The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1865.

TAXES AND DUTIES ON STEEL.

We give place to the following communication with pleasure, knowing that *Truth* can never suffer in fair discussion, whatever may become of *sophistry*. We propose to append a few remarks; and to avoid repetition and save room we throw them into the form of reference notes. The reader will be kind enough to observe the reference marks (*a*) (*b*) &c. as he proceeds.

PITTSBURGH, April 25.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Reading in your issue of this morning an article from the pen of Mr. James M. Cooper, in favor of greater protection than at present given to the domestic manufacturers, I would, though myself a manufacturer, point out some portions of his letter, which would seem far fetched and absurd to an uninstructed (perhaps disinterested would be a truer word) eye.

In his statement of the revenue derived from rolled or hammered steel, he includes the revenue derived from the manufacture of blooms, bar iron, crucibles, moulds, castings, excise on coal, oil, stamps, &c., each of which belongs solely to those separate branches of trade; and if they can, with propriety, be included in Mr. Cooper's statement, then should he also include the revenue and excise derived from the private expenditures of every workman and employee in the trade. (*a*) He states that the government requires forty per cent. of the profits of each manufacturer, whereas, the truth is, it requires (but seldom obtains even that) only ten per cent. of a *portion* of their net profit—permitting them to deduct a very liberal sum before levying the tax. All other taxes and excise are included by the manufacturer as a part of the cost of goods, and their profit then added, so that not they, but the consumers pay the tax. (*b*)

Again; he complains pathetically that there is less than one cent per pound difference between the duty on foreign steel and the excise upon American manufactured steel. Allow me to use his own figures to show what that "little difference" amounts to. Total imports, 16,000 tons; duty $768,000 in gold, or $1,179,000 in currency. Total domestic manufacture, 22,500 tons; excise and income tax $720,000 in currency, or $480,000 in gold; whereas, if taxed equal to foreign imports, it would pay $1,105,000 in gold—a margin in favor of domestic manufactures of only $693,000 in gold, or nearly $1,400,000 at present rates of currency. This does not take into consideration the protection afforded by 3,000 miles of transportation on imported steel, with its various charges and commissions, or the enormous protection afforded during the past three years by the advance in exchange. (*c*) I might extend these remarks much farther, but as I am an advocate of just protection, my object is only to show that papers such as Mr. Cooper's do us more harm than good, their fallacy being so easily exposed. H.

REMARKS.

(*a*)—Nothing can be more disingenuous than this first position. Suppose a manufacturer of steel manufactured his own blooms solely for the purpose of ultimately converting that iron into steel, he must pay an excise tax upon those blooms. He then converts the same iron into bars; these bars are also taxed. He then finishes the process by converting these bars into steel; that steel is taxed fifteen dollars per ton. Here are three taxes which the article has paid in its transition from pig iron to finished steel, each and all of which add so much to the cost of production. Then suppose he owns his coal land, and mines his own coal. Is that coal going to escape taxation? Not exactly. Suppose he makes his own crucibles, will they not pay a tax as crucibles? and so of everything enumerated by Mr. COOPER. Can anything be more obvious to any mind capable of putting two ideas together, that these various cumulative taxes all go to enhance the price of the steel. Where are the blooms when the process is finished? In the steel. Where is the bar iron? In the steel. Where is the coal? Consumed in making the steel. Where are the crucibles? Used up in the process of making the steel. Then where are all the tax paid by all these things? In the steel too. Can anything be plainer than this.

(*b*)—Why, to be sure the consumer pays it ultimately, although the manufacturer pays it in the first instance. But we are talking about what tax *Steel* pays, not what the *manufacturer* pays; and whether these several taxes are paid by one man or one firm, or by a dozen, makes no difference.

