HOME MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CASE

FOURTH DAY.

Before the Hon. Wm. B. McClure, President Judge, and Wm. Beggs and T. L. McMillan, Associate Judges.

CONCLUSION OF MR. LOOMIS' SPEECH.

In 1816, since the requisite amount of funds could not be obtained by private subscription, the Legislature passed an Act providing that in consideration of the inability of the citizens to raise the sum required, a State subscription of $40,000 should be made; but this Act contained the proviso that no money should be paid until the piers were finished, when half that amount should be paid, and the other half when the bridge was finished. Notwithstanding the fresh impulse given to the Company by this act, they still found it impossible to raise their share of the stock by subscription. Individuals, it was true, came forward and subscribed liberally, but a time of severe commercial difficulties then existed. It was a short time after the late war, and great distress prevailed. Well, what did the Company do? All that was in their power!—Since they could not dispose of stock to raise means, they were compelled to borrow money, and in 1819 the bridge was completed, and the great object which the Company had in view being attained. What followed then? The managers had been denounced as oppressors, yet till the year 1824, these persons did not receive one cent of a dividend, inasmuch as it took all the tolls to pay the debt which had been contracted. Were not spirited gentlemen such as these at least entitled to live, to move, and have their being amongst us? They certainly were public benefactors then! In 1824, they obtained a small return for their investment. It had been charged against them that they had violated the trust reposed in them—that they had shaped their course according to what would conduce to their own interests. Those on the other side supposed that they had scrambled for the spoils, and put in their pockets all they could get.

Let it be recollected that by law the stockholders were entitled to fifteen per cent per annum. The stock subscribed was $85,000, and the cost of the bridge within a fraction of $102,000. They were only entitled to take toll on the amount subscribed, not on the balance.—When more than 15 per cent was realised, the excess was to go to constitute a sinking fund.

According to the charter, if the fund, before the expiration of forty years, amounted to more than the cost of the bridge, it should be appraised, and the sinking fund devoted to its redemption, but it was to be observed that the Company was not compelled to put any thing into that sinking fund until after the toll amounted to 15 per cent. He would show what these "hard hearted men had done, of what crimes these public oppressors been guilty." In 1819, the stock was subscribed, but the State was not to aid the Company till the piers were erected. In 1822, a dividend to the amount of 8 per cent was divided, coming to $2,400. Instead of putting this in their pockets, the stockholders set $2,836 01 apart as a fund for the redemption of the bridge, and what was the public spirit which they now exhibited, for there were $20,000 in the sinking fund? This of itself was enough to prove their intentions.

In 1824, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, and nothing was added to the sinking fund.—In 1825, a dividend of six per cent was declared. In 1826, 6 do. In 1827, 6 do. In 1828, 6 do, no dividend had as yet been declared over 6 per cem. In 1829, 6 do, and $2,000 were added to the sinking fund. In 1830 8, do, and $500 were added to the fund. In 1831, 8, do, and between $4,000 and 5,000 which the stockholders had a right to divide, were added to the sinking fund. In 1832 8, do, and $1,500 added to the fund. In 1833, 6 do, and owing to extension repairs, the fund was reduced to $4,000. In 1837, 7½ do, and the fund went up to $12,000. In 1835, 8 do, and, fund $19,000. In 1836, 10, and fund $28,000. In 1837, 10, and fund $35,000. In 1838, 11, and fund $40,000.

In 1839, for the first time 15 per cent was divided, and the fund increased to $42,000.—In 1840, 15 per cent was divided, the sinking fund being $40,217. In 1841, 12 per cent, the fund being 39,702. In 1842, it was 12 per cent, and the fund $40,769. In '43, ten per cent, fund $39,903, 10. In 1844, 15 per cent, fund $39,748. In '45, 15 per cent, fund $36,816.—In 1846, 16 per cent, fund $15,000, extensive repairs having been paid for. In '47, 15 per cent, and fund $30,794. If the surplus had been divided, it would have been about nine per cent, on the capital stock, and yet the company were represented as cheats. When they could have divided 16 per cent, they chose to increase the sinking fund. This surely showed them in their true position, and rendered their corporate character as pure, as were their characters as men, and citizens. They could legally have divided $30,000 among themselves, but did not do so; surely this showed their purity! Why it was asserted that the state had been defrauded out of a large amount of money by these gentlemen; they found that the Commonwealth had only subscribed $40,000 to the bridge; yet when credit was at a low ebb, and the State was compelled to throw all her stocks into the market, to preserve her honor, so dear to every citizen of Pennsylvania, that stock sold at auction in this very Court House for $53,194 75. That showed how the stock had been robbed and plundered. The stock which cost $40,000, in a period of extreme pressure, sold for $53,194 75. This was not all, for the State had received from dividend $70,000, making the total amount received, $123,194 75, in addition to taxes, amounting to over $5,000 more, making the total amount, $128,851.

