The Pittsburgh Gazette
MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

WHAT WE DRINK.

Our attention has been called to an error in the article on this subject, which appeared in our paper a few days since. We stated that the water pipe extended above Mechanic street bridge, but are informed that it merely is carried into the river, leaving Butcher's Run, with its numerous slaughter houses, the Fifth and Ninth wards, Two Mile Run, with all its contents, the hospitals, uncounted refineries and tanneries, and Lawrenceville, all above the pipe which receives and conveys to us our drink. How pure it must be let any one judge. We have also been informed that eighty thousand dollars will extend the water pipe above Hare's Island, so as to give us water comparatively pure—a sum very small to accomplish a result so desirable and so closely connected with the happiness, health and life of all our citizens. We have also been told that there are some persons who bring water from other places into our city to avoid drinking the Allegheny water. But we are also told that the city is healthy. If we had better water might it not be more so? Now it is so in spite of what we drink; and if no change is made and our river becomes low, we may be afflicted with a scourge as fearful as the plague. Until some change is made the injurious effects may in a great measure be avoided by boiling the water, or by dissolving very small quantities of alum into it, or by other means.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow has never excited our admiration; perhaps because we have only known him by such report as he has made of himself and as has been made of him, by his enemies. Some persons may infer that such materials are amply sufficient to the formation of a just judgment. We think not. Public men are not always what they seem to be, even in the manifestations they give of themselves. Frequently they have one or more qualities in excess, which are so constantly obtruded as to obscure all other traits, and to give a definite but erroneous impression of character. Luther and Knox, Garrison, Parker and Phillips may be taken as specimens of this class of individuals. In such men there are phases of temperament and judgment which can be truly known only upon personal acquaintance, and which greatly modify or limit all conclusions deduced from public observation and report. No matter how stoutly Luther thundered against the Pope, or with what coarseness of vituperation he may have confounded his assailants, he was at bottom a right genial and jovial man, delighting, indeed, in a mug of ale, but rejoicing more in the refined companionship of cultivated men and women, in the love of children, in acts of gentleness and generosity to the poor, oppressed and afflicted. Garrison was reputed a son of thunder. There was a vehemence in his utterances that blistered whatever they touched. The popular idea was that his heart was a fountain of vitriol. In opposition to this estimate, those personally intimate with him, constantly bore testimony that he among the most amiable and least self-asserting of men. We suspect that Mr. Brownlow falls into this same category. Organized of apparently contradictory elements, he is manifestly endowed with qualities which fit him for leadership in a period of profound ferment and agitation, and at the same time furnished with qualities which impart a charm to his personal intercourse.

For a quarter of a century he has been a conspicuous figure in Tennessee; so bulky as not to be overlooked, and so peculiar as not to be mistaken for any other. His public life has been a perpetual embroilment. He seemed to be comfortable only in a row. Irascible, pugnacious and trenchant, he poured his wrath on tens of thousands. When the Rebellion came he found his genuine sphere. A man more equable, and less ready for a fray, would have succumbed or been swept away. His peculiar traits enabled him to withstand every assault, and to triumph over all opposition. He became so identified with the national cause that his victories were its victories; and he has made for himself in history a record as unique as it will be enduring.

It has been common for the Conservatives to stigmatize Brownlow's administration as a despotism. His vigor furnished the pretext. But when we consider the circumstances by which he has been surrounded, this estimate will be found insufficient. A large proportion of the white inhabitants of Tennessee were rebels. It was not through want of efforts on their part that the State was not carried as absolutely into the Rebellion as South Carolina. Thousands of them actually entered the Confederate armies. Thousands more who stayed at home, by reason of age or infirmities were as bitter as those who took up arms against the government. As soon as the war was over the rebel soldiers came back, and with the rebels who had remained at home, resolved to control the political affairs of the State. They held firmly to the democratic doctrine that treason wrought no forfeitures; that the moment they were so beaten as to be compelled to cease fighting, all their rights, of whatever kind, were as really their's as though they had always been loyal and obedient to the laws. They regained possession of their property; and meant to enter upon and hold all the offices of trust and profit. The enfranchisement of the blacks stood in their way for one thing, and their own disfranchisement for another.

