Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS, No. 1, Exchange Alley, Boggs Block.

S. RIDDLE & Co.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1858.

SENATOR BIGLER.—This individual has carried out his determination to make himself infamous to the very last. No representative ever labored to gain the good will of his constituents with the energy that Senator Bigler has labored to make his name a bye-word and a reproach in the mouths of all honest men in Pennsylvania. Why he has pursued this course we know not—whether it is infatuation, or from a foolish hope to gratify a morbid ambition, through Southern support, is to us a mystery. He should have known, however, senseless and feeble minded as he is, that high minded Southern men despise the treacherous doughface more than they hate their candid and open-hearted Northern opponents. They have no taste for associating with men who forget their own firesides, and the customs and sentiments of their own people, when in the exercise of "brief authority." They only *tolerate* their society in obedience to the stern mandates of political necessity, and in good time our Senator, and the other lesser lights of Northern doughfacesim, will find their ungrateful "services" to their haughty allies repaid with open scorn and withering contempt. May that time soon arrive, for we grudge even a temporary triumph to political scavengers of the Bigler school. We have written this much to introduce an extract from the Washington correspondent of the *Press*, by which it will be seen that our poor Senator was true to his vocation until the work was finished:

"The moment the House had passed the English scheme, Senator Bigler, all flushed and excited, rose to announce it as a 'peace-offering' to the Senate. There was a broad grin on everybody's face, as the 'good news' was announced. It was appropriate that such tidings should have an author. Bigler, as you know, extinguished himself, a few weeks ago, by pompously proclaiming that it would be a delightful spectacle to see Kansas come in as a slave State, and when this was sought to be done against the popular vote, it was right that Bigler should make the welkin ring with the happy news."

Poor Pennsylvania! with such a representative in the National Senate Chamber, thou art fallen indeed! A blind giant art thou, relying on a mere pigmy to maintain thy dignity in the great confederacy of States!

MR. MONTGOMERY.—The *Post* announces, with an air of authority, that Mr. Montgomery will submit his claims to a renomination to the democratic party of his district, and abide by the result.

This announcement is of itself a sufficient answer to the fling in which the *Post* indulges, that the Republicans, having *used* Mr. Montgomery, now throw him off. According to the *Post's* own showing, Mr. Montgomery asks no support from the Republicans of his district. He puts himself into the hands of his party, and submissively agrees to yield if defeated. If he had had the manliness to avow himself a candidate for re-election, without regard to party usages or nominations, and thrown himself, with a generous confidence, upon the people, the Republicans of his district would, we think, have secured his re-election, and would not have lacked our cooperation, if necessary; but he has chosen to ignore the people, to recognize no duty but that he owes his party, and so to hold himself aloof from his Republican constituents; and they can do no less, under a sense of self-respect, than refuse to support him as a democratic candidate. Republicans may fairly be asked to vote for a democrat whose course they may approve and who throws off party allegiance sufficiently to permit their support; but they cannot be asked to vote for a man who presents himself solely as the nominee of another and a hostile party.

We are indebted to Mr. Covode, the able and energetic member of Congress, from this State, for a copy of a speech, which he recently delivered on the Kansas question, in the National House of Representatives. It presents a very faithful review of affairs connected with this very exciting subject, and advances sentiments worthy in themselves of a firm Republican representative, who remained at his post, fighting valiantly on the side of Right, until the close of the contest. The infamous and ever-to-be-execrated Lecompton Constitution—the doctrine of popular sovereignty, theoretical and practical—are treated, each in their turn, in an able manner. Want of sufficient space alone prevents us from laying the entire speech before the readers of the *Gazette*.

