Pittsburgh Gazette

T. P. WILLIAMS . . . W. M. EATON . . . B. RIDDLE . . . RUSSELL PRESTT

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1858.

THE LESSON.—Following upon the heels of the New York tragedy we have one in Cincinnati, in which two young men, belonging to the first families, got into a brawl with a woman in a house of ill fame and took her life in the heat of the drunken quarrel. The details of the murder are sickening and we will not give them; but we take occasion to refer to the fact that the murderers, like young Gouldy in New York, were the children of parents standing in the front rank of society. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"One circumstance connected with them, which appals the careless and is suggestive to the thoughtful, is that young men, of a class numerous and rapidly on the increase in our cities, and so called 'respectable,' are the actors in these woeful, real dramas. The young men were of 'good families,' that is, as the popular phrase goes, were in affluent circumstances. They had nothing to do but to spend their time and their fathers' money. They kept bad hours, and, of course, bad company. Whatever good advice may have been given them, to whatever excellence of precept they may have listened, however admirable were the examples their parents placed before them, they were not legitimately employed. They were exempt from the toil of the laborer. The great salutary, saving influences of labor, were, in their education, repudiated. A fundamental law of their being, essential to all human advancement, indispensable always to all men, was, in their training, totally departed from. They were taught, if not in terms, in effect, that they were not of the toilers of the land; that labor was degradation; that, to be practically useful, a man must be a menial. How awful is the explanation of this error! In one case, the young man, when too late an endeavor was made to restrain him from evil associations and reform his spendthrift habits, massacred his father's family with a hatchet, and blew out his own brains. In the other case, the young man, when begged to accept a position in his father's counting-house, that the habits which were working his ruin might be broken, replied, *"Am I a Dutchman or an Irishman, that I should go to work?"* and now upon the brow of him who was too good to go to work, is the brand of blood. What 'Dutchman or Irishman,' however humble, if honest, however horny his hands, and rugged and hard to travel his path, would now exchange destinies with him? How vain and poor the pomp of wealth before such a horrible dishonor. How peculiarly solemn the warning, seen in the lurid light of these deeds of terror, to the young men swarming in the cities, whose idleness is a matter of pride, in whose highest ambitions there is no thought of usefulness. With what ghastly vividness the old lesson is written anew in blood

—THERE IS NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR.'

True, but there is a still higher moral lesson in the facts, to both parents and children. Labor, without moral and religious culture, would be but a partial restraint; and the parent in affluent circumstances who would save his child from ruin must not only furnish him employment and a calling, but must give him that early education in the ways of virtue which will stand him in need when temptations multiply thickly around him.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Again and again we have declared it as our belief that the next test question which the administration would make would be the re-opening of the slave trade. Mr. Forney stated, in an article in his *Press* some months since, that he looked for some such demonstration on the part of administration. Mr. Seward, in his late speech at Rochester, referred to the re-opening of the trade as an article of faith which, in his opinion, would soon be made a part of the democratic creed. He looked upon it as the next step in the administration programme. The extension of slavery into the new territories implies a speedy resort to some method for filling up with laborers the depleted States on the seaboard and the Gulf.

These views seem to have been but the prelude to the actual declaration of the fact on the part of Mr. Buchanan. The *Pennsylvanian*, of Tuesday, in some remarks upon a recent speech of Senator Brown, at Hazelhurst, in Mississippi, on the re-opening of the slave trade, and the right of search question, says:

Now, one word in the ear of our friends North and South. *If the North does not want her ships searched, let her go with the South in the slave-trade.* [illegible] *search cease.* If the South desires to get clear of what she regards as an insulting denunciation, let her cease to countenance piracy. For, in the language of Senator Brown, "If the slave trade is to be carried on as piracy, Great Britain's present position is right. If it is not to be so regarded, then the law which so denounces it ought to be repealed."

