Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. RAYNE, S. RIDDLE, RUSSELL KERRY

S. RIDDLE & Co.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1858.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The citizens of Allegheny county who are opposed to the National Administration, are hereby requested to meet in their respective Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts on SATURDAY the 29th day of May, 1858, and elect two Delegates from each to meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 23 day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a County Ticket.

The primary meetings will be held in the townships between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the usual places of holding such meetings and in the Wards, Boroughs and Precincts, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. *By order of the Committee,*

KONT. P. NEVIN, *Chairman.*

The Public Printing.

There are so many enormities connected with the present administration, that the mind becomes wearied in exposing them to the country. It is a lamentable truth that the public treasury is now used solely for the purpose of advancing the views of the ruling powers at Washington, by corrupting members of Congress and other prominent politicians, whose support is worth the trouble of securing. It is no wonder that the national scrub box is empty and that the Secretary of the Treasury is begging for the privilege of issuing treasury notes to the amount of additional millions. And yet the party that requires such lavish expenditures of the public funds, to maintain its organization, steadily opposes any measure which would have the effect to increase the revenue simply because such increase might incidentally benefit the great manufacturing and mining interests of the country.

The latest exposure of leaks in the treasury is that of the Public Printing, which is connected with so much wholesale robbery that the attention of Congress has been called to it by the clamor of members of the administration party. A select committee was raised on the subject, and we have now before us the result of its investigations in a rather elaborate report. In the opening of this report, which we find entirely too lengthy for publication, the committee remarks:

"The public printer elected by the House for the Thirty-fourth Congress [Wendell] did the required House-printing himself, and in addition, as sub-contractor under the Senate printer, did the printing of the Senate for that Congress, as he did all of the printing for the public printers both the Senate and House of the Thirty-third Congress, and is now doing that for the public printers of both the Senate and the House of the present Congress. Moreover, the same party, sub-contractor under the Senate and House officials, is printing the post-office blanks as a sub-contractor for the person having that contract.

The per centage paid by the sub-contractor, above mentioned, to the various public printers designated—emoluments, of their mere sinecure offices—amounts at present to about *twenty thousand dollars per month.* And this includes no allowance of per centage upon the House printing for the Twenty-fourth Congress; the sub-contractor mentioned (Wendell) as public printer of that body, doing that work for himself as principal, and so being saved any payment for privilege. The gross amount so paid, as stated, as per centage, or bonus, for privilege by the party now doing the public printing for officials of the government, varies but little from $240,000 a year. At the same time he realizes, over and above that vast profit, a handsome reserve profit for himself. The printing of neither the Thirty-third nor the Thirty-fourth Congress is yet completed, but that for both is in course of execution. Therefore the aggregate of per centage named as being paid to the officials by the sub-contractor, who is doing the work, is the per centage on that printing, on the printing for the present Congress, and on the printing of post office blanks, which is separate from the Congressional printing, and amounts to about $50,000 per year.

In the matter of the binding of Congress and the Departments, a similar state of facts has been found to exist. The House binding for the Thirty-fourth Congress may be taken as a fair illustration of the manner in which that work has generally been executed. That binding was contracted to be done at twenty-two per cent. less than former prices. The person contracting (Williams, of Ohio) sold that contract, or re-let the work to be done, to a gentleman of Washington, for the consideration of twenty per cent., to be paid him on the gross amount of binding done; and this sub-contractor again sub-let his contract to another or third party, for the consideration to be paid him of one-half of the profits on the doing of the work, after the deduction of the twenty per cent. to be paid the binder who had contracted."

Wendell and Williams are both pet politicians and stand high in the ranks of the Democracy. The former, at the opening of Congress, boasted of the vast sums of money he expended in Pennsylvania at the last Presidential election, with the view to defeat Fremont, and elect Buchanan. A few years since he was a poor man. Now he is among the wealthiest residents of the capital, living in a splendid house, and faring sumptuously with the nabobs of the land. And yet all this wealth was acquired in a few years by means of a contract for the public printing. We quote further from the report:

The committee are assured that the whole cost of the engraving—the wood, the drawing, and the electrotyping—exceed what ought and to have been more than $22 per page, while it cost the Government $32,10.