(*c*)—That "3,000 miles of transportation" we know, if H. does not, is a very small matter in the price of any article like steel. As regards the derangement of the currency and the advance in exchange, they have no proper place in a discussion like this. Evils as they were in themselves, they had one advantage—they operated during the past two years as a good, efficient protective tariff, and set the wheels of our national industry going finely—not in the matter of steel only, but everything. But this state of things is passing away, and hence it is the duty of the American people to prepare for a return to a normal and healthy condition of the currency, an't to do it so wisely and so promptly as to avoid the crash which is inevitable, unless they foster and protect their own home industry.

Our correspondent says he is himself a manufacturer. It may be that in his operations he requires some steel, and would like to get it a little cheaper than his own countrymen are able to make it. But does he not see that the policy which would secure to him this one little advantage would injure him in a thousand ways. He has studied the philosophy of national economy to little purpose if he does not know that all the great interests of a country like this flourish or languish together—that the farmer cannot thrive if the manufacturer is crippled, or that the mechanic or artisan, who may require some iron or steel in his operations, can only hope to prosper when the producers of these prime articles are prospering. And he has profited very little by past experience, if he does not know that the only periods when this country ever enjoyed true prosperity have been those when it had a vigorous PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Whether Mr. COOPER will reply to this gentleman who has taken exceptions to his calculations and arguments we cannot tell; but our own impression is, that they stand firm because they are true—that steel does pay into the National Treasury $32 per ton; that the difference between the amount derived from foreign steel by the government does not exceed that derived from American steel by more than one cent per pound—and that, as Mr. COOPER says, the government derives from this particular branch, as well as many others, forty per cent. of the profits, and is therefore to that extent a silent and irresponsible partner in the whole of them.

THE Charleston *Courier* of April 17th, says that while the printers in the office were putting Mr. Beecher's Fort Sumter speech in type, they were visited by William Lloyd Garrison, who stepped up to a case and set the following paragraph:

"There is scarcely a man born in the South who has lifted his hand against this banner but had a father who would have died for it, if mercifully dead! Is there no historic pride? Has a fatal fury struck blindness into eyes that used to look kindly toward each other; that read the same bible; that hung over the historic pages of our national glory; that studied the same Constitution?"

WHERE IS JEFF. DAVIS?

There is a story afloat that DAVIS escaped across the Mississippi some time ago, and is now in Texas; but the latest advices we have from North Carolina state that at the time SHERMAN'S *treaty of peace* was in progress he was in Hillsboro, N. C., in telegraphic communication with BRECKINRIDGE. This is probably true, and if so, he was virtually present at the conference and took part in it.

While speaking of Gen. SHERMAN'S extraordinary conduct on that occasion we would refer the reader to a singular story, which will be found among our selections. Is it possible that Gen. SHERMAN has been long meditating the thing which he has attempted, and communicated that intention to some rebel who set this story afloat in London?

General Gantt, of Arkansas, on Lincoln and Johnson.

General Gantt has written the following interesting letter about the late President, in the course of which he speaks from personal knowledge of the character of President Johnson:

"BALTIMORE, MD., April 16, 1865.

"MR. WM. H. LEE—My dear sir: I write you from the midst of universal sorrow and mourning. Men speak with choked utterance and tearful eyes, or, overpowered with grief, speak not at all. It is a sorrow which, finding no adequate utterance, weighs down the stoutest heart. And the wretches exclaimed: "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" Of all the men clothed with authority through all the ages, no man can be found to whom these words are so totally inapplicable.

"I know your sorrow is great. For one, I feel perfectly overwhelmed. From opposing and disliking Mr. Lincoln, I had learned to love him. From believing him an enemy to my section, I had learned to lean upon him as our people's best friend. From believing him a weak, selfish and politic man, I had found him to be one of the greatest, purest, kindest and gentlest of his race.

"The best friend of the South has fallen by the hands of the meanest of mankind. And at a time when so many of us rejoiced in the prospect that the Southern people would soon see and confess his kindness and generosity.

"Mr. Lincoln had filled the measure of human greatness. He completed the superstructure of Liberty that Washington reared, and as its dome kissed the skies he bathed it in his blood, consecrating it through all the coming centuries.

