Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1864.

THE proceedings of the Episcopal Convention, in session in this city, will be found fully reported in our local columns this morning.

The Situation Yesterday.

The official bulletin of Secretary STANTON, published in our third edition last evening, brings down the record of General GRANT'S grand movement to Thursday morning. General GRANT informs the Department that the Rebel army holds a strong position between the North and South Anna rivers, where the forces of LEE appear to be concentrated. The Rebels having failed to prevent our army crossing the North Anna, it is most probable that a great battle will be fought near the spot referred to by Gen. GRANT. And in that battle we think at least a portion of the forces under BEAUREGARD will participate. LEE will make the best fight possible, knowing that, if he fails in this last stand, the fate of Richmond will be speedily sealed.

The North and South Annas are streams of considerable size uniting near Hanover Court House and forming the Pamunkey. The country lying between them is somewhat broken, and threaded by numerous small creeks, but is supposed not to be unfavorable for offensive military operations. The Virginia Central Railroad runs almost parallel with the North Anna, and from three to five miles south of it. Further intelligence from the two armies will be looked for with intense interest.

The Church and Slavery.

We have already adverted briefly to the action of the Methodist Episcopal Church in declaring slaveholding to be incompatible with membership in that body; but the subject is of too much importance to be passed over briefly.

This church had always the advantage of a nominal anti-slavery record Wesley was outspoken in his denunciations of slavery. His nervous phrase, characterizing it as "the sum of all villainies," comprehends in the briefest possible space all the hatred of slaveholding which the language can give utterance to; and the Discipline of the church in this country was from the first so outspoken and decisive on that point that, prior to the time when slavery became profitable, it was known that the institution was gradually dying out, under the faithful labors of its ministers, in the border States.

But, while the Discipline put its ban upon the buying and selling of human beings for gain, it did not touch the core of the ulcer. The *holding* of human beings for gain was not put in the same category with buying and selling; and although a Methodist might not become a slave *trader*, he was permitted to remain a slave *holder*. Hence when, after the invention of the cotton gin, slaveholding became profitable, the adverse influence of this church upon it began to wane and gradually to die out, simply because where the church does not absolutely prohibit, the greed of gain will naturally override all merely sentimental opposition to what it prompts.

It thus happened that, with an anti-slavery Discipline the Methodist Episcopal Church, up to 1844, had a very strong pro-slavery element in it—enough, in fact, to have prevented any aggressive movements of the body upon Slavery. But in that year the ultra Southern members, with something of prophetic ken, anticipated what was sure to come, and seceded, building up what was afterwards known as the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. This was not in consequence of any overt act of aggression; but they saw the growing hostility of the Northern Methodists to slaveholding, and that, in course of time, they would either have to go voluntarily or be ruled out; and so they took time by the forelock, setting an ecclesiastical example for secession sixteen years before their political co-adjutors undertook to follow them.

But they did not take *all* the South with them. The Border State Methodists remained with the North, and, up to the present time, have been able to prevent, with the aid of the conservative sentiment in the North, any change in the Discipline.

At last, however, the end has come. Slaveholding has naturally culminated in secession and war. The "sum of all villainies" has developed all villainies within itself, since the last session of the General Conference, and now, at the earliest period possible in the frame work of its organization, the Church sets the emphatic seal of its condemnation upon the crime of slaveholding. Henceforth there is one more large and influential body of Christians in which no slaveholder can claim membership.

And not *one* only; for here comes the Old School Presbyterian Church to keep their Methodist brethren company. This church, equal to the other in its numbers and influence, and as strongly characterized by its zeal and labors in the cause of the Master, has had an anti-slavery record for two generations past. In the earlier days of the church and the nation, the fathers put upon the record the most manly utterances against slavery, which no temptations have induced their children to repeal. They stand there to-day as the judgment of the Church. But the Southern members of the General Assembly were content with simply preventing adverse action, and did not attempt secession. They have not been able to attend the meetings of the Assembly for some time past; and even if they had been, or were even now present, such is the power of the rising tide of anti slavery sentiment, they would find themselves swept away by it. The events of the last three years have awakened the conscience of the North, and its voice is finding emphatic embodiment in such reports as were lately made to the General Assembly on this question by its committee. It places that branch of the church most decisively upon the side of Freedom, and helps us to trace more clearly the gradually narrowing lines within which slavery is to find its death.

