Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2.

We have support in our telegraphic columns that Helena, Ark., was captured by the rebel General MARMADUKE, together with a negro regiment, who, with their white officers, are said to have been hanged. We do not put much credit in the story, but as it comes through rebel channels, it is indicative of the feelings on that side of the Mississippi. If true, however, it cannot but lead to the most appalling consequences; for the government is bound by every rule of war, to visit the act in justice by the Confederate government, to make reprisals in kind, however painful it may be to do so. Man for man, life for life, must be the rule; and as the rebel ranks are filled up with many, unwilling conscripts, justice and humanity both dictate that the fearful penalty shall be visited upon officers rather than privates. But we hope the story is untrue; or, if true, that the rebel authorities will not go far enough to justify this barbarous deed.

A Whimpering Copperhead.

There is a little paper published at Kittanning called the *Mentor*, edited and published by J. ALEXANDER FULTON, Esq. Some years ago he represented Armstrong county in the Legislature, where the most notable thing he did was to introduce a bill allowing slaveholders to bring their chattels into Pennsylvania, and work them six months at a time. The bill, we believe, was never pressed to a vote. Mr. FULTON believes in slavery as a divine institution; and of course regards abolitionists as a monstrous heresy, all of which he has a perfect right to hold and defend to the extent of his ability. But we deny that he has any right to bear false witness against his country and his government.

In his paper of last week he puts the following language into the mouth of some imaginary father of a soldier:

"Oh, I thought it was a war for the Union; I never suspected it was a war for Abolition, or he never would have gone. But what can we do now? We have been deceived and entrapped with this anti-slavery crusade, where we must fight and shed our blood, not to restore our country, but to please a set of fanatics whose thirst for blood seems insatiate so long as they are not required to risk their own."

Of course the language and the sentiment are both his own, and he knew he was lying when he penned them. Some lies have a mixture of truth in them; but this is pure and unadulterated.

We have seen a good deal of the same kind of stuff in the *Post* of this city, and kindred sheets; but it was uttered in a style so little calculated to win credence or make any impression worth counteracting, that we paid no attention to it; but this Kittanning copperhead has such a dramatic style of ejecting his poison, that we thought we would let our readers see how he does it. Were he defending a cut-purse professionally, (for he is a lawyer,) he would whine and whimper over the sorrows of his client; and when he would stab his country to the heart, he can do it in no other way.

One Effect of the Rebellion.

The depopulation of the border States, has of the inevitable results of the anarchy which the rebellion has caused in the slave States, has already begun in Tennessee. A Nashville paper says there has been a heavy emigration from Middle Tennessee during the past three or four months, mainly to the Western States, and adds:

These people go to seek homes where they hope to be free from the annoyances inseparably connected with a state of war, like that of which Tennessee is made the theatre. A considerable number of the best citizens of Nashville have left here for the same reason. A portion of these have located in Louisville, while others have gone further North or West. An old citizen of Nashville, who has located in Louisville, remarked to us the other day that he met more Nashville men in Louisville than he did here. Another citizen, who returned to Nashville a few days ago, after an absence of five months, remarked that he could find comparatively few acquaintances in Nashville, and that in a stroll around three or four squares he met but one man he knew. This will give the reader an idea of the exodus that has taken place from our midst; and almost every day adds to the number of those leaving.

With the return of peace, many of these fugitives will return to their homes, but a large number of them, attracted by the superior enlightenment and richer resources of the free States, will turn their industry to account on the prairies of the West, so that the region desolated by the ravages of war must eventually fall far behind in all that makes a State great. This is a minor result, but still an important consequence of the slaveholder's revolt.

A Reminiscence.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* relates the following:

Speaking of Mr. Lincoln reminds me of an anecdote which Mr. Chittenden, of Vermont, the register of the treasury, told at an out-door meeting the other night. He remarked that he would state one fact in connection with his experience in this city, which he believed had never yet been made public. His first visit to Washington was perhaps an unfortunate one. He was a delegate from the State of Vermont to the peace conference which met in this city in the month of February, 1860, upon the invitation of the Governor of Virginia. In that convention he proposed to form the acquaintance of James S. Clay, of Kentucky, William A. Bedden, of Virginia, (the present rebel Secretary of War) Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, (who is now a fugitive, and he hoped he would always be until he repented,) and others. His seat was near those gentlemen. One day, while sitting with them, a servant from Willard's Hotel entered and handed a card to Mr. Bedden, who sat near Mr. Chittenden. He did not know what was on the card, but it was passed around from one to the other in such a manner that he could not help but see what was written on it. On the card was written these words: "Lincoln is in Washington!" He never saw such confusion made by a small piece of card before. They looked at each other with amazement. At last Waldo P. Johnson, afterwards a Senator from Missouri, who could control himself no longer, ejaculated with vehemence, "How the devil did he get through Baltimore?"