These remarks in a paper like the *Pennsylvanian* have particular significance. That paper does nothing without instructions. The President breathes through it. If he sneezes, the *Pennsylvanian* says: "God bless us." Would such a declaration as the one italicised above, be tolerated in a Government paper, if they clashed with the views of the Executive? Not for a moment! It is a bait thrown out for the Democracy. If Executive favor depends upon swallowing that bait, the Joneses and the Florences will take it at once, and a reign of terror being set up over the rank and file, they will be forced to fall in or receive sentence of excommunication. We suspect that the overturns of the last month will be repeated with interest, if this test be made within the next few months.

MAKING CLEAN WORK OF IT.—The Republicans of Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, have made clean work of it in their respective States. They elect complete Republican delegations to Congress, leaving not a single locofoco to indicate that such a party has an existence. The republicans of New York came so near to this mark as possible; for outside of the city there is not a locofoco elected to Congress. Such a sweeping victory was never before witnessed.

The re-election of Burlingame, after the most desperate efforts to defeat him, is heart-cheering. The leaders of the Fillmore Americans, the bunker whigs and the locofocos all combined to defeat him, but in vain. He has triumphed over a most unholy but really powerful coalition; and his success shows that Massachusetts is sound to the very core. The whole north will rejoice at his re-election.

The result of the November elections could scarcely have been better or more encouraging to the opponents of the National Administration. The next House is ours beyond a doubt.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF INDIANA.—The following are the official majorities of the several Democratic candidates on the State ticket in Indiana, at the recent election:

Daniel McLure, Secretary of State	2,581		
John W. Dodd, Auditor of State	1,749		
N. F. Cunningham, Treasurer of State	2,218		
Joseph E. McDonald, Attorney General	1,534		
Samuel L. Bagg, Supt. of Pub. Instruc.	2,597		
James L. Worden, Supreme Judge—1st dis.	3,095		
Andrew Davidson, " " 2d "	3,116		
Samuel E. Perkins, " " 3d "	4,072		
James M. Hanna, " " 4th "	2,111		

The entire vote of the State, (the highest being that cast for the candidates for Treasurer,) was 213,050 which is 21,782 less than that cast for the Presidential election of 1856.

The aggregate vote for the Congressional candidates, in the several districts, is as follows:

1. Hovey (opp.)	8,940	Niblack, (dem.)	10,329
2. Wilson	7,434	English	9,292
3. Dunn,	9,363	Hughes	8,335
Cary, (A. L. D.)	1,432		
4. Hackleman	7,836	Holman	9,525
5. Kidmore	9,383	Develin	5,921
6. Porter	10,776	Ray	9,716
7. Davis	10,695	Secrist	7,584
8. Wilson	11,028	Blake	10,387
9. Colfax	14,541	Walker	12,610
10. Case	10,780	Dawson	9,410
11. Pettit	10,749	Coffroth	10,038
	113,189		103,197

Total Congressional vote, 216,377—being an excess of 3,327 over that cast for the State ticket. Opposition majority, 9,983.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving will be observed in the following States, by appointment of their several Executives, as follows:

Maine	Nov. 25	Mississippi	Nov. 25
New Hampshire	" 25	Michigan	" 25
Massachusetts	" 25	New York	" 18
Rhode Island	" 25	New Jersey	" 18
Connecticut	" 25	Pennsylvania	" 18

MARINE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER.—The marine losses for the past month show an aggregate of thirty vessels. The total value of property lost was five hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars. The total loss for the past ten months has been $7,881,891, against $15,

