectable gentlemen from this State participated in it. Beyond these meagre and unconsequential facts, the whole matter is involved in uncertainty.

One account represents that the Pennsylvanians sought the interview mainly to narrate their grievances in being denied a proper share in public patronage, but subordinately to tell that high functionary they could not support the Democratic ticket the coming fall. Another account avers that the burden of their disclosure was that they could not support the Republican ticket. A third account declares that they were in a condition of great embarrassment, growing out of the fact that they did not know what to do, and begged the President graciously to propound for their enlightenment what he thought they ought to do.

Furthermore, one account depicts the President as breaking out in a rage against Mr. WILLIAMS, the Republican nominee for Supreme Judge, and declaring that he ought to be defeated. The fury is so natural as to challenge almost unquestioning acquiescence. So is the disinclination to have genuine Republicans elected by the people. But, then, this is met by a most positive counterstatement, to the effect that the President held his passions admirably in check; that he was dignified and non-committal to a degree suiting a grave diplomatic negotiation; that he declared he could not settle any little disagreements between the two classes of his supporters in Pennsylvania; that he had great faith in the people, and could only leave the issue in their hands. If the interview happened in this latter way, the President is certainly improving in his manners, and if he shall keep on will, some day or other, in the distant future pass for a model of good breeding.

Which of these conflicting versions is the true one, we shall not be so presumptuous as to decide. Nor is it worth while to be in a hurry to have the riddle expounded. It may be of consequence to the Conservative Republicans, as they are pleased to call themselves, to determine what they will do, particularly in view of the approach of the Presidential contest, but to the great public it is a matter of no importance at all.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The interest in Rome is intensified by the recent gorgeous display on the occasion of the canonization of the martyrs of the Roman faith, and the movement of Garibaldi to free Rome from the rule of the Pope, and add it to the Kingdom of Italy. The grandeur of the former had hardly died away, when the rejoicings of Pius IX. and his followers are turned into fears, lest the menacing attitude and attempt of Garibaldi, to wrest the territory of the Holy See from His Holiness, may prove a stern reality. The bold step of Garibaldi has given rise to some surmises as to the present condition of the Papal States. The old charge is reiterated in trumpet tones that "freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free schools, free pulpits, liberty of worship, liberty of trade, are utterly unknown in the territorial domains of the Pope." These words are quoted from an editorial in the *Independent*, from which we also glean some items, which we re-produce, in a condensed form. Recent accounts show that the population of the Papal States numbers nearly seven hundred thousand, who are taxed to support an army of ten thousand strong—chiefly composed of mercenaries—and a vast body of ecclesiastics of all grades and of different orders. The Pope receives, as sovereign, an annual income of about six hundred thousand dollars in gold. In addition to this income, the Pope receives from other countries contributions that swell his annual receipts to nearly five millions of dollars in gold. The Papal territory now embraces only 4,891 square miles—a little larger than Connecticut. The city of Rome is not quite as populous as Boston. It has 201,000 souls, including an ecclesiastical force of 5,000 strong. The question is not relating to his position as the secluded and reverend head of the Catholic Church, but as sovereign. It is claimed that Rome is the natural capital of Italy, and until it is the seat of its government the new kingdom is insecure. Complaint is made of the existence of a power within a power in Italy. The course of the Pope, it is thought by many, is preparing the way for a great religious revolution in Southern Europe. According to the treaty of September 1864, Napoleon agreed to withdraw his troops from Rome, on condition that Italy would "not attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the interior." Unless the terms of the treaty are changed by circumstances of a legitimate character, sufficient to abrogate the agreement made in 1864, Victor Emmanuel is bound to prevent an attack upon Rome by Garibaldi and his followers. In any event we look for stirring news from that quarter ere long.

From the report of the Disabled Ministers' Fund of the O. S. Presbyterian Church, we learn that over thirty-one thousand dollars of the thirty-seven thousand available funds contributed last year has been distributed. In the course of the past year, fifty-four disabled ministers, seventy widows, of deceased ministers, and eight families of orphans, have received substantial aid. The first of September has been designated by the General Assembly to make the annual collections in the churches for this Fund.

