Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Our army has recrossed the North Anna, it having been satisfactorily demonstrated to General GRANT that the position of the enemy could only be carried at a vast sacrifice of life. Hanovertown, where our army now is, must not be confounded with Hanover Junction or Hanover Court House. The first named place is on the south side of the Pamunkey, and only *fifteen miles* from Richmond. GRANT's last flank movement places his army ten miles nearer his objective point than it was on the North Anna. We are of the opinion that this last piece of strategy will amaze and bewilder LEE more than any movement GRANT has yet made.

The Tax on Whiskey—Inverted Legislation.

A Washington telegram of May 26, says:

The Senate Finance Committee's amendment to House tax on spirits has been erroneously reported to the country. The amendment is $1 from the 1st of June, $1.25 from 1st of October, and $1.50 from 1st of January, and no tax on stock on hand, which amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole to-day, except as to stock on hand, which is pending.

If the Senate Finance Committee had set itself to give the most remarkable modern instance of legislative blundering and perversity that any man's memory can recall, we defy it to have attained this object by a surer course than the one it has taken, in thus recommending an inversion of all the dictates of common sense in laying on this tax. What do these financial Solomons mean? Do they deliberately propose to recommend to Congress to offer a premium to the whiskey distillers to destroy the largest possible amount of the grain which will be gathered this coming harvest, so as to diminish our food supplies still more than the frosts of last winter, the lateness and wetness of the spring months, and the general scarcity of labor, owing to the war, have already done to a certainty? An intelligent and patriotic Committee would have recommended a course precisely the reverse of that recommended by this one. If $1.50 is to be the amount of duty levied on whiskey, it would be a wise and benificent course for Congress to take, to impose at least $2.50 on all whiskey manufactured before the 1st of October, 1865—so that the staff of bread may not fail, or be endangered in this crisis of the nation's existence. But when we remember how Congress has just been playing into the hands of the whiskey speculators and distillers, by refusing to impose this much-needed tax for the past six months, diverting thereby many millions from the national treasury into the pockets of favored private individuals, and all the while stimulating this horrible work of destroying food, by converting it into poison, we confess that we have little reason to hope that they will disagree with the mischievous recommendations of this so-called Finance Committee, unless THE PEOPLE will as soon as possible make their voice heard on this subject by their Representatives at Washington.

The Lutheran Church and the War.

During the second and third weeks of May, the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States held its biennial session in York, Pa. A committee on the state of the country, consisting of one member from each Synod represented, was appointed, of which Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, of Pittsburgh, was Chairman. The following patriotic resolutions were reported and adopted by a vote approaching unanimity. By the adoption of these resolutions the Lutheran Church of the United States places itself in the same rank with the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of the country, and avows itself the advocate of patriotism, justice and the war.

Resolved, That having assembled a second time during the prevalence of civil war in our land, this Synod cannot separate without solemnly reaffirming the declarations adopted at its last session, having reference to the originating cause of the rebellion, to the necessity of its forcible suppression, the righteousness of the war which is waged by the Government of the United States for the maintenance of the national life, and the consequent duty of every Christian to support it by the whole weight of his influence, his prayers and his efforts.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with profound gratitude to Almighty God, the various important successes which have thus far crowned our arms; the merciful interposition of Providence in delivering us from the invasion of the enemy, and in protecting our homes, our churches and our institutions from the desolations of war; and the cheering progress which has been made by the Government and the Nation in the recognition of the laws of God and the rights of man in the measures which have been adopted for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That, recognizing the sufferings and calamities of war as the righteous judgment of a just God visited upon us for our transgressions, we call upon our pastors and churches to unite with us in the confession of our many and grievous individual and national sins, and in fervent supplications for the Divine forgiveness, that as a people we may break off sins by righteousness, and do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

Resolved, That as persistent efforts are making among us by professedly christian writers to prove from the Holy Scriptures the Divine institution of American slavery—the principal cause of this wicked rebellion—we, the Delegates of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, hereby express our unqualified condemnation of such a course, which claims the sanction of the sacred Word of God and the Father of us all for a system of human oppression which exists only by violence under the cover of iniquitous laws.

Is it Treason? or, What is it?