"By his life the republic was protected, and perfected. In his death it was sealed. For a moment, paralyzed grief and rage and a thirst for revenge possessed all hearts. In a moment more, our humbled and stricken people bowed submissively to the will of God. The republic and free institutions had triumphed.

"But we must not forget the future in the depths of our sorrow for the present.

"In this, I may be more hopeful than yourself. A native of Tennessee, I have known Andrew Johnson as a public man from boyhood. From that knowledge, I have unbounded faith in his ability, integrity, uprightness and patriotism. The key to his life and success I gather from the following passage in a conversation I had with him at the Gayoso, in Memphis, in the fall of A. D. 1860. It struck me a thousand times, and I have ever since remembered it (

"'Let your actions,' he said, 'in your public career, be governed by this principle: study what is best for the people. Follow it with all your heart, even though unpopular at the time. Be patient in waiting; and the great good sense of the people will bring them to you in the end. They cannot remain long in error.'

"Starting against the popular current in the south, in 1861, mobbed upon the cars, insulted and persecuted, homeless and exiled, abused by the leaders of his State and section, seeing the people, whom he had loved and labored for so long, taught to dispise him, he has been patient in waiting,' and lived to see the great good sense of the people 'bring them back to him in the end.'

"God has preserved him mysteriously amid a thousand dangers and trials, to stretch out his arm over the suffering southern masses, and strike down their oppressors and betrayers. It is enough to say that he has been equal to every emergency so far, in his public career. It is a singular fact that his friends started him in every canvass with some distrust as to his power to meet his competitors in debate. And yet from his first canvass for legislature, up to the time he met and overmatched the 'eagle orator' of Tennessee, each time meeting stronger men than before, he has been equal to the emergency. In proposing him for various offices they felt that his popularity would win, but had some misgivings as to how he would fill them. Yet each position he has filled, from alderman of a small city up to United States Senator, has seemed to sit as naturally upon him as though he were born in it. In each he has grown greater, and he has talent, power and energy for this great emergency.

"In the delicate work left him to perform towards the rebellious States, I had opportunities to know the very highest estimate in which his opinions and views of policy were held by our late lamented President, and Mr. Secretary Seward; but whatever he may be, the hour demands that all stand by him. Your obedient servant,

"E. W. GANTT."

The Inundations in Lower Canada.

The most serious injuries were sustained last week by the inhabitants of Lower Canada from the inundation caused by the breaking up of the ice in Lake St. Peter. Huge masses of ice were carried along by the torrent, and dashed against the houses. The water rose ten or twelve feet above the level of the islands at Toronto. The lower part of the city was entirely submerged. On Wednesday the spire of Zion Chapel fell in, and to add to the horror a tempest set in with unexampled violence. The Toronto *Leader* says:

In two hours (from three to five o'clock on Wednesday) no less than three hundred buildings, including one hundred and fifty dwelling houses, were destroyed by the combined violence of the wind and waters. A few houses were strong enough to resist both these forces; and they were filled to overflowing with refugees. But this description of houses were scarce. In the Isle De Grace, only three houses withstood the siege of wind and water. In the Isle Aux Ours there was not one, while on the Isle of Madame, which was probably less exposed, one-half of them retained their position. A large number of the inhabitants had to struggle as they best they could on whatever floatable thing they could find, on those trembled waters for life. On that day fifty victims are reported to have perished in the Sorel Islands, and two thousand persons were in imminent peril of their lives.

THE TUSCALOOSA.—From a private letter from Capetown, coast of Africa, received yesterday, we learn that the pirate Tuscaloosa has been lying at that port since last fall, having been seized by the colonial authorities at the instance of the United States Consul, Graham.

