



CLEARFIELD, June 16th, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT OF PHILADELPHIA. SURVEYOR GENERAL, JOHN ROWE OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A Ridiculous Story.

In the columns of that delectable sheet the Philadelphia Daily News, we find a letter signed by a person calling himself a "Philadelphia Jew," and stating that he was born in Philadelphia, which is a detailed "cock and bull" story about his having been arrested in Switzerland, because of his religious opinions, and of the imbecility of the American Consul who, upon application being made to him, declared his inability to aid him, as the laws of the land did not permit any Jew to live there, and how he was compelled to apply to the British Consul, who only obtained his liberation on condition of his leaving the country. Now while we do not take the responsibility of contradicting the News' Correspondent, we cannot regard it as rather an unlikely story. In the first place the American Consul, if he had been aware of the "Philadelphia Jew" being a citizen of the United States, could have had him liberated as easily as the British Consul, and we have no doubt, had he been so informed, would have done his duty. In the second place, the "Philadelphia Jew" would doubtless have been liberated on his own application by promising to leave the country. In the third place our "Philadelphia Jew" forgets to give any names of persons and places, leaving us entirely to conjecture as to the locus in quo, except so far as we may learn from his sneer at the "petty Republic of Switzerland," (we have no doubt a "Philadelphia Jew" detests Republics, petty or grand,) which he most certainly could and should have done if he expected his statement to be credited, and in the fourth and last place, "a Philadelphia Jew" is most likely a Philadelphia Know-Nothing who desires to say something derogatory of the government under which he lives, and its officials, and in all probability knows as little about the "petty Republic of Switzerland" by actual observation, as he does about telling a plausible story. We would advise a "Philadelphia Jew" before he undertakes to write another letter, to take instructions from "Occasional," the very reliable (!) and adroit Washington correspondent of a certain ally of his patron, who may be found somewhere within the precincts of his native Philadelphia.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We observe that a number of the most influential Democratic journals in the State, have responded in terms highly complimentary, to the recommendation made through the columns of the Centre Reporter, and the "Republican," about the same time, of Jas. Macmanus, Esq., as a candidate for Governor in 1860. We are much gratified at these deserved acknowledgments of the mental and moral worth of an excellent citizen and deserving democrat; and as we said on a former occasion, although it is not our intention to advocate the claims of any candidate so long before the time of determining the question, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Macmanus would prove an excellent Governor. We have had these remarks suggested to us by seeing in the Milton Democrat of a recent date, an attempt to connect Mr. Macmanus with the "Bogus" Democrats, who have been trying to disorganize the party for a year past. We cannot conceive what could have induced the editor of the Democrat, whom we have been wont to regard as a gentleman, and a man of veracity to do so, for we can scarcely think that he is not aware that the principles of the Democratic party has no more faithful defender, nor those of the opposition no more inveterate and effective enemy in the State than James Macmanus, notwithstanding that heretofore sheet the Central Press of Bellefonte, has commended him. We hope to see the Democrat do Mr. M. justice.

The Doings of the Opposition.

The convention of the "Rag-tag and Bob-tail," "Odds and ends, &c.,—it makes them very angry to call them these names, but they have earned no better yet—which met at Harrisburg on the 8th inst., to devise "ways and means," and make a "splurge," nominated for Auditor General, Thomas L. Cochran, and for Surveyor-General Wm. M. Keim. The former as Republican with an abolition dip, from York county, and the latter a renegade Democrat who has recently been trying his hardest at what mischief he could do his former friends in "old Berks." These two gentlemen are fit candidates for the party which has done them the distinguished honor of placing them before the people to be defeated next fall. Of this,

however, Mr. Cochran has had a little previous experience, and may be considered as being used to it.

