The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1865.

THE BEAR CREEK RAILROAD.

The act chartering the Bear Creek Railroad Company passed at the last session of the legislature. The corporators are Messrs. Rawle, Vincent and Douglas, of Erie, Griffith, of Mercer, and Bredin and Kerr, of Butler.

But where and what is Bear Creek? many a reader will ask. Bear Creek is a considerable stream, but of no great length, which rises in the northeast corner of Butler county, and discharges its waters into the Allegheny river, in Armstrong county, some eight or ten miles above the Brady's Bend Iron Works. For a mile or two above its mouth it flows through a rough and rugged strip of country, which, in by-gone times, was very likely a favorite resort of bears; but above that the country is not at all calculated to excite bruinish thoughts.

Coal and iron ore abound on Bear creek; and as early as 1818 a company erected a large iron furnace, adapted to the use of coke, near the mouth of that stream. Its manager was an English gentleman named Lewis, who was something of an enthusiast, and hoped to revolutionize the iron business of this country by the introduction of the use of coke, a thing at that time hardly thought of. But for some reason the enterprise proved a failure. The same furnace was afterwards contracted and successfully operated with charcoal, and it may be in operation yet for aught we know. Perhaps Mr. Lewis's fond dream of making iron with coke has at length been realized on that spot, as it has been on a very large scale at Brady's Bend. Bear Creek, however has very little to do with the railroad which bears its name, and of which we propose to speak, except that its eastern terminus is on its bank about two miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from the line of the Mahoning and Franklin Railroad, which is but a continuation of the Allegheny Valley road.

The Bear Creek Railroad is to commence at a point between a little village on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, called Sharpsburg, and Greenville, a flourishing town in the western part of Mercer county, near the Ohio State line, where the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad crosses the Pittsburgh and Erie road. From this point the line runs eastwardly, directly through the heart of Mercer county, and by the town of Mercer—enters Butler county near the northwest corner, and passes entirely across the northern end of that county, to the little village of Martinsburg on the bank of Bear Creek, as before mentioned, from which point some two or three miles more of road will give it a connection with the Mahoning and Franklin road.

Throughout its entire length the line of this road (which has been carefully surveyed) runs through a valley, or series of valleys—an excellent agricultural country, and well timbered. But its prime object is to open up one of the richest and most extensive coal fields in Western Pennsylvania, but which is now entirely unavailable, because inaccessible. Few people are aware of the extent and richness of the coal veins in that part of the country, especially in the northern part of Butler county. Over an extensive tract of country through which this road passes, there are three veins of coal one above another, and all easily accessible—one of three feet, one of five feet, and one of six feet in thickness. It is of excellent quality—the same as that found at the Brady's Bend Iron Works, which is but a continuation of the same great field. In addition to these veins of bituminous coal, there is a good vein of cannel coal; iron ore and limestone are very abundant all along the line of this road.

What gives this coal its great value is the ease and facility with which it can be transported to Lake Erie, at the city of Erie, where it will meet with an almost boundless demand for shipment to all the lake cities and to Canada, and to many points where it and the rich iron ores of Lakes Superior and Champlain can be brought together.

We are informed that this company have leased the coal privilege of fifty thousand acres of land, principally in Butler county—a large body in Mercer county, and a little in Armstrong. The company will be organized immediately; its management put into energetic hands, the work commenced next summer, and pushed forward vigorously. The prospect of rich remuneration is too promising to allow the enterprise to drag for want of means. It is just such enterprise as this that render a country rich and prosperous by developing its great natural resources, and drawing forth its hidden treasures.

GREELEY'S TERMS.

