Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. P. WILLIAMS ... D. L. RAPOP ... S. RIDDLE ... RUSSELL KERR

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

The Cause of our Financial Distresses.

To those who have watched closely the signs of the times there is no difficulty in assigning the true cause of our financial difficulties. It is to be found in the over-trading which low tariffs have done so much to induce. We have been buying from Europe more than we have been able with our exports to pay for, and the drain of specie to pay the balance has drained the banks and left them almost powerless.

It is somewhat singular that these financial revulsions have occurred in regular cycles of 20 years—in 1817, in 1837 and 1857, and that they have always taken place under democratic rule and as a legitimate consequence of democratic policy. The suspension of 1837 is within the remembrance of many of our readers, and it resembled the present crisis very much. It flowed necessarily from the low tariff of 1832 and the financial policy of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations. They encouraged, by their system of deposits with the pet banks, the expansion of bank currency, and the low tariff encouraged immense importations of foreign goods. The first effect was felt in the injury wrought to home manufactures, then specie began to go abroad; and finally, when we got too much indebted to Europe for goods we should have made at home, the bubble burst and general ruin fell upon the country.

The people had not forgotten these facts in 1840, for, in fact, they had not yet then recovered from the effects of that revulsion, and they consequently turned the democratic party out of power, giving to us, as the result of the change, the tariff of 1842. Under this tariff American industry was so fostered and stimulated that the country soon again got upon the high road to prosperity. There was no undue spirit of adventure or speculation, nor was there any inflation or unhealthy excitement; but under a genial protection of home interests the country was recovering its proper tone and spirit, when the unlucky success of POLK restored the Democracy to power, and the tariff of 1846 turned us back again to the free trade policy that had before been so disastrous. The injury this change wrought to our infant manufactures is fresh in the recollection of all; but bad as it was, the growth of the country in population and resources had, by 1856, strengthened it so much that the manufacturing interest was again looking up, when the Democracy, true to its mission in this regard, passed the new Tariff of 1857, which went into operation on the 1st of last July, and so opened a wider door to importations from abroad. The result we are now beginning to see. It stimulated importations to a most extraordinary degree. Week after week during the present summer observant men were compelled to hold up their hands, aghast at the wild spirit which was forcing the country into the jaws of ruin. The importations were, for some time, *double* what they were in the corresponding period of last year, while the exports of produce were as steadily falling off. The result was easily foreseen. These importations had to be paid for in *gold;* and when, a few weeks since, the export of gold from New York ran up to three millions a week, it became apparent that the present crisis could not long be postponed. It has come sooner than we anticipated. The banks could not stand the drain upon them and have succumbed. They had no alternative but to do that or plunge the nation into a general bankruptcy.

Other causes have doubtless co-operated in producing this result; but they were similar in their origin, and the whole difficulty is distinctly traceable to the spirit of overtrading which the low tariffs forced upon us by the democratic party have engendered. And we are only at the beginning. Manufacturers all over the country will be forced either to suspend or materially curtail their operations; and the poor working men of the country—the men who have been duped into a support of the democratic party—will be the first sufferers and will feel the blow most heavily. We shudder to think of the distress that must fall upon them, this winter. We have already chronicled the stoppage of the Montour Iron Works and the discharge of 2,600 working men in one mass, and daily we are adding to the fearful catalogue. The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

"This city is suffering in common with yours from the same chronic evil, the sin of the Government in gorging the nation with every description of foreign goods. Our local industry is rapidly becoming paralyzed under its effects. An extensive manufacturer of wall-paper suspended last week, who paid out $1,500 weekly for wages. They have now stopped their factory and discharged their hands. The coal mines are doing the same. They can find no sale for coal paper, and are in doubt who to trust. Print works and other industrial establishments are suspending, and all classes of operatives are turned adrift. Cutting down of expenses is the order of the day, as money seems almost impossible to be had. Confidence has departed so generally that those who seem to have money are disposed to hoard it for a still lower level. No such times have been known among us for twenty years."