HOW THE GOBLER CAME TO BE CALLED TURKEY.—An English writer says that in the time of Henry the Eighth, everything foreign, which was new and fashionable was called "turkey;" so the richest goods were imported by merchants whose vessels sailed up the Mediterranean, and who were called Turkey merchants. When the noble American bird was first served up on English tables, its resemblance gave it the fashionable adjunct, "turkey," which has remained unchanged to the present.

Jefferson on Arbitrary Arrests.

Some years ago Gen. Wilkinson made an "arbitrary arrest" of Aaron Burr, who was believed to be engaged in an unlawful enterprise on the Western rivers. A few copperheads were found then to object to the act and to stir up an agitation against Gen. Wilkinson and President Jefferson. The latter, in replying to the letter of a friend, used the following language:

The question you propose—whether circumstances do not sometimes occur which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law—is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassing in practice. A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest. *The law of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are all of higher obligation.* To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose itself with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means.

In the present case, we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which Mr. (Wilkinson) then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances was he justifiable—let it be asked by notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one of the guilty and their accomplices, the other that of all honest men. 2d. In sending them to the seat of government when the *written* law gave them a right to a trial in the territory? The danger of their escape—*of their continuing their machinations*, the laridness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, and barely expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city and of *the Union itself*, which would have been convulsed to its centre had that conspiracy succeeded; *all* these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation, and rendered the *salus populi* supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on this justice of the controlling powers of the constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur that risk.

There would seem from this to be little doubt how Jefferson would act were he at the head of affairs now. He would set a Democratic Precedent which even Brooks and the Woods would respect.—N. Y. *Commercial*.

On the March.

A correspondent with Gen. Grant's army sketches the following on the spot:

We have had a surfeit of fair weather, and long for rain. Immense clouds of dust, at times suffocating and blinding, and covering beard and person with a dingy squalor that almost defies recognition, envelope the vast column as it advances. The progress of cavalry is like the sweep of the simoon. You hear the rattle of hoof and the sabre. You see a long, dense volume of dust, and a hardly distinguishable throng rushing through it pell mell. Our fair readers, whose idea of war have been derived from the parade ground, would be sadly disappointed at the sight of these half-worn, fire-begrimed fellows. Yet to such swarthy, sunburnt, tattered columns belongs the glory of the war. They wear the badges and heraldic honors of a long, untiring, faithful service, and the country will cherish the number and birth-place of their regiments, while the principles they supported through dust and rain, and long marches are held dear to the nation. The lonely bivouac at night, the dream of home, broken by the roar of cannon—let our fair countrywomen think of these, when hand in hand with some scented and gloved Beau Brummel, they "chase the glowing hours with flying feet," in the ball room. Like the heroes of '76, their graves are scattered along the shores and hillsides of every State.

The moment roll, the mightiest river,
Rolls mingling with their name forever.

The Missouri State Convention.

It is not probable that the Missouri State Convention, which has been called together by Governor Gamble, will accomplish anything in the direction of gradual emancipation. The people every here are taking ground in favor of an immediate extirpation of the slavery system from the State; and the Convention, which is really opposed to emancipation in any shape, will hardly presume, under these circumstances, to act directly in the face of the popular desire. In all the recent elections in the interior of the State, emancipationists, except in a single instance, have been chosen to fill existing vacancies in the Convention, and the delegates, the people knowing that nothing can be expected of that body as now constituted, have been in all cases pledged to vote for its immediate adjournment without day. The Convention having been chosen two or three years ago, when the sentiment of the State was altogether different from that now prevailing, it would only be fair that it should forthwith dissolve, and thus afford the people an opportunity to determine, in a new election, what precise policy should be pursued in removing finally from the State the abomination which has so long impaired its prosperity.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—An officer of a Connecticut regiment, who was lately taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, writes as follows to the New Haven *Palladium*:

Before being taken prisoner I was somewhat under the impression that we could never whip the South. Since taking a free trip to Richmond I have come to the firm conclusion that we are whipping them every day, and that the time is not far distant when they will have to knock under whether our army advances or not. You would be astonished to see the miserable condition they are in.