Mr. Greeley's letter to the President, dated July 7, 1864, which brought about the Conference at Niagara Falls last summer, has just been published. He tells the President "that our bleeding, bankrupt almost dying country longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions; of further, wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood;" and urges the President to offer peace to the rebels on the following basis:

I. Restoration of the Union.

II. The utter abolition of slavery.

III. A general amnesty to the Rebels.

IV. The Union to pay the Rebels four hundred millions of dollars for their slaves.

V. Representation in Congress for the slave States on the basis of their total population; and

VI. A National Convention to amend the Constitution to suit the returned Southerners.

This was a very liberal programme for the rebels. The President did wise not to offer it. "Our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country," has survived nine months longer, and an article which we publish today from the same Mr. Greeley, shows that the country is still strong enough to bear all her burdens, and can now carry a bigger war debt than England, as well as whip the Rebels out of their boots. For a "bankrupt" country, we somehow maintain our credit well, and we have, since July 7th, done some tall fighting for a "dying country." Sherman and Grant, and their armies may not, however, have known that we were dying, and Mr. Greeley demonstrates that we are not bankrupt, even yet. The $400,000,000 he proposed to give the Rebels, (think of a "bankrupt" country offering a bribe of four hundred millions to its rebellious children!) might have won them back, if offered them; but we think the money has been much better expended in whipping them.

The late Gen. Strong, once told us that when Davis was Secretary of War, he reviewed the cadets at West Point, of whom Strong was one, on a showery day, standing under a great green umbrella. The General said he made up his mind then that a military man who was afraid of a Summer shower on such an occasion, must have a substitutum of cowardice in his composition, somewhere.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE PEACE RUMORS.

As soon as the President started to City Point to enjoy a short season of relaxation from official business and official cares, the men who are afflicted with peace on the brain augured that he went there solely to negotiate a peace with Jeff. Davis; and when it was announced that the President intended to prolong his stay, and that Mr. Seward had gone to join him, they were sure that peace was near at hand. One of this class offered to bet, in Washington, on Thursday, five hundred dollars that peace would be proclaimed within forty-eight hours; and so infatuated were the crowd about him that no one could be found to take his offer.

Now we do not wonder that a man who, like Mr. Greeley, was entrusted with the task of talking over Peace matters with Rebel Commissioners, at Niagara Falls, or elsewhere, should suddenly grow monomaniac on that subject, and imagine that thenceforth there was but one thing to live for, to obtain Peace on any terms or in any way; but we do marvel that men who show sound sense in other matters should manifest such utter folly as those do who go about clamoring for Peace just at the moment when the fortunes of war have turned decisively in our favor. After struggling with doubtful success for four years, we have at last got our enemy down and under; and all at once men spring up all over the North and will not be content if they cannot pull the victor off.

It is a singular commentary upon these Peace rumors that the President had scarcely arrived at City Point before the fighting begun, and that it has been kept up actively ever since. He holds a conference with Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and straightway the armies of the Union advance and carry everything before them. That is the true way to bring about Peace. Fight the enemy as long as there is any fight in him, and whip him so thoroughly that he will be glad to submit. There will be no satisfactory peace until the armies of the Confederacy are extinguished.

The President is not to be judged by the stories put afloat by these peace-mongers. He knows what he is about, and the country may rest assured that he will not contract an ignominious peace or enter into consultation with rebels in arms. His presence at City Point has animated our soldiers and nerved their arms for the stirring conflicts of the past week. He can render no better service than by remaining there to cheer them by his presence and aid them by his counsel. Every blow *they* strike helps *him* in the great work of restoring the authority of the National Government.

The United States Can Carry a Bigger War Debt than England.

From the New York Tribune.

How England carried her war debt of 1816, and how she grew rich under its burdens, and richer and richer, till she is the richest country in the Old World, all men know. That debt inscribed in her Exchequer books, was nominally $916,000,000. The New World has forgotten that, in the twenty-two years of her wars with France, England expended upon her armies, her navy, and her Continental subsidies, $5,471,000,000, derived from taxation. Her war debt should of course be charged with this amount, and then it would have stood the stupendous column in national finance of $6,387,000,000—more than three times as vast as our own war debt, just at the end of the rebellion.