The Tuscaloosa was formerly the bark Conrad, which was captured by the Alabama in 1863, and converted into a tender by placing on board about thirty men and four 12-pound howitzers, and put under the command of one of the lieutenants of the Alabama. The Tuscaloosa put into Capetown for supplies.—*Washington Star.*

A NOTORIOUS copperhead living in the vicinity of Waterbury, on hearing of the President's death, displayed a flag with the words, "The Devil is Dead," upon it. A party of young men proceeded to the residence of the scoundrel, and made a demand for the flag. The man denied having exhibited any, whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to his denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck he confessed his infamy and brought out the flag. After giving him a thrashing his visitors withdrew.

AT Camp Burnside, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, a soldier of the Forty-third remarked that he would "have a hoe-down" over the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and began frisking around, and indulging in extravagant demonstrations of joy. His comrades strung him up by the neck, so that his toes just touched the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face, and his spirit was just fluttering on the borders of eternity. Others who expressed their gratification at the news were served likewise. Five, in all, were elevated.

Our Colored Citizens.

Considerable unpleasant feeling has been aroused among the colored people in this city by the arrangement of the authorities, which practically exclude them from taking any part in the funeral procession of President Lincoln. The fact was announced to the congregation of Zion (colored) Church yesterday, and at the other colored churches. The feelings of the people were pretty emphatically expressed. At Shiloh Church a number of white citizens were present, and an animated discussion took place.

We understand that the Common Council Committee having charge of the arrangements have declined to award them any place in the line. The negroes, who in Abraham Lincoln have lost their best friend, are naturally both grieved and indignant at this unexpected exclusion. We see no reason but a shameful, and, in present circumstances, particularly cruel prejudice. Our late President was venerated by the whole colored population with a peculiar degree of feeling; they looked upon him as the liberator of their race; and now, when the hand of the assassin has suddenly cut him off, to be refused the privilege of paying respect to his remains is mortifying and humiliating. Besides, we have accepted of the services of these citizens in the war, and it is disgraceful ingratitude to shut them out of our civic demonstration.

This act of the Common Council is by no means an expression of the public feeling. Even the greater part of those who are politically opposed to the recognition of negro rights, are unwilling, on an occasion of this kind, when sorrow equalizes all, to recognize any class prejudices.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Singular Rumor.

The London correspondent of the New York *Sunday Times* mentions in a letter, dated April 8th, the following extraordinary rumor:

"We have had strange rumors here in circulation, lately, in regard to affairs in your country. Gossip has it that your General Sherman is a southerner by birth, and does not share in the northern hastility to the institution of slavery; that he sympathizes in this respect with General Lee, and, when the war has been ended, will make himself dictator, and so settle the Union reconstruction after his own fashion! Enlightened politicians amongst us laugh at this programme, but it is surprising how general the thing has become, and how much it is credited in certain circles."

We are assured by a friend that a report similar to this has appeared also in certain English journals. Of course this would be laughed at as the dream of some crazy secessionist, did it not appear just at the time when General Sherman has been in some way misled into attempting what amounts to a surrender of our cause to Davis. As this circumstance will attract more attention than it deserves to the paragraph we have quoted, it will be well to remember that Sherman is not "a southerner by birth," and that the blunder, while it is mortifying to him and to his friends, will probably be corrected in time to avoid evil results to the country and the cause.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE Montreal *Witness* says: "But our danger is imminent if any of the scoundrels implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln) make their escape to Lower Canada. They would undoubtedly meet here plenty of influential friends. There would be found here Judges and Juries to decide that they had used only a belligerent right. Indeed it will argue a strange inconsistency if those papers which have been foremost in screening the raiders, and have excused as a belligerent right the assassination of an innocent civilian at St. Albans, find fault now with those concerned in the murder of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal arms."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts respectively, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect delegates to represent each district, aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held in the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot, between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock P. M.

By order of the Union Executive Committee,

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
ALEX. HILANDS, D. O'NEIL, Secretaries. ap26

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the

OIL BASIN PETROLEUM COMPANY

have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable May 1st, 1865, at the office of the Company, 165½ South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

ap22:1w WM. S. LANE, Secretary.

I WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention.

ap25:tde ALEX. M. WATSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETROLEUM.—500 barrels, 41 Gravity. HENRY H. COLLINS.

