Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY MORNING—APRIL 7, 1864.

Slavery and its Abolition.

There are men who are acting with the Union party who say that it is wholly unnecessary to legislate further upon the slavery question—that the institution is dead already, and buried—that nothing is left for the government and the country to do but to provide for the emancipated slaves, &c. We hold just the contrary opinion, and we think that the great mass of the loyal as well as the disloyal people of the country also believe that slavery is *not* dead. And here is proof that those Unionists who oppose CHARLES SUMNER'S efforts to destroy slavery utterly by constitutional amendment are manifesting zeal without knowledge. The Nashville *Union* of March 24th says:

"A case of much interest was brought before Squire Robinson yesterday morning; it was a suit instituted by Mr. Henry Driver against McCloy & Co., for the recovery of twenty-five dollars, the amount of one month's wages due from the above firm to Mr. Driver, for the services of Albert, a negro man owned by plaintiff and employed by defendants. The negro had left his master, and was employed by defendant without Mr. Driver's consent; and further, Mr. Driver had notified McCloy & Co. that he would hold them responsible for the value of the negro's services. Judgment for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

"There is no doubt but the controversy involved in the above case will absorb the attention of the people to a great extent this summer, and perhaps longer; *and the result will be paralyzing to the interests of the State of Tennessee.* Men disposed to hire negroes will not do so, for they will be compelled to remunerate the master as well as the slave; *and the latter will not work for any one without pay.*"

Slavery is said to be dead in Tennessee by virtue of the war. But let the foregoing statement show how little of its vitality slavery has lost in a State excepted from the operation of the President's emancipation proclamation, and in which the relation of master and slave has never been destroyed by State legislation.

Concerning the proposed abolition of slavery by an amendment of the Constitution, the N. Y. *Evening Post* remarks:

"The constitutional amendment has been passed, by the necessary vote, in the Senate. It needs now a two-thirds vote in the House; and must then be ratified by three-fourths of the States. There are at this time thirty-five States in the Union. Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada are knocking at the door for admission, which will probably be granted them by the present Congress. This would make thirty-eight States, of which the votes of three-fourths, or twenty-nine, would be needed for a ratification. It is almost certain that of the twenty five distinctly loyal States, all but New Jersey and Kentucky will vote for the amendment. Besides these, we may count on Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and the three new States we have mentioned, which would give us twenty-nine, and, with Tennessee, thirty. It is thus highly probable that the requisite and constitutional majority of States will vote for the amendment; if Congress gives them opportunity."

General Banks and the Education of Freedmen.

Whatever differences of opinion there may exist as to the method adopted by General BANKS in requiring slaves freed by the President's emancipation proclamation to labor for a fixed compensation for their old masters, there can certainly be no diversity of sentiment among loyal men upon another question affecting the welfare of those unfortunate people. We refer to the recent order of General BANKS constituting a board of education, consisting of three persons, with the following among other duties and powers:

"1st. To establish one or more common schools in each and every school district that has been or may be defined by the parish present municipal. 2d. To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, sites for school houses, in no not less than half an acre in extent. 3d. To build school houses upon such sites. 4th. To employ proper teachers. 5th. To buy necessary books. 6th. To regulate the course of study and the mode of discipline for children on week days and adults on Sundays. 7th. To levy a school tax upon real and personal property sufficient to build the school houses and keep the schools open for one year, commencing February 1, 1864. 8th. The taxes so levied shall be collected and paid over to the board by the parish present marshals.

This is the whole scheme of Gen. BANKS *for educating the freed blacks of Louisiana. It is both just and humane. It is to be sustained entirely by taxes levied upon the taxpayers of the State, and is in no sense a burden upon the government. And yet we expect because of this order of* Gen. BANKS *to hear another Copperhead howl about a fresh infraction of the Constitution or further "Abolition" encroachment upon the "rights" of the South.*

The Metropolitan Fair.