The platform constructed by these worthy patriots is in itself a curiosity, being a sort of mosaic of all the old platforms of the various oppositions from the days of Jackson to the present time. The effort being to make it capable of containing "Old-line Whigs," "Americans, Know-Nothing," "Republicans, Abolitionists," "People's" men, and "Fornicators," and if possible, "Douglasites." How this dish of a little of everything, will go down with all for whom it is intended, remains to be seen. The intention, doubtless, is to coax all to swallow it who will, and those who will not quietly, will have it poured down their throats raw or disguised in some other preparation. One of the objects of the Convention seemed to be the endorsement of Hon. Simon Cameron with a view to backing his aspirations for the Presidency, as the candidate of the "People's party" in 1860. This is the name by which the convention designated the organization which they professed to represent, and not a very inappropriate one for it either, for it seems to be made up of all sorts of people, especially in a political sense.

The deliberations of the "People's" convention we have been reliably informed was not of the most harmonious character; and if they succeeded in getting through another convention, without a scene that shall rival any former opposition feuds, then we are no judge of prognostications.

The Fry Divorce Case.

We copy the following on the Fry Divorce Case, from the Blair County Whig of the 3d ult., which takes a rather different view of the merits of the above case, from a number of the newspapers of this State during the pendency and since the defeat of Mrs. Fry's application, before the last Legislature. We have not deemed it necessary to express any opinion upon the it, as in the absence of a full knowledge of the case in all its bearings, that would be very difficult to do correctly; but we give the extract to show that there are, or were, two sides to the case when the vote was taken, and that possibly the "immortal eight", who voted on the divorce were not so far wrong after all.

"Among the multitudinous affairs before the Legislature last winter, nothing attracted so much general attention as the petition of Mrs. Emily L. Fry, praying for the passage of an act divorcing her from Horace B. Fry. It was the theme of constant conversation at the Capital, and the Philadelphians engaged in a newspaper war which at one time threatened serious consequences. The details of the case have become as familiar as household words," but it was only on the very eve of the adjournment of the House of Representatives that the full facts of the case came before the law-makers at Harrisburg. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Fry that she never had any affection for Fry, but married him at the urgent and repeated solicitations of her mother, at a time when age had not sufficiently matured her intellect to see, in all its bearings, the responsibility she was taking upon herself. This will be the better understood, when we say that those who saw her, inform us that in looks and stature she is a mere child, although it is alleged that she is eighteen years of age. Under these circumstances, it is not at all strange that she soon repented of giving her hand when the heart did not accompany it, and revolved in a manner not to be mistaken by Fry himself. Did he, like an honorable man should do, after he had seen the unmistakable evidence that he did not possess her affections, second and encourage an effort to obtain a divorce?—Not a bit of it. On the contrary, he not only interposed objections, but even went so far as to blacken her fair fame. Now, if there was no ulterior object in view, is it reasonable to suppose that Horace B. Fry, or any other man could live with a woman possessing the character he gave her? This ulterior object he explained in Harrisburg, by stating that he wished to get a divorce in the court, in order to vindicate his character, which had been maligned and traduced by the appellant. This view of the case made him friends, but subsequent events have put another face upon the matter. He has not moved to get a divorce in any of the courts since the Legislature adjourned, which now leaves the interference that if mercenary motives did not govern the broker in constructing the alliance, he is evidently governed by a desire to be bought off.

There is one thing now among fixed facts, and that is if he does not push the matter to an issue before the next meeting of the Legislature, she will obtain a divorce—which she might have accomplished last winter herself, had she visited Harrisburg two weeks earlier, and rested her case upon its own merits, instead of sending "gouging" agents to transact her business, and to-day she might have been free instead of being a living illustration of gilded misery, which illy befits one so young and so beautiful.

The loose and unjustifiable manner in which Mrs. Fry's father, John Grigg, has been attacked for his devotion to his child by some newspapers, is a villainous piece of malevolence. John Grigg is one of the eminent business men of Philadelphia, without a spot or blemish to tarnish a name which has been known on change for nearly half a century, and yet in his old days he becomes the target of malign-

ant men, because, forsooth, he has in him that filial affection which prompts him to protect his daughter, and use all means within his reach to promote her happiness! And this was used as one of the arguments why the divorce should not be granted! A revolution in public sentiment will tell a different tale next winter mark our prediction.

The Slave Trade.