The whole amount of the cost of engravings, lithograph and electrotypes for the Thirty-Third Congress is $829,958 62; that for the same for the Thirty-Fourth Congress is $351,854 52. The saving of but twenty per cent. on these large amounts, more than which it was possible to have made, would have left with the Government an aggregate—not gone to contractors and speculators, not to meritorious artisans—of $237,342 57.

Abuses as to the quality of paper &c, were likewise discovered.

The grand total of the cost of printing, binding, engraving, lithographing and electrotyping of Congress and the Department, during the Thirty-Third Congress—that is for the two years—amounts to.....$2,786,296 98

Amount paid for the *Congressional Globe* for the Thirty-Third Congress 229,640 94

$3,025,837 92

Cost of the same for the Thirty-Fourth Congress..... $1,873,707 31

Paid to *Globe*..... 257,904 23

$2,131,611 59

Add to these large amounts $150,000 per annum for stationery in the departments, the clerk's offices, and folding rooms, making $300,000 per Congress.

The committee with a view to end the abuses in the present system, propose to establish a bureau for the execution of printing, engraving, the office of superintendent to be abolished. They are satisfied that while the present speculation will be removed, the work generally can be done at least thirty or forty per cent. saving the Government.

Figures like those given above are calculated to startle the country and rouse the honest indignation of every voter in it. When it is known too that this abuse is only one among a number of others, equally glaring, it should open the eyes of the people to the manner in which our public offices are managed by the administration which has James Buchanan at its head.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The last legislature passed 500 acts, all of which were local bills except 17. The 17 general acts are not of much importance, and will not affect the routine of affairs in any perceptible degree. The local acts are about township election districts, personal claims, county roads, and hundreds of things which the Courts ought to be empowered to settle. Still, the amount of legislation of this kind is much less than that of last year, when over 800 bills were passed, and we hope to see a still further decrease next year. The Governor vetoed 25 bills of a purely local nature, and so probably restrained this kind of work. No new banks were chartered, and the railroad charters were principally confined to passenger railways in Philadelphia. Some 30 of the laws passed apply to Pittsburgh and Allegheny county.

THE Danville *Intelligencer* says:—"The furnaces of the Montour Iron Company started another furnace last week. All the Danville iron works are now in operation except the new wing of the Montour mill and one furnace. The employees are furnished with the necessaries of life, but receive no money for their labor."

ENGLISH'S SCHEME.—The New York *Evening Post* thus characterizes the infamous scheme of English for compelling Kansas to take Lecompton: "Your money or your life, is the substance of his proposal, made with more than the treachery and less than the courage of an ordinary highwayman."

A GROAN FROM THE "ORGAN."—The government "organ" is down on its knees, and is compelled to admit that the Buchanan administration is in a hopeless condition. When it is remembered that the party which placed this administration in power, has the political control of both houses of Congress, it does not speak much in favor of the personal strength of our President, that affairs should be in the condition represented by the *Union*. The following shows how the "organ" feels in this matter:

"The Washington *Union* admits that the Administration is broken down, and can carry none of its measures through Congress. The *Union* complains loudly of "*faction*." It says that a "*little squad*" of Northern boliers have defeated the President's Kansas policy, while another "*little squad*" of Southern boliers embarrass his Utah policy. It closes by saying that even the deficiency bill, "*a great measure of public necessity and urgency, must owe its passage to Black Republican favor.*" The *Union* adds:

"'We cannot blind ourselves to the effect which this cross fire upon the Democratic organization, first from the North, then from the South, is producing upon it. The Black Republican party already conduct themselves as if they were masters of the field; and in proportion as they are strong and confident, are our own friends despondent and distrustful. The Northern Democrats who have so nobly stood the defence of the organization in the trying crisis through which they are fighting, have done so only to see that organization assailed by Southern impracticables, the moment any other than the Kansas question arises in the House. It is impossible to calculate the mischief which this course of proceeding must produce, if longer persisted in.'"

