PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1855.

Removal.

THE OFFICE of the Pittsburgh Gazette has been removed to the new building on Fifth street, three Squares Eastward, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep1ddtw

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *State Zeitung*, and now connected with the Pittsburger Courier, is authorised to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms. Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT READING.—We are getting by piecemeal the full history of the Reading Convention; and, the more we learn of it, the more reason we have for treating it as a bald piece of trickery, unworthy even of the unscrupulous tricksters who appear to have had the management of it.

The assemblage at Reading was the regular quarterly meeting of the State Council. To these meetings every subordinate council is authorized to send three delegates; and as there are said to be over one thousand of such subordinate councils, the assemblage, if full, would amount to over three thousand. But as the business transacted is usually of a routine character, the attendance is generally very slight; and, on this particular occasion, nobody, beyond this special locality, appears to have thought the meeting of any moment. There were only about two hundred delegates present, in all, and of these very near one-half was furnished by the two counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland. Not more than one-third of the counties in the state was represented; and the most of those that were represented, had but one or two delegates each. Philadelphia sent up very few; and the eastern counties, generally, appear either to have taken no thought that the National platform would come up to be passed upon, or to have concluded that, if it did, it was of no earthly consequence whether adopted or rejected. The result was that the control of the Council passed into the hands of those who had succeeded in packing it; and that a very small proportion of the Order in the State was represented in the action taken.

On the assembling of the Council, the Philadelphia members saw what were the purposes of the majority, and endeavored, by pressing forward the routine business of the Council, to stave off action on the platform until they could get reinforcements. They succeeded through the greater part of the first day, and ultimately got some more help; but not enough to offset their opponents.

A committee on the platform was appointed, consisting of nineteen members, one from each of so many congressional districts. The majority of this committee, consisting of *ten*, (among whom we recognize the names of R. M. Riddle, Thomas McConnell, Rev. A. B. Quay and John Covode,) reported one platform; eight others reported another; and the remaining one contented himself with reporting the National platform unaltered. This latter, on being brought to vote in the council, was lost, yeas 30, nays 148. The question was then narrowed down to the two platforms of the majority and minority. The majority report is long, and is, in its main features, a mere reiteration of the Nativistic and proscriptive features of the National platform, full of cant and humbug about foreigners, civil and religious liberty, Americans ruling America, and all that sort of stuff. The part relating to slavery is as follows:

"8 Affirming the most ardent attachment to the *Union* of these States, as the bulwark of our civil and religious liberty and the depository of the honor and glory of the Nation, and of the citizens of the several States; and avowing our determination to stand faithful to the Union at all hazards, save those of disloyalty to freedom and dishonor to ourselves as freemen.—Speaking from the shadow of free institutions, we desire to make a permanent record of our sentiments touching slavery as it exists in the Southern States of the Union, and as it is obtruded on us and made an element and condition of our coherence as a family of States.

"Slavery existing only in and by law in the Southern States is necessarily a *local* thing, and we ought not in fact to have to deal with it in any form. But the present Constitution of the United States having made it the subject of restraint; evidently, too, as the beginning of measures for its abolishment, and Congress having subsequently passed laws for the recapture of slaves escaping into the free States, this local institution has been constantly forced upon the people of the North until it has become the object of a repugnant and well-settled public opinion. The public opinion of the inhabitants of the free States is, and has been, adverse to slavery, and that opinion has been confirmed and strengthened by recent events.

"We sympathize with this northern sentiment in regard to slavery, and claim the right on all legitimate occasions, to discriminate by the bestowal of our suffrages in favor of the men and the measures promising the most to conserve and give efficacy to the Northern sentiment touching slavery, and to reproduce in ultimate practice in the Southern States the views of Southern statesmen, who calculated the period which should witness the abolishment of African slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That we do not propose to interfere in any wise with slavery within the limits of those States where by the laws it already exists; but that to every attempt to bring the freemen of the North into new partnership with slavery; to every attempt to subject new territory to slavery; to every measure proposed in Congress for the further protection or extension of slavery, and for the admission of new slave States, we declare ourselves now and immutably opposed and repugnant.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise.