This was a true exposition of the upright conduct of the Board. This was a fair exhibition and expose of the affairs of the Corporation, against whom these proceedings had been instituted. *James Todd said* that these upright gentlemen had violated their charter, and oppressed and injured the community. He ventured to say that no stock which the Commonwealth had ever owned, had produced so much. Why the stock which the State owned in the Monongahela bridge, amounting to $40,000, sold on the same day, in the same place for $31,000.

But another beautiful aspect which the case assumed, was this: It had been alleged that this corporation had defrauded the Commonwealth of a large amount, yet in 1843, the state of Pennsylvania sold out at an advance of $13,194. Who purchased this stock? Some of the most estimable of our fellow citizens, who had bought it at a very large premium, and now, in the name of the Commonwealth, it was demanded that all they had purchased should be thrown back into the public treasury. Was this to be endured, and yet such would be the case, if his opponents gained their objects. The cause would, at last, be judged according to the evidence, and its merits, he felt no doubt as to the issue. This was the first time that an action of this kind had been brought, by a private individual, whose cause was not espoused by the Attorney General, and it was brought under the act of the Legislature, passed in 1845.

Mr. Loomis proceeded to read the pleadings, and to comment on them at some length.

James Anderson recalled.—Question of evidence, held over since yesterday, decided against Messrs. Alden and Woods, by Judge McClure. Bill of exception asked for and granted. The witness proceeded to answer the questions objected to. Mr. Anderson was going to read a memorandum which he said was taken from the books. The reading or refreshing his memory by the memorandum was objected to by Mr. Woods. Why not bring the books? Witness—Lean answer without the paper. Judge McClure decided that the witness must not read from the memorandum.

Witness proceeded. There was stock paid to the amount of $84,000, some hundred dollars. Messrs. Woods and Alden objected.

The witness had just read a memorandum taken from the books. He was speaking from memory, why not produce the books? Before it was alleged that they were lost, but now it appeared in evidence that they were in existence. Answer admitted, and bill of exceptions filed. Witness proceeded— Question asked.—What amount of the stock was individual subscriptions? Objected to on the former grounds. Admitted, and Mr. Alden filed a bill of exception. Resumed.—I was wrong in stating that twas the individual subscription. There were $43,000, or $44,000 of individual subscriptions, paid.

Question by Mr. Staunton.—Was any of that paid from the tolls. Objected to. The dividend books were the best evidence. Why not produce them? Judge McClure overruled the objection.—Bill of exceptions filed by Messrs Alden and Woods.

Resumed. To the best of my knowledge, not a dollar of the tolls was applied to the payment of individual indebtedness. I can't recollect every thing for thirty or thirty-five years, but if it was, it was not done to the best of my knowledge. The cost of the bridge was greater than the stock subscribed, by somewhat more than $14, 15, or 16,000. We paid for it in cash, as the contractor wanted it. We had paid, I think, pretty nearly for the bridge, before we commenced to take tolls. I am not exactly certain of that. In 1824, the bridge commenced to declare dividends. It was opened in 1819.

Question—Have the dividends been regularly declared since then, down to the filing of this information? Objected to: The dividend books were the best evidence. Objection overruled, and an exception filed by relator's counsel.

Resumed—I can speak personally on that subject, since I have received my dividends regularly semi-annually from that time to July, 1851. I was a member of the Board from 1816, with the exception of one or two years, and I think not a dividend was declared that I was not present. I may have been sick or absent, I don't know. Question—Did the Board act honestly and fairly in declaring dividends and setting aside a portion to the contingent fund. Question objected to on the ground that his opinion as to the honesty of the Board, was not a fact, and it was for the jury to judge of that from the facts.

Question modified by Mr. Staunton, to the effect—how were the dividends declared?

They were declared on the 1st of January and 1st of July of every year.