We heartily rejoice in these manifestations. The Church, it is true, is doing no more than its duty in making them; but there is none the less cause for joy in the fact that it is equal to the duty imposed upon it. It gives voice to the sentiment of the nation, which feels and knows that slaveholding is a crime—a crime which the laws may legalize, but cannot justify; which constitutions may recognize, but cannot sanctify. And they do not come a moment too soon for the needed effect upon Congress, the Government and the Army. All of these need to feel more keenly than they seem to do that slavery is a hideous crime against God and man, and that they will fail fearfully in their duty if they do not utterly extirpate it. All honor to every branch of the church which lifts up a faithful voice against it; and let all the people say Amen.

News Summary.

ON Monday Nathaniel Hawthorne was buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts. Funeral services were held in the Unitarian church, where an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston. Among the audience were Professor Longfellow, Prof. Agassiz, ex-President Franklin Pierce, Dr. O. W. Holmes, James Russell Lowell, George S. Hillard, Rev. Wm. Ellery Channing, Charles E. Norton, Prof. George W. Greene, Judge Hoar, B. P. Thomas, Ralph Waldo Emerson, E. P. Whipple, A Bronson Alcott, Jas. T. Fields, George B. Loring, John S. Dwight, Richard S. Frothingham, A. Williams, of A. Williams & Co., Richard S. Spofford, Jr., Miss Harriet E. Prescott, Mrs. Jas. T. Fields, and others. The store of Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, in Boston, was closed during the day.

THE Government of Denmark and the Allies have concluded a truce for one month, commencing from the 12th. The belligerents are to give notice of their intention to renew hostilities one week before its expiration. The Allies will remain in possession of Jutland, and the Dance of Alsen. The Allies are not to impose any further contribution in Jutland, and not to interfere in the social government of the Province.

THE first use made of a telegraphic apparatus in the Sanitary Fair building at St. Louis was to send a dispatch to the President. The following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1864.

Alfred Mackay, Esq., Secretary of M. V. S. Fair:

Your dispatch received. Thanks for your greetings and congratulations for the successful opening of your Fair. Our soldiers are doing well, and must and will be done well for. A. LINCOLN.

THE new cents recently authorized to be issued have already appeared in New York. They are made almost entirely of copper. The circumference of the new coin is the same as that of the nickel cents, but they are thinner and much lighter. It is hoped that their comparative cheapness will prevent hoarding. These cents are of neat appearance, and will be found even more convenient for use than the nickel coin.

THE patriotic firemen of Philadelphia (says the *Bulletin*,) always foremost in acts of charity and philanthropy, have been kept constantly engaged for many days in transporting in their comfortable ambulances, from the railroad depot at Broad and Prince streets, the maimed soldiers who have been sent from Washington and the front, to fill the wards of the army hospitals in Philadelphia.

THOUGH the House passed a resolution fixing the 6th of June for adjournment, it is not likely that the session will be brought to a close so early as that, in view of the large amount of important business yet to be disposed of by Congress. A short recess, however, will probably be taken at that time, as the Union Presidential nominating Convention at Baltimore will then absorb much attention.

CERTAIN of the female friends of Major General George B. McClellan have resolved that he *shall* have a sword, and so at it they have gone to get the man a grade—a sword. Excuse us. Yet, "Little Mac" shall have a sword, so he shall.

We agreed with the Springfield *Republican* in thinking it a curious phenomenon that those who think June too early for a Presidential Convention are most active for the Convention at Cleveland in May.

JOSEPH MOORE, the murderer of Jordan Stanley, has removed to Iowa, taking with him his *wife* and son.

The Arguelles Case—A Plain Statement of the Facts.