We have already published a brief notice of the opening on Monday of the great fair in New York, which is to realize two millions in aid of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. The papers of that city came to us yesterday literally filled with the proceedings of the affair. During the day there was a grand military display of ten thousand men of all arms, the column being two miles long. Since the magnificent reception which the city gave to the Prince of Wales, a finer display of military has not been witnessed by its citizens. Of course, there were tens of thousands of spectators. Generals DIX and SANFORD commanded. Gen. MEAGHER acted on the staff of Gen. DIX.

The inauguration ceremonies proper took place in the evening. The large hall erected for the occasion was thrown open to the select six thousand persons who had purchased the privilege of assisting at the inaugurator exercises by paying two dollars each. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr WM. ADAMS, and the Army Hymn of Dr. HOLMES, already published in our columns, was sung. An address was next delivered by Gen. DIX, for the Gentlemen's Executive Committee, after which HANDEL'S Grand Hallelujah Chorus was sung by the choral societies. An address by JOSEPH CHOATE, Esq., in behalf of the Ladies followed. The ceremonies were concluded by the whole audience singing Old Hundred.

The Mexican Monarchy.

The following is the text of the joint resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives on Monday, concerning the establishment in Mexico of a monarchy with Maximilian as emperor. It was reported by Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the convictions of the people of the United States to acknowledge a Monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any Republican Government in America, under the auspices of any European Power.

We yield a portion of our editorial space this morning to the views of a correspondent touching the probable effect of the adoption of this resolution. We do not share his apprehensions.

THE *Copperheads* were generally defeated at the "spring election" in Ohio, on Monday last.

The United States and Maximilian.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The action of the House of Representatives in relation to the recognition of the new Imperial Government of Mexico, is a startling item of intelligence. The report of the committee on Foreign Relations, as construed by its authors, is a declaration that the government of Maximilian, imposed by France upon a poor, conquered and prostrate people—a government which, if maintained, will be nothing more nor less than the annexation of Mexico to the empire of Napoleon—will not be recognized by the United States. This resolution is a revival and reassertion of the Monroe doctrine in a more serious and practical form than it has ever before assumed, and places the governments of the United States and France in an attitude of quasi hostility, and one which, if not prevented by a general European war, must sooner or later result in open hostilities between this country and France.

The conquest of Mexico by France, and the establishment of a Government on our borders so adverse in principles and form to those of this country, and so different from those which the better portion of the Mexican people had so long labored to maintain, and which they had succeeded in establishing pretty firmly at the very time Napoleon pounced upon them, must inevitably result in a struggle between our government and that of France. Indeed, it is not in the nature of things for political elements so diverse and antagonistical to come into close contact without an explosion.

It is not at all likely that Napoleon would have ever dreamed of doing what he has done, had it not been for our great rebellion. Indeed, this government, under any other circumstances, would not have permitted him to crush the liberal party of Mexico, and establish an imperial throne on the ruins of that Republic—a throne to be occupied, not by an independant sovereign, but by a viceroy.

The fact that the resolution of which we speak was adopted by a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives, is a significant index of the temper of the country on this subject. And the unusual course of Congress on this subject, in initiating such a proposition in the House of Representatives, rather than in the Senate, is another; and it remains to be seen what action the Senate will take upon it. We think the most probable result will be its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it will be permitted to sleep to the close of the session. Its main object is already attained, in thus publishing to the world the spirit of the nation, and in thus warning Napoleon to beware; but until it passes the Senate, and receives the executive sanction, it cannot be taken by that haughty ruler; who would be master of the world if he could, as an offence or cause of quarrel. Most cordially do we concur with the House in the declaration that the imperial usurpation of Maximilian cannot be recognized by this Government.

There is a report current that Mr. Dayton, our Minister to the Court of France, has already given assurance that the government of Maximilian will be recognized by that of the United States. It may be so, but we do not believe it; but if such assurance has been given, it will be a further cause of irritation and difficulty, and only render a collision more probable. C.

The McClellan Monopoly.