GLUE.—50 bbls No. 1: for sale by
ap26 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LUBRICATING OIL.—50 barrels very superior. HENRY H. COLLINS.

SOAPSTONE.—50 barrels Powdered.
ap26 HENRY H. COLLINS.

SEED POTATOES.—The Cuzco Potatoes, the best of several hundred varieties, raised from the seed-ball by Mr. Goodrich and well adapted to the country, mature early, white skin and flesh, good quality, and the most prolific potato in use. Free from rot. For sale by
ap26 L. H. VOIGT & CO.

300 BBLS CHOICE BRANDS FAMILY FLOUR;
2,000 bush Oats;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
4 cars Baled Hay;
1 car Peach Blow Potatoes;
3 bbls Butter, in clefts;
50 barrels Green Apples;
In store and for sale by
PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., Nos. 200 and 202 Penn St., Scott's new building.

IN THE MATTER of the application of the Roman Catholic St. Michael's Beneficial Society of Birmingham. } No. 110, June term, 1865.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss:

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of an order of said Court of Common Pleas of said county, made this 22d day of April A. D. 1865, that application has been made to said Court, for an

Alteration and Amendment

of the charter of the above Corporation; and unless some good reason to the contrary is shown, the same will be granted at the next term of said Court. JACOB H. WALTER,
ap24:2wd Prothonotary.

"THE GREATEST OF LIVING CAPTAINS."—*London Times.*

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Headley's Life of

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN,

being an authentic and reliable record of his early life and remarkable career; forming the 4th volume of the Library of Modern American Heroes for Youth.

1 vol. 12mo, cloth, 368 pages and 6 illustrations. Price $1.50.

Now ready, uniform with above, the
7th thousand of Headley's Life of Gen. Grant.
8th do. do. do. Gen. Mitchell.
6th do. do. do. Capt. Ericsson
For sale by booksellers. Published by

WM. H. APPLETON,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,
ap25:2t 92 and 94 Grant street, New York.

AVOID THE DUST AND SMOKE.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND

Window Bands,

These invaluable strips in summer totally exclude dust, noise and odor from doors and windows. Save your carpets and household goods from noise and annoyance of stages, car bells and rattling sashes.

The above strips will be completely fitted up by WHITE & ALEXANDER, No. 169 and 171 Lecock street, Allegheny City, the above firm having the exclusive right in Allegheny County.

ap19:2md

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that so much of the channel of the Monongahela River as runs between the second and third piers, from the Railroad Bridge, now being erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over that River, below the first dam, in the county of Allegheny, will be necessarily obstructed in putting up the superstructure of the bridge, for about six weeks from the FIRST OF MAY, A. D. 1865.

J. H. LINVILLE, Engineer &c.
ap19:2w(Gaz)w

SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAPS.—I have been using SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP for over five years, and can say without hesitation that it is superior to any other that I have ever used for Toilet and Shaving purposes.

JOHN B. OATLIN,
Shaving Saloon, No. 59 Diamond, Allegheny City.
ap20:tf

TRANSPARENT AND OPAQUE Oiled Shades for sale by
ap6 W. P. MARSHALL.

PETROLEUM.—100 barrels Crude for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY LOST.—He left home APRIL 7th. He had on dark pants and Kentucky Jean waist; has blue eyes, thin face and light hair. His age is six years and three months. He comes from Saw Mill Run. Any person that has him will bring him to Temperanceville, to Mr. BALLENTINE'S STORE, and they will be well paid for their trouble.

ap26:2t:tw WILLIAM JONES.

FABER ENGINE FOR SALE,

ONE SECOND HAND

TWELVE HORSE POWER, FABER ENGINE,

With cylinder boiler, pullies and belting, nearly new, at a bargain. A. A. HUTCHINSON,
ap26:1t 112 Wood street.

FOR SALE.—DRUG STORE.—On account of ill health, I wish to dispose of the GOOD WILL, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF MY DRUG STORE, corner of Market and Fourth streets.