It is a notable circumstance that the Copperhead press, with very few exceptions has studiously overrated the Union losses since the commencement of the present campaign, and as studiously underrated Union successes. The *Post* of this city placed GRANT's losses after the first eight days' fighting at "perhaps 60,000," and about the same time made the sweeping charge that Secretary STANTON's bulletins of GRANT's progress were "lying dispatches." These straws from the *Post* were bad enough to be sure, but they have been exceeded in malignity by the outgivings of more virulent Copperhead papers elsewhere. As a specimen of the depth to which hatred of our soldiers and the Union can go in the breast of a Pennsylvania Copperhead, read this from the last *Bedford Gazette:*

"Already he (Grant) has lost as many men as composed McClellan's entire army when that General marched up the Peninsula. The loss of the Federal army, according to telegraphic reports, cannot fall short of 100,000 men killed, wounded and missing. There have been about thirteen days fighting, including the small battles fought by Gen. Butler, which would average the loss at about 8,000 per day. It seems to be the hope of Grant to crush his adversary rather by brute force than by strategy; as yet the fighting has been indecisive, the Federal troops having gained but one advantage, that of Thursday the 12th, in which they took between three thousand and four thousand prisoners and thirty cannon. On the other hand, Lee's army made large captures of prisoners in the first six days fighting, and also took a number of guns. Six Federal Generals are known to have been killed, viz:—Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Hays, Bice, Bisson and Owen. Seymour and Crawford are prisoners. With all the loses however, General Grant is still able to act on the aggressive, and it seems now to be a mere question of endurance between the contending parties. A great many sensation rumors are constantly flying, and we caution our readers to believe nothing until it is well authenticated."

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES S. NEGLEY.—We received a visit a few days ago from Gen. NEGLEY, a Pittsburgher whose services to his country during the present war have been at once valuable and distinguished. He has participated in many of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, and in all of them has borne himself manfully and well. The relation he bore to the great struggle at Chickamauga for the possession of Chattanooga was for a time, owing to the misrepresentations of a rival officer, made the subject of unfavorable comment, but when all the facts were developed before a Court of Inquiry, the General was exonerated from all blame whatever. He is staying for a few days with his family near the city, but it is to be presumed that the Government will not long allow him to remain idle.

The News by Mail.

The New York *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is reported that an order has been issued removing still another prominent officer commanding a heavy column, who has not fulfilled the great expectations which his admirers entertained of him. But the order has not been published, nor has it yet taken effect." This obviously refers to General Butler.

GENERAL A. J. HAMILTON has arrived at New Orleans, and gives a lamentable account of affairs in Texas. The withdrawal of a large force of our troops from Texas will place the Unionists in a painful position. They are already in a frightful condition. Whole families, a year or two since enjoying all the comforts of life, now are reduced to beggary, the able bodied men run off by rebel conscription, and their families left helpless and without protection.

THE gold medal presented to General Washington by Congress on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieutenant General Grant. The sum paid for the medal is over five thousand dollars.

Two pedlers in Chitre county, Pa., have been pushing their trade after a new fashion. One of them traveled a day in advance of the other and refused to receive Lock Haven notes as worthless, and the people gladly traded with the other, who said he would take the notes, as he was in debt to the bank.

It is expected that the proposed postal arrangement with Brazil, originated by Mr. Alley of Massachusetts, besides affording direct communication with that country, which we do not now have, will in time open up an immense commercial intercourse with the whole South American continent, of incalculable value to us.

THE Rev. William L. Thornton, the delegate of the Wesleyan Church to the General Conference, now in session in Philadelphia, is spoken of, in a London paper, as the most prominent candidate for the Presidency of the Wesleyan Conference to assemble in Bradford, England, in July.

THERE has been some dromedary racing at Marysville, California. Five animals "ran." No watch was slow enough to "time" them, and they did not go a mile in somewhere about a couple of hours, the winner being that one which stuck his neck out furthest on arriving at the judge's post.

THE Air Line Railroad Committee of the House, on Friday, determined to report a bill on Saturday for the construction of a road from Washington to New York City by a line to connect Washington with Columbia, Penn., and then to use the established direct route via Reading.

THE new Bank bill is now before the Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs Sherman, Foster and Johnson of the Senate, and Hooper, E. B. Washburne and Mallory of the House. They will have their first sitting to day. The principal point under under controversy is the tax section.

A DELEGATION of brewers from New York, Philadelphia, Central Pennsylvania, and other parts of the country, waited on the two Tax Committees of Congress on Friday, and earnestly remonstrated against a higher tax on beer than one dollar per barrel

THE Ten Forty Bonds have been issued to subscribers up to the 14th inst. The Register expects to be up with the subscriptions in ten days thereafter to issue immediately to subscribers.

THE Richmond *Examiner* calls for help for the thousands of men who were wounded in the battles of the Rapidan, and who are now in great want in the hospitals in and near the city.

THE House of Representatives has postponed until next session the further consideration of the resolution to abrogate the Reciprocity treaty with the British North American Provinces.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, Old School, in session at Newark, on Friday afternoon unanimously adopted the Hon. Stanley Matthews' Anti-Slavery report.