Some unscrupulous members of the Republican Press seek to disseminate the impression that the Southern Democracy are favorable to the slave trade laws, and the subsequent renewal of that barbarous traffic. Because a few self-constituted delegates assembled at Vicksburg to air an overweening vanity and obtain, by violent harangues, a passing notoriety which they were unable to gain by other means, many Opposition papers insult the majority of our Southern brethren by imputing to them a desire to re-open a commerce which is necessarily attended with crimes so foul that they, in former years, excited the horror of Christendom. Barbaric war in Africa, and the diabolical outrages of the middle passage; the depopulation of whole provinces of Africa, and the annihilation of a rapidly augmenting and legitimate trade with that fertile Continent; the utter forgetfulness of every Christian precept and every maxim of sound policy, are day by day proclaimed by unpatriotic journals to be the determined policy of the intelligent citizens who possess nearly one half of this great country.

It seems to matter not, that not a single influential statesman of the South is known to favor the views of a few mad-caps, and that many have shown both the impolicy of such a ridiculous agitation and the sinfulness of the scheme—for every calm mind must instantly perceive the distinction between holding negroes in bondage, who are born to that position, in such wise that manumission is impossible, and the traversing of broad seas to wrest the inhabitants of another Continent from the soil and climate to which they were created, for the purpose of transplanting them to a region for which God did not destine them—which there are some mad enough and rapacious enough and sufficiently blinded, by an insane desire for gold, to believe even possible in this century of civilization.

Each day we more clearly perceive the dislike with which the Democracy of the South view the proceedings of the few ultra agitators, and gladly notice the enthusiasm with which the speech of the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, at Raleigh, North Carolina, whether he accompanied the President, was received by the large assembly. In the course of his remarks he incidentally observed:—

"In the North, we have the leading spirit of a great party urging the idea that it is impossible for the Union and the institutions of the South to exist together.—In the South, a new light has arisen, which is to urge the abolition of the slave trade laws, and the introduction of barbaric Africans in our midst, endangering the very safety of our peculiar institutions. These laws were passed by the strenuous efforts of Southern men, and now, all at once, we find men in the South who say they are unconstitutional. Why do I introduce this subject here, and now? Why, to say that when they tell me the inhabitants of this country can no longer live together peaceably in this Union, I wish to run up the stars and stripes, and declare that, for one, I am ready to battle against these agitators." Pat. & Union.

FIGHT IN A SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Huntingdon Globe of June 1st says:

Last Sunday week a fight occurred in a Sunday School, out on the Ridges, about five miles from this place, at what is called the Union School House. The facts of the case, as we learn them, are as follows: The school met at the usual time. Mr. John Flenner teaches a Bible class, and during the time of reciting lessons, one of the members composing Mr. Flenner's class, named Smiley, became unruly, and he attempted to put him out, whereupon Smiley struck him, and then a Mr. Thompson interfered to part them, when Flenner turned on Thompson, and gave him a choking. Finally the row was quelled and they all returned to their homes. The constable of that region being an eye witness to the fuss, brought suit against Messrs. Flenner, Smiley and Thompson, and on Saturday last they had a hearing before Esquire Snare, who fined Flenner and Smiley five dollars each and costs, and discharged Thompson.

THE FLOOD IN THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Minnesota papers of the 6th inst., furnish further details of the flood. The damage has been much greater than was at first stated.—The levee at St. Paul was entirely submerged, and at St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood was terribly destructive. Property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars has been destroyed at the former place. The St. Anthony Water Company have lost five millions feet of logs, valued at \$40,000. The boom at Coon creek, containing ten million feet, was momentarily expected to give way. Not less than \$130,000 worth of logs had gone over the falls within the three previous days. The river is 21 feet above low water mark, and within one and a half feet of the great flood of 1850. The storms of the last week in that section of country is described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FURTHER POINT, below Quebec, June 11. The steamship, North Britain, has passed here, on her way to Quebec, where she will arrive about midnight. Her dates are to the 1st inst., two days later than the telegraphic advices received by the Argos at St. John's, N. F.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton.—The sales for the last three days have been 28,000 bales, at an advance of 1,16ad over last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Breadstuffs generally have a declining tendency. PROVISIONS.—The market closes steady.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the river Sesia at Palestro, in the face of the Austrians who were protected by the fortifications erected there since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict they also succeeded in the capture of the city. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in Northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force, and retreated into Tassin, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin despatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the headquarters of the allies to Cassale.