No, nor any where else; and what is taking place there is taking place everywhere. Retrenchment is the order of the day, and the discharge of laboring men and mechanics will soon become general.

There is no remedy but in a return to the Protective policy. We must, if we would thrive as a nation, foster domestic industry, and take care not to buy from Europe more than we are able to pay for. The South is the enemy of this home policy, preferring to buy in Europe; and the Democratic party being devoted to Southern rather than Northern interests, will not adopt the only policy that can bring us back to prosperous times. The only open way is to defeat that party and teach it that wisdom which it can learn only in defeat.

The State Finances.

The Bank of Pennsylvania was the fiscal agent of the State, and the State Treasurer generally had a large deposit there. The Philadelphia *Times* of Friday thus hints at heavy losses to the State:

"By the last Legislature a law was passed appropriating $60,000 or upwards to the payment of a certain class of canal claims. These claims have been perfected by the holders, and prepared legally for settlement. They have also been presented to the Canal Board, by whom they must be approved.

One day last week, the Canal Commissioners met to discharge the duty thus imposed upon them by law. Much to the surprise of every one, they suddenly adjourned without any action, and started from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, in company with the State Treasurer.

What was the cause of this sudden adjournment? Had they heard financial news which alarmed them? Had the funds of the State which they had been speculating upon been swamped in some of the financial failures which had been going on? Were the funds of the State so deeply involved that it would have embarrassed the operations of these gentry to have issued drafts for the $60,000? Are the funds loaned to banks in this city now known to be insolvent contrary to law? Are those institutions unable to refund at once, and must the honest creditors of the State await the will of *one of these insolvent banks* for the payment of their just claims? Will those who have waited patiently for years have still to wait longer, because gentlemen who are entrusted with the finances of the State choose to speculate upon them?

This is a question that demands and must have an answer. Ere long the cry will go up from all parts of the State, "What has become of the surplus funds in the treasury?" Are we to have another "Breslin-Gibson" operation? Let the people look to it well. We are already taxed heavily enough, without having to pay future deficiencies that may arise from mismanagement. Look to it!"

It seems extremely probable that the State will be diddled out of large sums by the bad management of the locofocos who have her financial interests in charge. It is ever thus. Trust these fellows and you are sure to be deceived. And yet there are men in this county foolish enough to believe that *here* they may safely be trusted!

Financial Intelligence by the Latest Mails.

From the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday evening:

As might have been foreseen from the events of yesterday morning, the Banks of this city have been obliged to resolve upon a general suspension of specie payments for a time. The excitement that existed yesterday has subsided very much, and it is hoped that a resumption may not be very far distant. Most of the banks forfeit their charters by a suspension of specie payments; but there is some talk of urging the Governor to assemble the legislature for the sake of getting some special action to relieve them in this emergency. There is no particular inconvenience resulting as yet from the suspension. In most of the Banks specie is given for notes of small denominations, and there is an abundance of coin in circulation.

The Bank Presidents have been in consultation this afternoon, and although nothing definite has been done, there is reason to believe that they have ascertained the views of the Governor and are about to take some steps which will have the effect to restore confidence.

It will be observed that the suspension of specie payments here has been followed by a like movement in Baltimore. The Farmers' Bank of Reading has also suspended. The only other bank in Reading is the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which of course suspended with the principal bank. The Union Bank, chartered by the last legislature, has not yet gone into operation.

All the places in the interior of the State from which we have any accounts, are following the example of Philadelphia.

From the Reading *Gazette*, Saturday morning:

The suspension of the Pennsylvania Bank became known here about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and almost immediately a run upon the Farmers' Bank was commenced, which continued until about half-past 2 P. M., when it suspended payment upon its checks and bills. Up to this time, some $20,000 were drawn out.