For weeks past they have been endeavoring to hold the annual election in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State. They meant to vote whether they had a legal right to or not; and they resolved to prevent as many black men from voting as they could, no matter how indisputable their right to the ballot. By a system of terrorism they at first hoped to accomplish their design. They were met by a resolution as invincible as their own, and before which they quailed. Then they attempted to draw the President on to take their part, and by military power to set aside the legal impediments that obstructed their way. Doubtless it would have afforded the President solid satisfaction to have yielded to these solicitations; but he did not dare add that last feather's weight of provocation to a loyal Congress and people already incensed to the last degree of endurance.

The course pursued by the Tennessee rebels during the last year furnishes a complete justification of the comparative proscription under which they rest. Of right, participation in the government ought to be confined to those men who are loyal to it. How long the proscription of the disloyal ought to be continued must depend upon their conduct. Doubtless, it is desirable, that all citizens should be allowed a share in the management of public affairs. But if they see fit by criminal conduct to disqualify themselves, upon their own shoulders must rest the blame. The day will come, we trust, when all disabilities, growing out of the war, will cease—when the distinction of loyal and disloyal will be known no more. But a General Amnesty, in order to be beneficial, must have respect as well to the frame of mind in which they are for whose benefit it is intended, as to the disposition of the government itself. When the Southern people shall accept in the situation again bear true allegiance to the Union, and acknowledge the equal rights of all their fellow citizens, of whatever race or section, the sooner an act of oblivion shall cancel and cover their disloyalty the better for the whole country.

THE FALL TRADE.

A general expectation seems to be indulged in financial and commercial circles throughout the country, that Trade the approaching Fall, will be large and prosperous. This anticipation is based primarily on the abundance of the crops, which seem to guaranty means for the payment of unusual purchases. To a certain extent, these calculations are not unsound. If they shall be so conducted as to conduce to circumspection and prudence, beneficial consequences will surely flow from them. But if they shall be so managed as to beget a spirit of speculation and extravagance, the results will be disastrous.

The crops are uncommonly good in all parts of the United States. So are the crops in Europe. These two facts have a significance when considered separately and apart from each other. They have, also, a significance when considered in connection. Such abundance as is vouchsafed to the people of this country the current year, would imply, even in the face of considerable scarcity abroad, a decided reduction in prices here; in conjunction with full harvests in most, if not all, the countries of Europe, the falling away in prices cannot fail to be more strongly marked.

Gold has become an article of commerce; or, rather, an article for speculating in. It has ceased temporarily to be as absolutely as it was a measure of the value of other commodities. Never exact as a criterion of value, it can now scarcely be rated as a criterion at all, in the intrinsic sense. About as accurate a measure as the financial emergency has left us is Flour. This is recognized to such a degree that in some instances, by mutual consent of owners and employes, wages are graduated accordingly as the price of that commodity goes up or down. With the full knowledge that Flour has materially receded in price, and with every reason to believe that it will go much lower still, it would seem to be absurd, on this basis, to endeavor to supersnuduce a new era of speculation, and to advance the market value of all other goods than provisions. Upon a close analysis it is constantly found that the value of iron, cloth, and the like, depends mainly on the agricultural productions consumed in manufacturing them, either as component material or as sustenance for workmen and their families. This rule is so constant and undeniable that wise men cannot soberly imagine it is now to be set aside for a season for the special accommodation of speculators.

Traffic, in this country especially, is full of peril to all who are concerned therein. In New York the common estimate is that ninety-eight out of every one hundred merchants become bankrupt. No stronger evidence need be adduced of the want of forecast and prudence on the part of the class to which they belong. We may err, but we cannot resist the conviction that all calculations of increased prices in other departments, predicated on the abundance and cheapness of farm products, must necessarily be misleading and injurious. Prices generally must go down, instead of up, and they ought to go down in consideration of the plentifulness of provisions.

A healthy business may be done this fall, upon safe estimates. But whoever lays himself out in anticipation of farther inflation will be pretty certain to encounter loss.

While these observations are of generaly applicability they are of the utmost utility in Pittsburgh. Our pre-eminence as a manufacturing city can only be maintained by a judicious husbanding of the advantages of cheap fuel and the aggregation of skilled workmen. Our manufacturers are pressed by sharp competition, and whatever prudence they can command is requisite to enable them to surmount the embarrassments of their present situation.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, E. D.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]
Allegheny City, July 31, 1867.

ARIZONA.