Next question—State whether or not the dividends declared, and amounts set apart, covered the total receipts, after deducting the expenses?

Objected to, on the grounds that this question covered a period of thirty years, and no man, no matter how strong his memory, could recollect every transaction that took place during that long time, when the transactions amounted to 8, 4, or $500,000. Let the books be produced. Judge McClure overruled the objection. Messrs. Alden and Woods filed a bill of exceptions.

Resumed We first declared a dividend of so much, and the expenses were taken out. The balance was then placed in the reserve fund, so far as I know. That covered the whole expenses of the bridge.

Question—What was done with the contingent fund? Objected to on the grounds that the votes of the Board of Managers, in the minutes, would show that. Judge McClure overruled the objection. Exception filed.

Resumed. The contingent fund was ordered to be laid out in stocks of some description, to the best advantage for the bridge. This contingent fund, has always been rigidly kept invested, so far as my knowledge extends.

Question—If the tolls had not been commuted and reduced, what would have been the effect down to the filing of the information. Objected to, overruled and bill of exceptions filed.

Resumed. I'll venture to say that if we had not commuted the tolls, there would not have been one house in Allegheny where now there are ten. If we had stuck to the tolls according to the charter, I don't think we would have divided six per cent. all through. If they stuck to the high tolls, I don't think it would ever have yielded six per cent.

Question—Was there ever any resolution passed by the Board excluding James Todd from the benefits of commutation, or any resolution respecting him, of any kind? Objected to. Objection overruled. Bill of exceptions filed.

Resumed. There was no such resolution, in my presence, in the Board. I don't know of any resolution excluding Todd or any other individual from the commutation.

Examination in chief closed.

Cross Examined—I knew that James Todd did not pass by the year. He was excluded for bad behavior—insolence. Mr. Woods said the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions showed that the persons connected with the bridge had been convicted of a gross outrage in the matter alluded to. I don't know that it would be proper for me to answer who prevented him from crossing. I don't know who were the committee on tolls, when James Todd was excluded. We had a committee, and could not get that committee gathered at all times, and I and the toll assessor performed the business pretty much. I don't know whether the Committee was ever called, relative to Mr. Todd. Messrs. Holmes, Christy, Irwin, Dr. Garzam, and myself were on that committee. There were some cases in which the toll assessor had the power to do this. If Todd had come to me, the difficulty would have been settled in five minutes, but he was above that, and wanted to bully the committee, and we would not be bullied by him. Mr. Todd bullied the toll keeper—There were dozens of cases in which I settled the same difficulty in a very few minutes, when they came to me. I can't say that 'Squire Christy, but I think that Dr. Garzam and I, had some conversation on the subject. I have no recollection of what he said. This was yesterday.—I can't distinctly recollect whether I had any conversation with any other member of the committee. It is very probable that I had some conversation on the subject with some member of the board, or the committee, but I don't know, who it was. We might have conversed on it, walking in the streets. Doctor Garzam knew of it. I don't know the date that it took place.—Can't tell how much toll was taken from the time of opening the bridge in the fall of 1819 to the time the dividends commenced to be declared in 1824; it would be a moral impossibility. I was not clerk. I can't state from memory how much toll has been received up to this date. We purchased a lot of ground for our own safety. I don't know how much was paid for it. It is near the end of the bridge on St. Clair street, and extends back to an alley. There are no buildings on it. Mr. Townsend had a small building on it, for a few years.

One of the ferries I spoke of was on General Robinson's land. The other was on ground which formerly belonged to my father. The latter landed near where the Hand st. bridge now stands. The ferries continued but a short time after the opening of the bridge, but I cant say how long. We had but one contingent fund. If we had a surplus, we would direct the treasurer to invest it as he thought best for the interests of the community. We only did so by resolution, to the best of my recollection. This fund was kept rigidly invested, except when we had repairs to do, and then we drew from it. Our expenses were verybeavy; the tolls never could have realized such per centage. The interest was applied in.

I can't say whether the interest was carried into the account along with the tolls, and the expenses and dividends taken out every year, but I think it was. All this thing was left in the hands of the clerk and treasurer. The Board gave general instructions, and he acted for the best interests of the Board. Where he is there, and what use will be made of it, I dont know. If you observed the documents read yesterday, you must have seen that the first year a dividend was declared, we only declared six per cent when we could have declared 15 per cent. This balance was set apart to rebuild the bridge if necessary. Our tolls by the charter were so high that carriages would not have crossed, and ferries would have been kept up had the rates been charged. The easiness of communication makes me think that if it had not been for it, not one house would be in Allegheny, where there are now ten. My idea was that the people would not have paid at first, for the purpose of at last making the bridge free to all.