The closing portions of the speech contain views, on the great Slavery question, which are eminently sound and truthful as they are original.—They should be studied and pondered upon by those Southern politicians, who regard their mission here as solely for the purpose of breaking down the North. A little reflection will teach them that their cherished object is frustrated by their own ill-devised efforts. We quote from the speech:

"But it is a singular fact that the policy of the South has tended more to the spread of free institutions than our own Northern policy has done. Sir, what has that Southern policy been? It has been to break down, or keep down, our manufacturing system, by withholding the protection which is essential to its existence. Free-trade has never been literally adopted in this country; and we have therefore to conjecture its full effects upon our mechanical and manufacturing interests. But I think the free-trade theorists will agree with me, that it would produce a general dispersion of the Northern town population. It would augment the tide of Western and Southern emigration, and fill up the territories with its free white laborers. The present revenue tariff has been in operation a dozen years. We have seen its effects. They have been only less potent than free-trade. It has crippled our manufactures, prevented the growth of manufacturing towns in the Old States, and sent our people out in search of new homes in the Far West. California, in the latitude of Virginia and the Carolinas, has been made a free State. Kansas, in the same latitude, has been rescued from the jaws of Slavery. We have at the same time found a surplus for the people of Minnesota, Oregon, Washington and Nebraska, and are now proposing to oust Slavery from Missouri.

But, sir, another southern measure has removed an obstacle to the ascendancy of free labor and free institutions in this Republic. I allude to the repeal of the Missouri compromise.—While that compromise existed, there was a tacit understanding that the line of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes was to be the boundary line between slavery and freedom. But, sir, the line has been effaced; and the friends of freedom, after an arduous struggle, have succeeded in placing their right to all territory north of that line on a foundation more enduring than the isothermal theories of Governor Walker or the plighted faith of the slave power. By its free trade policy, the South has imposed upon us the necessity of emigration, and, by the repeal of the Missouri compromise line, they invite us into their territorial heritage. We have lost nothing by your bad faith; and in name of the free people of the country, of all parties and sections, I thank you for the act, though not for the motive that prompted it. We will take you at your word. We will go into your goodly land and possess it; once yours by compromise, but now as much ours as yours by your bad faith.

I am the advocate of a protective tariff, and I think the present tariff ruinously low; but if you think it too high, reduce it, and establish free trade. The effect will be to injure us of the older States, of Pennsylvania, of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Ohio; but what we lose in wealth and prosperity the North will gain in political power. Break up our factories and workshops, and our population will emigrate to the western Territories, crowd out slavery, and make free States of them. Our population will invade Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia, and transform them into free States.

Commerce, too, will be unduly stimulated, thus affording additional facilities to European emigration to this country; and we may expect to see an influx of five or six hundred thousand per annum, who will be joined to the army of northern invaders of your soil."

THE PERILS OF PHONOGRAPHY.—The art of phonographic reporting is the best ever invented, but nevertheless sometimes leads to mistakes.—Not long since, a member of Congress made a speech, quoting Latin, "*Amicus Socrates, amicus Plato et, sed major veritas*" (Socrates is my friend, Plato is my friend, but truth is more my friend.) This appeared next day in the report as follows: "I may cuss Socrates, I may cuss Plato, said Major Veritas!"

THE ENGLISH SWINDLE.—We presume that no time will be lost in having the last and foulest swindle of all upon the Free States and the Kansas people, fully explained and fully understood in every part of Kansas, previous to the vote of the people of that territory, as whether or not they are willing to be bribed by a gift of lands to do what they once refused to do; as to whether or not they will now be bought to accept a Constitution which Gov. Walker says was "born in fraud and baptized in perjury," and which they have once already kicked out of doors. We learn that the most powerful champions of the cause of justice and truth, such men as Wilson and Broderick, Parrott and Marshall, of Kentucky, besides many other gentlemen from both the North and the South, will lay bare the hidden iniquities of this false and paltering juggle upon every stump in Kansas until it shall become so hateful that even Buchanan will be a pleasant thing to look upon besides this born scullion of pro-slavery democracy—called the English bill. Banquo will be ready to take his seat at the very first Congressional banquet next winter

Letter from Pilot Knob.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

PILOT KNOB, 23d April, 1858.