BANK STATEMENT for the week preceding April 26th.

	Circulation	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pitsb'gh	231,111	504,510	1,561,750	579,355
Exchange B'k	507,800	305,373	1,377,297	326,683
M. & M. "	130,360	154,062	312,554	191,444
Citizens' "	100,475	55,964	378,615	76,201
Mechanics' "	142,210	87,844	639,494	98,867
Iron City "	68,175	59,417	281,348	89,521
Allegheny "	139,285	50,992	358,041	42,679
	1,319,416	1,221,195	5,611,689	1,404,750
Last week.....	1,291,226	1,220,633	5,570,585	1,345,062
Increase.....	28,190	562	41,104	59,688
Due to banks.....	$84,171	Decrease....		$13,642
" to "	245,305	Increase....		43,160
Notes of other bk's.	220,727	"		7,551

MR. ENGLISH made his demonstration in the House yesterday. The project called his to have been transformed to suit emergencies and dodge objections so often that its true character is but imperfectly understood. In terms, however, it *does not submit the Lecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas at all*, but merely asks them to vote for or against a proposition that the Federal Government shall give them some Five Millions of land for the construction of Railroads through their territory. If they vote Yes, then they are to be held to have accepted the Lecompton Constitution (though Mr. English has a dozen times voted, as well as asserted, they never did accept it), and are to be treated as in the Union under that instrument. If they vote No [to the Landgrab], they are to be regarded as not in the Union, and not wanting to come in until an official census shall have shown that Kansas has a Federal population sufficient to entitle her to a member of Congress—that is, 93,340 now and from 110,000 to 125,000 after 1860.

Now it is not to be denied that the rascally ingenuity or ingenious rascality of this project is very decided—quite above the range of English's capacity. We believe Stephens is its original inventor, though he doubtless profited by the friendly suggestions of others. To say to a people so poor, so harassed as those of Kansas—so misgoverned and abused by Federal satraps as they have been—"Submit to the Lecompton fraud, and you shall have self-government. Admission into the Union, millions of acres of land wherewith to checker your whole area with Railroads; while, if you say No, you shall remain a Federal province, with a Denver for your Governor, Lecompte and Cato for your Judges, and Marshals, &c., off the same pattern, for years, with no vote in Congress, no Lands, no Railroads, at least for some years"—is to put their virtue and their devotion to Freedom to a severe trial. But they are proof against all temptation to apostasy and dishonor—so Mr. English may push on his bill so fast as he can. We shall regret its passage only because it is calculated to protract and embitter a controversy that should have been ended long ago, and which can and will be so soon as the Democracy fulfill their Cincinnati pledges to allow them to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Federal Constitution. The compliant doughface must realize that, if Kansas has population enough to entitle her to admission as a Slave State, it ought to suffice for a Free State as well, and that Mr. English's telling her to take Lecompton and his land-grab, or stay out in the cold, a landless dependant, for an indefinite period, is the most flagitious and wholesale bribery. If it is wrong to offer a poor man $5 for his vote is it any better to offer forty thousand men a still larger bribe to induce a majority of them to vote as they notoriously loathe to do?