It is in the vicinity of the Market House and adjoins the depot of the Oakland and East Liberty and Minersville Passenger Railways, making it an exceedingly desirable location. The STORE IS HANDSOMELY FITTED UP, the BUSINESS EXTENSIVE and rapidly increasing, and will prove a profitable investment to a purchaser with a knowledge of the business.

JAMES McGARR,
apes:tfwd corner 4th and Market street.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street,

are now opening a choice assortment of

DRESS GOODS

at the lowest market prices. apes:tfd

NEW GOODS.

Carpets

AT ALMOST PEACE PRICES.

We are now receiving our

Second General Assortment

for this season, bought at the REDUCTION. We offer to purchasers the greatest advantages of the market.

The Newest Styles and Lowest Prices.

W. D. & H. MCALLUM,
ap26 57 FOURTH STREET.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

GEO. W. HUBLEY,

68 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

Is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public generally, the most complete assortment of everything comprised in the line of

House Furnishing Goods,

which has ever been offered to this city.

In addition to his reputation as a manufacturer of, and dealer in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, BRITTANIA WARE, REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, BIRD CAGES, etc., etc., he has just returned from the Eastern cities, with a full line of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
TABLES AND DOOR MATS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, BRUSHES,
CLOTHES LINES AND PINS,
CHILDREN'S CARS,
TEA AND COFFEE SETTS,
DINING ROOM & TOILET SETTS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

with an endless variety of articles, composing all goods in the house furnishing line, which cannot be found elsewhere.

He invites the attention of the public, and will be pleased to show his goods.

GEO. W. HUBLEY,
ap26:8md 68 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

RECEIVED

At Hunt's,

ATLANTIC MONTHLY, MAY
YOUNG FOLKS MAGAZINE, MAY.
PORTRAITS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, handsomely engraved.
EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S CÆSAR.
HEADLEY'S LIFE OF GEN. SHERMAN.
ALL THE LATEST PAPERS,
MAGAZINES FOR MAY,
NEW BOOKS,

for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTS,
ap26 69 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN STOCKS, BONDS & REAL ESTATE,

WILL BUY AND SELL STOCKS

Here and in New York or Philadelphia

Without further charge than the

REGULAR COMMISSIONS,

established by the Boards of the respective cities, to wit:

PITTSBURGH RATES—On Stocks the market value of which is $2 or under, 1¼ per cent.; over $2 and up to $12, 1 per cent. On Stocks selling from $12 to $50 the sum of 12½ cents per share, and on stocks selling at $50 or over, one-fourth of one per cent.

NEW YORK RATES—On Stocks, the market value of which is $5 or under, five cents per share; over that 10 cents.

PHILADELPHIA RATES.—⅝ and 12 cent as same prices.

☞ Orders solicited.

Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.

ap6 No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 25 Diamond,

ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

President—JOHN BROWN, JR.
Vice President—NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, JR.

Directors:

JOHN VOEGTLY, JR., JACOB KOPP, HUGH P. O'NEIL, L. MCINTOSH, WILLIAM SMITH, JAMES LOCKHART, A. GROETZINGER.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to transact all branches of the Banking business. Particular attention paid to the sale of U. S. Bonds and Securities. Subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan, old and new issue, received. Bonds delivered on receipt of subscription. Interest on issue dated on June 15th, payable to that date in advance.

J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.
ap18:2wd

WHITE & ALEXANDER

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS,

Having Lately Removed

TO 169 and 171 LECOCK STREET,

Allegheny City,

they are ready to furnish all their customers and public generally with FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENETIAN and PANEL SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS and OIL TANKS made to order and constantly on hand. Scroll Sawing and Brackets finished complete.

ap20:2md

CHILDREN'S

CARRIAGES AND BASKETS

of every description.

Ladies Morocco Traveling Satchels.