THE FRANCO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.—What, even be the result of the difference which has arisen between France and Portugal there are in it many things on which the mind of a well-wisher to the general peace of Europe, and to the great interests of humanity at large, must rest with little satisfaction. The circumstances appear very simple, and, indeed, on the facts there is very little dispute. A French vessel, the Charles et Georges, is found by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique on a part of the coast interdicted to the approach of foreigners, because an approach to it in that particular point is regarded by the Portuguese Government as almost conclusive evidence of an attempt to carry on the Slave trade. On board the ship were 110 negroes and a delegate of the French Government. The delegate and captain stated to the Portuguese authorities that the men were there by their own free consent, having engaged themselves to go as laborers to the island of Reunion, that the negroes had regular passports from the authorities at Mozambique, and that the vessel was lying off the interdicted portion of the coast for the purpose of obtaining a surgeon. To this it was answered by the Portuguese, that a surgeon was to be found at Mozambique, and was not to be found on that part of the coast. The negroes were examined and declared one and all that they were carried off against their will and not in virtue of any agreement, and the passports spoken of turned out to be the documents furnished by a native chief, who probably was the person from whom the negroes were obtained. Under these circumstances the vessel was seized as a slaver and sent to Lisbon for adjudication. On hearing of this the French Government have sent two men-of-war to the Tagus to make with the thunder of their guns the echoes of the Rock of Lisbon, have peremptorily demanded the surrender of the Charles et Georges within 48 hours, have given orders to the fleet at Toulon to hold itself in readiness to sail, and twice verbally refused the offer of the Portuguese Government to submit the matter to the arbitration of a third Power. The latest accounts hold out a hope, indeed, that a friendly arrangement may be expected; but matters are still in an uncertain state. The ground on which the French Government is understood to rely is that the presence of a French delegate on board the ship necessarily implied such absolute innocence of any design of Slave trading that the Portuguese Government was bound to be satisfied with it at once, and to enquire no further, and that compared with this conclusive proof, all matters of suspicion or irregularity became absolutely insignificant, and ought to be thrown aside as of no account whatever.

To us the mere merits of this controversy, assuming the facts to be correctly stated above, appear to present no difficulty whatever. We know not what proof can be required of an offence of this kind if the facts which we have just alleged are not to be held sufficient. The vessel was found in flagrant delict, with the negroes actually on board of her, and they stated, when examined, that they were there, not by their own free will, but under the compulsion of superior force. It is be said that the captain and delegate were deceived in the matter and believed these people to have gone on board voluntarily in pursuance of an agreement to labor in the colony of Reunion which they fully intended we may ask why the ship was taken to an unusual and interdicted station, why an utterly absurd reason was given for her going there, and why false statements were made with regard to passports from the Portuguese authorities at Mozambique?

These things showed not only that the French captain and delegate were doing wrong, but that they knew it, and, coupled with the fact that they had a hundred and ten negroes on board, made out as complete a case as the nature of the transaction could possibly admit. To all this the French had nothing to oppose except a conclusive presumption invented by themselves, that it is absolutely impossible for a delegate of the French Government to lend himself to a Slave-trading transaction; and that, therefore, such a transaction must be assumed to be impossible whatever evidence there be to the contrary. We are not aware that the law of nations recognizes as one of its principles the absolute impeccability and incorruptibility of the agent of a foreign Government, or considers that Government to be entitled, by placing a delegate on board of a ship bearing its flag, to give that ship a license to violate with impunity the obligations of treaties and police regulations of a friendly State. We *therefore feel no difficulty in concluding that on the merits of the question the great Power is entirely in the wrong, and the little one is entirely in the right.* This, however, is but a very small part of the matter. Let us suppose France to have been as clearly right as she was manifestly wrong. Surely, in order to enforce that right she should have uttered no menacing cries and employed no measures which she would not have used to Russia, to England, or to the United States of America. If France believed herself to be in the right, in what respect could her dignity suffer if, instead of the intolerable pretension to be judge in her own cause, she shown herself ready to submit the question to impartial arbitration? No doubt the course adopted is exemplicable enough; but it is not the free invasion of that equality which the public law of modern Europe attributes to all sovereign States, and an infraction of that declaration of the Paris Congress which binds the great Powers to have recourse to the intervention of an impartial arbitrator before appealing to arms.

