Pittsburgh Gazette.

R. P. WILLIAMS, Jr. R. L. RAYNE. S. RIDDLE. R. CARROLL BEATTY

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

A "Problem of Labor" Solved.

There are certain classes of people who scruple not to perpetrate the most flagrant wrongs against society whenever an opportunity is offered them, and then by a mode of reasoning peculiarly their own justify their conduct on high moral and philanthropic grounds. The cruel and reckless trio of assassins—Robespierre, Danton and Marat, who in their madness drenched the streets of Paris with the blood of its murdered citizens, used the name and the cause of human liberty as coverings for their atrocious and heaven-daring crimes. Patriotism, youth, beauty and age were compelled to suffer cruel tortures and die horrid deaths at the command of these tyrants, as sacrifices to secure the rights of man and his social equality! In a pretended zeal for the great cause of civilization, mercenary bands of marauders have invaded the territory of an "inferior race," and practised cruelties on the subjugated inhabitants which should have caused even the cheeks of a savage to crimson with shame. The sacred name of christianity has been adroitly seized upon by crafty and designing men as a pretext for the infliction of wrongs upon individuals and nations, and its holy and peace, inspiring name, through their instrumentality has been associated in the minds of thousands with deeds of horror, and with rapine, treachery and fraud.—We were led to these reflections on perusing a paper entitled "The Problem of Labor," which was read before the late Southern Commercial Convention by a Col. CRASE—an officer in the army, and at present a resident of Florida. This paper advocates the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, "under *just, humane and equitable laws,*" in order to meet the supposed demand for additional laborers on the Southern plantations and in the Southern workshops. The logic contained in the solution of this "problem" is preeminently *Southern*, while the sophistry with which it is garnished is too transparent to be even ingenious; and both partake of the syllogistic order of argument, suggesting to us the mode of reasoning that might have been adopted by any of the public or private robbers, who have committed depredations on society since the period when robbery was first discovered to the world. The Colonel opens his wonderful "problem" with the following propositions, which he no doubt regarded as so many sledge-hammers, to aid him in driving into the heads of the assembled wisdom of the South the convictions under which he was induced on this occasion to forsake the *camp* for the *Convention*:

"Seven hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars in gold have been taken from the mines of California and Australia the last eight years. Labor due to this great addition to the precious metals of the world has not increased in proportion.

The invention and increased use of labor saving machinery applied to the fields as well as to ship and work-shops have supplied, in some degree, the deficiency. But a great disproportion between capital and labor still exists, which is shown in the steady rise in prices of labor and consequently of every purchasable commodity.

The gold-bearing quartz-rocks of California are said to be inexhaustible; and the improvement in the machinery used for crushing them is so complete that the yield of gold for 1857 is estimated to amount to $190,000,000 from California alone.

To maintain even the present proportion of labor to capital and this new demand for labor, new sources of supply must be sought out; and new labor-saving machines, if possible, invented. The great Labor Problem of the age is thus presented in so imperative a manner that it alarms the civilized people of the world, and is now engaging the serious attention of associations, of Parliaments and of Congresses. The solution must be made. It can no longer be deferred, especially as but one can be given—and that one is *the addition of direct forced labor to the aggregate of free and slave labor in Europe and America, in order to restore the equation between capital and labor.*

To obtain this forced labor, recourse can be had only one of five means: By contract with the Chinese; by contract with the East Indians; by contracts with African chiefs and agents; by smuggling slaves from Africa; and by re-opening the African slave trade."

The Colonel jumps to his conclusions at a rapid rate, and had he lived in the times of the tyrant who destroyed the Alexandrine Library he would have been an apt pupil of that celebrated personage, who was also very terse and conclusive in his mode of reasoning. He neither likes the contract with Chinese, nor with the East Indians; the first is obnoxious because the servitude is limited, and the Indian arrangement he is afraid would not meet with the approval of the British government. He finally settles down on the old fashioned piratical slave trade, under "just, humane and equitable laws," a restriction incompatible with piracy of any grade, and more especially with that kind which involves the lives, liberty and comfort of tens of thousands of human beings. The Col. thus "defines his position":

"If Exeter Hall and the sentiment men, in spite of the pressing demand for labor, should still maintain their opposition to slavery in the form that God intended it should exist, then smuggling of slaves from Africa will be rapidly extended in Brazil and Cuba, and to the United States. And it is now predicted that, unless the Labor Problem is met by an adequate supply of labor to meet the demand for American cotton alone, leaving out of the question the universal demand for labor that will eventually carry slavery back to the Northern States, slaves will be smuggled into the cotton growing States in less than eighteen months to an extent equal to the demand. And the combined efforts of the navies of England, France and the United States would not be effective in hindering it, unless at an expense that neither of those powers would be able or willing to meet.