This large territory, the area of which is 120,912 square miles, is bounded on the north by Utah, on the east by New Mexico, on the west by California, and on the south by Sonora, one of the most valuable of the States of Mexico. Its northern line is on the same parallel as the southern line of Kansas, 37 degrees; its southwestern corner, on the Colorado river at Fort Yuma, about forty miles above tide, is in latitude 22 degree 30 minutes.

From the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, where it is intended that this road shall cross that river, to the eastern boundary of Arizona in latitude 33 degrees, the distance is about 120 miles. From the river to the summit of the Sierra Madre range is about ninety miles, up which the ascent is said to be gentle, the western side the country descends, first to the table lands of Central Arizona, and thence to the Colorado and the Gulf of California, a distance of four to five hundred miles.

Entering Arizona a little north of the middle of the eastern boundary, the route runs directly through the middle of the territory, passing by the town of Prescott, the capital, thence in the same general direction, down the valley of Williams' river to its mouth in latitude thirty-four degrees thirty minutes. To this point the Colorado affords good steamboat navigation at nearly all seasons from the head of the Gulf of California.

Between the point where the route enters the territory to the town of Prescott, a distance of about 250 miles, the country has a considerable elevation, is well watered, and has a healthy and delicious climate. This is the region spoken of by Hon. Richard McCormick, Secretary of the Territory, in the following extract from a valuable paper which he prepared for Hall's "Guide to the Great West."

"Yavapai county embraces a part of Orizona as yet unknown to map-makers, and in which the territorial officers arrived hard upon the heels of the first white inhabitants. Until 1863, saving for a short distance above the Gila, it was, even to the daring trapper and the adventurous gold seeker, a *terra incognita*, although one of the richest mineral, agricultural, grazing and timber divisions of the Territory, and abundantly supplied with game. Yavapai county is nearly as large as the state of New York. The Verde and Salina rivers, tributaries of the Gila, which run (southwardly) through its centre, abound in evidence of a former civilization. Here are the most extensive and impressive ruins to be found in the Territory—relics of cities, of aqueducts, acquias and canals, of mining and farming operations, and of other employments indicating an industrious and enterprising people. Mr. Bartlett refers to these ruins as traditionally reported to him, to show the extent of the agricultural population formerly supported here, as well as to furnish an argument to retain the opinion that this is one of the most desirable positions for an agricultural settlement of any between the Rio Grande and the Colorado.

"In timber lands Yavapai county exceeds all others in the territory. Beginning some miles south of Prescott, and running north of the San Francisco Mountain, is a belt of yellow pine interspersed with oak, sufficient to supply all the timber for building material, for mining and for fuel that can be required for a large population.

"Prescott, the capital, is in the heart of a mining district second, in my judgment, to none upon the Pacific coast. The surface ores of thirty mines of gold and silver and copper, which I had assayed in San Francisco, were pronounced equal to any surface ores ever tested by the metallurgists, who are among the most skilful and experienced in the city; and so far as ore has been had from a depth, it fully sustains its reputation. The veins are large and boldly defined, and the ores are of varied classes, usually such as to be readily and inexpensively worked, while the facilities for working them are of a superior order. At the ledges is an abundant supply of wood and water; near at hand are grazing and farming lands, and roads may be opened in any direction without great cost. The altitude is so great that the temperature is never oppressively warm; the nights, even in midsummer, are refreshingly cool and bracing."

Such is the district through the midst of which the Union Pacific Railway will run for two-thirds of its way across the Territory of Arizona—the very kind of country to furnish the largest amount of local trade in proportion to its area and population, as well as to add most rapidly to the general wealth of the nation. Would we pay off our national debt and return to a metallic currency, there is nothing that we can do to bring about those ends so effective as to open a highway into the Pacific and almost inaccessible national treasury.

From Prescott to the western boundary of the Territory, which is the Colorado river, the line of the road will follow the valley of the Williams river, one of the principal tributaries of the Colorado, which lies its course a few miles west of that town. Of this river Mr. McCormick says:

"Ascending the Colorado, the first point of interest is Williams' Fork. It is the largest tributary of the Colorado, and has its rise in the interior country almost as far east as Prescott. It is not navigable, but usually has a good body of water. Some of the richest copper mines in the territory are on it and profitably worked." Several silver mines are marked on the National maps in the valley of this river. At its mouth is the town of Aubury, said to be a place of note for a city. This is likely to be the principal city of Arizona. It is a very important point on the line of this road, for here the first navigable water on the Pacific side is reached; and from this point a large trade both downward up the river, and indeed with the entire Pacific coast, may be established in advance of the road reaching its ultimate destination—San Francisco. The most western steamboat navigation on the Atlantic side of the continent, on the line, it is at Kansas City; the most eastern on the Pacific side is at Aubry. But even after the road shall be completed Aubry will continue to be an important commercial centre, and pour upon this road from that great river an enormous amount of business; for the entire country above is surpassingly rich in mines of gold and silver, especially the latter, and the river is navigable for hundreds of miles during part of the year.