In 1816, one year after the peace treaty of Paris, when the British debt had attained its maximum, the population of Great Britain was 19,000,000. In 1864, the population of the loyal States of America was 25,000,000. In 1864, the value of the property of Great Britain was estimated at $10,450,000,000. The property of the loyal States in that year was estimated at $13,295,000,000. That year's products in Great Britain amounted to $1,057,000. Those of the loyal States for the same year were $1,000,000,000. This comparison gives us Americans the advantage over our pushing cousins of England of 30 per cent. in population, 28 per cent. in property, and 110 per cent. in annual products "Good as British Consols," eh? That financial figure of speech is coming to be modified somewhat. The world will by-and by say "As good as United States Bonds."

Another satisfactory little contrast. The Ministry was obliged to resort immediately to compulsory contributions from the people of Great Britain to carry on the struggle against the French. Sixty-three per cent. of their war expenditure was derived from taxation. Regard the voluntary contributions of the Americans to their war for democracy and republicanism. Here, within a few days of the fifth year of a war, compared with which British wars have been but election riots, we have the people subscribe to the $50 and $100 issues of their Government's twelfth loan—the *laboring people*—who furnish the armies for the United States with soldiers while furnishing its treasury with money.

$50 AND $100 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SEVEN-THIRTY TODAY.

Feb. 1	352	March 1	2,184
Feb. 2	647	March 2	2,135
Feb. 3	781	March 3	2,352
Feb. 4	1,905	March 4	2,912
Feb. 6	1,120	March 6	4,868
Feb. 7	1,050	March 7	2,313
Feb. 8	3,143	March 8	2,129
Feb. 9	1,377	March 9	2,845
Feb. 10	1,465	March 10	2,165
Feb. 11	1,101	March 11	1,823
Feb. 13	1,936	March 13	3,671
Feb. 14	1,380	March 14	3,589
Feb. 15	6,071	March 15	3,588
Feb. 16	3,120	March 16	2,831
Feb. 17	2,812	March 17	1,791
Feb. 18	3,657	March 18	1,791
Feb. 20	3,897	March 20	2,260
Feb. 21	2,616	March 21	2,156
Feb. 22 (Holiday)		March 22	2,173
Feb. 23	4,847	March 23	2,145
Feb. 24	2,245	March 24	1,559
Feb. 25	6,581	March 25	1,474
Feb. 27	2,412	March 27	1,525
Feb. 28	2,601	March 28	2,181
	72,053		61,359

Total subscriptions for February 53,083
Total subscriptions for March 61,359
Grand total 113,892

Destructive Fire at Parkersburg—*An Entire Block Destroyed.*—A letter from Parkersburg, West Virginia, dated the 28th ult., informs us that at one o'clock on the morning of that day a fire broke out in Parkersburg, West Virginia, which raged for six or seven hours, and before it could be subdued destroyed an entire block in the centre of the city. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the Second National Bank (lately organized) the Continental Restaurant, the office of the *Gazette*, (the only newspaper in the town,) and many stores. The loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there was no insurance. Other information is to the effect that the fire originated in an oil factory. The property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was not injured. The soldiers in the place turned out in force and rendered material aid in quenching the flames.

The *Independent* says: We are happy to inform our readers, that Mr. Beecher has accepted the invitation of Secretary Stanson, to accompany the General (Robert Anderson to Fort Sumter, to hoist the same old flag,) and to deliver an oration to commemorate the thrilling event. We could wish for ourselves and our readers, that we might be there to see; but since this is impracticable, we have done the next-best thing, have arranged that our special reporter shall accompany Mr. Beecher, and return to us the words as they were spoken, with the flag overhead, and prostrate Charleston in sight, amid the ruins not so much of a fortress, as of the Confederacy itself.

The Missouri State Convention on the 29th inst. adopted an article providing that after the 1st of January, 1876, no person shall be allowed to vote in the State who is unable to read, except through physical disability. Another article adopted provides that foreigners may vote one year after declaring their intentions to become citizens.