All the world has known for the last two years that a great number of successful campaigns and battles were planned by Gen. McClellan—on paper. In particular, it has been well understood, and has been admitted with an alacrity equal to the eagerness with which it has been claimed, that the title to what is called the Peninsula route to Richmond was vested exclusively in that General. The only difficulty in this part of the case has been that he never perfected his little claim by actual possession. But that he had a right to go to Richmond by way of the Peninsula; that it was very doubtful if anybody else had the same right; that at any rate if anybody else did go that way it would be evident that McClellan might have gone if he had been let alone; that in fact there is no real road to Richmond except by the Peninsula, and that all others whatsoever are delusive, imaginary, and impossible routes; that Richmond would have been taken as the Peninsula long ago but for a certain jealousy at Washington of McClellan's engineering ability, whereby he discovered, or invented—and surveyed—after officially admirable highway—all these facts, and assertions, and claims, the world has for a considerable period meekly admitted, and allowed as not worth an argument. Whatever glory belongs to the Peninsular strategy no bluecoat enemy—if such be extant—of Gen. McClellan ever dreamed of disputing to him.

But we suddenly find ourselves called on to recognize a different and broader claim; A Copperhead McClellan journal—though that expression is, to say the least, pleonastic, since every Copperhead paper is for McClellan—has just discovered that its favorite commander has a rival in Camden and Amboy monopoly of *all* the roads to Richmond, and that it will henceforth be impossible to attack that place in any way without a royalty to him who first conceived the notion of its capture. It is seriously claimed for McClellan that Gen. Grant, because he is supposed to have determined on the reduction of the Rebel capital, has adopted an idea which McClellan originated. "It is alike honorable to the military talents and the moral elevation of the successor, that he renounces all vain pride of originality, and adopts the judgment of a maligned predecessor."

"I tell you, captain," says Fluellen, "if you look in the maps of the world, I warrant, you shall find, in the comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth, that the situations, look you, is both alike. There is a river in Macedon, and there is also moreover a river at Monmouth; it is called Wye at Monmouth, but it is out of my prains what is the name of the other river; but 'tis all one, 'tis alike as my fingers is to my fingers, and there is salmons in both!"

Gen. McClellan once thought of attacking Richmond; Gen. Grant now thinks of attacking Richmond; and so "if you mark Alexander's life well, Harry of Monmouth's life is come after it indifferent well; for there is figures in all things." Yet, in spite of the figures, we are bound to say we have not seen a more wretched attempt to belittle the General who now commands our armies, among all the disloyal papers who conspire to abuse him and to destroy public confidence in his ability.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The State Banks.

The House of Representatives at Washington has under consideration a bill amendatory of the act establishing National banks. It is expected that, before this bill becomes a law, it will make provision for enabling State banks to pass under the National system. An amendment to this effect has a'ready passed the House. It was offered by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, who is understood to represent the views of Secretary CHASE. Speaking of this measure, a very intelligent correspondent of the *North American* of Monday says:

It is every day becoming more and more apparent that the State banks must pass into the national system. By so doing they will relieve themselves of the heavy taxation by the State under which they now labor, and will make larger profits by their business. At the rate we are going on in Pennsylvania in the establishment of national banks, we shall soon have them surpassing the State banks in their aggregate capital. Hitherto every attempt to establish a bank in this State was encompassed by such difficulties as to restrict the business and retard the prosperity of the commonwealth. Now, however, the doors are open, the privileges are free, capital is everywhere abundant, and any town needing a bank can get it. It is to be presumed that the greater part of the national bonds held by creditors at home will pass into the shape of bank capital, and if so the aggregate all over the country will be so great as to lead to some apprehension for the future. As regards our State and the free commonwealths of the west, having always suffered from incompetent banking facilities, the change will be one full of the most beneficial results to all our material interests. The point which occasions some uneasiness in regard to these national banks is the absence of supervision over their management such as has been found indispensable in the State systems. If they are allowed to run loose without supervision, it is easy to foresee the result.