In the meantime the demands for labor are steadily increasing with the increasing supply of the precious metals, thereby affecting the interests of the whole world, including those of the Exeter Hall and sentiment men, to such an extent that, while opposition to slave smuggling will still exist on account of the atrocities which it engenders, the proposition of wise men to restore the African slave trade will be entertained and carried into effect.

Men, poor, feeble men, will yield their opposition to the designs of God, who, in his providence, created the Africans as the means of equalizing the labor and capital of the world; and at the same time of bringing millions of that race into the embraces of Christianity and civilization.

Thus it has inevitably come to pass that the only solution of the Labor Problem is by the means of forced labor; and that the best, most humane and equitable, and surest means of obtaining a supply of labor due to the present and increasing demands of the world—in other words, to establish the equilibrium between capital and labor is to re-open the African Slave Trade under just, humane, and equitable laws."

The idea of bringing an African to the embraces of christianity by a life-long servitude on a Southern plantation, where he is not even permitted to read the Bible, is droll enough, in all conscience, and is of a piece with the Colonel's suggestion that Slavery, under certain circumstances, may eventually spread into the Northern States! Verily, Slavery must be a great evil, when its ablest defenders and apologists lose their reason when they venture to discuss its pretended merits!

WASHINGTON DISTRICT SENATOR.—A very beautiful fight at it stands, is now raging between the contending factions of the loco-foco party in this District. Brock, who is a minister and a man of some character has been thrown overboard, and Miller, of Washington borough, by some hocus-pocus, been foisted upon the party. We perceive by the Waynesburg *Republican* that Brock is not a consenting party to the new arrangement and that in all probability the friends will either vote for him or go the Republican ticket. This is certainly a new phase of the war between the Slantgomery faction, and the main body of the loco-foco party which is arranged in hostility against him. It had been stated that Brock expressed his willingness to submit to the plurality vote, but this he expressly denies. The sleight of hand by which Miller was nominated was so plain as to astonish every body. The matter of nomination was taken out of the hands of the Conferees and transferred to the County Committee, in which Washington county had the advantage.

Even at this early day, it has become a great question whether they shall try to elect Montgomery for a second term to Congress, or whether Gen. Lazear shall not be the candidate; all this too, even before Montgomery has been at Washington City at all. This state of doubt and confusion assumes every form and crops out in all the consultations and wirings of the spoils party in the whole district.

THE NEW YORK PANIC.—The papers received yesterday from the east have a more hopeful tone, and they all seem to think that there is nothing in it very seriously affecting the business of the country. The *Tribune*, after giving a list of the latest failures, says:

"In a financial view, none of the above failures have any significance, and should not be allowed to add to the excitement at present existing. They simply indicate that those parties or their customers have been unfortunate in betting on stocks. We cannot learn that the present excited state of money matters extends in any important degree to dry goods, grocery, importing, or other regular branches of business. The banks report no remarkable pressure for money from their customers, and the recent advance in rates of paper is the result of the unsettled state of public confidence rather than in any scarcity of money or increased pressure of paper on the market. The banks are acting prudently, and while contracting sharply are extending to their dealers such facilities as are absolutely needed. We think the feeling of the street was more confident to-day, and, if a few days pass without further failures, the present squall will pass over, and matters settle back into the old channels."

The *Times* says:

"There was another *crash* in Wall street yesterday. Jacob Little failed again, and his example was imitated by several others. They were all, however, of the fraternity of Stock Gamblers, and failed mainly because they found it more convenient to do so than to pay their losses or fulfil their contracts. These contracts were for the delivery of Stocks on time.