Who one time has the Executive ever recognized Jeff Davis as the head of a Government, and therefore it is easy to infer that no such idea as conferring with that traitor in chief has ever been contemplated.—*Phil. Press.*

There are now only two hotels in Richmond—Spotswood and American. There were half a dozen before the war.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Editors of the Gazette:—With your permission, I propose to follow the example of Messrs. Cass, Harbaugh and Hughart, and over my own signature note some of the passing events of which they have written. Mine is an entirely different standpoint—I do not, therefore, intend to reconcile differences, or even to hold the hats of either or both of the contending parties. I assume that ninety-nine hundredths of your readers desire to see the earliest possible completion of a railroad route to Cumberland, and wish to see it a competing line to all existing routes to the seaboard. If Messrs. Cass, Harbaugh & Co., through the national railroad charter recently passed, can best accomplish this, the business interests of the Ohio Valley wish them success. If, on the other hand, President Hughart and his board can, through the agency of the United States Court, better accomplish this same purpose, we shall all bid them godspeed. My immediate object this morning is to correct one very material mistake of President Hughart, and to indicate what, in my judgment, is the correct policy of the Connellsville Board and the public at large towards the seven gentlemen named as corporators in the national transportation charter.

In my judgment, a portion of the Connellsville Board committed a blunder at Harrisburg, and are likely to persist in it, by waging an unnecessary warfare upon this infcboate organization, before it has had time to get a certified copy of its charter, or in any way show its hand. I believe that the true position of that company is neutrality—*armed neutrality*, if they please, towards the new organization. No one of the seven corporators named ever visited Harrisburg to urge the passage of the new company. A majority of them have been named without even their assent being asked, and are, therefore, entitled to a fair hearing in this community.

This new company only proposes to interpleed, as the lawyers would say, after it shall have obtained the consent of the intelligent Board of Directors of the existing Connellsville company. Why then this mad-dog cry that these seven leading citizens are only agents of the Pennsylvania Company to destroy the Connellsville charter—for be it noted that George W. Cass is not even one of them, and if he has signed, let him answer for his own transgressions.

On our own part I object to the following statement of President Hughart in Friday's *Gazette*—the italics are his own:

"We assert positively as a fact within our own knowledge that this bill was taken up this year, and passed by the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad. *That Company is thus the sole author of the two evils, one disfranchising us and the other creating the National Railroad and Transportation Company.* The people of this community can draw their own inference as to the benefit to be derived from the letter."

This National Transportation Bill was originally introduced into the House in 1864—killed by the joint aid of the Connellsville and Pennsylvania Railroads then—reintroduced into the House in 1865; loaded down with corporators of both Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania, and then again killed in 1865. In the shape in which it finally passed I deny that it was the Pennsylvania Railroad was its *sole authors*. I allege that its resurrection for the third time was in this manner:

The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, whose earnest advocacy of a grand National highway from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, runs back almost half a century, was at Harrisburg, urging the repeal of the abominable act of 1864, taking away the franchises of the Connellsville Company, East of Connellsville. With all our detestation of that infamous outrage, we agreed that its repeal was hopeless. An interview in the ante-room of the Senate was had with Col. Thomas A. Scott, and among other suggestions, the re-assertion for the third time of this National Transportation Company was agreed upon. It was to be tendered for whatever it was worth, by Pittsburgh interests, and to be accepted as a compromise, by the other side, accompanied by pledges that if other interests acted in good faith the road should be built under this charter, without awaiting the tedious litigation in the United States Court. No one gave any pledge for the Connellsville Company, because its consent must first be had from the intelligent Board of its Directors. This new bill, at my suggestion, was put into the hands of my colleague, Senator Graham, who was on the Railroad committee, by him read in place, and reported from this committee. It is true, that owing to an amendment of his own being ruled out of order he did not finally vote for the bill, which I did; still he and I did not on this—or in fact on any question of local interest to Pittsburgh, essentially differ in our views.

In the House I believe the entire Allegheny delegation co-operated in its passage; and so too, I must add, will Colonel Scott advise his friends to co-operate. Perhaps he could, though I doubt if he had tried, would he have defeated it. I know about the same time he failed to pass another bill that he had at heart a thousand times more than this one. The last legislators were not saints, still they are entitled to the credit of having defeated every leading measure for which a formidable outside pressure existed, in plain language, in which the lobby was interested.