Increased Taxation.

The following encouraging paragraph on this subject appears in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune*:

On both sides of the House, and in all the sub-divisions of its politics, the idea of higher revenue duties and increased excise taxation daily takes deeper root. It is well known that in the Ways and Means Committee Room, Stebbins, the Democrat, has pronounced himself in favor of large duties upon imports from foreign countries, even to the extent of prohibition, as the first step of sound practical statesmanship. The second step, he has there said, manifestly, is a system of taxation sufficiently broad to raise a revenue fully equal to all the demands of the Treasury *for the entire civil expenses of the Government, and for the interest upon the public debt.* In effect it is understood that Mr. Stebbins, with many other Democrats, will advocate and vote for two separate financial measures, having separate and distinct objects. The first, to get *out of Internal Excise* the means to carry on the War, preserve the National credit, and restore the union of the States. The second, to strike down that mischievous portion of our foreign commerce which fills the land with the costly and useless luxuries of the Old World; to compel us to live within ourselves; to enable us to sell our vast surplus products for gold, and to compel the English and French to buy them and pay gold for them, and not hardware and satins and lace; and to maintain this American policy until the Republic is restored and thoroughly consolidated.

This is a great and a patriotic purpose, and the Republicans will only too gladly sustain every feature of it.

GEN. KING, the United States Minister at Rome, writes that the Americans in Rome have made liberal contributions to the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, about to be held in New York, and that the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli have joined in the contributions.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CLERGYMEN appointed by the Executive Committee of the Fair will please meet on THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the U. P. Board of Publication Rooms, Third st., Pittsburgh. JOHN H. CLARK, Chairman.
ap6:2t

OFFICE OF NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., 55 Wood street, Pittsburgh, April 4, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS of the North Cliff Mining Company, of Michigan, have voted an assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, at the same may stand at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th instant. Payable to the Treasurer on TUESDAY, the 10th of May next, with interest at the rate of six per cent.
THOS. H. HOWE, Treasurer.

LAWRENCEVILLE ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Lawrenceville, held on Monday evening, April 4th, 1864, the Committee appointed at the public meeting of Saturday, April 2d, to request the Council to order an election of the citizens to decide if Borough Bonds shall be issued in sufficient amounts to pay volunteers to fill the quota of this sub-district, presented their report, when it was ordered that an Election of the citizens be held on SATURDAY, April 9th, between the hours of 1 and 7 o'clock p. m., at the Public School House, and that the Election Board be requested to officiate. The tickets to be BOUNTY BONDS and NO BOUNTY BONDS.
JONA. LONGSTAFF, Sec'y of Council.
ap6:2t

GRAND MUSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENT,
For the Benefit of
The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.
The pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, assisted by a number of Amateurs, will give an exhibition, consisting of
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
ESSAYS, TABLEAUX, &c., &c.,
AT THE COLLEGE BUILDING,
On Penn street, under the superintendence of the President, the Rev. I. C. PERSHING, on
Friday Evening, the 8th inst.
The exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
The entire proceeds will be handed over to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.
Admission 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the Music and Book Stores, and at the rooms of the Sanitary Committee, No. 53 Fifth street.
The public are respectfully invite to attend.
ap7:2d

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF ALLEGHENY.
Capital $200,000
With privilege to increase to 500,000
This Bank is now fully organized and in successful operation.
We are prepared to do a general Banking business, and offer the services of a correspondent to Banks and Bankers throughout the country.
Special attention given to collection in this and the adjoining City of Pittsburgh, as well as on all parts of the country.
Money received on deposit, and Exchange on all the principal cities bought and sold.
DIRECTORS:
T. H. SEVIN, JOHN DEAN, W. PARKINSON, C. C. BOYLE, ARTHUR HOGSON, R. H. DAVIS, HENRY OKEWIG, JOHN THOMPSON, D. H. WHITE.
T. H. SEVIN, PRESIDENT.
JOHN P. KRAMER, CASHIER.
Allegheny, Jan. 20, 1864. 8:1:2m