Thus far, Mr. English's success does not justify the vaunts of strength with which his project was heralded to the public. After he had spoken yesterday in opposition and commendation of his plan, asking that it be taken up at 1 o'clock to day for action, Mr. Howard of Mich. obtained the floor in opposition, and moved that it be printed and further action on it postponed to the second Monday in May, which prevailed by a vote of 108 to 105. So the first vote of the House on Mr. E.'s proposition is a substantial defeat for its contrivers; and it would have been followed by harder and more decisive blows if the friends of the contrivance had not insisted on dragging out its offensive carcass and getting the House adjourned at the earliest possible moment. Two or three South Americans and several Fire-eaters refused to descend to the level of this trick, and, though Gen. Quitman had been induced to pair off and keep silence, the explosion was not thereby averted, but Mr. Stephen's colleagues of both parties were involved in it. The Lecompontoles appear to have been perfectly thunderstruck by this defeat, and to have adjourned in utter consternation. Still, they work better in secret than in the House, and may be able to reclaim the Fire-eaters by soothing application out-of-doors. We shall see—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PUPULAR HEART AND MORAL HEROISM.—The Philadelphia papers say that, with the exception of Dr. Kane's, there has been no such funeral in their city, either in respect to the concourse drawn together or the feeling manifested, as that in which the last honors were paid to the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, on Thursday. It is a fact not without moral significance. What was it that gave that young man such a hold upon the popular respect? He had talent, but not above that of hundreds of others who die comparatively unnoticed. He had, too, amiableness of disposition and fine social traits; but these qualities are found at every third door in the city. Nor was it his sacred profession that made him so marked an object of general regard. Ministers of the gospel are cut down even in the very flower of their days, and yet, outside of their own churches, there is no such special sorrow. We must look elsewhere than either to the intellectual or the social elements of the man, or the mere nature of his calling, for an explanation of the peculiar breadth and depth of feeling which his death has excited in the great community where he lived. Now, what was it? Clearly the heroic spirit of the man. He had given proof, in a most signal way, of the very highest order of courage and self-devotion in the performance of what he solemnly believed to be duty. The circumstances under which he gave up one of the first pulpits in the land, and sacrificed, as it appeared, every bright earthly prospect rather than speak "with bated breath" of the spiritual wickedness in high places, have not yet faded from the public memory. Few of our young men have undergone such an ordeal, and none ever showed more sterling stuff. His fidelity to what he believed to be his duty could not but extort the admiration of every generous soul, whether agreeing with him in opinion or not. Say what you may, there is no quality that so takes hold of the hearts of men as conscientious Courage. It may for the moment irritate and perhaps incense, but its high quality never fails to be soon appreciated. It is not the understanding, but the spirit that makes the man; and the spirit that is noble and faithful and divine, that is the slave of no earthly ambition, and the tool of no earthly interest, and is fearless in the sense of right, challenges, nay compels men's reverence.—*N. Y. Com. and Eng.*

IT may be said with confidence that the custom department of Carnaghan's tailoring establishment, Allegheny City, is now under management, that for ability and skill is not surpassed in our cities. The finest grades of cloths, cassimeres and vestings are kept on hand for men's and boys' custom work, and made to order with neatness and care. Persons having their garments made to order will not be disappointed either in style or price.

STRANGER IN TOWN.—We have been gratified by a call from Frederick Ayer, Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman convinced us that not the Doctor's skill in compounding his medicines is alone concerned in the immense consumption of them; but that it takes business talent of no ordinary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer, manifestly, has these abilities and the success of his home shows that he uses them.—*Memphis Whig.*

AN INMENSE DIAMOND.—Mr. Guy P. Matthews has deposited his great Virginia diamond, estimated to be worth not less than two millions of dollars, in the bank at Charleston, for the inspection of the curious. We have no diamond of that value in this city, but we have some perfect gems in the way of garments, that may be seen at any time at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, 603 and 605 Chestnut street Above Sixth, Philadelphia.

Dyspepsia and Debility Cured.—TASHUS FRANK, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office, says: "For years I have been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your Holland Bitters, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all sufferers from Dyspepsia."

CAUTION.—Be careful to ask for Boerhave's *Holland* Bitters. The great popularity of this medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, DENJ. PAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. ap22:dawF

DIED—Yesterday morning, April 26th, WASHINGTON MASON, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place to day at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 139 Third street.

On Monday morning, 26th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs MARY E., wife of Capt. R. J. Grace.

The funeral will take place from the residence on 3d street above Smithfield, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DIED, at the City of Scarlet Fever, JOHN EWING, twin son of Dr. W. A. and Margt. R. Hallock, aged 7 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will leave the residence of the family (No. 87 Wylie street) at 3 o'clock precisely, for the Allegheny Cemetery.