Examination in chief resumed—I have urged the idea for twenty or twenty-five years, that the people of both cities should buy the bridge, and make it free. I offered my stock at a low price for that purpose.

Question—Do you know of anything having been done or omitted by the board to prevent or delay the redemption of the bridge?

Objected to by Mr. Woods on the ground that those questions had been asked and answered on the examination in chief, and the witness had been cross examined on the same points, which would, according to the laws of evidence, put an end to it. Mr. Alden argued the same point at length.

Objection overruled. Bill of exceptions filed.

Resumed—I know of nothing done or omitted to the best of my knowledge. The lot spoken of, was purchased to prevent some iron works being put up there, for fear of fire to the bridge. It was not the business of the Board to set apart a sinking fund for the redemption of the bridge. I wished the bridge to be free, and have been an advocate for freeing it for twenty-five years. The managers are the servants of the stockholders. What the stockholders may do I don't know.

Question—Did the managers or stockholders, or both combined ever make any more or take any action for the purpose of setting apart a fund for the redemption of the bridge?

Answer—There is the fund, as I have repeatedly stated, what is to be done with it, I don't know. I have no further answer to make to that question.

John Morrison sworn—Mr. Staunton offered to prove that he, Mr. M. had been a manager, and that, in his opinion, the commutation of toll was demanded alike by the interests of the public and the interests of the bridge.

Messrs. Woods and Alden objected to receiving his evidence. He had been a manager and was interested. Again, this line of evidence was not in answer to anything brought out by the prosecution. Mr. Alden maintained that when he wished to prove the other side of the same fact by offering opinion it was ruled out, yet here opinion was offered to prove the reverse.

Judge McClure said that one side maintained that had the tolls charged by the charter been demanded, the bridge would now have been free. The defendants wished to prove that more money had been made by the commuting the tolls and the interests of the community promoted thereby. The evidence was admissible. Bill of exception filed.

Examination resumed—I reside in the city of Allegheny. Was a Manager in 1843, or thereabouts. I was on the committee of tolls for one year. We had the subject of tolls before us. If the trip toll had been demanded, the receipts of the bridge would have increased. What I mean by this was, that if every body (myself, for instance,) had to pay two cents every trip, instead of by the year, the revenue would have been diminished. The system of taking trip trip toll would not have been submitted to by the people of Allegheny. It would have been considered oppressive, and if there had been competition, its business would have decreased.

Question—What was the reason for commuting tolls and charging by the year, instead of taking trip toll? Objected to. It was a mere matter of opinion. The judge on the Bench or the jury in the box might as well judge by opinion.—The *experiment* of paying trip toll, had *never* been tried.

The Honorable Charles Shaler replied.

Question admitted. Exception filed.

I don't know while I was a member of the bridge, that there was any change in the toll.—The tolls had been charged before, and what I endeavored to do whilst a Manager, was to equalize them so as not to make one man pay more than another.

Mr. Loomis read from the charter, the rates of toll, and asked what effects those rates would have had. Objected to, question waived.

Cross examined—I can't tell how the proportion of persons who passed by the year would compare with those who passed by the trip. Can't form any idea of it. From one-half to two-thirds of the citizens of Allegheny cross that bridge at the present time. That bridge is the natural thoroughfare for that proportion of the citizens to cross. A great many more pass on that bridge from Pittsburgh to Allegheny, than by any other. I have resided in Allegheny all my life. Am and have been pretty well acquainted with the people who come to town, north of the city. What is the population of Allegheny city? Objected to. Objection overruled. Exception granted. Answer. The population of Allegheny, at the time the census was taken, was some 20,000. The part of Allegheny that was first built was that lying between Hand street and below Federal street. The city has gradually been extending above Hand Street for some years. It began about the time the Canal was built. The upper bridge on the Allegheny, was built after the Hand Street Bridge, but I am not very certain as to this, even. The part of the city above Hand street commenced to grow rapidly, in 1830. It seems to me that as the city increased in population, the country people fell off. We used their marketing. Federal street, leading to the old bridge, is unquestionably the great thoroughfare for persons coming to the city.