FREEDOM! FREE SPEECH! FREEMEN AND FREMONT!
The citizens of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT
to the next Presidency, are requested to meet at
WILKINS HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock,
For the purpose of forming a Fremont Club, and make arrangements for the ensuing campaign. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance.
T. E. WAKEMAN.
mh31:2d

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, in Cleveland, on the 4TH DAY OF MAY, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., to vote upon the increase of the Capital Stock of said Company, for the purpose of allowing the bonds of said Company to be converted into stock. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st day of April and open on the 5th day of May. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.
Cleveland, March 28, 1864. mh30:tm5

GROCERS MEETING—THE RETAIL GROCERS of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and surrounding districts are requested to meet at the Merchants' Exchange, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to assist in the approaching Sanitary Fair.
JOHN A. RENSHAW, JAMES MONTGOMERY.
mh31

THE PHYSICIANS of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity are requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Fourth street, near Bank of Pittsburgh, to take action in reference to the Sanitary Fair.
By request of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair.
GEO. McCOOK, JOHN DICKSON, THOS. F. DALE.
ap6:2d

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 25th, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, out of the earnings of 1863, payable in cash on the 1st day of April next. [fs26] W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The owners of Oil at the Allegheny landing are requested to remove their Oil at once, otherwise it will have to be removed at their expense, as there is not room there to do the current business. Attention to this matter will save trouble and expense.
JAMES ALLEN, Wharf Master.

AS REQUIRED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, notice is hereby given that ANDREW LONG has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1864. ap1:2d

MOVING TIMES!
BUY YOUR BOOTS AT
BOBLAND'S, 98 Market street.
ap2

LOCUST POSTS.
1,000 Sawed Posts, 8 feet long;
500 Split do, 8 " do;
Enquire of WATT & WILSON,
mh31 522 Liberty street.

PIG IRON AND CLOVER SEED.
250 tons Union Furnace PIG IRON;
500 bush. CLOVER SEED;
In store and for sale by WATT & WILSON,
jan27 522 Liberty street.

CLOTHES BASKETS.—An assortment of Willow Clothes Baskets received and for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,
mh31 Liberty and Hand streets.

GOLD PAPER HANGINGS.—An immense assortment, low priced, as well as fine, now coming in, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

CLOVER SEED.—100 bushels prime for sale by CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
ap4 No. 119 Liberty-way 1st

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Mrs Margaret Hostetter, late of Hampton township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them for payment, duly authenticated.
CHARLES ANDERSON, JOHN HOLMES.
ap7:6tw

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of LINDSAY & TELFORD, is mutually dissolved, to take effect from April 1st inst. The business will be carried on as usual, by S. LINDSAY, Jr., & BRO.
S. LINDSAY, Jr., JNO. TELFORD.
April 6th 1864. ap7:1w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Thomas and Ann Beer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims or demands will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
ROBERT BEER, THOMAS BEER, Executors.
ap7:6tw

LOST BOY.—On Wednesday, the 23d of March, about half-past seven o'clock p. m., FRANCIS S. YORK, aged 12 years, left his home, No. 220 Federal street, Allegheny City; dressed in cap and barred robroy flannel shirt. Any information as to his whereabouts will receive a liberal reward and the thanks of his bereaved mother, his father being in the army.
LOUISA D. YORK,
ap6:1t No. 220 Federal street, Allegheny.