From the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Saturday:

The suspension of specie payments by the Banks in Philadelphia, is already affecting the Banks in the country. Large drafts were made on the Harrisburg Bank from the city, and some alarm being expressed on the streets for its safety, many note holders appeared at the counter this morning for specie in exchange, and a general "run" was inevitable. Under the circumstances the Directors deemed it the most prudent course to suspend temporarily, until the panic had subsided, and accordingly declined paying out specie for the present.

All checks are paid in notes of their own or other Banks.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.—The banks of this place, Lancaster, York and Reading have all suspended specie payments. We have no accounts from other places, but the suspension will undoubtedly be general.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Despatches have been sent to the South stating that the banks of this city have suspended or will suspend. They are the work of mischief-makers, whose "wish was father to the thought."

The idea of suspension has not been entertained for a moment. It is believed that the banks are strong enough to stand a still severer pressure. A circular is about to be issued to assure the public of this.

The banks are everywhere spoken of with the greatest confidence. They can't suspend, and must either break or stand erect.

It is believed here that all the banks at the South, except those of New Orleans, will follow the example of those of Baltimore and suspend.

From the Baltimore *American*, Saturday afternoon:

The additional features of panic impressed upon the existing financial pressure by the occurrences in Philadelphia has led to what we hoped would be avoided, but still feared must occur—the suspension of specie payments by the banking institutions of Baltimore. A general meeting of the Bank Presidents was held this morning, and the result was soon known by announcement to suspend immediately and entirely specie payment. The determination was at once carried into effect, and the result, though necessarily productive of some excitement and alarm, was as a general thing received with a far greater degree of calmness than could have been expected.

The immediate effect of the suspension this morning was to brighten the aspect of commercial affairs and relieve the apprehension so constantly prevailing for the past month. The price of money fell from 2½ to 1½ per cent. and an advance of prices occurred at the stock board. Among the merchants generally the action of the Banks was approved.

Although the suspension, by the terms of the resolution, is entire, some of the Banks continue to sparingly redeem their $5 notes. This however, was only done in peculiar cases and merely to afford change to their customers.

The prevailing opinion among the Bank officers is that the suspension will only be temporary.

From the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, Saturday:

Yesterday was a day of extreme feverishness and excitement in financial and business circles, induced by the announcement, early in the day, of the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania, followed by a serious run upon most of the other Banks of the city, commencing with the Girard, the City Bank, and the Western, and extending, in the after part of the day, to all but three or four of the others, all of which continued to meet the demands upon them up to the close of business hours. The Girard, however, through redeeming its notes, paid no checks until after two o'clock; and this, with the universal confidence previously reposed in the Bank of Pennsylvania, induced a wide-spread alarm, and a degree of excitement seldom equalled. It was well understood that the suspension of the Bank of Pennsylvania was but temporary, and a card issued by the Direction gave assurance to all persons having claims against the Bank that no loss could possibly occur; but this did not satisfy the community, and a wild and ungovernable panic seemed to have seized both upon note holders and depositors. Under this state of things, with every prospect of a renewal of the run today, a general conference of the officers of all the Banks was held during the afternoon, and after carefully canvassing all the circumstances of the pressure and their resources, *a temporary suspension of specie payments on checks and notes exceeding ten dollars, by all the banks of the city was resolved upon, to go into effect to-day.* We care not now to discuss either the propriety or necessity of the measure, or its probable results, but it is earnestly to be hoped that it may result in immediate advantage and relief to the business community, and by shortening the existing monetary disturbance, qualify in some measure the manifold inconveniences the step will cause to all classes of our citizens.

From the Philadelphia *Press*, Saturday:

Before the run upon the banks yesterday, the amount of specie in their vaults was nearly, if not quite, equal to their circulation. The former was about $8,500,000, and the latter about $4,000,000. But yesterday nearly $1,500,000 of specie was drawn from them, a large portion of which was received by depositors, who had about $20,000,000 in the banks. The continuation of a drain upon them, of specie, by depositors, would speedily exhaust their resources.