The Austrians have occupied Bobbio in considerable force.

It is reported at Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence, between some English and American sailors on account of the later wearing tri-colored rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Arch Duke Charles and General Hess, all reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to Head-quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Dennison was unanimously re-elected.

The Funds were buoyant at the advance quoted.

FRANCE.

It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris, in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect.

Heavy shipments continue to be made of artillery and siege materials.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at an advance of over 1 per cent. Three per cents closed at 62 7/8.

The Military Committee of the German Diet have approved the motion to place an army on the Rhine.

FROM THE WESTERN GOLD MINES.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL EXPRESS.]

LEAVENWORTH, June 10.—Advices brought here by express coaches from Denver City (which started on the 1st instant) contain the most extraordinary accounts regarding the gold diggings, and are calculated to renew the fever with tenfold more virulence than ever.

Rich nuggets had been discovered on the North Fork and Vasquez Creek.—They were principally of gold and decomposed quartz.

Great excitement prevailed all through the country, and the statements of the yield of Gregory's and other mining companies are almost fabulous.

It is said that a company from Indiana are making from \$150 to \$500 a day.

The other accounts are of the same character, and unvarying.

The letters, which seem to have been written under the prevailing excitement, are in strong contrast with the previous gloomy reports.

The dust taken out of Greory's mines alone, it is estimated, amounts to \$20,000.

Denver City was almost depopulated, by the people leaving for the mountains.

Provisions continued scarce at the mines.

Twenty thousand dollars were offered for claims.

Subsequent arrivals will determine the certainty of this information but none of the accounts received differ in their tenor.

Rich specimens of gold have been also received by this arrival.

This community is intensely excited in consequence.

WASHINGTON June 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 25th inst., for the issue of any part, or the whole of five millions of dollars in treasury notes, in exchange for the gold coins of the acts of Congress of 1857 and 1859; the interest not to exceed six per cent. per annum.

The receipts of the Treasury for the week ending on Monday last amounted to \$263,000; drafts issued, \$1,718,000; amount subject to draft \$3,574,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In addition to the twelve army officers whose names have heretofore been published, Colonel Cooke, of the dragoons, and Colonel Tayer, of the corps of engineers, have obtained permission from the War Department to go beyond the United States. They will visit Europe to observe the military operations going on at the seat of war.

COL. FULLER, of New York, learned, while on a visit to the Bank of England, that "not a single piece of American paper which laid over during the late panic, now remains unpaid. This, says Mr. Eley, the Governor, cannot be said of any other nation on the earth.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WITNESS IN THE RECENT CASE OF OBERLIN.—

The Cleveland Democrat states that an attempt was made on Wednesday night last by two blacks to murder a respectable citizen named N. A. Wood, who was one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the late Rescue trial. Mr. Wood keeps a lively stable in Oberlin, and his residence is about three quarters of a mile from his stable. About nine o'clock in the evening, as he was proceeding home from his stable, two negroes appeared and walked behind him. Supposing they desired to pass, Mr. Wood stepped to one side, when one of them suddenly caught him by the shoulder, and made a desperate thrust at him with a large knife, which he held in his hand, aiming at his head evidently.—Wood then threw up his arm in time to ward off the blow, which otherwise might have proved fatal, and the knife passed through his coat sleeve, and raised the skin upon his wrist. The other negro then dealt him a powerful blow on the head with some kind of weapon, which brought him to the ground, when the murderous assailant with his knife gave him another stab, and, jumping over the fence they ran away before they could be recognized. The second stab, like the first, missed its aim, and grazed his side.

A party of returning Pike's Peak emigrants attempted to seize the boat and cross the ferry on Big Blue River, Kansas, lately, without paying charges. J. Williams of Ray county, Mo., Peter Valleton, late of St. Joseph, and one Thompson, who were in the employ of the ferry company, fired upon the emigrants, and killed C. C. Stanley, of Kanawha, Va., and William Murray, of Hardin county, Iowa, and dangerously wounded J. S. Barnum, of the latter place. Williams, who fired the fatal shots fled with his party to escape summary punishment from a crowd of emigrants who soon arrived at the scene of the atrocity.