A ride from St. Louis to this place on the Iron Mountain Railroad and an examination of the wonderful deposits of iron in the vicinity of the terminus, makes a very pleasant excursion for any one interested in such matters. The road is well built, the bridges, masonry and track being of the most substantial character.—It winds along the foot of the bluffs on the west side of the Mississippi river for thirty miles, passing through Carondelet and Jefferson Barracks, thence finding barely room for its construction between the broad stream and the toppling limestone crags, now encroaching on the one and then bursting through a spur or projection of the other, by a deep narrow cut. The crags are picturesque objects when seen from the deck of a steamer, and, contrary to my expectation, their grandeur is not lessened by nearness of approach. The speed of the cars allowing but time for a passing glance leaves the mind impressed with the notion that they must be what they so much resemble, grand old castles, the strongholds of some race of giants which erected them a thousand years before the "mound builders" began their more perishable work. At one point you try to peer into a curious cave, half concealed by the hanging ivy, but before the eye is fairly fixed upon its depth, a broad inaccessible gallery juts out from the face of the rock and attracts your attention.—"What a strong-hold that, for an Indian warrior, pursued by a hundred foes! how would he get there? by grape-vine ladder from above, of course;" and a whole romance flits through the brain. Almost before the thought has passed, it is lost in the speculation as to whether any human foot ever stood on some isolated tower above you—"there must be a winding stair within, for those were certainly port holes;"—there is a tree on its top, and those eagles which float far above have their nests in the holes and crannies of the disjointed masonry. The foot of man never pressed that summit; the hand of man never piled that masonry. He who caused the tree to grow upon its top, whose finger guides the foot of your iron horse along its base—placed these cliffs to bound the turbid Mississippi, and perchance to impress on your heart a more enduring sense of God's power and man's insignificance.

After leaving the Mississippi, the cars wind through a rather uninteresting country for fifteen or twenty miles—a very fair sample of backwoods. A stream is crossed a dozen times or more, and its late freshets have left the tracks of muddy water on the bases of the trees, a feature which adds nothing inviting to the ragged look of the country, and promises chills and mosquitoes to the returning settler. There are several "cities" laid out in these woods, each one of which contains a "grocery" already, to which will no doubt in due time be added the smith shop and the tavern. From "Hematite," a new town on the edge of the mineral region to the Knob, the country looks more inviting. I stopped at Mineral Point and rode by stage over to Potosi, the county seat of Washington Co., about six miles distant. Potosi is by no means so magnificent as that city of which it is the namesake and intended prototype; it is nevertheless quite a nice village, of say four hundred inhabitants. It bears some evidence of decay in the wrecks of two or three tumble down deserted houses and in other ways, but the new building brick church belonging to the Baptists, which has been suffered to fall into a state of dilapidation. The mineral region surrounds the town—one field I saw of about ten acres, which is said to have produced more than ten thousand dollars worth of lead. The country of the "diggins" looks as if it were turned wrong side out. The soil beneath the surface is of a deep red color, and as the holes dug in "prospecting" or on the "leads" are pretty near each other, the sub-soil soon becomes the surface soil. These holes are about three to four feet in diameter, and vary in depth according to the distance to the rock or to the water—from 10 to say 125 feet. There is no pump or steam engine used in the country. A lead is followed until the water can no longer be bailed out in the well tub, and then abandoned, and many a fortune is lying at the bottom of these holes, waiting for enterprise and enough capital to develope it. The diggins being "drowned out," as I was informed, the miners were not at work. In addition to the lead here there are large quantities of zinc and some cobalt, nickel and copper. The persons who dig in the mines are not own any land. The miner may locate himself where he will, the condition being that he shall be rent free for the cabin he may build, and the garden patch, and shall either pay to the proprietor a certain portion of the lead raised, or if he is owner of a furnace, sell the whole to him at a fixed price. These prices are uniform all over the country. There are but few slaves in this region, and from the mode in which some of the native speak of the subject it is reasonable to suppose they look with satisfaction on the move to get rid of the institution altogether.

The smelting furnaces are of very simple construction, a sort of blacksmith hearth built in the recess of a very large chimney—which is meant to carry off the deleterious gases. The ore is placed with wood and charcoal and some lime, on the hearth and subjected to a compression something like required in knobbling blooms. The lead runs from the hearth slowly into an iron pot, from which it is ladled into the moulds, when cooled, is ready for shipment. The furnace I visited was blown by two large blacksmith's bellows, worked by water power. While there a tall young woman came with a patched and clay stained sack on her shoulders and sold forty-five pounds of "mineral;" the price was two cents per pound. The manager said there were a good many women who made their living by "gathering the float mineral, and ground mineral about the old diggins." This woman had brought her sack about four miles and had probably gathered its contents that day. I asked her if she did not find it a pretty heavy load to carry so far; she replied: "I reckon I've got shet of it, ha'n't I?"