From the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday:

The effect of the stoppage by the Bank of Pennsylvania spread like wildfire, and almost immediately a run was made on all the other banks, which was continued up to the hour of closing—three o'clock. The demand was principally on deposits, the circulation of no one of our banks being large. Indeed, it is quite small.

The Bank of Pennsylvania is understood to be largely debtor to the other banks, but it should be remembered that it has a paid up capital of over one million eight hundred thousand dollars, and holds more than double that amount of bills receivable. The circulation is comparatively very small, and the deposits within the last two or three weeks have been drawn down very low—about three hundred thousand dollars having been paid out since Monday. So that there seems no reason to doubt the very positive assertion of the Directors, that the bank will pay all its liabilities, principal and interest, in a very short time. Holders of the bills, in view of this promise, should not become unnecessarily alarmed, and part with them at a sacrifice. The bank's officers feel very sanguine that the institution may soon be put in operation again, and that it will resume its place in public confidence—and so all hope.

The unsettling of business with the banks kept up the same uneasy feeling that has prevailed for a week or more against the Saving Funds. Quite a run was made on the "Sixpenny Savings," which promptly paid out to its last dollar, and it is said will continue to pay as fast as it can collect in its assets. It is considered abundantly good for all its liabilities. The State Savings, we understand, contemplate a similar course—the conversion of assets and the payment of depositors.

From the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, Saturday evening:

The Philadelphia suspension will rather tend to relieve the pressure for discounts here on out of town paper. The course that things may take in New England is now the point of immediate interest. The Connecticut and Rhode Island banks have been considerable negotiators of New York bills receivable for a week or two past, and have paid large rates for money.

The result on our city exchanges with Pennsylvania cannot be known for a day or two. The bank note and domestic exchange brokers are brought to a complete stand on the subject this morning, and generally decline to fix a rate.—The only figure we have heard named was an offer to sell Philadelphia funds at ten per cent. discount. The rate in a similar condition of things in 1841, ranged after the first few days from six to ten per cent.

The Banks in the city of Baltimore, and it is presumed throughout the State of Maryland, have stopped paying specie this morning. This is not surprising, from mercantile or business sympathy between the two cities, nor will it astonish the public if the Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee Banks should follow from the same cause. There is some doubt as to Charleston, but a genuine impression that the city of New Orleans will sustain the specie standard, with the city of New York.

The New Jersey banks have not been heard from. The Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks receive their notes, though with some degree of caution where the relations of the banks are known to be mainly with Pennsylvania instead of New York. The Delaware banks will probably follow the example of Pennsylvania and Maryland. From the East, we hear nothing disastrous to the hour of going to press. The Suffolk redemption in Boston was going on as usual up to the hour of noon. The redeeming banks here, the Metropolitan and American Exchange, have made no alteration of their terms on New England bank notes.

There is not the slightest expression this morning of doubt as to the steady specie basis of the city of New York. The weekly average and daily clearance system virtually renders the whole of the city Banks as one family, or in other words a consolidated concern, so far as their public obligations are at issue. The position one to the other, and of the whole to their creditors and the public, is infallibly known every morning at the clearing house.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—The New England banks are redeeming as usual in Boston. Their notes are taken on deposit at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks here. The notes of all the Jersey banks, North and East of New Brunswick, which keep their accounts with New York, are also current at the Metropolitan. There is no fresh trouble with any of the New York country banks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The Metropolitan Bank this afternoon refused to receive the bills of the Philadelphia banks on deposit. The brokers, as a general thing, also decline buying them; but where they have done so, a discount of four to five per cent. has been charged.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The failure is announced of Messrs. Brett & Brother, dry goods dealers, of this city, and of A. S. Kelly, shoe dealer, at Haverhill.

For further items, see telegraphic column.

Special Notices.

"Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton."—CURED BY "HOSTETTER'S HOLLAND BITTERS."—Mr. A. Matthews, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton;* I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

☞ 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. se25:d1wT

CONSOLIDATION
OF
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE
AND
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

TO THOSE SUBSCRIBERS TO START WITH!

The publishers, in a happy translation, that in the union of these two elder Magazines, the best literary and artistic talent of both publications has been secured, and the most attractive features of each will be retained in the combined work.

It will aim to present in its pages the choicest productions of American thinkers and writers, and the best efforts of American artists.

We shall endeavor, by a judicious use of the extensive resources now at our command, to make a Magazine that, in the richness of its literary contents, and in the beauty and profusion of its pictorial illustrations, shall outrival any publication ever before produced in this country.

The new issue commences with the OCTOBER number, which is now ready. It is filled with the choicest productions of some of the most brilliant writers of the day, and is embellished with a very fine splendid original engraving—it appears in a new dress, embracing an elegant classical design on the cover, and the entire work presents the most attractive appearance. It is pronounced by all who have seen it, to be the most beautiful specimen of a Magazine ever issued in this country.

Price 25 cents—$3 a year.

It may be obtained of any News Dealer or Bookseller, or by enclosing 25 cents to the publishers. A SPECIMEN LEAF OF FORTY LARGE BOOK NOTICES is presented to every person who gets up a club of twenty four subscribers. GET THE OCTOBER NUMBER AS A SPECIMEN. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
se22:1w1aw1T No. 374 Broadway, New York.

☞ TRUSSES FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE, at prices varying from two to thirty dollars

Abdominal Supporters of every kind

Spinal Props for curvature of the spine.

Shoulder Braces of every kind

Suspensory Bandages, improved varieties

Pile Properties, for support and cure of Piles

Syringes male and female, all sizes

Breast Pumps, an extensive assortment

Nursing Bottles and Artificial Nipples, latest improvements

Seat Stopping Apparatus, a great improvement over the common glasses

Magnetic Machines, a superior kind, in a neat box

DR. KEYSER is also agent for Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, which usually cures cases of Rupture in six months.

DR. KEYSER'S
Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot,
140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.
se23

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 editorial commendation of this article, it allows 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, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. In particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbug. Sold at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar. je26:d1awy

DR. S. S. Fitch's "Six Lectures," with 380 pages, 30 engravings, explanatory of the treatment by which he cures *Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin, Female Complaints, Gravel, &c.*, sent by mail, and postage prepaid, for 40 cents. Apply to
Dr. S. S. FITCH,
714 Broadway, New York.

☞ He has no other office, either at Chicago, Buffalo Pittsburgh, or elsewhere. He is never absent from New York, and no physician elsewhere is authorized to use his name. se7:1w6m&eF

☞ CRISTODORO'S HAIR DYE.—
Within a nut shell all the merits lie,
Of Cristodoro's never equalled Dye:
Red it makes black, to brown transforms a gray,
And keeps the threads always from decay.
This matchless revitalizing Hair Dye still holds its pref-erence as the most harmless and efficacious Hair Dye in the world. Sold wholesale and retail by
DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood street,
Sign of the Golden Mortar.
se23

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
The great superiority of SINGER'S MACHINES
Over all others for the use of
Clothing and Shoe Manufacturers, Harness Makers, Carriage Trimmers and Coach Makers,
Has long been known and practically acknowledged. The undersigned having an extensive variety of these Machines on hand, adapted to every kind of sewing and stitching, invites those interested to call and examine them.
R. STRAW,
Agent for Alleghany County,
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
au15:1yd [ws3] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GEORGE W. GREIG & CO.,
KEG MANUFACTURERS,
Corner of Fifth and Mechanics Street, Fifth Ward,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacture Pine 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. de22:1ydlc

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 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. my9

JOHN THOMPSON,
410 *LIBERTY STREET,*
European and Intelligence Office,
Keeps always for sale Drafts on Europe for any amount and Steamer and Packet Tickets to and from Liverpool to New York.
Girls for cooks and general house-work furnished to housekeepers on short notice.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills and Syrup always on hand.
Passengers brought from New York and Philadelphia on reduced terms. jy9:1ly