EXAMINED IN CHIEF.—Question.—What proportion of passengers would have crossed the old bridge had the tolls been kept up to the rate mentioned in the charter.

Objected to. Objection overruled, and bill of exceptions filed by Messrs. Alden and Woods

Had this system been adopted, the people would have preferred walking, for the Hand st. bridge had given the passengers yearly facilities for crossing, or if ferries had been established at a lower rate, in case the Hand street bridge had charged the same rate of tolls. Irwin street in Pittsburgh, is between the two bridges.

By Mr. Shaler. At the time you were manager of the bridge, would you have voted to raise the toll, and what effect would any change of the commutation have had.

Question objected to by Mr. Woods. The answer would be a mere opinion. Objection overruled, and Judge Shaler filed an exception.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court met at a quarter before two o'clock.

John Harper called, objected to, and Messrs. Woods and Alden asked that he should be sworn on his *voir dire*. The defendants' counsel maintained that he had been called on the other side, and that therefore they having given him credit could not object to him now.

The relator's counsel insisted that he had been called with reference to a special object. That he had been examined by them, and cross examined by the other side. If called by them he must be again sworn.

Judge Shaler quoted 4th Watts and Sergant, page 171, and Watts, 3rd 79, in support of his opinion.

Mr. Woods argued against the admissibility of the witness.

Judge McClure thought that the decision of the Supreme Court, clearly bore upon this case. Mr. Harper was a competent witness.

Decision objected to, and bill of exceptions filed.

Mr. Harper proceeded to give his evidence. I am clerk and treasurer of the Allegheny Bridge. I have held these offices since the spring of 1842. John Snyder was my predecessor, Alexander Johnson preceded him. Mr. Johnson died, I think, in 1832. Since I have been in office, I have made reports to Mr. Audiitor General for every year. My first report was that dated Jan. 2nd 1843, being the report for the preceeding year.

The reports from that year to 1851, were offered in evidence but not read. Mr. Harper was proceeding to analyze the reports, when Messrs. Woods and Alden, on the part of the defendants give their reports to the jury, and then it was for them to form their calculations from those reports.

The defendants' counsel declared that they were going to prove facts.

The Court decided that the reports were in evidence, without having been read to the jury.

Messrs. Alden and Woods filed an exception to the decision.

Mr. Harper proceeded to calculate and read detached portions of the report, dated 1851, giving an account of the financial affairs of the preceding year, for the purpose of verifying a paper of calculations, marked A, but which had not been given in evidence:

1851—Tolls,	$17,822 16
—Expenses,	6,197 53
—Dividend, (15 per cent.)	12,727 50
1850—Tolls,	18,400 42
—Dividend, (15 per cent.)	12,727 50
1849—Tolls,	18,400 42
—Repairs,	5,524 25
—Dividend, (15 per cent.)	12,727 50
—State tax,	636 00
—Contingent fund.	23,423 30

Mr. Harper said that he had made up the reports for 1844 and 1845, which were missing, and forwarded them to the Auditor General's office.

Mr. Harper proceeded to read the records of 1844 and 1845:

1845—Tolls,	15,681 61
—Dividends,	10,186 42
—Balance on hands,	6,896 22½
—Loaned to individuals,	11,218 60
1844—Tolls,	14,075 66
—Dividends,	12,625 62½
—Loaned individuals,	3,753 73
—Balance on hands,	8,266 03

The Court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Silas Amberson, residing in this city, near the head of Wyley street, was, we are sorry to learn, suddenly attacked with paralysis, on Wednesday morning last, and died about 9 o'clock in the evening. He leaves a widow and two children, together with a large circle of friends, to mourn their sudden and sad bereavement.

Mr. Amberson was a ship carpenter, and was generally know and highly esteemed among our river men, for his industry and promptness of character, as a mechanic. We deeply sympathise with the widow and the orphans, whose affectionate husband and kind and indulgent father has been thus suddenly taken away.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Arthur, was called on yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of a young man named Leonard Hollard. The deceased was driving a wagon in the Third Ward Allegheny, above the upper bridge, when the horses ran off and he was thrown out. One of the fore wheels passed over his head crushing his scull, and he died instantly.

WEST ELIZABETH SCOTT MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott and Johnson, was held at the public school house in West Elizabeth on Saturday the 9th inst. Isaiah Brink Esq., was called to the chair and D. Lynch was appointed Secretary.