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—21 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, wholesale agent, and sold by all druggists. ap22:dawfcT

Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Throat AND EAR—**Dr. O. H. Partridge**, from Philadelphia, is now on a visit to this city, and during his stay, will give his particular attention to the treatment of the above named diseases. He is well known to many of the citizens of Pittsburgh, some of them having been patients of his on former occasions.

The Doctor may be found at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE for two or three weeks.

N. B.—He has a very ingenious little instrument of great benefit in certain forms of deafness. ap23:f4th

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No. 191 Penn Street,
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And may be consulted daily, (except Sundays)
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DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that *the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before, and during its development in the lungs*, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. *With Dew*, they use MEDICINAL INHALATION, which they value highly, but only as *Palliative*, which need alone have no Curative effects, and hence are earnestly cautioned against waiting the protracted time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. mr26:dawtcfP

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☞ Inserts Teeth on Gold, Silver, Platina and Gutta Percha, and performs all Dental operations in a scientific manner, without pain.

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New Advertisements.

AN EXCITING SEA STORY!
NOVELTY AFTER NOVELTY!
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,
FOR MAY 1, NOW READY
And for sale by all News Dealers in the United States and Canada. Will contain
ANOTHER NEW ORIGINAL STORY,
ENTITLED,
THE OCEAN WANDERER,
OR
ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA,

In which the author depicts, in graphic style, the Startling Scenes and Romantic Adventures of Life as a Sailor before the Mast. The narrative of the "OCEAN WANDERER" is a bold but truthful Picture of the most Exciting Incidents in all the quarters of the Globe, in which are portrayed the chivalry, daring, freaks, follies and superstitions of the Sailor; together with the tyrannies and brutalities to which he is subjected by the officers who command our vessels. Some of these scenes develope a refinement of cruelty and a systematic torture that cannot fail to send a chill of horror through every civilized community! This is the dark side of the picture. "A Life on the Ocean" has its sunshine as well as its storm—its pleasure as well as its pains—and the author has most happily and forcibly presented these various phases of life on the great deep, in the progress of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

The descriptions of the manners and customs of the Natives of the Isles of the Sea, among which the author passed a portion of his Eventful Life, are full of interest—He carries the reader through the delightful groves where the banana and cocoanut grow—and soon takes him far away into the solitary forests of Tropical fruit, which are only to be found in the lakes of that clime "where summer reigns eternal"—passing in rapid succession before his mental vision a panorama of the most gorgeous Pictures in the world. Amid this delightful scenery, after all hope of escape has long gone, the stars and stripes of his native land, or seeing the friends of his childhood again, the author makes a discovery of the most startling character which changes the whole current of his adventurous career. "THE OCEAN WANDERER" finds himself in Irons among the pirates.

There is no dull page during the life of the Sailor which is unaccountable. He pursues his perilous calling with an infatuation which amounts to idolatry. It is this spirit which carries our commerce to the remote quarters of the globe—which whitens the ocean with the sails of the merchantmen, and unfolds the flags of all maritime nations in every port of the known world. This daring and adventurous trait is the character of the Sailor leads to explorations far into the icy regions of the North; where eternal Winter reigns, or brings to the knowledge of the world the mysteries of the tropics. When perverted, this strange infatuation leads its victim to enlist under the black flag of the Pirate, who lies in wait on the great highways of the ocean for his defenceless prey. The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" has thrown into his narrative every phase of the Life of the Sailor, its romance, its dangers, its perils and temptations, its woes and its cheers.

Young man! before you leave the comforts of a quiet home on shore for a life on the great deep, read the adventures of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

Fond mother! before you consign your darling boy to the tender mercies of the tyrannies of the sea, read the experience of the "OCEAN WANDERER."

Fair maiden! before you consent to a separation from your lover for a long voyage at sea, to enable him to earn the means of making you comfortable and happy, read the life of the "OCEAN WANDERER." Court well the cost before the fatal Ribbon is passed!