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The vote was ordered without discussion, under the pressure of the previous question; but just as the roll was about to be called on the majority platform, Gov. Johnston arose and expressed a wish or hope that that part of the platform relating to slavery should not be adopted. This was hailed with delight by the eastern men and the moderate members of the council, as paving the way for adopting the minority report as a compromise between the east and west, and conciliatory of both. When the vote was taken, accordingly, Gov. Johnston led off in voting against the majority report, followed by some ten others from this county, and it was rejected, yeas 89, nays 104. The minority report was then adopted, yeas 188, nays 85, some 31 of these nays being western anti-slavery men who were not satisfied with such a wishy-washy concern.

Subsequently, a resolution was offered to invite all State Councils who would unite upon the Pennsylvania Platform, to meet in convention in Cincinnati on the 8th of January, 1856—to cooperate in such preliminary measures as may be necessary for the the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President—and that the Subordinate Councils send a delegate thereto from each Congressional district. This, however, was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to invite the co-operation of all the State Councils in the confederacy, who may be willing to concur in the principles and platform this day adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, as and for her national creed; and that a convention be held at Cincinnati, on the 8th day of January next, *to concert measures to secure the nomination in the Convention called by the National Council, of candidates for President and Vice President*, who are willing to stand upon the platform this day established, and transact such other matters as may be deemed necessary to secure the success of the American Party *in the Union*. The representation of each State in said Convention to be equal to the number of members such State is entitled to in the National Congress.

In this shape it was adopted, whereupon some ten or fifteen of the delegates withdrew, and shortly after the Council adjourned.

The seceding delegates met on the 5th, and organized another Council, set themselves up as the Simon Pures, and cavalierly treated the majority as "seceders" from the Order. Their proceedings are thus officially given to the world:

At a meeting of the American State Convention, held at Reading, on the 5th inst., the following preamble and resolutions, reported by Hon. Jacob Broom, chairman of the Committee on resolutions, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published, signed by the officers of the Council, viz:

WHEREAS, The National Council at its late session at Philadelphia established and promulgated "The Platform and Principles of the Organization;" and,

Whereas, According to the constitution and laws of the Order, the National Council is the supreme head of the Order, and as such is entitled to the respect and obedience of the subordinate branches thereof; and,

Whereas, the unfortunate agitation of sectional matters within the said National Council has resulted in the introduction of an article (XII.) to which there appears to be serious and grave objections on the part of a portion of the members of the Order, therefore

Resolved, That while we deprecate and disapprove of the agitation in any manner of the subject of Slavery, or any other question of local or sectional concern, in the consideration of the principles of the American party, as being incompatible with harmony, and destructive of that concern of action which is indispensible to the well-being of our nation at large, and the peace and security of posterity; yet, nevertheless, our imperious sense of duty and subordination to the National Council, and devotion to the great American cause, which we hold to be paramount to all other political or sectional considerations, impels us to ratify, adopt and confirm the said platform and principles.

Resolved, That the minutes purporting to be the proceedings of the State Council of Pennsylvania, which assembled at Reading on the 3d inst., disclose the fact of the secession from the National organization of a large number of those in attendance, who have repudiated the National Council and disowned its authority, and that therefore their entire proceedings are, in the opinion of this State Council, disorganizing, and are hereby repudiated and disavowed.

JOSEPH W. HUSSICKER, President.

HORACE BOYER, ERASTUS E. POULSON, } Secretaries.

Thus far as to the history of the affair; and now as to its aspects.

The platform of the State Convention, it will be seen, is the same as that of the National Council, with the exception of a weak substitute for the 12th article. A moderately firm anti-slavery platform was rejected, by a decided vote, and this substitute acized upon as agreeable to all and offensive to none; while the action taken with regard to the Cincinnati Convention was so modified as to make that proposed Convention subordinate to the Convention called by the National Council for the 22nd of February next, to nominate a Presidential candidate. Thus, while mildly dissenting from the pro-slavery acts of the National Council, its authority was distinctly recognized and submitted to, and the connection of the State Council of Pennsylvania therewith was scrupulously maintained.