A large variety of Fancy Goods, at

J. G. LANER'S,
ap10 No. 101 Market St.

THOS. STEEL..... JOHN D. BAILEY

STEEL & BAILEY,

Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents

Stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission.

☞ Office, WILKINS HALL.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the BIRMINGHAM, EAST BIRMINGHAM AND SOUTH PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, are requested to meet at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, May 1st, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

D. ROBINSON, Secretary.
ap20:3td

SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAPS.—I have for the past four years used SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP, and consider it superior to any other I have ever used, either for the toilet or for shaving. A. W. DUNLAP,
ap19:tf Fourth Street Shaving Saloon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATES OF WATER RENTS IN THE city of Pittsburgh and Pitt Township, where the hydrant water is used, for the year 1865.

SMALL DWELLINGS

fronting on courts or alleys, or small tenement houses on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for the use of hydrant of convenient access, whether on the premises or not, each family.

One room, charge	$3 1 58
Two rooms, charge	$3 15 to 4 69
Three do. do.	6 86
Four do. do.	7 03
For each additional room	1 18

All persons not using on the main line of pipes charged at reduced rates.

DWELLINGS

fronting on public streets, occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each family occupying the premises, charge for

Two rooms	$ 6 25
Three do.	7 31
Four do	8 38
Five do.	10 05
Six do.	11 71
Seven do.	12 88
Eight do.	13 56
Nine or ten rooms	16 40
Each additional room	1 06
Baths supplied with cold water, each	1 56
Do. do. do. cold and hot water	3 13
Do. do. by separate ferrule, from main	7 81
Do. do. do. do. do. each additional bath	4 69
Water closets for one	3 13
Do. do. for each additional one	1 56
Wash basins and urinals in chambers same rates.	
Wash pavements of every description	4 69
Do. do. used by more than one family, each	2 35
Street and garden hose	$1 56 to 15 63

All additional fixtures or extra attachments for the use of water, extra rates.

STORES, OFFICES AND WORK SHOPS.

Wholesale and retail store and shop	$3 13 to 31 25
Offices of Professional Men, Companies, &c.	$3 13 to 23 44

Druggists, Barbers and Bakers special rates.

Each tenant in the building charged according to the nature of business, families dwelling rates.

Water closets, self-closing, each	$ 3 13
do. other descriptions	4 69
Urinals, self-closing	4 69
do. of other descriptions	6 25

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

For family keeping the house, dwelling rates.

Boarders, ten persons or under	$7 81
do. over 10 and under 25 persons	15 63
do. every 25 persons, additional	7 81
Bar with water fixtures inside	$7 81 to 23 44
Bar without do. do	$4 69 to 15 63
Wash basins and slop sinks, each	4 69
Water closets and urinals, self-closing, each	4 69
do. of other descriptions	7 81
Baths for use of boarders each	9 38
Wash tubs in wash rooms, each	1 56
Kitchen according to capacity and number of draw cocks	$7 81 to 39 06
Outside hydrants for watering horses, so troughs allowed	$6 25 to 15 63

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Hydrants each	$7 81
Sinks or slop sinks each	4 69
Water closets and urinals, self-closing	4 69
do. do. of other descriptions	7 81

Any additional fixtures for the use of water by special annual agreement.

PUBLIC BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Baths, each tub	$9 38

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For each one hundred children	$4 69

All arrangements for use of water same as public buildings.

STABLES.

Livery Stables, per stall	$1 56
Country do. do.	78
Horses not in Livery Stables, each	1 56
Cows do. do.	1 56
Each four wheeled carriage	1 56
Each two do. do.	78

STEAM ENGINES.

Each horse power, ten hours per day	$ 6 25

Distilleries, Rectifiers, Brewers and Manufacturing Establishments rated according to capacity and size of ferrule, granted by special annual agreement.

FOUNTAINS.

Flowing ten hours per day for six months of the year from a half inch ferrule.