Every new failure is naturally made the occasion for new alarms,—but we believe the general impression among the sound business men of the city is, that every *such* failure is a positive advantage, and that nothing better could happen for the country than the failure and utter extinction of the whole nest of stock gamblers and the purification of Wall street from their presence. They are of no service whatever to legitimate business at any time—their gambling operations tending only to the unsettling of real values and the creation of fictitious standards. By their skillful and unprincipled combinations they depress or inflate the prices of all stocks and make innocent holders the victims of their schemes—gambling not with their own money, nor inflicting losses only upon each other, but making the widow and the orphan involuntary sharers in their game, and robbing them remorselessly of their invested earnings. And they are constantly heavy borrowers at the banks, which loan them the money needed in legitimate and healthy business, and thus cripple all the sound operations of regular trade, for the promotion of these reckless and ruinous schemes. Their failure, though it may embarrass their brethren, is a relief to the market;—and if it could only be made general and permanent, the business of the city would be largely profited thereby."

The *Courier and Equirer* says:

"The real effect so far is to create serious inconvenience to a large class of dealers in the West, who had entrusted their New York funds to the parties under protest. The amounts held by our city banks and bankers (assuming at it one million of dollars) affect but in an *extremely* small degree the business of Wall street itself; and as to other parts of the city, it need not be thought of.

We should revert to the great, the important, the all-powerful interests of Commerce, under such a money stringency as prevails at the moment, and at the moment only.

We find our manufacturers closely engaged in filling or executing orders from all parts of the country at large. Every department of internal trade is active, and *remunerative* also.

The country is abundantly prosperous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Labor is in demand every where; from Maine to California; and this labor is well repaid. The planter at the South and the planter at the West is reaping a rich harvest; and if Wall street were blotted out of existence to-day, the permanent interest of the country would scarcely feel the change.

As to the ability of the Mercantile classes to sustain their credit, it is conceded that they have never been stronger. Payments from the West and South have been punctual this season, and those regions are fast becoming creditors instead of debtors to the Commercial World.

"We hear that liberal orders have been received from England for Breadstuffs from this quarter.—Lower prices will, it is true, be realized; but it will know that the grain producers of the West can compete with the whole world, as to quality, quantity, and price, of the cereal products. If farmers cannot get $2 or $1 75 per bushel for Wheat, they will realize a profit at $1 or $1 25. All the combined efforts of England to produce Cotton in India have failed; and the United States now, for twenty years to come, supply Western Europe with that great staple.

"On the whole, there are no grounds for fear, either financially or commercially. A few weak houses will probably suspend during the weak or month; but the city at large is abundantly strong and rich."

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 28.

The speech of Judge Wilmot last evening in this place, was a great event. I have never seen a more enthusiastic meeting at a time when the people are but just reposing from the great national contest.—The rain descended in torrents, the streets were covered with mud, and yet the people came up in their might to listen to this champion of the right. The Court House was crowded for him to speak in until 3 o'clock, the Court having adjourned at half past twelve. Judge Wilmot was enthusiastically received as he stepped upon the stand before the assembled multitude, and then, thought I little his hoarse, he went on for an hour and a half, in a clear, sonorous and lucid exposition of his views and of the position which he had formerly held in the Democratic party on the question of Slavery, showing that the whole of the North was with him on the Wilmot proviso, with the exception of two votes, until the Slave-drivers cracked their whips at the docile dough-faces, and what had been Democracy became abolitionism.

The speaker hunted up the record of would-be judge Thompson of Erie, and of other at present orthodox democrats, in a way which was only too refreshing. All his remarks were entirely appropriate to the time and place, and were most enthusiastically received.

At three the meeting adjourned, when Hon. John H. Ewing, its chairman, announced another to be held in the same place, immediately after the adjournment of the Court in the evening. It was not found convenient to adjourn the Court until twenty minutes to ten o'clock. That sacred tribunal, with Mr. Montgomery on the floor in a long plea, did not go home to supper until the hour above named. Of course the ways of justice in that county must be kept well oiled even in the night. At any rate, the Court House was occupied, and the clouds poured down the rain, so the meeting of the evening was not held. A good many persons wished to hold it at ten o'clock, but Judge Wilmot was very much fatigued and the speech was not forthcoming.

After the demonstration we saw there, and the determined state of feeling in the county that they will get up every Republican vote to the polls in October, I think there can be no doubt.