A lot has been purchased to erect a church in Monterey, Mexico, which will be known as the "First Protestant Church in Mexico." That church now numbers about thirty converted Mexicans, who worship in private houses. A lady named Rankin, connected with the American and Foreign Christian Union, has raised ten thousand dollars, and purchased a building, now being altered, for a female seminary in Monterey.

The New York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church are about establishing an Institute Library in some central point for the teachers and older scholars in that body. The Library is to contain the best Sunday School publications of this country and Europe, with valuable photographic views, pictures, maps, diagrams, etc. Rev. J. H. Vincent, who conducted an Institute in this city several weeks ago, has been authorized to send to London and expend six hundred dollars in purchasing pictures and maps for the Library. This sum is the first donation towards the project, and made by a member of the committee.

The Minutes of the New School Presbyterian Church, for the last year just out, show a gratifying increase in almost every department, especially in the collections for Church and benevolent purposes. There is an increase of one hundred and thirty-one ministers, over ten thousand communicants, and well nigh twenty thousand Sunday School scholars.

The Old School Presbyterian congregations of Cincinnati are about to erect a church on Hopkins street, opposite Lincoln Park, in that city, which will be under the charge of Rev. W. O. McCune, late pastor of the Orchard street United Presbyterian Church.

It is curious to note, says a Boston clergyman, how many people attend the circus *only* because they want to "please the children," but still more curious to observe that in very many instances it has taken two or three able bodied men, with as many strong women, to look after one darling little boy or girl. Such sights occur out here as well as at the "Hub," and just such frivolous excuses are made by professing church members.

The Trustees of Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., under the auspices of the M. E. Church, formerly presided over by Bishop Simpson, have determined to open the institution to such young ladies as may be prepared to enter the regular College course.

One of the Andover theological professors gets the credit of recommending a certain book to the favor of his students by saying it is distinguished for the "beautiful consecutiveness of its logical sequaciousness."

A New England secular paper ventures to affirm that the rain did not keep any clergymen out of their pulpits last Sunday week. A sly hit at the pew holders who stayed at home and slept out the day. We have a few of the same sort of pew holders, whose diligence to Mammon during the week is a palliation in their estimation for resting on the Sabbath, or getting slightly indisposed.

According to the *Church Times*, at a recent week-day service at St. Peter's, Maidstone, the congregation consisted of two ladies only. The curate commenced with "Dearly beloved sisters."

Theologians are beginning to sift the views of Prof. Draper, embodied in his late work. The *Presbyterian* charges Draper with asserting that nature not only influences the condition of man, but governs his creed. Below the parallel of 41 degrees (January is otherwise) the climate is Catholic in its tendencies. North of that line it is Protestant.

The *Lutheran* estimates that not less than *four fifths* of the male members of the German Lutheran Churches in the eastern cities belong to some secret order—such as the Odd Fellows, Red Men, Turners, and the like. According to the conditions required by the Missourians and Synod of Ohio, these persons would have either to renounce their connection with these societies or be excommunicated. It thinks not one of a thousand will renounce their connection with these societies.

THE NEW AMES M. E. CHURCH.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The Religious column of your daily of each Saturday morning is a valued one, and generally frank and fair. Your elaborate article of last Saturday on church edifices, though correct in the main, does injustice to one of the newest if not weakest of all the city congregations. In noticing the movements of Methodist Episcopal churches you speak of the church edifice as though it was a finished one. This would infer by the notice of the new Centenary church. Now the fact is, the Ames Church, the one referred to, is in exactly the same condition, the present portion finished being intended as the Lecture and School room of the completed building, which it is hoped to soon have placed under contract and to be built in Gothic style. You further intimate that a very clear departure from the policy and simplicity of the earlier Methodists is evident in architecture, as there is in the characteristic usages of primative Methodism. Whether there ever was any distinction in Methodist architecture different from the generality of existing denominations may be doubted. Be this as it may, it might interest some to know that in the very conception of the Ames church a strict conformity to all the distinctive peculiarities of usages and simplicity of primitive Methodism were sought to be maintained. All that wisdom and legal restraints could devise were embodied in the organization and charter to ensure their permanent observance, and to raise up as far as our influence might do it, a barrier to the admitted tendencies to departure from the simplicity of the Fathers, and the deplorable conformity of not only Methodists, but *all* churches to worldly maxims and customs.