For the first jet of 1 10 of an inch	$ 9 38
For each additional jet of 1-10 of an inch	1 56
For the first jet of ¼ of an inch	11 71
For each additional jet ¼ of an each	4 69
For the first jet of ½ of an inch	23 50
For each additional jet ½ of an inch	11 06
For each ¼ inch jet	50 60

BUILDING PURPOSES.

For each perch of stone	6
do. thousand brick	10
do. hundred yards of Plaster	25¼

Plastering done for a specified sum, charge 15 per cent. on the amount. ap26:1td

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st SECTION of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1861, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg, and street districts in Lower St. Clair, Nine Mile, Stowe, Moon, Crafton, Ingram, Thornburg, Sewickley, Leet, Kennedy, Neville, South Fayette, Snowden, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Dunquesne Boroughs; Overseer, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, McCandless, Plum and Harrison Townships,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Long Run, St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Allegheny; Millvale Borough; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Pinkey, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and McKeesport Boroughs; North Fayette, Chartiers, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, McClure, Shaler and Aleppo Townships,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subjects to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes.

ap22:tmyr

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1836, and do hereby certify:

1. That the name and style under which said Partnership is to be conducted, is "PHILIP WEINENGER."

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the business of Refining Carbon or Mineral Oil upon certain premises situate on the Allegheny River in Pitt township, Allegheny county, and State of Pennsylvania.

3. That the general partners are PHILIP WEINENBERGER, whose place of residence is the borough of Lawrenville, Allegheny county, and State of Pennsylvania, and JOHN WEILER, whose place of residence is the borough, county and State aforesaid; and the Special Partners are NICHOLAS J. BIGLEY, whose place of residence is Lower St. Clair township, county and State aforesaid, and JAMES O'CONNER, whose place of residence is the Fourth Ward, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county and State aforesaid.

4. That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: said Nicholas J. Bigley has contributed Ten Thousand Dollars in cash, and said James O'Connor has so contributed Ten Thousand Dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which said Partnership is to commence is the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1865, and the period at which it is to terminate is the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1874, unless said Partnership shall be sooner terminated by ten days notice in writing of his election to dissolve said Partnership, which each of said partners shall have the right to give his co-partners thereupon, and after publication of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded and published, in accordance with the provisions of Sixth section of the Act of Assembly March 21, 1836, said Partnership shall be dissolved.

PHILIP WEINENBERGER, JOHN WEILER } Gen'al Partners.
JAMES O'CONNER, N. J. BIGLEY } Special Partners.
ap12:swd

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—The CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, manufactured by R. U. S. H. SAWYER, is acknowledged to be the most serviceable of any kind yet offered to the public. Its superior advantages are found in its cleanness, saving of labor, its efficacy in removing grease, paint, tar, and without injuring the skin, or in the least wise damaging the finest quality of goods. It can be used with all kinds of water.

Reference is made with pleasure to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known in this community, and who had every facility afforded of seeing it fully and fairly tested:

Quartermaster's Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments Pa. Vols.

"Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the army.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Reg.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Reg.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Reg.
ap7:tf

I have used Sawyer's Chemical Erasive Soap for the past twelve months, and believe it to be the most economical and satisfactory soap that has been introduced to the American people.

ED. EICHENBAUM,
Belleviderz Hotel, Shaler Township,
Allegheny county, Pa.

Messrs. R. U. S. & J. H. Sawyer—My family have used your Chemical Olive Erasive Soap for several months, and have found it up to what it has been represented. For using in hard water they think it is superior to any Soap in use.

A. G. LEYD, Esq., Allegheny Co.

SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAPS.—The luxury of a good shave, and the pleasure of the toilet are greatly enhanced by using a superior article of Soap. "SAWYER'S AMBROSIAL SHAVING AND TOILET COMPOUND" I am frank to confess, makes the nicest lather for shaving, and is the finest for toilet purposes that I have for years had the pleasure of using in my business. NATHANIEL ALLEN,
of the Monongahela House Shaving Saloon.
ap19:tf

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—10 barrels Choice just received and for sale by
ap19 FETLER & ARMSTRONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General