The case of Ackelson, which I mentioned yesterday, was still on trial at the adjournment of the Court last night. The examination of witnesses was long drawn out, and what with chaffering, criminating, cross-questioning, bullying and brow-beating, the matter did not come to argument until about four o'clock. Koontz opened the case for the defence in an elaborate and able review of the facts of Mongean's story followed with the pathos, while Gibson, (Mr. Snap,) suggested the points from time to time. At quarter past eight the Commonwealth's case was presented by Mr. Acheson, who made a very able and exceedingly long argument. Without charging the jury the Court adjourned, and the case went to the jury this morning.

THE origin of the difficulty into which the Trust Company has fallen is to be found in operations which, to a banking concern, should be looked upon as sillegitimate. Whether the blow is received through the New York or Cincinnati establishment is of little consequence so long as the practice of loaning money in large sums to railroad companies upon stocks or bonds—miscalled "securities"—was common to both. The false policy being inaugurated, it is hardly worth while to inquire what particular act under it was the immediate cause of the catastrophe.

There is a general impression abroad that the concern in this city is in a condition to meet all the liabilities that have been incurred here; and that if there is anything to depreciate seriously the value of the Company's obligations, it must come from abroad; the fact, "however," that several of our fellow citizens have found that paper which they expected to meet here had been transferred to New York, has led to some fear that the mother had been extensively depleted to sustain the falling strength of the offspring, before the failure was announced. It was probably in consequence of this that the panic on Third street—so far as this institution was concerned—was greater than on previous days; and many persons seemed anxious to get rid of their claims upon the company at what, under ordinary circumstances, would have been looked upon as too heavy a sacrifice. We are told that these *securities*, in several cases, changed hands at from seventy to seventy-five cents.—*Cin. Com, Friday.*

THE excitement in Third street continues subsided, and there was but little stir [illegible] except in the immediate vicinity of the Trust Company building. [illegible] of the Trust Payments, as [illegible] were learned by making inquiries [illegible] at several [illegible] of the leading banking houses, [illegible] to be promptly met, and if there is embarrassments in business circles, there is no evidence of it at the bank counters.

The Trust Company continues to liquidate its liabilities by exchanging notes for checks and certificates of deposits. The settlements made in this way, up to the present time, amount to five hundred thousand dollars, being one fourth of the entire indebtedness to depositors in the Trust and Bank departments, of the principal office.—*Cin. Gaz. Friday.*

A CUNNING lawyer meeting with a shrewd old friend on a white horse, determined to quiz him. "Good morning, daddy! Pray, what makes your horse look so pale in the face?" "Ah! my dear friend," replied the old man, "if thee had looked through a halter so long, thee would look pale too!"

THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.—*Buffalo, Aug. 25.*—Private letters received at Montreal by the steamer Arabia, mention that the Queen had selected Montreal as the permanent seat of government.

FIFTY-FOUR years ago the first camp meeting was held in the United States. It was held in Kentucky, and the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists cordially united on that great occasion

Special Notices.

"I can now indulge in the Richest Food with impunity, whereas, previous to its use, I was obliged to confine myself strictly to the plainest food."

Such is the experience of not only one of our customers, but of hundreds of persons here, in Philadelphia, New York, Montreal and Quebec, who have used HOEBRIAND'S HOLLAND BITTERS for Indigestion, Nausea, and Acidity of the Stomach.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAGE, Jr., & Co., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. See advertisement.

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Whose cards of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child recovered and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy, and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, the recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Dr. H. JAMES, No 19, Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. N. B.—Dr. H. James has neither office nor agent in New York, as some have pretended and advertised. The recipe is sent from NO PLACE but No 19, Grand street, Jersey city, New Jersey. jy22d&wsmfer7

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See advertisement. For Circulars, &c.

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DR. KEYSER'S SHOULDER BRACES—From Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 10th, 1856.—For more than 3 years past we have constantly worn the Washington Suspender Brace, manufactured by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of No. 140 Wood street, in this city, and would heartily recommend it to all who are compelled to follow a sedentary occupation. As we have before remarked, in calling attention to its merits, it answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of the pantaloons being so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position and expand the chest. Women, burdened with shawls or mantillas, are injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind manufactured, as many of the braces sold are humbugs. Sold at DR. GEO. H. KEYSER'S, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

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284 pages, 300 engravings, explanatory of the treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin, Female Complaints, Gravel, &c. sent by mail, post paid, for 25 cents. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.