HALL STYLE HATS.
M'CORD & CO.,
No. 231 Wood Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE
FALL STYLE
OF
GENTS' DRESS HATS, GENTS' SOFT HATS, BOYS' SOFT HATS.
BOYS' FANCY CAPS, CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, LADIES' RIDING HATS.
M'CORD & CO.
se2:d1tf&

JAS. McLAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Alcohol, Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,
Nos. 168 and 170 Second Street.
de15:d1yf.

J. M. LITTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 54 St. Clair Street,
(Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA.
se30:1ydlc

TRY A BOTTLE OF SUPER'S
MOSQUISTO COMPOUND.
It is an
EFFECTUAL PREVENTATIVE OF THESE PESTS.
se11:tf SUPER, cor. Penn and St. Clair sts.

MOSQUISOO

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LEA & PERRINS'
Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce,
PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
And applicable to
EVERY
VARIETY
OF DISH.

EXTRACT
OF A LETTER FROM
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
AT MADRAS,
To his Brother at
WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 Fourth Street.—Deposits made with this Bank among the first day of October will draw interest from that date.
se26:d1d CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

THE INK QUESTION.

QUALITIES OF GREEN & CO'S
PATENT NON-CORROSIVE INK.
And the superiority over all other Ink
Now in use.
FIRST IT WILL NOT DISTROY A STEEL
OR METALLIC PEN OF ANY KIND.
It cannot be destroyed even by Oxalic Acid.
IT IS THE MOST FREE FLOWING
INK EVER MADE,
And you save at least one hundred per cent.
In the non-destruction of Pens.
☞ Every person should consider the subject.
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
J. R. D. CLARK, 14 St. Clair street.
☞ Harper's Magazine for October, and all the Weekly Papers. se26:1d

A DECIDED HIT.—
THE LADIES' JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER.
This new illustrated Magazine has since its commencement met with most unexpected success. Its beautiful colored Fashion Plates, choice Tales, many Engravings, select Sheet Music, elaborate designs in Needlework, large collections of Miscellaneous matter, together with its price, has rendered it the most valuable, entertaining and cheapest Magazine in the world. Price only 15 cents.
HUNT & MINER,
General Agents.
MASONIC HALL,
FIFTH STREET. se28

Public Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, I, John Dodds, Committee of the person and estate of William Longhead, a lunatic, will sell at public outcry, on TUESDAY, October 20th, 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, all the right, title, interest and estate of said William Longhead, of, in and to all that piece of land situate in Pittsburgh township, Allegheny county, containing 130 or 140 acres, and adjoining lands of George Wallace on the east, George Greer on the south, John Dean and William Gilleland on the west and Thomas Kennedy on the north.

Enquire of MARSHALL & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, No. 104 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber.
JOHN DODDS.
se24:3tw

BEAVER COUNTY LANDS FOR SALE.—We have 105 acres of first class farming land, situated in above county, and near the Enon Station, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. The old Cleveland stage road runs through the premises, 60 acres cleared, balance good timber land—Buildings are a frame house, 24 by 36 feet, and kitchen adjoining, frame barn, 30 by 40 feet, spring and spring house, a small orchard. The whole place well watered and under fence, half with cannel coal. Will be sold at a great bargain if applied for soon at
BLAKELY & RICHEY,
se26:d&wT Real Estate Brokers.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC GENERAL.—This morning I commenced to receive daily direct from Baltimore, Fresh and Salt Shell Oysters of the largest and best quality. Also in cans and half cans with 1 warranted quart in each, for any brought to this city, and will be sold wholesale and retail at No. 37 5th street, opposite Mason & Co.
H. RIDDLE, Act.
se23

FRESH BUTTER.—100 lbs strictly fresh Roll Butter, ten dozen fresh Eggs, received and for sale by
H. RIDDLE, 37 5th street, opposite Mason & Co.