I have thus traced the route of the Union Pacific Railway through the Territory of Arizona, on a line which the company believe to be the most practicable, and the one which will enable them to render accessible the best and richest portion of the great region lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. While in some measure they run round the tremendous mountain system of the interior of the continent, they bear as close to it as they can. They run very little below the 35th parallel, which is only two degrees south of the southern line of Kansas.

CALIFORNIA.

At Aubry, as before remarked, the line of the road enters the State of California. Thence its course is westward until it turns the southern extremity of the Sierra Nevada Range, and thence north-west all the way up the great valley of Southern California to the Bay of San Francisco, a distance of between four and five hundred miles.

This is known to be one of the finest valleys on the continent. The Sierra Nevada bounds it on the northeast, the Coast Range on the southwest—the mountains, the valley and the coast all running in parallel lines. The average width of this valley is not much less than one hundred miles; and although it has not yet been twenty years in the possession of people who did anything to develope its resources, and although it is cut off from the ocean by the Coast Range of mountains, and destitute of any navigable rivers, except for a short distance south of the Bay of San Francisco, it is already renowned throughout the world for its extraordinary productiveness—its wheat, its barley, its wool, and other things. But only recently commercial avenues are wagon roads, yet within a year breadstuffs from wheat which grew in that valley has been on our tables here in Pittsburgh.

Of Southern California as a grape producing country, Mr. Hittel remarks:

"California vineyards produce ordinarily twice as much as the vineyards of any other grape district, if general report be true. The grape crop never fails as it does in every other country. Vineyards in every other country require more labor, for here the vine is not trained to a stake, but stands alone."

Mr. Hall remarks: "The grape region extends from the southern boundary a distance of 550 miles north, with an average breadth from east to west of about 100 miles." This area extends a considerable distance up the Sacramento river, which flows southward through the same valley, and breaks through the coast range almost directly east of San Francisco.

The large county of Los Angelos, which is the second county in size, in regard to the growing district in California. In 1864 it had 3,320,000 vines. A California paper of 1865 mentions a vine growing at Oroville, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, which was planted in 1860, which has grown straight and almost of a uniform size, and measured thirteen inches in circumference for ten feet from the ground. Its yield of fruit that year was estimated at 2,000 pounds of raisins.

The quicksilver mines of California extend from Mendocino county, north of San Francisco, along the Coast Range, all the way to the Colorado river, and on the north-eastern slope; consequently this road will run near to the district for a distance of over four hundred miles. This is an interest the extent and importance of which it is yet impossible to conjecture, as these mines have been but imperfectly developed thus far.

Such is the region through which the line of this road will run from Aubry, on the Colorado, to San Francisco. When this great valley shall be occupied—as it soon would be were this road once finished—and part of the route, not even Kansas, would furnish more local business both in freight and passengers.

J. C.

Pleasant Position.—A Man Sewed up in a Sack Sees a Bull Coming After Him and Rolls Away.

Three or four citizens of Peekskill made a very narrow escape from a perilous situation a few days ago. They belonged to the sporting persuasion, and wishing to know exactly what time could be made by a man sewed up in a sack, and to secure a basis of safe betting, they repaired to a distant field of a wealthy citizen, and, just as they had got a young man sewed up in a sack, they heard a rumbling sound in the distance. They took it for distant thunder; but looking westward, one of them saw dust and turf flying high in the air, as if lifted by a tempest; and in a moment more a mad bull, roaring and pawing the sod, came tearing down in the direction of the company of sports. One of the men, tall, well-formed, athletic and spunky, seized a rail and went out to meet the adversary; another took to his heels and made the tallest time on record; another ascended the nearest tree, one informant says, for foremost, and the poor fellow sewed up in the sack, partaking of the fears of his flying comrades, fell to the ground and rolled to the barway, but could go no farther. But the bull, awed by the bold front and flashing eyes of the man of pluck, muscle and rail, ceased his frightful demonstrations, and became placid as a lamb, and the whole party, to their infinite joy, came off without a scratch.