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They will cure the most violent headache.
They are a gentle but well as purgative.
They are a cheap as well as purgative.
If your head pains you, one does will cure you.
If you have indigestion they will help you.
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They are the best pill to cure biliousness.
They are a plain pill and a good pill.
No better pill can be compounded.
They cost only 25 cents a box.
Sent by mail to all parts of the United States.
Direct your letters to Dr. REYSER, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Wholesale Agent.

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TEAMSTERS ATTENTION.—Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment, in pint bottles, price 50 cents, is warranted cheaper and better than any other article offered to the public for the cure of Cuts, Galls, Sprains, Lameness, Over heating, &c. Keep a bottle in the stable, it has saved many a valuable horse. None genuine unless signed S. I. Tobias Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

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Dr. J. F. HULLHEN, having engaged the services of the most experienced Block-Tin Workman in the United States, is prepared to furnish Dentists, adapted to each particular case. Full sets of teeth, or parts of sets made with artificial gums, in one continuous or solid piece.

Artificial Eyes inserted, and all deformities of the face corrected.

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BROWN WINDSOR, and every description of FANCY SOAP and PERFUMERY to be had of all respectable venders in the States.

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ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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VARIETY

OF DISH.

EXTRACT

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MEDICAL GENTLEMAN

AT MADRAS,

To his Brother at

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Pittsburgh Steel Works.

JONES, HOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; also, SPRING, PLOW and A. B. STEEL; SPRINGS and AXLES.

Corner Rose and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ISAAC JONES..... S. S. ROGERS,

D. B. ROGERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rogers' Improved Patent Steel

Cultivator Teeth,

Corner Rose and First Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jun29:1ydfc

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

On the Union Bank, London,

In Sums of £1 and Upwards.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

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, wherever in any part of Europe.

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

mh23 WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,

corner Wood and Third streets.

W. & D. RINEHART,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

Have recently taken the building No. 120 Wood street, in addition to their Manufacturing Establishment, No 129 Wood street, where they will be pleased to receive their friends.

au22:1ydfr

PAYNE, BISSELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES,

Grates, Fronts, Fenders, etc.,

And Manufacturers of the Celebrated

CAPITAL COOKING RANGE,

NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

jy25:1ydfr PITTSBURGH PA.

P. HAYDEN,

(Successor to W. H. Wright,)

Manufacturer of ETHEREAL OIL and LAMPS, No. 82 Fourth street, between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Dealers with Ethereal Oil and Burning Fluid of a superior quality, at his own manufactory. Also, Alcohol, Camphene and Pine Oils, and every description of Fluid and Camphene Table Lamps, Gandoles, Candelabras of the latest patterns and most approved style.

Chandeliers, Girandoles and Lamps repaired and regilded.

The above Oils supplied regularly every week to customers throughout the country. P. HAYDEN.

au29:3m

CARLOS GARCIA,

Corner of Penn and St Clair Streets, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Choice Brands of Imported Cigars,

TOBACCO, &c.,

Solicits the attention of Smokers and Chewers to his stock, which will be found complete as to quality and variety. au28d

Hats, Caps and Furs.

M'CORD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Hatters,

131 *Wood Street,*

Have always on hand a full and complete stock of HATS, CAPS and FURS. *Wholesale and Retail*, sell at the lowest Eastern prices, to which they invite attention of all purchasers. au28d

MINERAL WATER.

PURE, COLD AND SPARKLING,

DRAWN FROM

PORCELAIN FOUNTAINS,

THROUGH SILVER TUBES.

THE ONLY PORCELAIN FOUNTAIN IN PITTSBURGH.

H. D. SCULL, Fourth street,

Near Penn, opposite Kinn's Confectionary.

jel7:2m&tr

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors,

Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,

No. 91 Second Street and 86 Third Street,

(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. mr7

JOHN THOMPSON,

110 *LIBERTY STREET,*

European and Intelligence Office,

Always for sale Drafts on Europe for any amount, and steamer and Packet Tickets to and from Liverpool for

Girls for cooks and general housework furnished to housekeepers on short notice.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills and sarsaparilla on hand.