In Potosi, wanting to see the pamphlet laws of the last legislature, I went into a store and asked to refer to them. The merchant told me there was nothing in them, and made me a speech—here it is—written down while pretending to copy something from the book. "They don't do anything now but make corporations to cheat honest citizens of the country. I tell you, sir, the 'Merican people are loosin their liberties faster nor any of the ancient nations in theonld world; look at Carthage! whiniver they restricted the votes of the people *they* lost their liberties. A man had to be sixty years ould to make him a Sinather and to run through all the grades from the canstable up, and thin when he was a Sinather he was a Grand Look at this country! look at North Carolina—haven't they got the same property qualifications they had in their ould British tyrant's charter, and haven't they got a religious test that just says a man must go to heaven their own road or he shan't go at all?" Ah! there's the rub Patrick, your church is in favor of permitting every man to go to heaven his own way—was what I thought—but I only remarked that the people of South Carolina were about to remove that state out of the country and I hoped they would take North Carolina with them and that I was much obliged to him for his book.

Between Mineral Point and the Knob, there are the cities of Blairsville, Irondale, Middlebrooke, &c. Irondale has at present only a water station in it, and a great many stakes at the corners of the lots; but a year hence you will find on its site a flourishing village. There is also a city projected at Pilot Knob, which will become a place of considerable importance and in an incredibly short space of time. When arrived at the Iron Mountain, there was a decided excitement among the few strangers in the cars, who had heard of the wonder for so many years: all were very much disappointed. One gentleman had been laboring under the impression that he would see a bold mountain, "a little over 5000 feet high." Contrasted with other mountains, merely as an elevation, it is not much more worthy of the name than is our Coal Hill. But as a deposit of iron, it is indeed a mountain, more grand and wonderful in extent than any one who has not examined it can realize. In actual elevation above the level of the valley it is about 200 feet, and the very slope of the side approached by the railroad cuts, is to each eye of a less length than that of a detached hill from the hills around. There is more in extent than a huge mound, covering a base of about 500 acres. Over the surface is scattered, in the scrubby timber, boulders of ore of all shapes and sizes, from a boy's marble up to masses of hundred tons. The surface ore is pure, and easily worked into pigs, but the knobbing ore, which for some purposes are equal to our best Juniata. Near the foot of the mountain is the quarry of ore from which the furnaces are supplied. The breast of ore which is at present mined is about 60 or 70 feet in height, and several hundred feet long. The indication is that the whole mountain above is a solid mass of the same material. The depth to which it extends below the general level of the valley, is indefinite. The company commenced to bore an Artesian well, which, after going down about 175 feet, they abandoned: *this depth of 175 feet was through iron ore.* But of what use is this immense stock of ore below, when it is computed that the quantity above is more than *two hundred and twelve millions of tons!* If all the rolling mills and foundries of Pittsburgh together consume 100,000 tons of metal per annum, the product of the mountain, smelted down, would supply them for one thousand and six years, after which the enormous stores below the level would be only uncovered for the commencement of operations. There are three blast furnaces now erected at the Iron Mountain, one of which, in nine months, less three days, made 4,000 tons of iron. This product, for a charcoal furnace of the size, is very large, and has probably never been equaled in the world. Certainly, nothing like it has been accomplished anywhere else in the United States; a run at the Pilot Knob, last Summer, came nearest to it. The cost of quarrying and delivering the ore at the stamping mills is perhaps 35 cents per ton—certainly not more—and were the timber as plentiful as the other materials here, our Pennsylvania furnaces might as well blow out as attempt to compete. I must tell you about the Knob, and other matters, in another letter. PENN.

Boerhave's Holland Bitters.—See what the dealers, men who will sell anything in their line, and who are not interested in the medicine more than any other, say:

"We think highly of your article, and expect to have a large sale." BARNES & PARK, New York.

The demand is greatly increasing.

F. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia.

Most medicines require time to introduce them; yours sells at the start. HOFFMAN & HORWITZ, Phila.

It is steadily gaining ground. Dr. D. F. MILES, Peoria, Ill.

The demand is increasing. G. & W. GASPARI, Baltimore.