A week or two ago, a wealthy influential Cuban named Don Jose Augustin Arguelles, was arrested at night in New York, and was not seen again, he having been smuggled on board a vessel and taken to Cuba. It is well known that there is no extradition treaty between Spain and the United States, and consequently the arrest has given rise to considerable excitement. The Government has resumed the whole responsibility of the affair, and the official correspondence has been published. It seems that in November last, Mr Savage, Vice Consul General of the United States at Havana, notified our Government that over 1,000 negroes had been landed by an unknown steamer on the south side of Cuba. They were captured by the authorities from their importers but the steamer escaped. Mr. Seward notified Lord Lyons of this, and it was agreed that a joint appeal should be made to the Spanish Government by the United States and Great Britain, for the more stringent enforcement of the laws against the slave trade. These representations were not without effect. Mr. Savage was also instructed to inquire into the particulars of the landing of the slaves, and in March learned from the Captain-General that at the time the negroes were imported, Don Jose Arguelles was Lieutenant-Governor of the district of Colon, the place of the landing. The Lieutenant-Governor effected the capture of 1,100 of the negroes, and for his supposed zeal received $15,000 from his Government Soon after he went to New York, ostensibly to buy a Spanish journal published there. It was subsequently discovered that he and other officers of the district of Colon retained and sold two slavery one hundred and forty-one of the negroes, some of whom were sold at $7,50 each. The Superior Court of the island, having exclusive cognisance of such cases, found it necessary to get possession of Arguilles, in order to insure the liberation of the negroes Hence the Captain-General asked as a special favor the surrender of Arguelles. This favor in the absence of any treaty, has been granted. Madame Arguelles, on the disappearance of her husband, complained to the Grand Jury of New York, who asked information of Mr. Seward. He replied by furnishing the correspondence of which we have given a synopsis, and stating that the arrest was made by the United States Marshal at the instance and with the sanction of the President. This of course exhonerated the Marshal; nevertheless the Grand Jury, careful that the law should not be infringed even by the President, found a bill of indictment against Mr. Murray, in order to test the legal and international questions involved. Consequently the indictment is, in fact, a prosentiment of the Administration. If the case should not be transferred to the United States Courts, under recent legislation, the Administrator will be practically the party tried, although Marshal Murray is the party accused.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Scene Along the Route.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with the Army of the Potomac, tells the following story:

At intervals of every few miles families of negroes were gathered along the roadside, exchanging words of salutation to our soldiers as they passed, and grinning all over their faces. "Massa's gone away, gen'men," was the answer in almost all cases where the query in relation to their master's whereabouts was raised. "Specs he gwan to Richmon." Dun know. He went away in a right smart hurry last night; dat's all I knows." A sight of the fine, athletic, plump appearance of some of these negroes, of both sexes and all ages, wou'd have driven a negro trader crazy, especially when he became convinced of the fact that, according to the terms of President Lincoln's proclamation, these negroes are free from the moment the lines of the Yankee army closed in upon them. It was a pleasing spectacle, and commingled with not a little pathos, to hear the benedictions which the aged and infirm negroes poured out upon our soldiers as they marched by. "I'se been waitin' for you," said an old negro, whose eyesight was almost entirely gone; and whose head was covered with the frosts of some eighty-five winters. "Ah! I'se been waitin for you gemmen some time. I knew you was comin', kase I heard massa and missis often talkin' about you," and then the old hero chuckled, and almost ground his ivories out of his head.

Cambria County Politics.

The Union Convention of Cambria county met on Monday last at the county-seat, and nominated the following ticket: Congress—A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg, subject to decision of District Conference; Assembly—EBAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown; Sheriff—Capt. F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clen-field; Commissioner—ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor; Poor House Director—GEO. SECTTEMOYER, of Summerhill; Auditor—THOMAS HOLLEY, of White. A very strong ticket All the candidates were nominated by acclamation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

U. L. A.—Every member of the Order in Pittsburgh is requested to be present at Headquarters THIS (Friday,) EVENING, May 27th, at 7½ o'clock.

my27:1t By order G. V. P.

NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Association known as the "AMERICAN MINING COMPANY," will be held at the Office of the Pittsburgh & Boston Mining Co., in the City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, next, at 2 o'clock p. m., in furtherance of the provisions of the Laws of Michigan, authorizing the formation of Corporations for Mining, Smelting, &c., for the purpose of electing Directors and adopting By-Laws for the government of said Association, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

CUETIS G. HUSSEY,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
HARVEY CHILDS,
JAMES B. MURRAY,
ALLEN KRAMER,
EDWARD RAHM.

my26:2d

TREASURER'S LIST, SANITARY FAIR.—N. HOLMES, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions:

From William Stone's Coal Works:

Wm Stone	$ 210 75	T Nixon	2 50
A Smith	5 00	J Marks	2 50
T Cox	5 00	J Fenwell	2 50
W Charles, sr	5 00	G Corey, sr	3 00
W Charles, jr	5 00	G Cory jr	3 00
M Clinter	5 00	J Herndon	2 50
J Eden	5 00	W M'Manus	5 00
J Williams	5 00	E France	5 00
D Williams	5 00	E Vaughan	5 00
J Cortz	5 00	F McCluskey	2 00
J Cherry	5 00	J Hays	4 01
R Ulty	5 00	J Acton	2 00
J Russia	5 00	T Coleman	2 00
P Ailes	5 00	P M'Cluskey	2 00
C Myers	7 50	T Brady	2 00
J Gross	5 00	R Phillips	2 00
J Irwin	5 00	J Dougherty	2 00
Jno Irwin	5 00	D Phillips	3 00
T Barnes	5 00	A Reeder	2 00
W Harrison	5 00	J Reed	2 00
J Grayson	3 75	R Richards	1 00
A Baird	3 75	T Ward	2 00
J Steele	3 75	H Bottomly	2 00
T Anslow	3 75	M Dixon	2 00
J Mason	2 75	S Harper	1 00
J Davis	3 00	J Leutit	1 00
W Davies	3 00	H Fulton	2 00
W Eden	2 50	A Orb	1 00
A Able	2 00	J Watkins	2 00
J Irwin	2 50	J Cox	2 00
T Bentford	2 50	J Burk	1 00
G Green	2 50	J Wilkinson	2 50
T Green	2 50	J Dixon	2 50
R Thomas	2 00		
D Irwin	5 00		$503 00

From J. C. Risher & Co's. Coal Works:

J Hickman	$5 00	J Smith	5 00
J Lake	5 00	W Chaderick	5 00
A Cole	5 00	J Ashman	5 00
P Beavy	5 00	R Bidler	5 00
W Weaver	5 00	G Lightfoot	5 00
A Alms	5 00	C Jones	5 00
J Hugo	5 00	J Jones	5 00
J Wagner	5 00	W Oldshoe	5 00
T Gibson	5 00	T Dorsin	5 00
W Shemo	5 00	L Whitaker	2 25
F Kroll, fifer	5 00	A Samuel	2 25
J Latte	2 50	M McClure	3 00
J Gray	5 00	S Jones	2 25
H Wygant	5 00	J Linn	5 00
H Sherman	5 00	F Anland	2 25
H Whitsell	5 00	J Sweeny	1 75
M Schuch	5 00	J Sweeny	1 75
D Moses	5 00	L B Scott	2 25
B Babbit	5 00	M Dwyer	2 50
A Fickler	5 00	J McGuire, jr	2 25
F Krupp	5 00	G Linett	2 25
H Mirbold	3 50	L Colwell	3 00
C Nole	3 00	J Fritz	3 00
S Haddinger	5 00	B Bush	2 25
C Now	5 00	A Whitaker	2 25
J Lee	5 00	J C Risher & Co	130 00
T Hinn	5 00		
J Pallitt	5 00		$350 00

From Richer & Wilson's Coal Works, Pool No. 2:

Richer & Wilson	$ 100 00	J Smith	3 00
P Woosley	3 00	T Lloyd	2 00
D Jacobs	2 75	W Williams	5 00
J Stewart	5 00	W Remrod	5 00
A Waltmire	2 50	P Girvin	2 00
M Cawley	2 50	J Boyl	3 00
C Allen	1 00	J Ward	3 00
J Brown	1 25	W Owens	3 00
J Brown	5 00	J Carey	3 00
J Lloyd	5 00	P Brandy	5 00
J Gallacher	5 00	J Scott	3 00
C Lemore	5 00	W McCley	5 00
H Boner	5 00	J McNulty	3 00
J Campbell	5 00	M Welch	3 00
J Gallagher	5 00	D Lloyd	5 00
J Lamb	3 00	E Hollands	5 00
J Higgins	3 50	G Giles	3 00
J Woosley	3 00		
A Jack	5 00		$281 00