Passengers brought from New York and Philadelphia on railroad to Pittsburgh. jan29:1y

HENRY H. COLLINS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Cheese, Butter, Steels, Fish,

and Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

DAWES & CLULEY,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

AND GRAINERS,

DEALERS IN

White Lead and Zinc Paints,

Also, all kinds of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, &c.,

144 *Wood Street, two doors above Diamond Alley.*

m19:1ydfc

JAS. McLAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Alcohol, Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,

de15:1ydfc *No. 156 and 170 Second Street.*

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No 52 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Dr. Irish's New Building.)

Pittsburgh Variety Works.

JONES, WALLINGFORD & CO.,

(Successors to Warwick, Atterbury & Co.,)

Manufacturers of Door Latch Hand Door Locks, Spring, Drop and Thumb Latches, Platform and Counter Scales, Coffee, Corn and Paint Mills, and Domestic Hardware generally. Warehouse, Water and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja22:1ydfr

J. M. LITTLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

(Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

se8:1ydfr

TOOTHACHE is instantly cured by a few drops of Dr Keyser's Tooth-Ach Remedy. Prepared and sold at the drug store of DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., jel6:3dwsF Sign of the Golden Mortar.

Wants.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 Men to engage in the sale of the most popular Books in America. Invalids, Mechanics, farmers and Teachers wishing to travel, will find this to be a very profitable and pleasant business, enabling them to see the country, and make money at the same time. Agents now in the business are clearing from $500 to $1,500 per year. For full particulars and a list of books, address H. M. RULISON, Queen City Publishing House, 151 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Hilving East, D. RULISON, Philadelphia.

ap30:1ydwF

Dentistry.

Dr. J. F. HULLHEN, having engaged the services of the most experienced Block-Tin Workman in the United States, is prepared to furnish Dentists, adapted to each particular case. Full sets of teeth, or parts of sets made with artificial gums, in one continuous or solid piece.

Artificial Eyes inserted, and all deformities of the face corrected.

☞ Operations and work warranted.

Office No. 105 Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ap16:6mdfc

GEORGE W. GREIG & CO

KEG MANUFACTURERS,

Corner of Pike and Mechanics Street Fifth Ward,

PITTSBURGH PA.,

Manufacture Tin and Oak Kegs of the various descriptions of NAIL KEGS, which they will sell at the *lowest market prices.*

☞ Contracts are respectfully solicited. All work warranted of the best quality. de12:1ydfc

W. D. WOOD..... M. K. MOORHEAD..... O. P. MCCLANE

WOOD, MOORHEAD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American Galvanized Sheet Iron,

And Sole Agents for the Sale of

W. DEWES WOOD'S

Patent Imitation Russia Sheet Iron.

Also, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, for Roofing

☞ Warehouse No. 134 *Front Street, Pittsburgh.*

ja22:1ydLwfrW

F. S. CLEAVER'S

Prize Medal Honey Soap,

Containing the most delicate Perfume, and warranted not to irritate the skin.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PURE GLYCERINE SOAP, for the Skin, being a new article, recommended by the Faculty.

BROWN WINDSOR, and every description of FANCY SOAP and PERFUMERY to be had of all respectable venders in the States.

Manufactory Red Lion Square, London. Depot for the United States, 31 and 33 Dey Street, New York.

jy31:3tawlmfcr J. HOYSTON, Agent.

GEORGE WEYMAN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

AND

LEAF TOBACCO,

Corner of Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley,

oct31:1y. PITTSBURGH PA.

☞ If you value your teeth and a pure breath, healthy gums, and comfortable mouth, go to KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, and buy a bottle of WIZ'S TOOTH WASH and TOOTH POWDER. jel6:3dywsF

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, June 26th, 1857.

☞ IN conformity with the 25th section of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature, at the next session, for the Renewal or Extension of the Charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, for the term of fifteen years. By order of the Board of Directors.

jy30:6tmd W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

☞ ALLEGHENY BANK NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the ALLEGHENY BANK are hereby notified that an Election for Thirteen Directors will be held at the Banking House, Federal street, Allegheny City, on TUESDAY, August 25th, 1857.

R. T. LEECH, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, Pres't Board Com. au17:3td

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND BOSTON MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 20th, 1857.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company have this day declared a dividend of Fifteen Dollars per share, payable on and after the 31st inst. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. N. CLARK & CO.,