How many gallant ships have left our ports, never to be heard of again—leaving those who had friends on board to watch long and anxiously for tidings of the missing vessel! while she was perhaps rent into a thousand pieces by the hurricane, typhoon, or some treacherous reef, far out in the sea—and her passengers and crew engulphed in the ocean depths! While fond hearts were living in the fondest, yet vain hope that absent friends would return home again, perhaps their bones were bleaching in the waters of the great deep. In these terrible disasters some are spared from sudden death to undergo the horrors of starvation and delirium on the fragments of the wreck, while others are cast on some barren and inhospitable island, to end their days among savages, or in a terrible solitude where no human foot had ever trod, and where no human voice was ever heard! The author of the "OCEAN WANDERER" vividly brings before his reader some of those startling adventures and terrible realities.

Many a good ship, after having been plundered—her crew and passengers butchered—has been scuttled and sent to the bottom of the ocean by the Freebooter, whose terrible motto is: "Dead men tell no tales!" In this connection the "OCEAN WANDERER" gives the adventures of the daughter of one of the merchant princes, whose ships were on every sea, and must become a favorite for family use.

A full supply of the above Machines for sale at New York prices, by R. STRAW, 352 Market st., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, the BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE. Price from $45 to $50. [del11] ap16:1ydc

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.
MONDAY MORNING, April 26th, 1858.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,551,750 02
Real Estate and Ground Rent	44,757 22
Stocks and Miscellaneous	8,853 16
Due by other Banks	29,876 27
Bank Notes & Checks and U. S. Treas. Notes	65,225 00
Specie (gold and silver)	504,259 70
	$2,203,721 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,142,200 00
Profits and Earnings	196,345 97
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	3,429 34
Due to other Banks	45,683 34
Circulation	231,311 00
Deposits	579,264 40
	$2,203,721 76

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 26th April, 1858, before me AUSTIN LOOMIS, Notary Public.

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.
PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 26th, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Capital and Profits	$778,015 17
Due Depositors	191,141 46
Due Commonwealth	2,866 22
Due other Banks	15,611 37
Notes in Circulation	130,590 00
	$1,118,297 77

MEANS.

Loans and Discounts	$815,653 97
Real Estate and Banking House	20,797 48
Specie, Gold and Silver	184,064 77
Notes and Checks of other Banks	46,671 25
Due by other Banks	51,110 25
	$1,118,297 77

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1858. JAS. P. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of Exchange Bank of Pitsb'gh.
PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, April 26th, 1858.

Loans and Discounts	$1,377,987 00
Real Estate	45,920 00
Specie in Vault	205,733 37
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cent	50,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	34,622 52
Due by other Banks	50,255 66
	$1,864,176 23

Capital Stock	$ 818,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	188,631 90
Circulation	507,900 00
Individual Deposits	326,683 01
Due to other Banks	13,261 40
	$1,854,176 31

I, H. M. Murray, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 26th day of April, 1858. C. W. ERNEST, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.
To his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851
MONDAY, April 26th, 1858.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	142,210 00
Due to other Banks	4,274 45
Due to Depositors	98,867 29
	$245,351 65

ASSETS

Bills and Notes Discounted	$204,493 04
Due by other Banks	23,278 82
Notes and Checks of other Banks	7,285 50
Specie in Vault	37,844 29
	$272,901 65

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. McGREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of April, 1858. A. W. FOSTER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank,
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1858.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$378,545 10
Coin in Vault	20,364 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	14,062 00
Due by other Banks	9,227 00
Real Estate	9,000 00
	$429,198 49

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$140,000 45
Contingent Fund and Profits	49,467 98
Circulation	100,476 00
Individual Deposits	139,254 06
Due to other Banks	2,000 00
	$429,198 49

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. D. JONES, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 26th day of April, 1858. J. P. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank,
PITTSBURGH, April 26th, 1858

Loans and Discounts	$ 253,247 79
Due by other Banks	18,176 52
Notes and