Jeff. Davis and the Vermont People.

Jeff. Davis visited Stanstead last week, and was the guest of Hon. T. Terrill. Fred. Terrill, Esq., brought him from Sherbrooke, in a very quiet manner, professedly to see the country and to consult in regard to an investment in the gold mines at Hatley, On Thursday, as we learn from the Newport (Vt.) *Express*, Mr. Terrill, in his best turnout, took Davis about the village to ride, when several incidents transpired not altogether pleasing to either the host or his guest. Not only boys but men hooted at him in the street, and greeted him with those familiar words, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree." He was frequently asked where he had left his "pesticents," and various little remarks more suggestive than pleasing, everywhere fell upon his ear. One lady, stung by the recollection and death of a near relative at Andersonville, gave utterance to her feelings by hurling a stone at him. Permission was asked that Jeff might ride about the ground of Carlos Pierce, Esq., and take a look at his noted herds, but the request was emphatically denied by Mr. H. Pierce, in charge of the premises, who declared in unmistakable language, "that in no event would Jeff. Davis be admitted to those grounds."

A TALE OF WOE.

I clasped her tiny hand in mine.
I classed her beauteous form.
I vowed to shield her from the wind,
And from the world's cold storm.
She set her beauteous eyes on me.
Two tears did widily row,
And with her little lips she said,
"Confound you, let me go."—Wheeler.

WHY TO FLEMING'S
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Near Fourth,
TO GET SOME OF
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Remember the place, No. 84 Market St., FLEMING'S Drug Store. aug2&7w

RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR, and as a dressing is unrivalled. Stops Hair from falling, cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.
The Most Perfect Hair Restorer
London Prepared Hair Color Restorer
London Introduced. Hair Color Restorer
London Bald Heads Hair Color Restorer
London Reclothed Hair Color Restorer
London with Hair Color Restorer
London Hair Color Restorer
London Hair Color Restorer
London New Hair. Hair Color Restorer
Only 75 cents per bottle. Ask for Lyon's Kathairon. Sold by McKESSON & ROBBINS, Philadelphia, and by all druggists. SEAMAN & GEO. A. KELLY, FLEMING, A. TORRENCE, R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh; KANE & DRIFT, Allegheny. jy19:1&w

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 stimulating 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 decided benefit. My health is greatly improved; and I consider your Bitters the only efficacious remedy of the kind in the market. I shall use as directed they will always prove a sovereign remedy to those afflicted with dyspepsia or other diseases of that nature.
Respectfully yours, LYMAN MUDGE.

Hastings, Dakota Co., Minn., Aug., 1866.
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh.—Gentlemen: I have sold your Bitters ever since they were introduced, and consider them the best among the many before the public. Those troublesome cases in the fall have been laid on the spirits as a rule. I never recommend them.
Respectfully and truly your,
H. J. MARVIN.

Colon, St. Joseph Co., Mich., July 21, 1866.
Messrs. Hostetter & Smith—Gentlemen: I consider your Bitters a sovereign 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 dear case, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a fistula fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which if 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 leave 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 morbid constitution in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the distinct part, must cure, if anything could without cutting, which I had 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 as vigor of restored health.
Yours, gratefully, J——C——
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 an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Bankers,
No. 75 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 or Stocks; Hold, Gas and Private Bonds; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.
"WANTED"—On Bonds of the Boroughs of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,
AT LESS THAN COST!
A few active, reliable men MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, in elegant rosewood furniture, will be sold by the subscriber at less than cost, on account of damage received in transportation. Apply soon, to
C. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The purest in tone; the most powerful; the most elegant finished; will stand in tune longer than any other. New stock just received.
For sale at less than factory prices.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street.
Sole Agent for Knabe's Pianos, Haines Bros. Pianos, and Prince's Automatic Organs. aug
W. A. ROWLAND.....W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,
No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.
CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Controller's Office,
City of Allegheny, August 5th, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., for the GRADING AND PAVING OF ALLEGHENY AVENUE, from Western avenue to Franklin street.
Also, for the GRADING AND PAVING OF FRANKLIN ALLEY, from Allegheny avenue to the Manchester line.
R. R. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

GREAT BARGAIN IN A PIANO.
A SPLENDID CARVED
ROSEWOOD PIANO,
Full seven octaves, Agraffe treble, overstrung bass, that has been in use but two months, but been let, with the piano tuner for sale. It is just as good as new, for not a scratch on the furniture, and will be sold at
$150.00 Less Than it Cost!
Apply at once, to
C. C. MELLOR,
aug3d16 81 WOOD STREET.