From Boss and Journeymen Coopers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

Geo. Alexander & Co	$15 00	Employees of do	1 00
Employees of do	5 00	Daum & Co	10 00
C Schoffh	10 00	Employees of do	10 00
Employees of do	20 70	Eisbaye	10 00
W Lauckner	10 00	Bitzhie	5 00
Employees of do	4 70	Embaye	1 50
J Bentz	10 00	Fayette bil factory W W S	20 00
Employees of do	3 50	J Weidlich	2 00
Smith & Co	10 00	Employees of do	5 00
J B McKee	10 00	G Eberhardt	4 00
Employees of do	3 00	Out and hands	10 00
Moore & Hamilton	5 00	W Beck	1 00
Employees of do	5 00	F Lehman	1 00
H Hasemyer	5 00	C O Smith	1 00
Employees of do	5 00	Schutz & Co	10 00
A Bihnle	5 00	Employees of do	11 00
H Albrecht	2 00	Krdle & Zepler	5 00
H Geyer	10 00	Letche & Herr	2 00
Wagner & Co	5 00	Employees of do	2 00
Employees of do	4 00	H Herr	5 00
Lauer & Lechman	10 00	Lyday & Chirling	5 00
Employees of do	5 00	Employees of do	2 00
J Rembach	1 00	Scoehlie & Sill	10 00
Employees of do	4 00	Employees of do	50 00
J Bentz	4 00	Anderbyde	5 00
Employees of do	3 00	F Helm	5 00
Smith & Co	2 00	F Hoppert	5 00
J B McKee	2 00	M Hammer	6 00
Employees of do	1 00	H Harr (hands)	3 25
Moore & Hamilton	1 00	J Hales (hands)	3 25
	3 00		
J Bentzel	1 00		$431 20

From Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Venango Iron Works:

J B Davis	12 00	S Blue	2 00
W Downing	5 00	T Goodron	1 00
J M Kennedy	5 00	P Leighton	1 00
G W Cuns	2 00	W Hoylo jr	3 00
M McCleery	2 00	J Smith	2 00
F Kell	2 00	T Young	1 75
M McNamara	2 00	T Wright	2 62
J Cunningham	2 75	J C Stewart	1 00
M Toshon	2 62	J Wimber	2 12
W Woodward	3 00	J Trizshile	1 75
M McNamara	2 00	H Hephill	2 25
J Casey	2 00	J Patterson	2 50
F Forest	1 50	J Swarock Jr	1 75
J Grun	5 75	W Haivily	2 25
J Grun jr	5 00	A Yerkins	2 50
H Schan	5 00	J Sisrans	1 75
J Kell	5 00	F A Kline	2 00
L Little	1 00	W Snyder	1 50
S H Emphill	5 00	J Miller	1 50
T Gainor	1 75	P Bityel	1 50
T Sapes	1 75	J Wiesman	1 75
S Clarke	2 00	A Grunt	1 75
J Riley	2 00	P Cunningham	1 75
C Fox	3 00	T Ingland	2 00
M Williams	1 25	T Pewell	2 00
E Nathias	2 00	J Weeker	1 75
W Brown	2 50	M Snyder	6 00
R Haylo	1 00	J Davis	6 40
W McFandy	3 00	T Steip	2 00
W Prothoal	3 00	P Iewiller	3 25
W T Jones	3 50	C Stenger	6 00
M Clark	3 75	M Taylor	6 00
C Samuel	3 00	J Bowell	6 00
P Doyle	3 00	W Orrick	6 00
P Wisenbaugh	3 00	C Derrich	3 00
M Miller	4 62	J Foster	3 00
E Tenate	1 50	J Hurgy	3 00
E Westrood	6 00	A W Hanhaw	1 75
P Klingensmith	5 50	T Billy	2 00
A Whiteman	3 00	A Nickamans	2 00
J Eunis	5 00	N Herr	1 75
J Davis	4 50	I Riley	6 00
W Bull	4 50	W Strickfield	3 00
A Smith	6 00	P Wayman	1 75
J Lacor	1 75	T Ingland	3 00
J Smith	1 75	W Trubey	3 00
R M'Cleery	1 75	J Kay	2 00
J Warner	1 87	W Stewart	1 00
P Hamilton	1 75	S Tompkins	1 00
G Fries	1 75	Stewart	1 50
F Huffman	1 50	P Haggerty	2 00
J W Bitty	50	S Coyle	2 00
J Collest	1 00	J M'Candless	6 00
J Gasey	1 75	W How	1 75
G Deerstich	1 75	J Davis	2 00
J A Paul	2 00	E Wyland	2 25
W Golden	2 00	J Riley	1 75
J Chile	6 00	S Bills	6 00
E Jones	6 00		
			$344 55