The meeting appointed the following named persons as delegates to the West Scott Convention, to be held at the City of Pittsburgh, on the 20th inst.: E. Persival, I. Brink, David Lynch, Enos Grines, Andrew Kale, Geo. Mickey, Jacob Swin, Isaac Hammon, Jr., Hudman Carroll, Doct. J. B. McGrew, Joseph Debasert, David Pearsal, A. Sayrs and F. Briggs.

Resolved, That the delegates have power to fill vacancies or add to their number.

Resolved, That *all* friendly to the election of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT be constituted a "*Scott Club*," and that we meet at the call of the chairman for permanent organization.

ISIAH BRINK, Chairman.
D. LYNCH, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY THE O'REILLY TELEGRAPH LINE, AND REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—LOSS OF LIFE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

The steamer Desota exploded in the Illinois river on Saturday last. She was bound for Minnesota, for the accommodation of settlers, who were on board at the time of the explosion. She was wooding when the explosion took place. Thirteen persons were killed and many badly wounded. The names of the killed were—Mr. Haywood and two children; Mr. Baker, wife and child; Miss H. Foster; C. Vansayle and three children of Mr. Woodworth; H. Barnes, and Mr. Moffatt.

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

A treaty has been concluded with the lower band of Sioux Indians.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

Brunton, Whig, is elected in the tenth district. The Congressional delegation from the State will be eight democrats and two whigs.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.

Seventy-five counties, from which returns have been received, give Dixon 1646 majority. In the seventeen counties to hear from, Powell in 1848 had 1028 majority.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.

Mr. John Stevens, a real estate broker of this city, committed suicide this morning, by putting the main artery of his right leg. He died setting in his chair. He had only been married on Saturday last. No cause is assigned for the fatal act.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.

By an arrival this forenoon, we have dates from the Cape to the 21st ult. The existing troubles were no nearer a settlement. The papers at Capetown assert that the Caffirs and Hottentots, if successful, intend to establish their own government.

Several traitors have been discovered in the Hottentot camp. Theopolos, one of the oldest missionary stations among the Hottentots, had been burnt, and a number of the Fingoes murdered in cold blood. Depredations will continued, and the general-opinion prevailed that the Caffir power was yet unbroken. Business was in a deplorable state.

Thousands of cattle belonging to the settlers had been driven off.

Keeli, a powerful chief, had gone over to the rebels, and ordered the missionaries out of his territory, being backed by the overpowering forces of Caffirs and Hottentots.

Hemp—The market is more active, with sales of new rotted at $117@123 ℔ ton.

Iron—The market is quiet. Sales of Scotch pig at $18,00.?

Wool—The market is rather less firm.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug 14.

Flour—There is a steady demand, with sales 500 bbls at $3 20@$3 30 per bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 17½c per gallon.

Provisions—The market is firm, with an increased demand. Sales 100 bbls mess pork at $14, and 100 bbls thin do at $13 25 per bbl. Sales 30 hhds ribbed sides at 9c. Sales 80 kegs prime lard at 10c, being mostly held at 10½c per lb. Holders of bacon are generally asking a further advance.

Groceries—Sales 40 hhds sugar at 9@9½c. Sales 200 bags Rio coffee at 9¾@9½c per lb.

Cheese—Is steady at 6½c, at which 300 boxes were sold.

Linseed Oil—Sales at 70c per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA.

E. M. DAVIS & CO.,
Importers of French and Canton Goods,
No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RESPECTFULLY invite buyers to examine their stock.
BONNET RIBBONS—A very elegant assortment.
TAFFETA AND SATIN RIBBONS—A full assortment.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE—All widths and prices, of the best make.
BLACK SATIN VESTINGS—Same make that has heretofore given so much satisfaction.
SENAGES, Velvets, black and fancy Cravats, black and colored Crapes, Crape Lisses, and Hat Crapes.
CANTON GOODS:
CRAPE SHAWLS AND SCARFS—Just received another lot of all colors and prices. DRESS CHAPES, of various qualities.
SATIN DE CHINE, Sarsnets, Serges, and other Silks peculiar to the Canton market. jy15w(ds)

THOMAS WHITE, BONNET MANUFACTURER, No. 41 South Second Street, (above Chestnut, east side,) Philadelphia.