LENGTH OF THE BLOCKADED COAST.—Professor Bache, of the United States Coast Survey, states in an official communication that the line of coast now under blockade extends from the city of Alexandria, Va., down the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay to Cape Hatteras, and thence continuing along the outer line of the coast around the peninsular of Florida as far as the Rio Grande; this limit to cross the rivers and harbors in the direction of the coast. The line thus measured is 3,549 statute miles. The whole number of openings is 189. At mean high water the number of openings under six feet in depth, forty-five; between six feet and twelve feet in depth, seventy; between twelve feet and eighteen feet in depth, forty-two; over eighteen feet in depth, thirty-two.

HENRY A. WISE sent General Dix a letter the other day, containing twenty-two closely written pages, accusing Gen. Dix of nearly all kinds of offences. The latter returned it endorsed as follows: "Returned to Brig. Gen. Wise as a communication it neither to be written or received."

THE Exeter *Granite State News* states that the oldest of three brothers residing in Moultonboro, N. H., married quite a young girl; his next younger brother married the girl's mother, and the youngest took for his wife the grandmother. Cupid in our times seldom brings about such a curious union of two families.

A STORY comes from Cincinnati that General Bragg telegraphed to Jeff. Davis to know what should be done with Vallandigham. Davis, with a grim appreciation of the melancholy joke replied, "If he'll take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, receive him; if not, send him back."

SALT WATER TAFFY.—Four hundred and fifty bags and bales of cotton, forming the cargo of the prize steamer Cherokee, were sold in Boston, on Friday, Middleton & Co. Sea Island sold at 31 @ 33 per pound, and upland sight middling at fifty-two cents.

THE new postage stamp for local or drop letters (to be issued July 1st) will bear the portrait of General Jackson.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED have resigned their offices of 6 o'clock P. M. day, the same month. Their reasons are entirely forced that all persons, in the city of Pittsburgh, be hereby warned against trusting the Stock in question.
FRANK BACHER & CO.,
MADRU & GLADE
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
CHAS. BROS.,
JNO. ORR & CO.,
JOSEPH BEENE & CO.,
M. TAYLOR,
JAMES PHELAN.

OFFICE OF WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Pittsburgh, May 29th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Subscribers to the Stock of the Western Transportation Company that an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) PER SHARE has been levied upon the stock subscribed, payable at the office of the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, on or before the 15th day of June, 1863, and a like assessment every thirty days thereafter, until otherwise notified.
By order of the Board.
A. J. McDOWELL, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS of the Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Commercial Bank, No. 66 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
By order of the Board.
J. ROBINSON, Treasurer.
Birmingham, June 1, 1863.

THE REGENERATION COMMITTEE of the State Sabbath School Convention will meet THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood st. Delegates are requested to report immediately on their arrival, that they may be assigned to places.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The loyal voters of Allegheny county, earnest supporters of the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May instant, being the last Saturday of the month, in the afternoon of said day, to select two delegates from each election district and precinct in the county, to represent them in the Union Convention, which will assemble in the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day. The object of this Convention is to place in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz:
President Judge of the District Court,
Four Members of the House of Representatives,
County Treasurer,
Recorder of Deeds, &c.
Register of Wills, &c.
Clerk of the Orphans' Court,
One County Commissioner,
One Director of the Poor; and
Delegates to the State Union Convention.
The primary meetings will be held in the Townships (excepting Peebles and Collins,) between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs and in Peebles and Collins Townships between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.
The voting in the cities and boroughs to be by ballot, and in the townships by ballot or marking, as each township may determine.
By order of the Executive Committee.
WM. R. HOLEY, Chairman.
JAS. J. BUTTERWORTH, Sec'y.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO., Cleveland, May 25th, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company to an amount sufficient to allow of the conversion of its Mortgage Bonds. The transfer Books will be closed from June 25th to July 1st.
R. HOOD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, May 30th, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, applicable to the reduction of stock obligations for stock not fully paid up, and payable to holders of paid up stock in cash on demand.
H. VOEGELY, President.
T. CHES. SPROUL, Sec'y.

ATTENTION, DISCHARGED SOLDIERS!—Provost of General Draft No. 10, the Board of Enrollment will meet daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Odeon Building, 4th street, Pittsburgh, where discharged officers and soldiers desiring to enter the invalid corps, can present themselves for examination by the Surgeon.
J. A. HERRON, Captain and Provost Marshal 23d U. S. Inf.