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 Corporation for the quarter ending July 1st, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, upon all paid up stock, I will pay the same on demand, at my office, No. 49 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
aug1d10 Treasurer.

$20,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
APPLY TO
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
aug1d1 No. 66 Smithfield street.

MERCHANTS'
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.
NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for sale. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of stock. aug1d6

FLOUR FROM NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT.—We are now manufacturing
A Superior Article of Flour,
FROM CROP NEW SOUTHERN WHEAT,
Which we can safely recommend to the trade and for family use.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
aug1d56 PEARL STEAM MILL, ALLEGHENY.

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.
STATIONERY,
PEN RACKS, LETTER BALANCES,
BAROMETER INSTANDS,
PORCELAIN AND GLASS INSTANDS,
GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,
RUBBER PENCILS AND PENHOLDERS,
GLASS & METALLIC PAPER WEIGHTS.
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Fifth Sts.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm style of J. F. NEELY & CO., druggists, No. 61 Rebecca street, Allegheny, was dissolved on the 27th inst. J. F. NEELY having purchased the entire interest of W. J. & C. F. SHERIFF.
J. F. NEELY,
W. J. SHERIFF,
C. F. SHERIFF.
J. F. NEELY,
DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
PERFUMERY, &c.
No. 271 REBECCA STREET,
Below First Ward School House, Allegheny.
N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours. aug1d6

AMERICAN WATCHES.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Fine Gold and Silver Watches,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,
At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch repairing promptly attended to, at
W. WILSON'S,
No. 54 FOURTH STREET.
Two doors above Market street. aug1d6w

PITTSBURGH
CITY LAUNDRY.
All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Laundry Express will call for and deliver all clothes free of extra charge. Leave orders before 10 o'clock in the morning to have them site ned to same day. Orders left at the following places will be promptly attended to:
Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.
Goldstein's Hoop skirt Store, 45 Market st.
Cool & Chaney, cor. Federal & Union, Allegh'y
Putman & House, 77 Fifth street.
E. H. & J. Brockman, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Office, No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST.
C. A. WEBB.....WM. C. HOFFE.....WM. G. WILT.
aug2d1w

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
GENTS', BOYS', YOUTH'S,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND GAITERS,
In great variety, and selling at reasonable price, at
31 FIFTH STREET.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING
CONGRESS GAITERS,
AND BALMORALS,
Worth $3, selling at $1.50, at
31 FIFTH STREET.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

S. S. BRYAN,
BROKER IN
BONDS, STOCKS,
AND REAL ESTATE,
Apollo Building, Fourth Street.
Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold. 1y28
AN OPENING FOR BUSINESS
is offered by the proprietor of a manufacturing establishment now in successful operation in this city. The proprietor will give satisfactory reasons for wishing to sell, and will, if desired, retain an interest in the concern.
Capital required about $1,000.
APPLY TO
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
jy22 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

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.
JOHN H. EAIR, Jr.,
Pittsburgh, July 29th, 1867. Secretary and Treasurer. jy31:d6

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. aug1:d7

PERRY BONHAM,
PUMP MAKER,
And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 33 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.
N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of LOG PUMPS. 1y31:d6

FOR SALE—BOILERS.—FOUR SECOND-HANDED BOILERS, 42 inches in diameter, 26 feet long, with two 8 inch flues. No. 4 iron, steam drum, 30 inches in diameter; stand pipe 14 inches in diameter, No. 2 iron, with fire front grate bars and liners, safety check and blow off valve complete. Enquire of
W. M. BARNHILL & CO.,
jy31:w79 No. 18 Penn street.

R. F. GETTY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
Dealer in TEAS, WINES and Pure OldBourbon Whiskies and Rectified WHISKIES, No. 58, Northeast corner of Third street and Diamond, Allegheny City, Pa. my30:d6m

LOVERING'S SUGARS.
Crushed, Pulverized and Refined White and Yellow, at lowest rates, by the barrel or pound, for sale at the Family Grocery of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
aug corner Liberty and Head streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President.