We are out—send another lot at once. D. M. & A. J. TUCKER, Fulton, Mo.

We have not a medicine that sells so readily. BARCLAY BROS., Chicago, Ill.

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, BENJ. PAGE, Jr., & Co., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. ap30d&w1

DIED—On Monday morning, May 2d, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LIZZIE A., wife of Jacob B. Hubley, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, near the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of her brother, in Sewickley, Miss SARAH A. FLEMING, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will start from the Allegheny Depot on the arrival of the accommodation train at 2 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst. Carriages will be in readiness at the depot.

Special Notices.

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Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Throat AND EAR.—Dr. O. A. 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 a short time only.

N. B.—He has a very ingenious little instrument of great benefit in certain forms of deafness. ap26:2w1*

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New Advertisements.

SECOND LIST of Applications for Tavern Licenses, filed in the Clerk's Office of Allegheny county, up to May 3d, 1858.

THOS. A. ROWLEY, Clerk.

Angler Andrew, with other goods, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Auth B., tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Arble Amand, tavern, 1st ward, do
Allen Robert L., with other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh
Angel Peter, eating house, 3d do do
Allender John, tavern, 2d do Allegheny.
Alleitz Joseph, do 1st do Pittsburgh
Belting D. C. & Co., with other goods, 2d ward, do
Bailey George, tavern, 3d do do
Binmingham Geo, eating house, 4th do do
Bishop R., with other goods, 4th do do
Bawtine Andrew, eating house, 6th do do
Blount Francis, tavern, 1st do do
Barnard Daniel, do 3d do do
Bradley Patrick, do 9th do do
Barth John X., do 3d do do
Bryan John, with other goods, 4th do do
Bolton John, tavern, Collins tp.
Bell Robert, with other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Buck Margaret, tavern, Robinson tp.
Bellatrix Theodore, do 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Beilstein F., do 4th do Allegheny.
Bingley Robert, do 9th do Pittsburgh.
Butler Richard, do 1st do do
Bennett William, do 1st do do
Bentz Ferdinand, eating house, do do
Brown James, do 2d ward, Allegheny.
Beltzhoover Henry, tavern, Baldwin tp.
Bockfeld, with other goods, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Crowenburth, tavern, Lower St. Clair tp.
Cupples Alexander, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Calvin James, do 1st do Allegheny.
Campbell James, do 2d do do
Campbell John C., do Patton tp.
Clayton William, with other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Conrad Morlis, tavern, Peebles tp.
Canning George, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Chambers William, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Cultrane Stephen, do 2d do Pittsburgh.
Dalzell Hugh, do Ross tp.
Dougan John, do 9th ward, Pittsburgh.
Diebold Joseph, do Sharpsburg.
Davis Margaret, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Duffy Park, do Robinson tp.
Dunn Patrick, do do
Eckhart J. N. P., do Reserve tp.
Eichenmiller, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Fass Michael, eating house, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Engle Jacob, tavern, Sharpsburgh.
Fricker J. M., with other goods, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Faller Margaret, tavern, Birmingham.
Foster John, do 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Frey George, with other goods, Tarentum.
Farmarow Elizabeth, tavern, Shaler tp.
Faulkhaber, with other goods, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Fleck John, tavern, Pitt tp.
Freyvogle F., do 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Fass Gottlieb, do Lawrenceville.
Fiatkowski do 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Fass theiliek, do, 4th do Allegheny.
Fickelson Daniel, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Garlash Andrew, do 3d do do
Gurdel Peter, do Birmingham.
Gifford Joseph, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Geis Conrad, do 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Geib C., do 3d ward, Allegheny.
Gunal Dutzer, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Glenz Peter, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Garber George, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Gerst Peter, do Reserve tp.
Graham W. H., do Robinson tp.
Hyrett J. & T., with other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Gerst George, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Gelbelmer Peter, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Hush W. H., tavern, 6th ward, Pittsburgh.
Holbecker Peter, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Hanna Charles, do do do
Hoffman Charles, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Hockweiler George, tavern, 2d do do
Herwig Ernest, do 1st do do
Hawthorn John, with other goods, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Holstein Jacob, with other goods, Birmingham
Harig Valentine, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Hemme Francis, tavern, Elizabeth tp.
Hanck Ernest, do East Birmingham.
Herbner Ernest, do Birmingham.
Hamilton John, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Hannah Elizabeth, do Shaler tp.
Hoehl George, do Charlters tp.
Hanner William, do 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
Hoffman Anthony, do 3d ward, Allegheny.
Heiner George, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Jarrett G. P., do South Fayette tp.
Jung Charles, eating house, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Jackson William, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Jackner John, do Wilkins tp.
Kennedy William, do 4th ward, Allegheny.
Krauss Louis, do Birmingham.
Kerr Leonard, do Reserve tp.