LANCASTER CITY, in this State, is supposed to be built over a subterranean lake. A leak in the new city basin has been probed to the depth of twenty feet, and is found to lead to a subterranean cavern, sufficient to hold or conduct away all the water of the Conestoga. There is a large vault in Lechler's hotel, where the rising and falling of the waters in the subterranean lake are as perceptible as the rising and falling of Conestoga creek.

A FAT BOY.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph says: A child seven years old, weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, passed up the Cumberland Valley Railroad the other day, accompanied by his father and mother. The boy enjoyed excellent health and in every respect is in good condition. We learn that he was born somewhere in the northern region of this State.

IMPORTANT TO THE FRENCH.—Secretary Cass, in reply to a letter from a naturalized French citizen of Memphis, Tenn., says it is understood that the French government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Naturalization in this will not exempt a party from that claim should he voluntarily repair to France.

A happy pair were, not long ago, joined in wedlock at Falmouth. Their bridal tour was a whaling voyage that lasted five years. During their trip, the wife gave birth to two babes.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 29th ult. She brings about a million and a half in gold.

George D. Brush, the Treasurer of Calaveras county, had been discovered to be a defaulter to a large amount.

Advices from Victoria state that the gold mines of Vancouver were yielding so largely that parties were leaving Victoria for that locality.

Affairs on the isthmus were quiet. The dates from Valparaiso were to May 1st.

A battle was fought on the 29th of April between the government troops, under Gen. Vidaurri, and the Revolutionists, under Gen. Gallo. The latter was defeated and fled, having lost two thousand killed. This battle ended the Revolution. The Government had opened the Northern posts. Business was reviving.

The dates from Lima are to May 12th. A slight revolution had occurred at Arequipa. No particulars are given.

Gunyaquil was still blockaded, but was expected soon to be raised.

DEATH OF THE BAN JELACHICH.—By a curious coincidence, the steamer which brings intelligence of the re-appearance of Kossuth as a director of the public opinion of England, also conveys to us the tidings of the death of Kossuth's old enemy, the Ban Jellachich. The Ban had long been laboring under a disease of the chest, which caused his death at Agram, in Croatia, about the 20th of May. He was for a time the leader of the Austrian forces against the Hungarian patriots in 1848.

DECEASED.—Captain James W. Wales died at Louisville last Sunday. His death will bring back to the public remembrance the sad tragedy of the brig Somers, when Capt. Makenzie hung young Spencer, the son of the then Secretary of War, at the yard arm. Mr. Wales was purser's clerk on the brig, and it was his testimony that most directly implicated Spencer and his associates in the attempted mutiny.

A NEW DAILY.—Maj. E. R. Brady of the Brookville Jeffersonian, is publishing a daily paper to continue during the session of the Methodist Episcopal conference now in session at that place. It is a neat paper, and costs only 25 cents for the session.

The steamer Fulton, which arrived at New York on the night of the 12th inst., brings additional particulars of the war in Italy. The progress of Garibaldi, which at first was very brilliant in northern Italy, has been arrested by a reverse of fortune, which several accounts call a defeat. He encountered a superior force of Austrians, and was compelled to withdraw into the canton of Tessin.

Col. Bontemps, who commands the division of the Swiss army stationed in Italian Switzerland, has advanced his army to the frontier of Lombardy, so as to be better able to protect the Swiss territory.—His instructions is, to receive with humanity, while disarming them, any detachments of the belligerent armies that may seek refuge in Switzerland, but to oppose by force of arms any who may attempt to force a passage with a view to strategic division. The Austrian account of the battle of Montebello, praises the bravery of the troops and ascribes their failure to achieve a brilliant victory to their being opposed to a very superior force. The Sardinian accounts of the battle of Palestro are equally laudatory of the bravery of their soldiers.

The news from Mexico, the Pacific coast and the Plains, is of unusual interest.