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines. 2 vols. $8 50
Ure's Supplement 7 00
Truran on the Manufacture of Iron 10 00
Dana's Manual of Geology 4 00
Dana's Text Book of Geology 1 75
Lyell's Manual of Geology 3 00
" Elementary Geology 3 00
Lyell on the Antiquity of Man 1 50
Hitchcock's Geology of the Globe 2 50
Stillman's Principles of Physics 1 50
Hugh Miller's Miscellaneous Works 2 50
Dick's Works of the Old World 10 00
Agassiz's Methods of Study in Nat. History 2 00
Humboldt's Aspects of Nature 1 25
Gray's Manual of Botany, with mosses 1 00
Wood's Class Book of Botany 3 00
The Plurality of Worlds 2 50
Whewell's Plurality of Stellar World 1 25
Mitchel's Popular Astronomy 1 50
Mitchel's Astronomy of the Bible 1 50
ap7 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

1864. APRIL 1864.
NEW STYLES OF
Wall Paper for Spring Trade.
EMBO STAMPED GOLD, for Parlors.
IMITATION ..... for Chambers, &c.
A variety of cheap GOLD, SATIN & UNGILTED WALL PAPER; GLAZED AND UNGLAZED GREEN, BUFF, BLUE, FIGURED WINDOW SHADES. An immense assortment of low priced WALL PAPER, to all of which the attention of inspection of housekeepers and others is respectfully requested, at the Wall Paper Warehouse, No. 51 Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth, second door from the Diamond.
THOMAS PALMER.
An extensive assortment of Gold Bordered Transparent Linen Window Shades, Fixtures, &c., for sale
ap7:1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the style of BREWER, BURKE & WATSON, is dissolved by the withdrawal of BREWER, WATSON & CO. BREWER, BURKE & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GEO. E. BREWER and CHAS. C. BURKE, having purchased the interest of BREWER, WATSON & CO., in our firm, purchase dating from February 1st, 1864, they become members of our firm from that date. Style of firm remains as before.
BREWER, BURKE & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1864. ap5:1w

OPENING.
MRS. M. PISKERTON,
No. 102 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
Will open on THURSDAY, April 7th, a handsome assortment of
Spring and Summer Millinery,
To which she would invite the attention of the Ladies. ap2:2d

GROCERIES.
250 bbls N. O. A. P. E. Sugars, good to prime;
100 bbls N. Y. syrup, assorted brands;
25 do N. O. Molasses;
20 do Crushed, Powd. Gran & C. Office Sugars;
250 bags good to prime Rio Coffee;
250 bbl extra P. R., C. P., Imp. & Oolong Teas;
40 do Japan Tea;
20 bbls Rangoon Rice;
700 pkgs Tobacco, assorted sizes and qualities;
100 bbl bbls Lard, Family Prime and White Pink;
100 bbls and half bbls, Mackerel, assorted Nos.
100 kits No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
In store and for sale by SHRIVER & LAZEAR,
ap5 Nos. 27 and 29 Ohio-street.

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS.
1 car load Peach Blow Potatoes;
1 car load Oats and Corn;
20 bbls. Boiled Cider;
10 do Apple Butter;
60 do Fresh Eggs;
10 do choice Sweet Butter;
3 kegs Packed do;
2 bbls. prime Lard;
100 bush. prime Dry Peaches;
20 do do do Apples;
40 bbls. Green Apples;
30 bush Clover Seed;
In store and for sale at No. 10 Smithfield street.
ap6 FRANK VAN GORDER.

TWIN CITY PLANING MILL.
White & Alexander,
Recently burned out, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally, that they have leased room and power in the UNION PLANING MILL, near their late location, and are now prepared to receive all orders entrusted to them, with promptness and dispatch.
Having a large stock of Dry Lumber on hand, not damaged by the recent fire, they will, in a few days, be prepared to furnish dry Mill Flooring, in any quantity, at reasonable rates
mh28:3m

LEVINELY,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 13 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia,
Has constantly on hand a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for city and country trade.
mh10:3m

CHEAP WALL PAPER.
A large and fresh arrival.
HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
Selling very low, at the Book and Paper Store of
T. E. WAKEMAN,
ap5 No. 104 Federal street, Allegheny.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.
Subscriptions to
GOVERNMENT 10-40 LOAN,
Received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO.,
Wood street
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET, (Burke's Building.)
Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.
ap2

FOR SALE—Allegheny City Property, 45 feet front on North Canal street by 120 deep, fronting on Rail Lane. A two-story frame Dwelling House, shade trees, grape vines and shrubbery. Also, a two story brick house fronting on Lacock street; two lots of ground 40 feet front on each street. Apply to
S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.
ap7

500 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR
50 bbls. Beans;
100 do Red Potatoes;
75 do Romanite Apples;
200 packages Mackerel, barrels and kegs;
In store and for sale by
PATTERSON & AMMON, No. 6 Wood st.