Kipot J. A. & Co., with other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Kerchner J. G., eating house, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Keller Jacob, with other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Keck Joseph, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Kaltenburn Peter, tavern, 8th ward, Pittsburgh.
Kochendorfer Fred'k, with other goods, 3d ward, Alleg.
Koehler Jacob, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Kuhn Barbara, do, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Knox John, do do do
Keily John, do do do
Kuchenbeil John, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Kerr James L., tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Lanahan James K., tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Lentz William, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Lippert, John A., tavern, Birmingham.
Lotink Joseph, do Reserve tp.
Lightner C. C., do 1st ward, Allegheny.
Lang John, do 7th ward, Pittsburgh.
Lawrence Andrew, do 1st ward, do
Letterly John, eating house, Reserve tp.
Landgraff F. E., do 4th ward, Allegheny.
Lutz Michael, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Luther Philip, eating house, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Lahmeyer & Hergarden, with other goods, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Lutz Tathias & F. Kyser, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Lynch James, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Morrison John, tavern, West Elizabeth.
Meyers John, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Mitcheltree Wm & Bro., with other goods, 4th ward, Pgh.
Miller John, tavern, 7th ward, Pittsburgh.
Meyers Joseph, tavern, 3d ward, Allegheny.
Maurer J. D., do 1st do do
Mammel Leon, tavern, Ross tp.
Morrison John D., tavern, Franklin tp.
Miller John, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Mullen Michael, tavern, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
McIlvirey Jas. tavern, Charlters tp.
McLaughlin Philip, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
McCune Samuel, tavern, Elizabeth Borough.
McDonald James, do, Charlters tp.
McDermott Anthony, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Melbeitt John, with other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
McMurry John, tavern, North Fayette tp.
McGready John, do, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Mergisten J. C., do, Tarentum.
McIlwain, do, 2d ward, Pittsburgh.
McCrickard & Co., with other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Nase John, tavern, Lawrenceville.
Nawroth George, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Neeley James, do, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Neal Hindman, do, Tarentum.
Nicholls Henry, do, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Nicholls James, do, 4th do, Pittsburgh.
Newell Will. H., do, 2d do, Allegheny.
Nabholz John, do, 4th do, do
Neeson Jacob, do, 2d do, Pittsburgh.
Naser Philip, do, Lawrenceville.
Ober House, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
O'Connor John, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Ostermeyer John, eating house, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Pack Jacob, tavern, 8th ward, Allegheny.
Paul Robert, do McKeesport.
Patterson Thomas, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Parker James H., with other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh.
Paint & Spectman, eating house, 3d do do
Quinn Charles, tavern, 3d do do
Rackelmann John, eating house, 4th do do
Robinson Sarah J., tavern, Wilkins township.
Rudolph Chas. do Elizabeth do
Randolph Godfrey, with other goods, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Ken Henry, tavern, 6th do Pittsburgh.
Reinhard Joseph, eating house, 2d do do
Ross Joseph, with other goods, 1st do do
Redinger Caspar, do 5th do do
Roth John, do 1st do do
Riddle W., tavern, 4th do do
Steible Jacob, eating house, 2d do Allegheny.
Smith J. A., tavern, 6th do Pittsburgh.
Schmidt Joseph, with other goods, 1st do do
Shields Frank, do 1st do do
Seidle Emanuel, tavern, 5th do do
Schmutt Louis, eating house, 2d do do
Sanders John H., with other goods, 1st do do
Seager Peter, eating house, Birmingham.
Smith Thomas, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny.
Schmidt Ludwig, do 6th do Pittsburgh.
Schoenfeder Henry, with other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Fahl Leopold, tavern, 1st do do
Shaefer John, do Charlters tp.
Schmidt George, do 4th ward, Allegheny.
Schwartz George, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Stoneh Louis, tavern, 3d do do
Sheets John, do 4th do Allegheny.
Showers Philip, do 4th do do
Stagler J. D., eating house, 4th do Pittsburgh.
Shearer Christian, tavern, 3d do do
Sliker George, do South Pittsburgh.
Stagler Henry, with other goods, Birmingham.
Steer John G., tavern, Manchester.
Schmitz H., with other goods, Duquesne Borough.
Shafer John N., tavern, Birmingham.
Sarver Jacob, do McCandless tp.
Smith John, do Lawrenceville.
Speer John M., do Collins tp.
Steinmetz John A., eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Shenk G. F., do 3d do do
Schreiber John, tavern, 6th do do
Siebert Adam, do 3d do do
Sinton Teresa, do 3d do do
Taylor William, with other goods, Birmingham.
Thompson Ellen, tavern, 2d ward, Allegheny.
Trombitchitsh do 1st do do
Ulrich Philip, with other goods, Birmingham.
Voelbeller Daniel, tavern, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Voelbeller H. do 1st do do
Verheiler Frederick, do 2d do do
Williams R. S., eating house, Upper St. Clair tp.
Wolf F., with other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh.
Walters George, tavern, 2d do Allegheny.
Wurtenbach John, do McKeesport.
Weiring Christian, do 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Weidauer George, eating house, 5th ward, do
Walz Xavier, do 3d do do
Walker Fred'k, do McKeesport.
Wolf Frank, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Woods John, do 2d do do
Wolf Chas., eating house, 2d do Allegheny.
Warren Geo. W., tavern, Franklin tp.
Weidenpahl Lewis, with other goods, Birmingham.
Wolf John F., tavern, McKeesport.
Warring John, Eating house, Lower St. Clair tp.
Young Nicholas, do 3d ward, Pittsburgh.
Yeykl Christian, tavern, 4th do Allegheny.
York William, do 8th do Pittsburgh.
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WINES AND LIQUORS