WANTED.—$10,000 of first class Bonds and Mortgages. Apply to
BLAKELY & RICHEY,
se28 Corner Seventh and Smithfield streets.

WANTED—5,000 of first class Business Paper having 30 days four and six months to run.
Apply to BLAKELY & RICHEY,
se28 Corner Seventh and Smithfield streets.

CHENEILLE SCARFS—A. A. MASON & Co. have received a further supply of these handsome and desirable goods
se28

CANE HOOPS—A. A. MASON & Co. have received 200 gross Cane Hoops for skirts.
se28

SAXONY PLAIDS—300 pieces beautiful new style Saxony Wool Plaids, just opened at
A. A. MASON & CO'S, 25 Fifth st.
se28

CHROME GREEN—1000 lbs. just rec'd and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
se26

CHROME YELLOW—1000 lbs. in store and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO
se26

LYON'S KATHAIRON—12 gross on hand and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO
se26

ALCOHOL—25 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
se26

PUMICE STONE—1000 lbs. in store and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
se26

CLOVES—1000 lbs. on hand and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
se26

VERY VALUABLE WESTERN LANDS FOR SALE—160 acres fine farming land, in Alamakee county, Iowa, only one mile from the Mississippi river.

440 acres of very choice farming lands, near the above, 1,100 acres of the best farming lands lying in Bremer County, Iowa, in the midst of flourishing farms, well timbered and watered.

320 acres desirable land, within 4 miles of Anoka, a flourishing town at the junction of the Mississippi and Rum rivers, and about 25 miles from the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

880 acres lying in Trempealeau, Eau Claire and Chippewa counties, Wisconsin. These lands are very good, having been selected for school purposes, they will be sold in small tracts to suit purchasers.

Also, some very valuable mineral lands, containing valuable deposits of lead and iron ores, lying near the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Missouri.

The above lands (the principal part of which were located after personal observation some three to five years ago,) are near the lines of several of the principal Western Railroads. Written descriptions accompany each tract. We invite special attention to the above choice lands, and will sell them bargains in tracts to suit buyers. Apply to
BLAKELY & RICHEY,
cor. 7th and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.

Hats and Caps.

JAMES WILSON is now receiving his Fall Styles of HATS AND CAPS, the gentlemanly Flexible Silk Dress Hats, and Ladies' Riding Hats; Gents' Soft Hats of various kinds—Hungarian, Planter, Agist, &c; Youth's and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps, in great variety; Gentlemen and Youth's Silk Plush Caps, new styles—Please call at No. 91 Wood street.
se26:d JAMES WILSON.

Second Hand Flued Boilers Wanted.
THREE OR FOUR DOUBLE FLUED BOILERS. Any person having them for sale will please address Box 311 Pittsburgh P. O., stating where they may be examined; also price and dimensions. se26:3t

A BAROUCHE OR CARRIAGE, with two seats, wanted to hire for two weeks. Leave word this day at this office or at
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO'S,
se26 No. 89 Fourth Street

FINE WHALEBONE BUGGY WHIPS of our own manufacture, warranted in every style of finish, for sale by
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.
se26 No. 89 Fourth Street.

DRAY WHIPS,
TRAM WHIPS,
LEATHER WAGON WHIPS,
of all sizes, and of the best material and workmanship, at
WELLS, RIDDLE & CO'S.

POTATOES—200 bus. Neshannock Potatoes rec'd and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

WOOL—500 lbs. Wool this day rec'd and for sale by
se28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—5 bbls. prime Butter just rec'd and for sale by
se28 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CHARCOAL METAL—
100 tons Cold Blast Charcoal Pig Metal,
SAMUEL DYER,
Federal street, Alleghany City.