THE Military Department of Washington, under control of Gen. Augur, has been extended so as to include all east of the Blue Ridge and north of the Rappahannock.

THE Sanitary Commission is loading a steamer at Baltimore with their Samaritan stores for Port Royal, Grant's new base of operations.

FIFTY thousand one hundred and sixty-eight European emigrants arrived at New York on Friday.

THE postal money order system lately authorized by Congress will go into operation July 1st.

GEN. HASCOCK's wife is a St. Louis lady, and is now in this city.

AN adjournment of Congress on the 20th of June begins to be talked of.

Joshua Reed Giddings.

A veteran in the great anti-slavery contest of America died yesterday—Joshua R. Giddings, at Montreal, in the 69th year of his age.

He was born at Athens, Bradford county, Pa., October 6, 1795. When he was ten years old his parents became settlers of Ashtabula, county, Ohio, in the Western Reserve, since famous by its devotedly anti-slavery politics. When 17 years old, in 1812, he entered the army as a substitute for his brother, and saw service against the Indians near Sandusky Bay. Subsequently he taught school, began the law in 1817, studying with Elisha Whittlesey, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1826 his public political life commenced with his choice as a representative to the State Legislature. Declining a re-election, he pursued his profession till 1838, and in that year was chosen to Congress to succeed his Instructor, Mr. Whittlesey. Henceforward his career became part of the history of the anti-slavery movement.

His principles were settled before he entered Congress. At the beginning of his services as a Representative he became identified with the champions of Anti-Slavery. By the side of John Quincy Adams, he defended the right of petition, declared for the abolition of Slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, and exposed the cause of Territorial freedom. But those were the days when the freedom of speech in Congress was at the mercy of a slaveholding oligarchy, and Mr. Giddings's first attempt to be heard against the slave trade, in 1839, was a vain one. In 1831 he found leave to speak against the Florida War as a pro-slavery contest. In 1842 came the celebrated Creole case, in which slaves on board a vessel of that name, sailing from Virginia for New Orleans, rose against their kidnappers, and carried the vessel into a British port. Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, demanded indemnification from the British Government, and Mr. Giddings, on the 21st of March, offered a series of resolutions in Congress, declaring, after a statement of general principles of liberty, that the African slaves of the Creole had violated no law in resuming their natural rights, and that any attempt to reinslave them was unconstitutional and incompatible with the national honor. Mr Giddings, however, at the solicitation of party friends, withdrew his resolutions, and for offering them was censured by the House. Resigning his seat he was reelected by a great majority, and thereafter was re-elected for successive terms till 1859—a period of 21 years.

Throughout his Congressional life his Anti-Slavery record was consistent. His political associations were with the Whig party, though in 1847 he refused to vote for Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker, and in 1848 declined to support Taylor for President—in both instances because he deemed those candidates untrustworthy on the slavery question. He strenuously opposed the compromise measures in 1850—in this as in other cases, subordinating his party associations to the demands of conscience and of the Anti-Slavery cause. He was hated by the Pro-Slavery leaders in Congress and the Pro-Slavery parties of the country as perhaps no political leader except John Quincy Adams had been, but no amount of opposition, or of personal peril, or of sacrifice, ever caused him to falter.

Mr. Giddings was appointed by President Lincoln Consul General for Canada in 1861, and has since discharged the duties of that office at Montreal. He dies ripe in years and in fame—dies just too soon to witness the final triumph of the cause to which he gave unreservedly the energies of his life.—*N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.*

THE following call for a public meeting in favor of General Grant has been extensively circulated in New York, and is signed by many leading citizens of all parties:

A NATION'S GRATITUDE TO GRANT.

The loyal citizens of the United States, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble at Union square, on Saturday, June 4, at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of tendering a grateful acknowledgment for services on many a battle field, for glorious victories achieved, and for protection given, under Providence, to the life of the nation by Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE great crowd desiring to assist in preparing for the Fair is productive of so much embarrassment that it has been found necessary to adopt the following resolutions as UTESDAY NIGHT at 10 o'clock:

The lady in charge of each booth in the Bazaar will be allowed to have not over five assistants in attendance, who will be admitted to the building.

No free visitors can be admitted on any pretext, and no children. This order is by resolution of the Executive Committee, and must be enforced.

The chief manager of each booth must apply at the office for tickets for herself and her assistants.

To meet the case of ladies and gentlemen who will not wish for the opening of the Fair, tickets permitting one visit to each hall may be had of the Secretary for five dollars, admitting one person.

my10 WM. D. M'GOWAN, Secretary.

☞ GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION FOR THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE

PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR.