CITIZENS' BANK.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 2d day of June next, to consider the propriety of organizing, so far as practicable, under the act of the last Congress of the U. S., entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency."
FRAN. SELLERS, President.
Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Subscription Books of the Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Company will continue open at the Office of J. M. COOPER & CO., Bank Block, Fifth street, until further notice.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—W. H. DENNISTON, of Collins township, will be a candidate from between the rivers, for above office, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—ALFRED SHAW, of Allegheny city, will be before the Union County Convention as a candidate for the above office.

ASSEMBLY.—The friends of Col. T. M. BAYNE will present his name before the Union County Convention as a candidate for the above office, from north of the Ohio River.

ASSEMBLY.—JOHN J. CARR, of Pittsburgh, will be presented as a candidate for the above position, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY, (North side of the Ohio River).—JOHN B. KERNEY, of Manchester, will be a candidate for the above position, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY.—MAJ. E. HEE, of Sewickley township, will present his name for nomination for Assembly to the Union Convention to be held June 9th.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas MacDonald, Esq., (of Robb & MacConnell) will be urged for nomination for the above office, before the coming Union County Convention, by
MANY DELEGATES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—DAVID ADAMS, Jr., of Peebles township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the next Union Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN DORN, Pittsburgh District, (late of the Ninth Ward,) will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—GEORGE HAMILTON, of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the next Union Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. G. CAMPBELL, of Sharpsburg, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention.

FOR RECORDER.—ANDREW MOORE, of Millin township, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention.

FOR RECORDER.—HENRY SCHUPP, of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR REGISTER.—RALPH REED, of Fox township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR REGISTER.—W. GRAY, of Sewickley township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR REGISTER.—JOHN KEYS, of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for Register, subject to the decision of the Union Convention.

FOR REGISTER.—WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON, Will be a candidate for the Office of Register of Wills, for Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.—JOHN M. LARGENT, of Chartiers township, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.—WM. A. HUNTER, of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS.—Jas. S. Coyle, of Walker township, will be with a grim appreciation of the melancholy joke replied, "If he'll take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, receive him; if not, send him back."

M'COLLISTER & HARE,
Manufacturers and Jobbers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,
No. 166 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand a large variety of Pipes and Smoking Tobacco.

FURNACE.—50 boxes Wrought Iron Grates for Cheap Cold Blast and Charcoal Furnace for sale by
FRANK TOMPSON,

BANK STATEMENTS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.

RESOURCES.	
Loans, Bills, Discounts and Exchanges	$1,185,[illegible]
Deficiency of Specie in Vaults	$1,[illegible]
United States Bonds, 6s and 7 30s	591,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	58,455 91
Stocks and Miscellaneous	9,888 93
Due by other Banks	431,099 18
Bank Notes, Checks & Treas'y Notes	355,948 00
Specie	1,320,330 76
	$3,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	179,670 [illegible]
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Ac't	23,311 50
Due to other Banks	4,710 98
Circulation	35,166 00
Deposits	1,916,701 42
	$3,[illegible]

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.—JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of June, 1863.
R. SMITH, Notary Public.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	$1,161,808 [illegible]
Gold and Silver Coin	50,000 00
United States Legal Tender Notes	512,287 [illegible]
United States Bonds, 7 3-10 per ct.	538,216.00
U. S. Bonds, 6 per cent	100,000 00
U. S. Certificates, 6 per cent	200,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	506,000 00
Checks and Notes of other Banks	126,000 00
Due by other Banks	48,816 54
	154,638.13
	$3,637,800 58

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	225,000 00
Circulation	1,717,603 00
Deposits	650,253 75
Due to other Banks	24,458 48
Contingent Fund and Exchange	19,317 40
	$3,637,800 58

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of June, 1863.
C. H. BRANN, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.

RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	383,088 00
Due Depositors	346,529 55
Due other Banks	46,423 88
Loans and Discounts	1,094,968 43
Coin	326,256 67
Notes and Checks of other Banks	170,038 00
Due by other Banks	346,375 66
Commonwealth of Penn's Loan	50,000 00
U. S. Government Loan & Treasury Notes	204,000 00
	$ [illegible]

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. L. BOLLMAN, President.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of June, 1863.
THOMAS C. LAZEAR, Notary Public.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation	$1,005,147 00
Due to other Banks	14,166 99
Due to Depositors	448,346 45
	$1,468,044 43

ASSETS.	
U. S. Loans and Discounts	$1,274,010 54
Due by other Banks	105,120 74
Specie in Vaults	61,464 50
Treasury Notes and Notes and Checks on other Banks	131,023 06
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	450,000 00
	$1,[illegible]

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MORROW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1863.
FRANK W. KENNEDY, Notary Public.