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE STORE.—Housekeeping articles generally.
Hollow Ware,
Table Cutlery,
Plated Ware,
Britannia,
Bright,
Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware,
Wood and Willow Ware.
JOHN FLEMING,
se24 No. 47, Market street, corner of Third.

CARRIAGE OILCLOTH—A large stock of Enameled and plain of different widths on hand at 20 and 24 St. Clair street.
se24 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES of all kinds at the Oilcloth Warerooms, 20 and 24 St. Clair street.
se24 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BUFF HOLLAND, for Window Shades—A variety of widths, on hand at 20 and 24 St. Clair st.
se24 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

FOOLSCAP, Letter, Commercial Note, Bath Post and Ladies' Note Papers for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
se24 corner Market and Second streets.

DRAUGHTING PAPERS—Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Atlas, Imperial and all the varieties used by Engineers and Surveyors. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN.
se24

TARTARIC ACID—800 lbs. powdered for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
se24 corner First and Wood sts.

GAITER UPPERS.—Uppers for Gaiters and Oxford ties—ready for lasting—made of best French Calfskin and Patent Leather, constantly on hand and for sale by RICHD. BARD,
se24 215 Liberty st.

BALTIMORE SOLE LEATHER.—100 sides just received and for sale by RICHD. BARD,
se24 215 Liberty st.

ELIZABETHAN—A new decorative Wall Paper, Elizabethan design, just rec'd and for sale by
se23 W. P. MARSHALL & CO., 75 Fourth st.

LOUIS XIV.—Highly enriched Decorations of this style for sale by
se23 W. P. MARSHALL & CO.

NAPOLEON III.—Designs in Paper Hangings according to the present prevailing taste, for sale by
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AMERICAN WALL PAPER—In endless variety of Domestic Manufacture, at all prices from 8c upwards.
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SOAP.—75 bxs German Soap just received and for sale by
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
se23 No. 295 Liberty street.

YOUNG MEN CAN NOW COMMENCE business with the small capital of
FIVE DOLLARS.
For particulars, inclose stamp to
S. W. GOODALL, Bangor, Maine.
se23:3w2

TIMOTHY SEED—6 bags Timothy Seed in store and for sale by
R. DALZELL & CO.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh, June 25th, 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.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
je26:6md

THE ONLY OFFICES where Tickets can be procured via Cleveland for Chicago and the North-West, or via Indiana and Columbus to Cincinnati and the South-West, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, and No. 123 Monongahela House, 4 doors below the corner.
F. KNOWLAND, General Agent.
se18:tf C. C. R. R., M. C. R. R., C. & T. & M. S. R. R.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 Fourth Street.—Deposits made with this Bank among the first day of October will draw interest from that date.
se26:d1d CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Insurance.

The Manufacturers' Insurance Company
Office No. 10 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.
Charter Perpetual—Capital $500,000.
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
Fire, Marine and Inland Risks.
AARON S. LIPPINCOTT, President.
WM. A. RHODES, Vice President;
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James Howard, Esq., Messrs. Robinson & Co.,
C. H. Paulson, Esq., " T. Kennedy, Jr., & Co.,
J. R. Lee, Esq., " Wade Hampton & Co.,
Pittsburgh Office, No. 96 Water street. " Cunningham & Co.
J. W. MARTIN, Agent.
mr26 W. W. WILSON, Agent, Dubuque.

Merchants' Insurance Co. of Philadelphia.
WM. V. PETTIT, Pres't.....D. J. MCCANN, Secretary.
Amount of Capital Stock paid in and invested..$200,000 00
Surplus..... 63,428 35
$263,428 35
Insures Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and tributaries. Insures against loss or damage by Fire, also against the perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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PITTSBURGH OFFICE, No. 97 WATER STREET
se24:d1y R. W. POINDEXTER, Agent.

The Great Western Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 331 Walnut Street.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
FIRE INSURANCE—Perpetual or limited, made in town or country, on every description of property.
INLAND INSURANCE, on goods by Canal, Lakes and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.
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