A MEMBER OF AMES M. E. CHURCH.

The Causes of the Cholera on the Plains.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* accounts for the prevalence of the cholera along the Kansas Pacific Railway as follows:

There are no accommodations for travelers in Harker or Ellsworth City, save those of officers' quarters and private houses; and it is safe to presume that the cholera is the effect of three causes—first, crowdedness; second, the accumulation of nastiness from the late great floods; and third, bad whisky. Everything in the shape of tent or shanty is filled, and kept full of travelers, desirous of seeing the "heathen wilds." Along the whole route are "ranches," literally "gin mills," where they put a gain twist to the worst liquors in the country, and kill you with four drams over the hilltops. All along the Smoky Hill river and its many tributaries are drifts, full of rotten animals, and this, the surgeons say, has affected the water, which, by the nature of things, the men have to drink and use in their cooking. Either one of these causes would give cholera to any man, and cause it to spread in any community. The people in the State crash this as much as they can, but that men who propose visiting this country soon may avoid the death they would probably meet, I give this statement, which is quite true.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and corrects the stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures fever and ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known; it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of nervous action.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 Market street
aug1:78

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by MCLARREN & MCKENNAN, 83 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 97 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. TOBENS, cor. 4th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; KANE & DEUITT, Allegheny.
jes1:2m:78

CONVINCING.

FULTON, OSWEGO CO., July, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: I have been severely afflicted with paralysis of the stomach, and even given up by several eminent physicians. I have tried several remedies of a tonic and stimulative nature, but without any good result. Some three or four months ago I was induced to try your STOMACH BITTERS, and have used about seven or eight bottles with a decided benefit. My health is greatly improved; and I consider your BITTERS the only efficacious remedy of their kind in the market. I used as directed they will always prove a sovereign remedy to those afflicted with dyspepsia or other diseases of a like nature.

Respectfully yours, LYMAN MUDGE.

HASTINGS, Dakota Co., Minn., Aug., 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: I have sold your BITTERS ever since they were brought out, and consider them the best among the many before the public. Those brought out since the war have been imposed on spirits as a trade. I never recommend them.

Respectfully and truly yours,
M. J. MARVIN.

COLON, St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 21, 1866.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: I consider your BITTERS a foreign balm for a thousand ills.

Yours, truly,
D. C. REYNOLDS, M. D.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. I feel well remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some scrofulo condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, J——O——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is the authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for this GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Bankers,
No. 79 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon favorable terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Mail, Gas and Bridge Bonds; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

REFERENCE—The banks of the city of Pittsburgh, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on the premises, on MONDAY, AUGUST 5, at 3 o'clock, the two good, substantial brick dwellings, Nos. 97 and 99 Fifth avenue, second ward, Allegheny. The houses contain six rooms and finished attic, and are pleasantly situated, in a desirable locality.

Terms at sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.
aug 1

FOR SALE,

LEASE OF BOX FACTORY,

With Machinery, Fixtures, &c. Will be sold cheap. For further particulars enquire at No. 952 PENN STREET, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, Penna.
jy29:3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Regular services TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Preaching by the Rev. W. E. STEELE, A. M., Schuyler College, Illinois. Sabbath School at 2 p. m.

RELIGIOUS.—Public Worship in the new Christian Chapel, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City, every LORD'S DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. JOSEPH KING, Pastor.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHARGE OF HOUR FOR THE CHORAL SERVICE.—During the summer the Sunday afternoon FREE SERVICE will commence at 7 o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. R. B. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. and 2 p. m.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. J. D. LIGGETT, of Leavenworth, Kansas, will preach in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Hand street, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. No service in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 a. m. All are affectionately invited to attend.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, Rebecca street, Allegheny. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

Rev. W. REEVES, D.D., of Bellevue, will preach TO-MORROW, both morning and evening. All are invited.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ninth street, above Smithfield. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., by the Pastor, ALEXANDER MCLEAN. Subject of Evening Lecture, "Sacred Music." Free seats for all, and a standing invitation to strangers, mechanics and strangers. Sabbath School at 2 p. m. and 1:45 p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth. Rev. W. H. GRAY, pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2 p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evening. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are slightly invited.