WM. H. KINGSLEY, JOHN S. COMSTOCK,
WM. H. KINGSLEY, RALPH BAGALEY.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market st., Philadelphia. ap9

A. J. SUTTON, EDWARD HEALD.
C. WEAVER, J. A. WARNER.
HEALD, BUCKNOR & CO., Tobacco Commission Merchants, No. 41 North Water street, and No. 16 North Wharves, Philadelphia. aug1

NEW YORK.

American Hardware.

BLIVEN, CLAPP & DOUGLASS, Manufacturers' Agents, No. 2 Platt street, three doors from Nassau, New York, would respectfully call the attention of the Hardware Trade to their Stock of Goods received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale on reasonable terms. jy18-2m

New York India Rubber Warehouse,
No. 27 Maiden Lane, and No. 69 Nassau street,
First corner from Broadway. Factory 218 Kent St.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Proprietors of the India Rubber Manufactory, would inform life old customers, and merchants generally, that he is daily receiving from his factory a quantity of fresh and excellent India Rubber Goods manufactured expressly for the Fall Trade, and which, from having introduced several new and important improvements in the machinery and composition, he feels confident will be found to be equal to any heretofore offered.

Special attention continues to be paid to the manufacture of tinted and plain CANTON CLOTH, of all widths from 24 to 54 inches wide. The tinted are made of colors from the best brands, and spread with the finest gum, which finishes our cloth in a superior manner. The plain cloth, the SEAMLESS CLOTH, a highly important improvement recently discovered, by which the cloth is made to bear as exact resemblance to enamelled leather. The plain cloth made and sold as usual. Orders should specify the variety desired.

OVERSHOES—A full stock of all the different styles and varieties, from the lowest priced to the best, of superior quality. Also, Belting, Packing, Suspenders, Women's and Children's Shoes, Sheet India Rubber, Rubber Cloth, Forced and Lined Rubber, &c.

A complete assortment of the following always on hand: Medicated Goods, Capes, Leggins, Panties, Life Preservers, Pillows, Cushions, Mattrasses, Sheets, Tubing, Syringes, Flask, Tobacco Wallets, Machine Belting, Hospital Sheeting, Horse Covers, Whips, Breast Pumps, Steam Packing, Shoulder Braces, Gum Elastic Yarn, Pen Holders, Rules, Combs, together with every description of Rubber Goods.

Sole manufacturer of Vulcanized Rubber Door Springs, under Goodyear's Patent.

The Glove will be found a most certain cure and preventative of Chapped Hands, bleeding them and keeping them white and soft.

Pure Rubber Cement for Hatters' use.

jy18-2m D. HODGMAN.

Shawls! Cloaks! Mantillas!

E. S. MILLS, No. 6 Cortlandt st., N. York, is now receiving at his store in Broadway, the largest stock of Silk and Worsted SHAWLS, consisting of all styles of Silk and Imitation Wool Long Shawls, together with a full assortment of French and Worsted Square and Long Scarfs, of every grade.

Also, a very extensive stock of Velvet, Metlin, Thibet, Silk Satin, and Velvet CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SACKS, &c., of various shapes and styles, which he will sell at the lowest terms of his own importation, received semi-monthly per Havre steamers.

He invites the special attention of Southern and Western Merchants, to the above, as they will find an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and Mantillas, not surpassed in the city.

Also, Agent for the PIPE SHOW STANDS, for exhibiting Shawls and Mantillas, dressed in every colored Print and Cloth, at $1 and $2 each. jy14-d

To the Public.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—Our attention has been called to an advertisement by Horace H. Day, published in the New York Herald of 11th July, 1851, and the Courier and Enquirer of same date, in which appears a stitch ornamental shoe of our manufacture, Wm. Judson, Jr., asserts that we have no patent for the stitch, and that Day's patent under our own name, and that he does not infringe on the patent of the Boston manufacturer of shoes.

We have purchased our licenses for the manufacture of India Rubber Shoes under Goodyear's Patents, and paid our money, and are daily paying a tariff for the use of any other person who may have done the same. If disposed to do so, rather than cause your friends to suppose that we think it wise just to purchase a right, to use a valid patent, we invite the inventor of the stitch ornamental shoe, whose license we purchased, to join us in a joint prosecution of the suit against Day, and we will share the expense equally. We do not infringe, we only to infringe said patents, but to adjust matters, we have, for a large consideration, purchased our licenses and now work under them, and we request Mr. Day, directly, and this year our own signatures, will Judge upon Goodyear's Patents, in the Southern Circuit, the shoes which he is selling to the public and we give notice that he and others are contributing to the expense of vending his shoes, suits in violation of said Patent Right, will be prosecuted.