STORE SHADES,
Made to order on short notice, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., between Fifth and Liberty.
feb-3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

DRY AND GREEN SALTED HIDES
1,000 Green Salted Heavy Hides;
250 Dry do do;
To arrive by river and for sale by
McDONALD & ARBUCKLES,
ap5 Nos. 242 and 244 Liberty st., near Wood.

FOR SALE—A Lot of Ground, at the corner of Neville and Harmony streets, in the Borough of Birmingham. Also, one on corner of Susan and Locust streets, Eighth ward. Terms easy and title indisputable. AARON FLOYD,
ap6:tf Corner Rose and Fourth streets.

WINDOW BLINDS, cheaper than Oil Cloth.
RUSTIC VENITIAN BLINDS, made of wooden slats, $1.25 each.
ap1:3d JOHN J. DE ZOUCHE, 112 Wood st.

FOR SALE.
A fine large lot of
BROKE AND UNBROKE MULES,
At the Red Lion Hotel.
ap3:3t JOHN WESTBROOK.

BOILER—Fourteen feet long, cheap. Call at JAMES THORN'S BOILER YARD, Duquesne Way. Must be sold immediately.
ap6:2d

WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest combined assortment for sale by
JOHN J. DE ZOUCHE, 112 Wood st.

TOPOGRAPHIC ARTISTS—Just received, BACK-GROUNDS, on paper by the yard, of the most approved color.
JOHN J. DE ZOUCHE, 112 Wood st.

160 BBLS. PETROLEUM for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS,
Office, 57 Wood street.

GLUE—50 bbls. for sale by
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CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 4th, 1864.
OWNERS OF DRAYS, WAGONS, CARTS, HACKS, OMNIBUSES, and every description of CARRIAGES, are notified to call at the office of the City Treasurer and pay the tax due the Corporation, on or before the 1st OF MAY NEXT, for each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Hagey or Carriage, kept for hire, or used for business, the sum of:
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of $4 00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by two horses, the sum of 6 00
For each and every one of the above named vehicles, drawn by four horses, the sum of 8 00
For each and every Hack drawn by two horses the sum of 10 00
For each and every Omnibus and Timber Wheel, drawn by two horses, the sum of 12 00
For each additional horse attached to any of the above named vehicles, the sum of 1 00
Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of all Livery Stable Keepers in and city to make a return to the City Treasurer, within twenty days after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter on or before the 1st day of May of each and every year, of the number of vehicles of every description owned and used by them in their business, and the kind thereof, and the said return shall be made under oath.
Sec. 5. All owners of Carts, Drays, Wagons and other vehicles, who shall neglect or refuse to procure a license as aforesaid, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than 10 per cent for every thirty days the same remains unpaid after the 1st day of May of each year. All Livery Stable Keepers failing to make the return required in the 4th section of this ordinance, shall, in addition to the foregoing, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars, all of which penalty shall be recovered before the Mayor or one of the Aldermen of said city. In default of payment of fine, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to sell out all persons who have failed to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, and report the same to the City Treasurer, for which service he shall receive the sum of fifty cents in each case, to be taxed and collected as part of the costs, upon conviction as aforesaid.
The penalties for non-compliance with the ordinance will be strictly enforced after the above date.
ap4:1w T. MA FERRON, City Treasurer.

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In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the Office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.
In Mercer, Mercer county, at the office of William Stewart, Esq.
In Franklin, Venango county, at the Office of the First National Bank.
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