Advices from Vera Cruz have been received to the 9th inst. Miramon is said to have suppressed the pronouncement made at the capital in favor of Zuloaga, including the grant of the church property.

The church party had tried Miramon, but the latter had arrested the principal priests and sent them to Vera Cruz. The liberals are much encouraged by these events.

Mr. Black, the American Consul, is reported to be going to Vera Cruz for safety from the rabble.

Letters from private parties give advice not to cross the Isthmus at this time.

The Star of the West from Aspinwall, arrived at New York, on Monday morning with California dates to the 20th May. She had one and a half millions in treasure on board.

The news from California are unimportant. Trade is dull.

Advices from Victoria, state that the gold mines of Vancouver are yielding largely, and parties were leaving Victoria, for that locality.

From Salt Lake the accounts are that great excitement exists in the city and that a collision is anticipated. The Mormons have been drilled for weeks.

A terrible account of cannibalism in the Plains is given in one of Tuesday's daily papers. Three of the party having died the rest subsisted upon their remains.

The steamer J. G. Lawton, exploded her boilers, near Savannah, one day last week, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

Bishop Potter, has returned from Europe.

"NEW ENGLAND A UNIT.—The Black Republican Press is boasting that New England is "a unit" in opposition to the Democracy, and that not one Democratic representative is elected from that region to Congress.—True; but not so novel as true. New England was a unit in 1801, when JEFFERSON was elected President; New England then voting in a body against him; and, again in 1828, when Gen. JACKSON was elected; New England then, again, voting unanimously against the Democracy. Now she is a "unit" in support of Abolitionism, and the very men who boast of this unity, profane the names of JACKSON and JEFFERSON with the mockery of their praise.

How is it.—Some of the opposition papers talk about the strength of the American-Republican party of this State, while the convention of the 8th inst. nominated candidates for the "Peoples' party."—How is it. Is it American-Republican one place, and "Peoples' party, another are they both identical or both distinct, and if the latter, which is the Simon pure.

Mr. Buhler of West Eaton Rouge, La, now own the watch which the Emperor of Russia presented to Capt. Rogers, of the steamship Savannah, when he was at St. Petersburg, 1725, with that steamer, the first that ever crossed the Atlantic. The watch is of gold, three times as big as common watches, and an excellent timekeeper.

3000 acres.

WILL be offered at Private Sale, 3000 acres of white and yellow pine and oak timber lands, located at the mouth of the Big Moshannon Creek, Centre county, Penna., on which are erected a double geared Saw Mill and four tenant houses. The above lands extend seven miles up the said Creek, are covered with the best white pine in the State, and are well supplied with the best iron ore and coal.

The above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to examine the lands can do so by calling upon the Sawyer at the Mill, who will take pleasure in showing them around.

A good farm attached to the above, containing two hundred acres of first rate tillable land—half cleared—on which are erected a good two-story house, a frame barn and two tenant houses, will also be sold upon easy terms in connection with, or separate from the timber lands.

For particulars address the undersigned, at Pine Swamp Centre Co. Pa.

JAS. K. BOAK, June 15th, 1859.

AMPHOTYPES FOR 15 CENTS.—

The Subscriber has opened a new Picture Gallery on the Corner of Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, at the sign of the Red Flag, to which he devotes his whole attention, and where Amphotypes, Melanotypes, Ferrotypes, Niello-types, Stereoscopes and in fact all varieties of Photo-graphs on Glass, Iron and Paper are taken and put up in a superior manner. Don't trust his word, but call and examine his specimens, and judge for yourselves. Being connected with one of the leading Galleries of Pittsburgh, he will be constantly in the receipt of every new style and variety of Sun-Light pictures, together with such aid and such information as will enable him to produce the most Life-Like and best toned specimens of the Art. In order that all may have an opportunity of procuring copies of their faces, he has determined to be reasonable as to prices: 15 cents and upwards according to size, finish and size. Remember the place, to wit, the Red Flag, Corner of Second and Cherry streets, directly opposite Judge Moore's.

PARKER C. PURVIANCE, June 15, 1859.