C. CANDEE,
HAVAMAN RUBBER CO.
By Wm. A. Buckingham, Treasurer.
THE NEW JERSEY INDIA RUBBER CO.
H. Beckman, President.
FORD & CO.
NEW YORK, July 12th, 1851. jy12-2m

J. W. Holberton,
No. 70 Maiden Lane, New York,
IMPORTER and Jobber in FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, German Toys, Glass Ware, Hair Jewelry, Shell Goods, Accordeons, Lorgnettes, Looking Glasses, Vichna Kisses, &c.
Agent for St. Peter's Hard Metals.
Manufacturer Agent for American Tin Toys, Firecracker, &c. jy12-2m

Office for Foreign Patents,
No. 5 Wall st., N. York, and 166 Fleet st., London.
PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS procured in *Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland*, and all other parts of Europe—the Canadas, Cuba, and the Brazils.
Full information on the above can be had by addressing or personally calling on
MUNN & CO.
jy12-2m 5 Wall street, New York.

Superior Black Writing and Copying Ink.

JONE'S EMPIRE INK, 87 Nassau street, New York.
FOR PARTIES TO THE TRADE.
Quarts, per doz.....$1 50 One per gal.....$0 50
Pints do.....1 00 4 do do.....2 00
½ Pints do.....0 75 2 do do.....1 50
On drums, kegs and barrels, 20 cents.
This is the best article manufactured. It flows freely—is a good WRITING INK—and will not corrode, nor precipitate or deposit, and possesses all the qualities requisite for a good Ink, suitable for the quill, and adapted for the steel pen.
The undersigned is prepared to furnish to the trade for export or home consumption, at a very low price, not up as per order, and delivered in any part of the city free of charge. Merchants who have tried it so long are charmed with it not to call.
D. HODGMAN.
87 Nassau st., Sun Building,
NEW YORK.

Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricophorous, OR MEDICATED COMPOUND, for restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, eradicating dandruff and dandruff, and curing diseases of the skin, pimples and muscles, tinea, itch, bruises, scratches, pains, &c. Has been recommended by experiment, that Barry's Tricophorous has produced the most perfect cures of diseases of the skin, etc. of the horse, and all the animal kingdom. Ultimate testimonials, selected from hundreds of similar import, will serve to show the public the extensive and the estimation in which it is held by those who have used it to a trial.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1850.
PROF. BARRY—DEAR SIR—I feel it my duty to inform you of the tremendous eruption of the scalp, of a most aggravated character, for the last sixteen years, which I have had to contend with, and after trying all the preparations for the hair and skin now known, without the least benefit, I was advised by a friend to try your Tricophorous. I did so, as a last resort, and, to my surprise and gratification, I was cured in about two months. Such was the violence of the disorder that at times I was nearly blind.
Respectfully, yours, JUN HAPELTE.
150 Columbia street, Brooklyn.
NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1850.
PROF. BARRY—My Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to state that my child was quite a great deal, and my head was much affected with the scurf. I was in a perfect fever, and could not rest one, and I did so, and to my astonishment, my hair was all over the pocket, and in the dandruff disappeared, as the head now shows for itself.
With respect, I am your obedt serv't,
J. B. TREADWELL, 658 Broadway.
If any lady or gentleman doubts the authenticity of the above, they will please call at Professor Barry's, No. 197 Broadway, New York, where he will produce the original letters.

[From the Military and Naval Argus, Nov. 8, 1850.]
There is no remedy for the permanent cure of baldness and diseases of the human scalp, equal to the celebrated and popularly enjoyed by the article known as Professor Barry's Tricophorous, or Medicated Compound. It is extensively used by the upper classes of the community, in almost every nursery in the land it is used in preference to other articles of the kind. It invigorates the roots of the hair, and thus promotes its growth to a remarkable degree. It destroys the dandruff and scurf, and makes the hair fine and glossy. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, such as scald head, dry scurf, and all other diseases of the skin; in consequence as well as efficacy, it stands unrivalled. It is sold in large bottles, price 75 cents, at No. 197 Broadway, and at the Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. ap2-6m

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