IRON CITY BANK, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.

RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock	$ 400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	379,285 23
U. S. and Pa. Bonds & Certificates	444,100 00
Deposited in U. S. Sub-Treasury	300,000 00
Due by other Banks	237,701 45
Notes and Checks of other Banks and United States Treasury Notes	457,182 58
Specie	124,196 32
Circulation	761,820 00
Due to other Banks	54,184 47
Due to Depositors	624,9 0 04

The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.
Affirmed onto before me this day.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A second hand SEWING MACHINE, (Howe's preferred.) Enquire at FRAN. SELLERS'S, No. 1st SECOND STREET.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER, who is also a good judge of money. None need apply who are not good and experienced business men, with unexceptionable references. A person fitting this description will find a lucrative and permanent situation, by addressing, with name, references and address, BOX 787, P. O.

WOOL! WOOL, all kinds, in bulk and sheets, in quantities, CHEAP. Hemp, Flax and Cotton CARPET WARP, to dealers only. Cotton and substitute for Cotton WRAPPING TWINE. Hemp Twines and Fish Lines. Red Cocks, Clothes Lines, Bank Cords, &c., at Cordage and Twine Warehouse.
E. L. HARVEY,
Jelsim 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or discounting a certain Promissory Note, made by Allen C. Day, dated April 1s, 1863, payable twelve months after date, to the order of Wm. S. McKee, and indorsed by William Day, for the sum of $100, as I have a just and legal defence to the same, and will resist the payment thereof.
ALLEN C. DAY.
jel-3t

FOR SALE—MADISON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—The above establishment, in Madison, Indiana, is most advantageously situated for business. It contains a large account of machinery, and also a very large assortment of the most modern patterns for engines, mill and railroad work. Madison is a very desirable place of residence and possesses superior advantages for manufacturing—having good facilities for transportation to all parts of the country. Fuel is abundant and selling cheap, and the building adapted for no other in the United States, will be found well worth the attention of any enterprising mechanic, if applied for soon. A good bargain, on easy terms, to a good, reliable person, who can properly and fully understand the management of such an establishment. Or it will be disposed of on terms to suit purchaser. Parties desiring to purchase, will be expected to visit the premises, and satisfy themselves as to the work, &c. For terms and prices address BOX 460, Madison, Indiana. jel-1m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A HOUSE AND LOT ON WAYNE STREET.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Wayne street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the property of John Cassin, deceased, all that certain lot of ground situate on the corner of Wayne street and Jackson alley, in the City of Pittsburgh, having a front 18 feet 4 inches on Wayne street, and extending back along Jackson alley, 90 feet, being lot No. 4 in a plan of lots laid out by Benj. Fonner Barnsy, recorded in Plan Book Vol. 2, page 148, and the same which was sold by Thos. Barr, Francis Hamm and John Cairns, by deed dated January 27, 1837, recorded in Deed Book Vol. 68, page 56, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling house.
JOHN CURTY, Executor.
For further particulars enquire of C. Sherrock, Esq., Attorney for petitioner, No. 148 Fourth street.
jel-td

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—We think the method of informing our friends and the public generally that we are now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN in the presence of the patient, (when the have been previously in the habit of painful operation) may be worth their time and give us a call, as the appearance we have 18 inc has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, fully establishing the safe and painless character of the operation. No Drugs or Gas used. All Diseases of the Teeth treated in a skillful and scientific manner. Dentist will do well to call and examine our stock.
J. A. & W. H. KING, D. D. S.
Residence and office, 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

200 BARRELS WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, Pittsburgh, June 1, 1863.
Apples, per bbl. Apples, Green, per bbl. Beans, per bush. Butter, Roll and Jars, per lb. Butter, Firkin, per lb. Cabbage, per dozen. Cheese, per lb. Chickens, per pair. Eggs, per doz. Flour, Family, per bbl. Flour, Superfine, per bbl. Flour, Extra, per bbl. Flour, Fancy, per bbl. Flour, Buckwheat, per bbl. Flour, Graham, per bbl. Flour, Rye, per bbl. Flour, Corn Meal, per bbl. Flour, Corn Meal, per bush. Flour, Corn Meal, per cwt. Flour, Corn Meal, per lb