This brief history shows that whatever were the merits or demerits of the National Transportation Bill, that it was of Pittsburgh origin, and only assented to by Colonel Scott at the eleventh hour. Of its seven corporators, five of them even in the judgment of their opponents, are free from any bias—two only, of the number, are suspected of having axes to grind. Now my advice to my friends of the Connellsville Board is, to remain in waiting to see what will turn up. A few brief words of advice to the seven corporators named. You have on you a large responsibility. Two mammoth corporations—the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio—will seek to secure each its own control. I perceive know which will require the most watching. Both will be the better of all the attention you can give them. My own convictions are that the Baltimore and Ohio will more likely insist of illiberal restraints upon your trade than the Pennsylvania. Seek to link that Pittsburgh and western interests hold at all times the balance of power, so that our trade cannot be ground between the upper and nether millstone.

If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will honestly carry out the policy our friends say it will, at no distant day Pittsburgh will be ten hundred miles nearer to Washington than she now is, taking into consideration the two transhipments at Harrisburg and Baltimore. She will have another competing line to the Atlantic seaboard, worth, in my estimate, cartloads of legal restraints on railroads.

Which of the two proposed agencies are best calculated to secure those results, thousands of you can judge as well, aye better, than I can. If the existing Connellsville board is best, adhere to it; if, on the other hand, the National Transportation Company can best promote it, fear not the mad-dog cry that the Pennsylvania road has a finger in the pie.

T. J. BIGHAM.

March 31, 1865.

From the British *Standard* we learn the following facts respecting Mr. Spurgeon's church. At the time of the removal from Park street to their present place of worship, the membership was 1,175. The number at present is 2,881. The whole number admitted during the present pastorate has been 3,569. Of these, forty-seven have become Christian ministers. The church has ten Deacons, chosen for life, to look after temporal matters, and twenty-three Elders, chosen annually, whose duty it is to attend to spiritual affairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PACOTAH OIL COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at Alderman PHILIP R. KINGLAND'S OFFICE, No. 128 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 3d, 1865, at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the PRESIDENT.

apr3d

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—A SPECIAL train will be run for the accommodation of persons desirous to attend the Teachers' Institute, at East Liberty, on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst. The train will leave the Passenger Station at Pittsburgh, daily, at 8 A. M. Returning will leave East Liberty at 5 P. M.

J. T. DOUTHETT,
County Superintendent.

apr3

I. O. O. F.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of Trustees and Hall Directors will be held on TUESDAY, April 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the COMMITTEE ROOMS. Encampment Trustees will please to attend.

By order
apr3d CHAIRMAN HALL COMMITTEE.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE.—An English and Classical School for Boys and Girls, Iron City College Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Tenth session will

COMMENCE MONDAY, April 3d.

A few additional pupils will be admitted. For terms, &c., call at the Institute, or address for circular,
REV. W. S. GRAY,
mh31wd Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOVERSEED.
To arrive: 67 bush Prime Cloverseed;
Now in store: 50 bush Timothy Seed;
700 do Flaxseed, for sale by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
apr3

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS,
18 bbls Prime Roll Butter in cloths;
10 ½ bbls do do do 40;
18 bbls Fresh Eggs;
16 bbls Jersey Sweet Potatoes, for sale by
L. H. VOIGT & CO.
apr3

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
300 bbls Mail on City Mills;
100 do Falls of Ohio;
100 do Superior Mills;
100 do Meadow Mills;
In store and for sale by
I. DOLITTLE & PEck,
apr3 69 and 70 Water street.

CONSIGNMENTS IN STORE.
100 bales Hay;
100 boxes W. R. Cheese;
500 bush White Beans;
400 bush of New Shelled Corn;
25 bbls Prime Roll Butter;
12 tubs Cooking Butter;
50 bbls Green Apples;
Received and for sale by
I. DOLITTLE & PEck,
apr3 Nos. 69 and 70 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRANSPARENT
GOLD WINDOW SHADES.

A handsome and varied assortment, manufactured expressly to my order.
For sale by
apr3w THOMAS PALMER.