John Royer, Williamsburg, Blair, co., Pa.			400 00
West Newton Lodge, I O O F			5 00
Hanway & Co. Latrobe, and employees			109 00
J D Force and others, Latrobe			51 20
Ladies' Aid Society, Greenville, Indiana co Pa			3 00
			24 00
Workmen Blawnhis Nut and Bolt Works			67 75
Pittsburgh German Meth Church			128 50
Workmen of Wm Faber & co			46 50
George Kriner, baker			3 00
John Bauer, baker			5 00
From Shephard's bakery			
Mrs T Shephard	$10 00	H C Shephard	10 00
Miss E T Shephard	10 00	John Hok	2 00
W Debacker	2 00	T O'Neal	2 00
J Bartish	2 00	W H Shephard	2 00
P Munn	2 00	H Shephard	2 00
P Thomas	1 50		
Miss E S Shephard	10 00		$55 50
From Bankers and Brokers			
N Holmes & Sons	$1,000	Hill & Co	150
Hanna, Hart & Co	500	W H Williams & co	100
Kountz & Merts	150	A McTighe	50
B Patrick & co	150		
Kramer & Rahm	500		$2,500
I B McVay & co	200		
			$ 5,366 55
Amount previously reported			$46,711 25
			$52,077 94

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, } May 14th, 1864.

BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the CAPITAL STOCK of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, at the following places, viz:

On TUESDAY, May 24, at Tidball's Hotel, on the Steubenville Turnpike.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at Pierce's Hotel, on the Steubenville Turnpike.

On TUESDAY, May 31, at Garrett's Hotel, on the Washington Turnpike.

Parties desiring to make a sure and profitable investment, should make it convenient to attend at the places mentioned on the days named.

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. SIMICK, Treasurer, No. 95 Water st.

my17:tjfeb24:2aw8 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—All persons who have neglected to pay their City, Poor, Business, Water, School or Building tax for 1863, in the First Ward, Pittsburgh, are notified that on May 1st, suits will be instituted in all cases. Those who would save costs will pay before that day.

ALLEN CORDELL, Collector,
No. 41 Fourth street.

At home from 8 to 7 o'clock, p. m. ap19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S.

10-40 BONDS.

These bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are EXEMPT FROM MUNICIPAL OR STATE TAXATION, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,995,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $48,327,125, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $160,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold in interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $160,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st was

$554,504,000.

Subscriptions will be received by the **Treasurer of the United States**, at Washington, and the **Assistant Treasurers** at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

And by all **National Banks** which are depositaries of public money, and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks) will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

C. W. HUBBARD, (late Manager for Jayne & Co.)
S. D. HUBBARD, (late of Gage, Hubbard & Co.)
SAMUEL A. LONG.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARDS & LONG,

Manufacturers of PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS, warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description; Mill, Mulay, Cross Cutt, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of KNIVES & SPRINGS, made from Shear Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c. Warehouse and Works, cor. WATER & SHORT STS., Pittsburgh. Particular attention given to Retooling, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws; also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap23:ly

WM. BARNHILL & CO., BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, Penn St., Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26. Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BRICHES, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. deb:tf

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