The grand military and civic procession for the formal opening of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair will form on Water street, the right resting on Smithfield, on Wednesday, June 1st, 1864. The procession will move precisely at 4 o'clock and proceed to the Fair grounds, in Allegheny city via Smithfield, Fifth, Market, St. Clair and Federal streets. The Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will issue their proclamations, requesting that all stores and places of business be closed, and all business be suspended on and after 3 p. m. of that day, in order to give all an opportunity to attend the ceremonies. On arrival at the Fair grounds the auditorium or grand Concert Hall of the Fair, will be thrown open free of charge, and the entire procession and public admitted. On coming to order the center of the day (Governor Curtin,) Judges, Governors, Generals, Invited guests and members of the Executive Committee will occupy the raised platform, the procession and public the rooms in the hall.

The order of exercises will be opened with Prayer.

Inaugural Address by the Governor.

Benediction.

After which the Fair will be declared open. The entire audience will then leave the Auditorium, and the Hall will be closed. The Fair buildings will then all be opened, and persons holding tickets, or those paying at the door, will be admitted. At 8 o'clock, p. m., the Auditorium, or Concert Hall, will again be opened for an exhibition of the Hyatt Cadets.

The order of procession, as arranged by the Chief Marshal and his assistants, is as follows;

CHIEF MARSHAL.

Major General James S. Negley.

CHIEF ASSISTANT.

Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Faulk.

AID-DE CAMPS.

Lieut. Col. S. B. M. Young,
Major W. G. McCandless,
Major T. F. J. Pea s,
Capts. J. B. Clow,
" W. S. Moorhead,
" E. S. Wright,
" J. H. Foster.

CHIEF OF THE CIVIC.

Hon. James L. Graham.

ASSISTANTS.

Col A H Gross Peebles Township,
Col Alex Ramsey, Bi mingham,
Capt C W Batchelor,
" J H Stewart,
Dr John Dicks n, Sewickly,
Andrew Carnegie, Esq.
James Lewis, Sharpsburg, Pa.
W W Ward, Esq.
Joseph S Hunter Esq.
W Gilm re, Upper St. Clair,
C B Herron,
R " Hackey,
James A Herron, Tallocora,
Thomas L McClelland,
W G Hammie.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Band.
Chief Marshal and aids
Hyatt Cadets as log as escort to the Governor.
Governor and Staff
Military of the City.
Chief Marshal and his aids, of the Civic.
Invited guests in carriages.
Mayors of both cities.
City Councils and officials of both cities and county.
Band.
Fire Department.
Societies and Organizations.
Citizens generally

The Chief Marshal of the Civic will wear a red scarf and rosette. His assistants a rosette, red, white and blue, on the left breast.

The Marshals will assemble at Wilkins Hall at 3 p. m. of Wednesday. Punctual attendance is requested.

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

From N. G. Bigley's Coal Works.