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THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE SELLING OFF their stock at reduced prices preparatory to quitting business, comprising some of the choicest brands of

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Otard Pale Brandy, Hennessy do, Pure Old Irish Whiskey, Heidsieck Champagne, St. Julien Claret, Barsalou's Malt Port and Blackburn's Madeira.

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Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, Superior Double Rectified Whiskey, Blackberry, Ginger and Domestic Brandies, Gin, &c., &c., &c.

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my3:3tf 209 Liberty Street.

SUNDRIES—10 casks Chalk; 50 bbls. Spanish Whiting; 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 2 casks Madder, 20 bbls. Turpentine; 60 bbls Linseed Oil; 5 do French Ochre; 20 do yellow Ochre; 100 gross M'Lane's Medicines; 60 dozen Boerhave's Holland Bitters; just rec'd by my5 MACKEOWN & PINLEY, 167 Liberty street.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

50 hhds choice N. O. Sugar, 20 bbls. " Molasses, For sale by WM. MITCHELTREE, JR., & BRO.

BACON—20 casks Hams, 20 do Shoulders and 25 tcs. S. C. Hams in store and for sale by my5 T. LITTLE & CO. No. 112 Second street.

BUTTER—2 bbls. and 2 bxs. fresh Roll Butter just rec'd and for sale by T. LITTLE & CO.

EGGS—8 bbls. fresh Eggs just rec'd and for sale by my29 T. LITTLE & CO.

BROOM CORN BRUSH—30 tons best quality western just rec'd and for sale by T. LITTLE & CO.

RIO COFFEE—100 bags Rio Coffee just rec'd and for sale by T. LITTLE & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

40 hhds prime N. O. Sugar, 100 bbls. do do Molasses, In store and for sale by my5 T. LITTLE & CO.

SUNDRIES—1 bbl. Flaxseed, 11 bags do, 2 bbls do, 1 Lard, 263 kegs prime Wheat lard, 10 casks Sarsaparilla, 40 dozen Dunlath in arrive for sale by my4 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENPENNY NAILS—281 now landing from steamer Reliance for sale by my4 ISAIAH DICKEY &