The substitute for the 12th section of the platform is very boldly set up in certain quarters as a "Northern" "backbone" affair, and the language ransacked for adjectives in the superlative degree wherewith to characterize it.—How little reason there is for such jubilation will be seen by giving it a careful reading. It is a poor and miserable thing to offer to a sincere anti-slavery man; and it can delude none but those who are both willing and anxious to be deluded.

Read it again. Analyze it, and see how little it will yield. It sets out with the assertion "That *the question of Slavery should not be introduced into the Platform of the American Party*, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects." In other words, the American party, *as* a party, has nothing to do with the Slavery question. It is foreign to the purposes of its organization, and cannot, properly, be brought within the scope of its action. The great purpose of the order is *Nativism*—the proscription and disfranchisement of foreigners and Catholics; and with other questions the party has nothing to do. But, says the platform, "We believe in and shall ever defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on *that* and every other subject *not intended to be embraced within the designs of the organization*." Of course. Know Nothings, *as individuals*, may think as they please, and say what they please, and discuss what they please, without limit.—They may be pro-slavery in Philadelphia and anti-slavery in Allegheny, and half-in-half anti-slavery in Albany, and suit best, for that is their wherever that will suit best, for that is their right. We don't pretend to be a unit, say they, on any question but Nativism, and allow our members the utmost latitude on all other questions. "But," says the Council, "inasmuch as the subject has been *forced* upon us *we regard* the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored—and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise." This, however, is a mere expression of opinion. It binds no one, and leaves every member of the party to do as he pleases.

The whole of the matter, then, is this: the "American" party does not consider the question of Slavery as coming within the range of its principles and objects; it allows freedom of discussion and opinion to its members on all subjects not intended to be embraced within its designs; and, for the sake of tender-minded brethren, since the Slavery question has been *forced* on them, it expresses the simple opinion that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was wrong, and that, if not restored, Congress should refuse admission to slave States formed out of territory north of the Missouri line. And that is all.

And there could hardly have been less, short of nothing at all. No real anti-slavery man can give his faith to such a party. The cause of the North and the interests of freedom are not to be defended and subserved by a party which scouts them as foreign to its purposes, and is merely willing to express its regards concerning them. What the North wants is a party which will treat the question of Slavery as one that *should* be introduced into its platform; which will be a unit upon it; and which will march up to Congress with a united voice and a stern demand for the legislation which the crisis demands. Nothing less than this will satisfy the true friends of freedom. Away with this puling party cowardice, which is ashamed to treat the great and all-absorbing question of the day as a legitimate one; which graciously condescends to *permit* the discussion of the only real and vital issue before the people; and which can do no more than utter a vapid opinion of dissent from the wrong-doing of the last Congress while the members of the party are left free to perpetuate that wrong, if they choose. We spit upon all such platforms and all such opinions, and scout the spirit which prompts them. These are times when men should be *men*; and when those who claim the public confidence should do it in virtue of their manliness, instead of insulting the public judgment with such a skulking and barren and puerile programme as is contained in the platform of the Pennsylvania State Council. We will have none of it.

The *Connellsville Enterprise* is the name of a new paper just started at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., by Markle & Jones. It is very well printed and well conducted, and will doubtless receive a good patronage.

THE Anderson Library, in Allegheny, will be opened again on the 20th inst.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th. On the third ballot, Arnold Plumer, of Venango county, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, the vote standing for Plumer 77, Wm. S. Campbell 46.

The committee on resolutions presented two reports, and that of the majority was in the main adopted. The platform, as amended by the convention, stands as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party need not on old and settled issues to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between the North and South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us, and so far as in our power, we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, and recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories.