CURRY INSTITUTE.

The next Term will open on the

First Monday of September,

For pupils wishing to take a

NORMAL, COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC

Or Classical Course.
jy24:w2:8F

LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES,
At PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store,
aug 24 Fifth Street.

LADIES' BUCK GAUNTLETS,
At PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store,
aug 24 Fifth Street.

LADIES' DOE GAUNTLETS,
At PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store,
aug 24 Fifth Street.

LADIES' AND GENTS' BUFF AND WHITE SILK AND LISLE GLOVES,
At PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store,
aug 24 Fifth Street.

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone; the most powerful; the most elegant finish; and more to the interest than any other. New stock just received.

For sale at less than factory prices.

CHARLOTTE DUBMS, 69 Fifth street, Sole Agent for Knabe's, Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Melodeons. aug

A VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC WORK.

CHEMISTRY,

Theoretical, Practical and Analytical, as applied and relating to the arts and manufactures. By Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT. Illustrated with numerous engravings. In two large volumes. For sale by

HAY & COMPANY,
68 Wood Street.

NOTICE.—Application for License to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office, Pittsburgh.

GUSHALL & MCGRAW, other goods, First ward, Pittsburgh.

The License Board will sit at the Court House on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1867, at 9 o'clock A. M., for hearing the above application.

JOHN G. BROWN,
aug1:d1 Clerk.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE, situated in Ohio township, a few minutes walk from the Haysville station, P. F. W. & C. R. R. Contains 127 acres of land, 30 of which is timber, all under good fence. The improvements are large and good, with nine rooms, and every convenience for a family, with extensive out-buildings. An orchard of five acres best adapted for market of fruit, all bearing trees, of every kind. The place will be delivered in April, 1868.

For price and terms apply to

W. MCLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth st.
aug

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC, & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE U. S.,
No. 49 Fifth Street,
PITTSBURGH, August 1st, 1867.

The Board of Directors of THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE U. S., having declared the Eighth Dividend from the earnings of the Company for the quarter ending July 1st, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. upon all paid in stock, will pay the same on demand, at my office, No. 49 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
aug3:d10 Treasurer.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street,

Have just opened a new assortment of

Calicos, Muslins, Table Linens,

SHEETINGS,

Which they offer at VERY LOW PRICES.
aug

STATIONERY,

PEN RACKS, LETTER BALANCES,
BAROMETER INSTANDS,
PORCELAIN AND GLASS INKSTANDS,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
RUBBER PENCILS AND PENHOLDERS,
GLASS & METALLIC PAPER WEIGHTS,
FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Third Sts.
aug3:3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of J. F. NEBLY & CO., Druggists, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved on the 19th inst., J. F. NEBLY having purchased the interest of W. J. & C. F. SHERIFF.

J. F. NEBLY,
W. J. SHERIFF,
C. F. SHERIFF.
JULY 31st, 1867.

J. F. NEBLY,

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

PERFUMERY, &c.,

No. 377 REBECCA STREET,

Below First Ward School House, Allegheny.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours. aug

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.
jy3-w0:6m-rnas

WILLIAM A. HERRON,

No. 89 Grant Street,

Office for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE, and NEGOTIATION of REAL ESTATE, GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES.
aug:6y

NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds, due August 1st, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO. H. PAIGE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, July 15th, 1867. jy31:d6t

DERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. jy31:3t*

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Branch of the celebrated Store. Fine TEAS at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per pound. Fine COFFEE at 25, 30 and 35 cents. Save 25 per cent. by buying them.
jy29:m3:7TTS

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

This well known Company have just received some fresh TEAS, which they are selling at $1.00 and $1.25 a pound, which is the same as the New York rates. Be sure to see and try them.
jy29:m3:7TTS

THE AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Their Roasted Coffees at 35c.,

Really fine, better than any 40c. Coffee now sold.
jy29:m3:7TTS

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. 1y30

LOVERING'S SUGARS.