J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

The Stock of this Company is already nearly bought up. Those wishing to stall themselves of its benefits, had better

APPLY AT ONCE,

At 26 Federal St., Allegheny.

aug

1858.....1867.

H. P. BALLARD & CO.,
THE WELL ESTABLISHED STRICTLY
Produce Commission House,
No. 332 Washington St., New York,
Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Ice & Tobacco and Highwines, direct to manufacturers.
The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, and Game, consigned to them.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
REFERENCES—North River Bank, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Jersey City; Smith & Maxwell, No. 15 Cortland St., N. Y.; Hon. David Hall, No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.; D. S. McCotter, No. 81 Broadway; Ballard & Bro., Richmond, Va. aug1d&7

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, August 4th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
THROUGH TRAINS.
Leave.....8:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. 2:20 P. M.
Arrive.....10:35 A. M. 9:45 P. M. 10:00 P. M.
Sunday Train leaves at 7:00 P. M., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave.....8:10 A. M. 11:05 A. M. 3:35 P. M. 8:01 P. M.
Arrive.....8:30 A. M. 7:35 A. M. 5:05 P. M. 6:30 P. M.
Church Train leaves Allegheny at 12:45 P. M.
The 8:00 A. M. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Indianapolis at 10:00 the same evening. THIS ROUTE IS ADVANCE 40 MILES NEARER THAN ANY OTHER.
Sleeping Cars are run between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis. This is the principal portage West and through lines out west.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and that you office of the
PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.
Union Depot, (south side.)
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
E. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. F. Agent.

THE OLD, ORIGINAL
TEA STORE!
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
Young Hyson,
Old Hyson,
Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Eng. Breakfast,
Congos,
Souchons,
Colong,
Old Country Black,
And Japan
TEAS,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
No. 20 Fifth Street.
LOUISVILLE TOBACCO.
JUST RECEIVED,
A Large Stock of the
BANNER BRAND.
Also, a lot of the celebrated
Fine Cut Navy,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE, AT
R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!
Adulterations are used
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES.
BLACK LEAD, WORMY CRACKERS,
TERRA ALBA, TUMERIC,
Are Among the Adulterations Used.
THE PURE SPICE MILLS,
Manufacture none but perfectly PURE SPICES.
$500.00 REWARD
For any adulteration found in our Spices. Our packers of Spices are warranted to keep them packages of adulterated Spices usually sold.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills
222 and 224 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
For a pound of our celebrated UNSURPASSED RIO COFFEE, put up in Air Tight Packages. Warranted to be better flavored and more nutritious than any Coffee in the market. jy11

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. M. BULGER, Agent,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
Of Every Description.
SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
No. 45 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
GENTS', BOYS', YOUTH'S,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND GAITERS,
In great variety, and selling at reasonable price, at
31 FIFTH STREET.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING
CONGRESS GAITERS,
AND BALMORALS,
Worth $3, selling at $1.50, at
31 FIFTH STREET.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

GEO. O. CLARK.....H. WATKINS.....D. F. BAY.
IRON CITY BELT WORKS.
GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned
Leather Belting,
No. 120 LIBERTY ST., 2d door to opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh. jy31:d7
JNO. FRANCIS.....SAM'L FRANCIS.
J. & S. FRANCIES,
CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,
Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.
Nos. 256 and 258 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa. 17:a44

NOTICE—ROBERT H. LUCKY, at the City of Allegheny, MASONIC, having by deed dated June 25, 1867, assigned all his estate and effects to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to him are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present the same at my office, No. 75 Grant street, in the City of Pittsburgh.
GEO. H. MIDDLE,
Assignee of R. H. Lucky.
July 27th, 1867. jy27:d6

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 85 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 2d, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the following accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's office, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, September 2d, 1867:
No. 1. Account of Andrew F. Black, administrator of Robert Black, deceased. Filed May 6th, 1867.
No. 2. Final account of David R. Kerr, administrator of Wm. R. Kerr, deceased. Filed May 7th, 1867.
No. 3. Account of Frederick Metzger, administrator of Adam Metzger, deceased. Filed May 10th, 1867.
No. 4. Account of Virginia Schoolman, executor of V. F. Schuchman, deceased. Filed May 14th, 1867.
No. 5. Partial account of Dani