Resolved, That ever one who makes our country his home, and loves the constitution, the laws and the liberty of the Union is in its largest sense, a *True American*. His birth-place was not of his own selection and should do him neither good nor harm—his religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order commonly called "Know Nothings," as an organization dangerous to the prosperity and peace of the country. We consider its designs as unconstitutional and void of patriotism; being at once opposed to the spirit of true Christianity and a just and manly American sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party reiterate and reassert their confidence in, and adherence to the political creed promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce, in their administrations—that these principles require no amendment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any change in our State Constitution conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage. We are not willing that class of Americans shall rule this part of America, conceding to other States the right to gratify their own tastes in this particular, however much we may differ from them in opinion.

This last resolution was a part of the minority platform, and was the only part adopted. The minority resolutions were long, vapid, and intensely pro-slavery and anti-prohibition; but they received only 19 votes. The following resolution was taken from the body of the report and acted on separately:

Resolved, That every new State ought to be admitted into the Union with such a Constitution as a majority of the citizens thereof shall adopt, provided there is nothing therein conflicting with the Constitution of the United States; and whether such State shall have adopted or rejected slavery, is not a matter of inquiry by the general Government. The adoption of any measure which would defeat this, is a direct encroachment upon the popular sovereignty of such State. That under these views which we believe to be correct, the bill creating Kansas and Nebraska Territories, leaving the question of slavery with the people, was not only constitutional, but expedient and proper; and that we do hereby endorse and approve the same.

On this the vote stood yeas 46, nays 60, and it was accordingly rejected. Other resolutions, looking to a disapproval of the Missouri outrage, were also rejected.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PRUSSIA.—DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE RIGHT OF THE OWNER TO RETAIN HIS SLAVE.—Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Dresden, in Saxony, dated the 12th of last month:

"I have taken the liberty to acquaint you with a most singular decision which was given yesterday, and particularly confirms our fugitive slave law. As the decision emanates from the highest tribunal of the kingdom of Prussia, it is certainly an authority which may be successfully quoted hereafter. It appears that a Dr. Ritter brought with him to Berlin, Prussia, a negro slave which he had purchased in Brazil. All the proceedings which are so often and successfully had in the free States, were immediately instituted by the European abolitionists, and, although the slave was first declared to be free, or rather the owner prevented from taking possession of him, it has been decided, after full investigation, that he has to be adjudged according to the *lex loci*, and the application of the slave has been refused, and he has been remanded to his owner. As far as my information on the subject, after diligent inquiry, goes, this is the first case ever decided in Prussia; and it is, therefore, fully conceded that the owner of a slave may bring him with him to Prussia, and there retain him, and again extract him as a slave."

From the Daily Vincennes *Gazette* of July 3d, we copy the following paragraph. It is now certain that the laboring men will soon be able to procure bread for their families at reasonable prices. "Crop croaking," for this year, is killed by an abundant harvest.

Millers and farmers are closing contracts for new wheat at $1,00 per bushel, deliverable in from ten to fifteen days. The first lots of wheat that has been bought will command $1,25; the extra quarter is the result of competition among the millers, as to who should grand the first lot of new wheat. We may expect flour at about $6,50 per barrel in the month of August, and before the last of January it will doubtless sell for $4,50 or $5,00.

Count Medem, the Russian Minister at Brazil, and appointed to the same post at Washington after the death of Mr. Bodisco, has wholly retired from the diplomatic service on account of bad health. This voluntary resignation increases the chance that Mr. De Stoecke, who now fills the office of Charge d'Affaires, may become full Minister. He is a man well known, and deservedly respected in this country.—*N. Y. Tribune, 3d.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In a suit for damages against the Railroad Company at Batavia yesterday the plaintiff, named Ross, recovered a verdict of $4,500. The injuries were received at Bergen, some time since, when the cars were thrown off the track by running over a cow, and several persons were injured. Mr. G's injuries were severe, and likely to render him permanently a cripple.—*Rochester Democrat of Saturday.*

The people of Brooks county, Virginia, voted on the 27th ult., on the question of adopting the system of Common Schools. The vote stood.

For Schools	308
Against	200
Majority in favor	108

As the law required the adoption of the system by a vote of two-thirds, it was rejected—lacking 80 votes of the requisite number.