WANTED.
HOUSE PAINTERS.
GOOD JOURNEYMEN. WAGES $2 75 PER DAY.
JOHN THOMPSON & CO.,
apr3md 123 Third street.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT.—Situated in the Eighth Ward, having a front of 30 feet on Penna. Avenue, and extends back 80 feet to a 20 foot alley, on which are erected a neat 2½ story brick building, with eight rooms, Press brick front and iron verandah. Located opposite Lippincott's. This property is offered at $3,100. Easy terms. Possession given at once. Apply to
(apr3) B. McLAIN & CO.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!—150 cases, 1,800 new patterns, 150,000 pieces of Wall Paper, varying in price from 18¾ cents to $10 apiece. New styles, artistic designs, and brilliant colors, for sale at the ever popular stand,

No. 91 WOOD STREET,

second door below Diamond Alley.
THOMAS PALMER.

MUSEUM HALL, AT 74 FIFTH ST., opposite the Post Office. Great wonders will be seen in this city. The

WILD MEN FROM BORNEO,

with their feats of strength and a descriptive lecture, can be seen at 74 Fifth street, commencing MONDAY, April 3d, at 2½ o'clock afternoon and evening. Admission 25 cents. For one week only.
apr3wd

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Alexander and David L. Patterson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either parties are authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
D. L. PATTERSON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF A. & D. L. PATTERSON, I would recommend my late partner to our former friends and customers, and bespeak for him a continuation of their patronage.
ALEX. PATTERSON.
Manchester, April 1, 1865. apr3wd

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE.
500 shares Pittsburgh and New York;
100 do Phila., Lancaster & Cherry Run;
500 do Western Pennsylvania;
1000 do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run;
500 do Mabey and Cherry Run;
100 do National Oil Co;
100 do Horse Neck;
100 do Union Lubricating;
100 do Cherry Run and Blood;
1000 do Fuller Reserve;
500 do Ohio Valley;
100 do Cherry Run and Pittsburgh;
500 do Federal;
1000 do Richty.
B. McLAIN & CO.,
Stock and Bill Brokers.

Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of every description of stocks at the Peoples' Exchange. apr3

PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Offer for sale their entire stock of

Dress Goods,

at a great reduction in price. apr3t

CARD.—I would take this method of informing the public that I have concluded to continue in the

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE,

AND WILL REMOVE FROM

96 to 98 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, APRIL 3d.

As I have closed out my old stock, and have now the advantage of buying from a depressed Eastern market, I will be able to offer superior inducements to my old friends and the public generally.
J. & A. McCLINTOCK.

SOMETHING NEW TO PLEASE THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Little Folks Progressive Slate.

A superior stone Slate, covered, varnished and printed with familiar objects for the Little Folks to copy. Price 25 cents.

Slate Books for the Little Folks.

Familiar and simple objects to copy, and a supplier pasteboard slate, bound together in elegantly illuminated covers. Price 25 cents.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
mh31 89 Wood street.

AUCTION REMOVAL.—106 SMITHFIELD STREET.—A well-known COMMERCIAL SALES ROOMS, established by the late John D. Davis for General Commission Auction business, have been removed to the new stand in PLANE'S BUILDINGS, 106 Smithfield street, next to corner of Fifth street, and is exclusively devoted to the public sales of all classes of merchandise will be continued by the undersigned, every day and evening, as formerly.

The second floor has been fitted up for the accommodation of the regular weekly sales of Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate, &c., with convenient retiring rooms at the rear of the room, directly from Fifth street, in addition to inside entrances from first floor of the premises.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.
apr3

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
Cures Salt Rheum.
Cures Scald Head.
Cures every disease of a Hot or Inflammatory Nature.
DR. CAVANAUGH'S PILL SALVE
will cure the most obstinate cases of either kind of Piles, no matter how bad the case may be. For sale at the
CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
in the Market House, Allegheny, where also may be found a fine assortment of Pomades, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Dressing Combs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, &c.
mh31 GEO. A. KELLY.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO.

will please take notice that the fourth instalment of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE is now due and will be received at the Trust Company, Diamond, Allegheny: Union National Bank, corner Fourth and Market, or at the office of the Company, No. 19 Irwin street. Those in arrears for back instalment will please pay up.
J. BERINGER, Secretary.
apr3wd

TWELVE DOLLARS PER ACRE.—300 acres of valuable land, near Moliette Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 miles from Pittsburgh; 200 acres fenced and in tillage or meadow, remainder well timbered; good orchard of six or eight acres; good log house and a bank barn; abundance of excellent water spring, runs, etc. Would make a fine stock farm; enough bark could be cut to pay for the land; all underland of good coal; could be mined by shaft.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
mh31 61 Market street.