Crushed, Pulverized and Refined White and Yellow, at lowest rates, by the barrel or pound, for sale at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. HERSHAW,
aug corner Liberty and Sand streets.

LACE LEATHER, of the best quality, also, the Patent Belt Hooks, for connecting Belts, for sale at S. & J. PHILLIPS.
jy13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROWLAND.....W. E. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 111 AND 113 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. aug1:d

FLOUR FROM NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT.—We are now manufacturing

A Superior Article of Flour,

FROM CHOICE NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT,

Which we can safely recommend to the trade and for family use.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,

PEARL STEAM MILL,

aug 2:d3 ALLEGHENY.

A VALUABLE WORK for Lawyers, Bankers, Banks, Insurance Companies, Manufacturing and other Corporations, Merchants and parties in business generally.

JUST PUBLISHED, A COMPLETE

U. S. BANKRUPT ACT MANUAL.

A thorough and complete Guide and Manual of instruction in the administration and practice of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. Edited by CLINTON HUGE, Esq. This work contains the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867, arranged and annotated; Rules of Bankruptcy, General Orders, and all Forms and Proceedings; the Fee Bill of Officers; the Official Decisions; District Boundaries. Bound in law sheep. Price $5.00.

HAY & COMPANY,
68 Wood street.

A USEFUL ARTICLE.—We beg to call attention to the

Expansive Document Envelope,

Patented August 6th, 1865, an article which has long been wanted by the business community, and which we believe to be superior to anything of the kind—before offered to the public.

Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Insurance and Express Companies, State, County and City Officials, Executors, Administrators or Guardians, and all persons who transact business systematically, will find the Expansive Envelope invaluable on account of their utility, durability and economy.

For carrying letters in the pocket, or for the preservation of valuable papers of any kind, such as Insurance Policies, Government Securities, Bonds, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills or Legal Documents, or for transmission through the Mails of such papers or packages or samples of goods, the Expansive Envelope, as are preferable to any others in the market, as they occupy less bulk in transportation, and are better adapted to contain a single paper or many papers, than any other envelope now in use. The filling labels can be laid flat, so that the contents of each envelope may be easily referred to, and they can also be used to draw the envelopes from the pigeon holes. For sale by

HAY & COMPANY,
65 WOOD STREET.

BOOKS AT HALF PRICE!

Shakspeare's Complete Works.
Hollins' Ancient History, 2 vols.
Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States.
Calisterni Bible, 3 vols. Quarto.
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible.
Critical Notes Dispensatory.
Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary.
Stout's Poetical Works.
Plutarch's Lives.
Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated.
Trimmer's Practical Geology and Mineralogy.
Webster's Greek and English Dictionary.
Stiborn's English and Latin Lexicon.
Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon.
Pocket Volumes of Poetry. Gilt edged.
Jim's Manual of Geology.
Wharton's Law Dictionary.
Laws of the United States.
Dunlap, Trowbridge and Daley's Practice, 2 vols.
Laws of Pennsylvania.
And volumes of Miscellaneous Works to select from. Call and examine the stocks.

School Books,
Stationery, of all kinds, wholesale and retail, at Eastern prices.

ALL THE LATE

Magazines and Illustrated Papers.

CALL AND GET A SUPPLY, AT THE

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

The Next Session commences

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

The Cadet Quarters, including rooms assigned, each to one Cadet, are complete in every respect for the comfortable accommodation of a corps of one hundred. The Department of Mathematics and Engineering is under the charge of a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments. The Classical and English Departments, and that of Modern Languages, are under the charge of able and experienced Professors and Instructors.

The discipline for which the Academy is distinguished, is strict and searching, but not austere. Special care is given to the moral and religious training of the youth.

The following are some of the trustees of the Academy: Hon. Thomas Ewing, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. Wood, Philadelphia; Hon. Jas. Pollock, Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Cochran, Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Leavenworth, Kansas; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sherman, Texas; Hon. Thos. Ewing, New York City; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, Pa.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Pittsburgh; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Pa.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, Pa.; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Washington, Ohio