The following is the result of the proceedings of the Democratic Delegate Convention, assembled at Uniontown, Fayette Co., on Monday, the 2d inst:

Assembly—Peter A. Johns.
Treasurer—Wm. Bradman.
Commissioner—Thos. Brownfield.
Auditor—D. W. C. Dumbald.
Coroner—Dr. A. Patrick.
Poor House Director—Samuel Boyd.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk street.

ATS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS:

☞ Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I used them all was entirely relieved: I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 23, 1852.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane Pills. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROS., successors to J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st. jn6

Headache, Loss of Appetite and Mental Depression—Nicolas Schoster, living on Coal Hill, says: "My almonest thanks are due to the friend recommending your Holland Bitters. Having suffered for some time with headache, loss of appetite, mental depression, and in fact general disorder of the system, I now feel, after using but one bottle, conscious of returning health.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1853."

See advertisement in another column. Jel-dw8

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him; as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and aches of the bones and joints. See advertisement. je29 ddw3

REMOVAL.

McCORD & CO., HATTERS,

Have removed to their new store, 131 *Wood street, 5 doors above Fifth street*, which we have built with the express adaptation to our increased business. The first floor has been fitted up in MODERN STYLE entirely for our retail trade, where will always be found a complete assortment of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES of Gents' and Youths' Dress and Soft Hats and Caps, as well as LADIES' RIDING HATS, and CHILDREN'S GOODS, adapted to the seasons. We shall be pleased to see our friends at our new store.

The four upper stories are exclusively for our WHOLESALE TRADE, where will be found a full stock of Hats and Caps, embracing Beaver, Silk, every variety, Soft, Panama, Leghorn, Braids, and Palm Leaf Hats; Silk Plush and Velvet Caps, and Children's Goods of all kinds.

A cabinet visiting our city will find in their interest to examine our stock, as our facilities enable us to enable us to some with any jobbing house in the country. jel7

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NO. 60 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

and Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Sheriffalty.

JOHN M'D. GLENN, of the Second Ward Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for nomination, on the Amer an ticket, to be voted for at the Fall Election, for Sheriff of Allegheny county. jn4-2tdAltw'T

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election.

MR. SAMUEL WALKER, of Elizabeth, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the qualified electors, Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men of the district. Elizabeth, May 10, 1855. my30-d1wtiw

Dividend.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, June 16th, 1855.

The President and Directors of this Company, have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, say Four Dollars paya ble to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 25th inst., and one dollar credited to stock. ja30-10td SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Sec'y.

NEW YORK, June 15th, 1855.

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

Has always on hand flight drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL, — 87 South st., New York. je20-fe5f

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON, IN SUMS OF $1 AND UPWARDS.

These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,

FRANKFORT A. MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Wood, corner Third street.

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

RICHARD MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT. R. GORDON, SECY.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Thos. Scott,	Jas. McAuley'
J. W. Butler,	A. Nimick,	Geo. Darsie,
Wm. Lyon,	C. W. Dickerson,	Ralph Leeds,
G. Dinsmore,	G. W. Jackson,	J. Lippincott,
	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞ A home Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the *Office*, No. 52 Water street, (Spear & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. ja18

WESTERN TEA STORE

Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.

W. A. M'CLURG.

Our Teas will be found on trial unequaled at the prices in the city:

ROYAL PRICES.

Black.		*Green.*	
Oolong,	40, 50, 62, 75, 1,00 and 1,25 per lb.	Young Hyson,	50, 62, 75, and 1,00 per lb.
Eng Breakfast,	50 and 75 cts. per lb.	Imperial & G. P.,	75, 1,00 & 1,50 per lb.

Teas put up in neat boxes from 5 to 20 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

COFFEE—Java, La Guayra, and Rio Coffee, Green and Roasted.

SUGARS—Lowering's and Belcher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Also, *Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fresh and Dried Fruits*, &c. &c. mh5

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.

Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,

(between Wood and Market,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-tf

PHILADELPHIA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on any description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBERT P. King, President.

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