ISAAC CRAIG'S
OUTLET SAW MILL,
AND BARGE YARD.
Craig Street, Allegheny.

CONSIGNMENTS.
10 boxes Lemons;
20 do Oranges;
160 boxes N. Y. Cheese;
25 bbls Crab Cider;
400 bush prime Peach Blow Potatoes, in barrels and sacks;
500 bushels Prime White Navy Beans;
100 do Prime Dry Apples;
20 cheese boxes choice Roll Butter;
5 bbls choice Roll Butter;
Just received and for sale by
POTTER, AITKEN & SHEPARD,
mh30 80 Liberty street.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—COOKING STOVES, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Table Cutlery, Fire Irons, Tea Trays, Brittania Ware, &c. Also, Ice Chests, Meat Safes, Ice Cream Freezers, &c., &c.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Call at 118 Smithfield street and 46 Wylie street.
apl3m GAST KIM & SCHWARTZ.

SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.
150 barrels Prime White Beans;
20 do Flint Hominy;
200 do Green Apples;
40 do choice Champagne Cider;
20 do Sweet do;
10 do prime White Butter;
5 do fresh Eggs;
3 do prime Lard;
6 sacks White Middlings;
In store and for sale by
FETZER & ARNSTRONG.
mh30

NEW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
VARIETIES,
CUTLERY, BASKETS,
UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY,
CHILDREN'S BUGGIES,
In large variety, wholesale and retail, at
J. D. LANERS,
mh31 101 Market street.

PEACHES TOMATOES, &c.
200 dozen Fresh Peaches in cans;
200 do Tomatoes do;
80 do Blackberries do;
30 do Corn do;
In store and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
mh31 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

APRIL FIRST.—BE NOT FOOLED. The place to buy All that is new, beautiful and cheap in PAPER HANGINGS is at No. 97 Wood street. Come and see.
W. P. MARSHALL.
apl

TURKEY PRUNES.—Two casks prime new Turkey Prunes, just received and for sale by the pound at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. KENNEDY,
mh31 corner Liberty and Stand streets.

BUTTER.
2 bbls Roll Butter;
12 boxes do, for sale by
mh30 J. R. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWNERS OF DRAYS, WAGONS, CARTS, HACKS, OMNIBUSES, and every description of carriages, are required to call at the office of the City Treasurer and take out their licenses on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT:

For each and every Wagon, Cart, Car, Dray, Buggy, or Carriage, drawn by one horse, 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 wheels, 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. 2d. 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 each year, of the number of Vehicles of every description owned and used by them in their business thereof, and the kind thereof, and the said return shall be made under oath.

Sec. 4th. 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 first 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, by summary conviction; and it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to seek 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.
D. MAGUERSON, City Treasurer.
Allegheny City, April 1st, 1865. apr3twd

JOHN P. HUNT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL NEWS AGENT,
Bookseller and Stationer,
59 FIFTH STREET, MASONIC HALL,
At Lowest Prices

Photograph Albums, Album Cards, all the New Books, all the Late Publications, all the Magazines and Papers, Gold Pens, a large assortment best make, at reduced prices.

The New Diagram and Register
FOR OIL WELL.
OIL MAPS, WAR MAPS,
STATIONERY PORTFOLIOS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS, Etc., Etc., Etc.
apr3 NEW GOODS.

Prices Based on Gold at 150
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
Nos. 17 & 19 Fifth St.,
Have just opened a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

embracing everything new in

TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS, LACES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,

to which they invite the attention of the ladies.

EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
17 and 19 Fifth street.
apl

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1865.

Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$1,090,661 25
U. S. Bonds and Loan	201,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	42,517 45
Stocks and Miscellanies	1,282 00
Due by other Banks	78,487 56
Bank Notes, Checks & Trea. Notes	442,205 00
Specie	197,764 62
	$2,703,958 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,125,000 00
Profits and Loan	74,669 69
Unpaid Dividends and Susp. Acc't	4,962 33
Due to other Banks	1,282 00
Circulation	25,811 00
Deposits	1,365,984 26
	$2,703,959 68

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of April, 1865, before me.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
apl3tfd

CINCINNATI LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD WORKS.
M'CORMICK & GIBSON,
No. 18 East Ninth St.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Make to order PIPES AND SHEETS of any required weight and size.

Sheets pure lead, 3½ lbs., and upwards.

Pipe, calibre, ⅜ inch to 3½ inches. Also, very LIGHT PIPE for Hydraulic Rams and for drainage wells.

We would especially ask the attention of Plumbers and Proprietors of Oil Works and Oil Wells to our pipe.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.—Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Vinegar manufactory of J. J. Duve, on Fair Alley street, in the city of Allegheny, on MONDAY, 3d day of April, 1865, the following described property, taken by warrant of distraint is used to me by David N. White, Esq., collector of 42d District, Pa., as the property of J. J. Duve, to wit: 8 vinegar stills, 8 casks, 1 large tank, 1 small do., 10 buckets, 1 iron kettle and brick, 1 stove and pipe, 1 hydrant, 1 tub, 1 lot of hoops, 1 hoop driver, 1 drawing knife, 1 monkey wrench, 1 lot of spigots, 1 lot of hoop iron, 1 lot of funnels, 3 charcoal stills, 1 oil can, 1 paint pot, 1 lamp, 1 coal shed, 1 oil stove, 1 lot of pipe, 1,000 feet of lumber. Taken as the property of the said J. J. Duve, for Internal Revenue due and unpaid.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.
HUGH McELHENY,
Deputy Collector.
mh31td

PORTSMOUTH SIX CORD
SOFT FINISH
American Spool Cotton.
ALSO,
AMORY'S ENAMELED SPOOL COTTON.

These threads are warranted of superior quality and guaranteed to measure 200 yards in length. Can be had in all colors and numbers

Manufactured by the PORTSMOUTH STEAM FACTORY, and for sale by the trade generally.

CHARLES AMORY & CO.,
SELLING AGENTS,
16 Murray street, New York; 100 Devonshire street, Boston; 336 Church street, Philadelphia.
mh27dmwcod

SEEDS,
GRAPE VINES,
FRUIT TREES,
SHRUBBERY,
FARMING AND GARDENING IMPLEMENTS,
Also, Coopers and Gardeners Tools
AND HARDWARE GENERALLY.
New stock just received at
DRUM & SLACK'S,
apl No. 23 and 30 OHIO STREET.

INSURE YOUR UMBRELLA
BY PURCHASING
FOOTS PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.
Price from $1 00 and upwards. For sale by
E. P. CARPENTER,
mh31d No. 71 Fifth Street.

INCLOSE FIFTY CENTS AND RECEIVE by return mail, the
PRETTIEST, HIGHEST AND GAYEST THING OUT.
WM. CAMPBELL,
mh30-3m P. O. Box 968, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES M. BALPH,
Architect,
Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS, for all kinds of buildings, and supervises their erection on reasonable terms.
Office on ANDERSON STREET, between Lombard and Robinson, Allegheny City.
mh31

ROLL BUTTER.
6 bbls Roll Butter;
4 firkins do;
2 bbls Packed do;
for sale at 126 Liberty street.
mh31 WM. P. BECK & CO.

POTATOES.
25 sacks Goodrich White Potatoes;
30 bbls Baldwin do;
for sale at 126 Liberty street.
mh31 WM. P. BECK & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenth per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent
GOLD BEARING BONDS,

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipe taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 note.
Two cents " " "		$100 "
Ten " " " "		$500 "
20 " " " "		$1000 "
$1 " " " "		$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that the citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generall agreed to receive