N J Bigley	$1000 00	B Sweasny	3 00
J Blythe	4 00	N Duffey	3 00
John Smith	2 00	John Brennan	2 00
Wm Bradley	2 00	J Piercing	5 00
John Bradley	2 00	B Griffin	3 00
T McConnolly	2 00	S Walker	2 00
C Eckman	2 00	W Kinkner	3 00
J Kilsker	2 00	A Verner	3 00
P Bradley	2 00	W Faver	2 00
R Golson	2 00	L Hantl-barth	2 00
P Hughes	2 00	A Rosenbaker	2 00
J Leitz	2 00	W Bobkay	2 00
G Hertlebarth	2 00	A Shaplar	2 00
M Connelly	2 00	J Wardman	2 00
R Kennedy	2 00	H Kugstler	2 00
J Sweasny	2 00	T Dwyer	2 00
J Bobkay	2 00	J Shaffer	2 00
J McCaffrey	2 00	J Verner	2 00
J Kilsker	2 00	J Studebaker	2 00
F Smith	2 00	J McAuley	2 00
M McCullough	2 00	M Kugstler	2 00
E Williamson	2 00	A Snyder	2 00
C Robkay	2 00	J Baldoff	2 00
J Cook	2 00	H Shilling	2 00
H Roberts	2 00	C Klinkner	2 00
E Sweasny	2 00	M Kugstler	2 00
F Keckler	2 00	W Bradley	2 00
A Snyder	2 00	J Wilson	2 00
M Backer	2 00	J Cravin	2 00
H Seidlear	2 00	S Richey	2 00
A Ohrsener	2 00	G Parau	2 00
J Kreteln	2 00	C Stamp	1 00
J Bradley	2 00	J Bradley	2 00
F Stetner	2 00	J Hunter & Son	6 00
M Deming	2 00	J Micely	2 00
J Duffy	2 00	Q Lang	2 00
M Bradley	2 00	J Doran	2 00
W Bodkin	2 00	B Doran	2 00
John Doyle	2 00	J H Kuller	2 00
H Doran	2 00	F McCullough	2 00
P Bradley	2 00	S Bradley	2 00
F Drew	2 00	J Baldoff	2 00
M Williams	2 00	J Mullman	2 00
J Bradley	2 00	J Snyder	2 00
J Hoffman	2 00	D Hine	1 00
H Doran	2 00	J Hine	1 00
P Hock	2 00	E Davis	3 00
O Swasey	3 00		
	Employees Davis & Phillips, Brick Founders:		$1,274,50
B C Clark	$ 5 00	W Glover	1 75
T McKeman	5 00	Grubbs	1 75
T McGregor	2 00	J Grubs	2 00
T Ramsden	2 00	O Bollinger	1 00
T Hamilton	2 00	J Baldman	1 00
Hugh Loughry	2 00	T McDermott	2 00
W Barton	2 00	T McGinn	1 00
J B Blanker	2 00	P Kneeland	1 00
G Thursby	2 00	Chas Call	2 00
P Brown	1 00	E Thursby	5 00
J White	1 00		
J Gleason	1 00		$50 00
J Brown	1 00		
Smith Crane, esq., Kingswood, W. Va			10 00
B Eaton, esq., Washington City			10 00
Mrs Dr Lynn, Braddock's Field			20 00
Mrs Nancy Metcalf, Brownsville			5 00
Samuel Sickman, California, Pa			5 00
Anna Hickman, "			1 00
Mr. Hull, "			1 00
Mr. Shoulenberger, "			1 00
Simon Job stein, Donegal			10 00
Thomas Bosworth,			5 00
Fifth U.P. Church, balance not used in purchase of goods			76 55
Knox & Parker, Provision Dealers			100 00
From Pittsburgh Insurance Co.'s:			
Western Assurance	$250 00	Enterprise	250 00
Pittsburg	250 00	Citizens	250 00
Commonwealth	250 00	Humboldt	250 00
Peoples	250 00	German	250 00
Pennsylvania	100 00		
From Pittsburg agencies of Foreign Co.'s:			
Franklin, Phila., J G Coffin, agt	$250		
Manhattan Fire, N Y, J G Coffin, agt	100		
North American, Phila., W Jones, agt	100		
Arctic Fire, N. Y., J W Arrott, agt	100		
Girard Fire, Phila., R D Thompson, agt	2,550 00		
			$4 120 00
Amount previously reported			53,745 79
			$57,865 79

☞ NOTICE.—The first meeting of the Association known as the "AMERICAN MINING COMPANY," will be held at the Office of the Pittsburgh & Union Mining Co., in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY the 11th day of June, next, at 3 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.

CURTIS G. HUSSEY,
THOMAS M. ROWE,
HARVEY CHILDS,
JAMES S. MURRAY,
AILEY KRAMER,
EDWARD BAIRD.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY, May 16th, 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 Tidbell's Hotel, on the Steubenville Turnpike.

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

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

Books of Subscription are open daily at the office of WM. K. NICHOL, Treasurer, No. 65 Water st.

my11:tdfsdlw3 THOS. EWING, 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 for May 1st, suit will be instituted in all cases. Those who would save costs will pay before that day.

ALLEN O'NEILL, Collector.
No. 61 Fourth street.

At home from 8 to 7 o'clock, p. m. my18

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 31 day of March, 1864, was $768,963,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,120, 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 revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 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

$54,564,000.

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 forth information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

my16 5wdawF

C. W. BURBARD, (late Manager for Lippincott & Co.)
S. D. BURBARD, (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, Muley, Cross Cutt, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of KNIVES & SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast Steel; Extra Refined BEAR HEAD and MOWING KNIVES, &c. Warehouse and Works, cor. WATER & SHORT STS., Pittsburgh. Particular attention given to Retoothing, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws; also repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. apr25:1y

☞ 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, BRICHEN, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING TANKS, BOILER IRON BRIDGES. SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. da18:tf

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS, Pittsburgh

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, SPIKES AND BOLT COPPER, BRAZED COPPER TOPS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES AND TOOLS.

Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST & 139 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1y:dawF

WM. ROBINSON. JOHN P. ROBINSON. ROBT. P. ROBINSON.
WM. REA. WILLIAM REA, Jr.

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO., (successors to ROBINSON, MIRIS & MILLER,) WASHINGTON WORKS, FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS, of every description, OIL TANKS & STILLS BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

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