No doubt it is exceedingly convenient for nations as well as individuals to decide their own causes in their own favor, but the time will often come when the inexpediency of this one-sided method of adjudication is made manifest, even to those who are most inclined to have recourse to it. The doctrine that justice is only for equals, but that between superior and inferior relations are to be regulated by their relative powers alone, finds no acceptance in the code of modern Europe, and any Power that succeeds in introducing it will have shaken to their foundations those doctrines upon which alone a general peace can be permanently maintained. We cannot but regard it as unfortunate that infractions, real or supposed, of the international law of Europe with regard to the Slave-trade should so frequently form the occasion of differences to which France is a party. We might have hoped that a nation which claims not unreasonably a foremost place in directing the march of civilization, would, even if she had been subjected to a slight amount of unmerited annoyance and vexation by the honest efforts of other countries to put a complete end to the Slave-trade, have considered the excellent end in view as a complete excuse for any irregularity in the means taken to attain it, and would have always been satisfied with proof that the dispute arose from endeavors made in good faith to put down this abominable trade. Unhappily, the exact contrary seems to be the case, and *nothing excites the indignation of the department over which* Count Walewski *presides so much as an honest and unselfish attempt to avert the most hideous cruelty that even the thirst of gain itself ever prompted or defended.*

THE NEW CHURCH FOR THE REV. HENRY W. BEECHER.—There was a large meeting of the Plymouth Church and Society Monday evening, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) upon the subject of raising the necessary funds to build the new church edifice which is to hold 6,000 persons. H. B. Claflin presided, and Moses S. Beach was appointed Secretary. Mr. Beecher opened the meeting with prayer. The President of the Board of Trustees reported that it had been decided, upon full consultation, to raise the money upon the plan adopted in building the present church—that is, by scrip, on which there should be an allowance of 7 per cent. interest, payable in pew rents. After some discussion the resolution of the former meeting to raise the amount by donation was rescinded, and, on motion of Mr. Bowen, the scrip plan was adopted.

Slips were then circulated in the congregation, and in a few moments were collected again with the following results: There was one subscription of $6,000, two of $3,000, two of $2,000, one of $1,500, six of $1,000, 13, of $500, one of $400, one of $300, two of $250, nine of $200, and 34 of $100. In sums under $100, $4,803; total, $41,203. There was very little talking. A widow lady in Wrentham, Mass., sent a letter inclosing $2. A young woman who works out at service gave $20; and a little boy put in his $1, "the first that he had ever earned." The subscriptions are payable quarterly, in equal instalments, beginning with January 1, 1859.—*N. Y. Times.*

A man named Garret Dorland is under arrest in Chicago, charged with swindling two young drovers out of $8,000, under the following circumstances: The drovers Benham and Bonett, are residents of Texas, and recently started from Gonzales county for Fort Leavenworth with a herd of 500 cattle. Their market failed them, and they turned back disheartened, when they were met by Dorland, who hailed from Ashland County, Ohio, and was about to start for Chicago with a drove of mustang horses, and, after some chaffering agreed to take the whole herd of 512 cattle and heifers at about $16 per head for a total sum of $8,272. Notes were given by Dorland, which matured Oct. 15, but the affair has resulted in swindling Messrs. Benham and Barnett out of the whole amount. Dorland exhibited a letter from his father, in which he pretends to have had his pocket picked of a large sum.

HON. ALVAN P. HOVEY and Henry S. Lane are spoken of as candidates for United States Senators from Indiana, in place of Bright and Fitch, whose claim to the seats they occupy is contested. Judge Hovey is one of the present Supreme Court Judges of Indiana, his term expiring on the 1st of January. He was the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Congress in the 1st District, against Niblack, in the recent election. As there is an Anti-Lecompton majority in the Legislature, it is quite likely Senators will be elected in place of Fitch and Bright, but whether the Senate will allow them to take their seats

A REMARKABLE CRIMINAL TRIAL—DEFERRED JUSTICE.—The Clayton (Ala.) *Banner* has a remarkable criminal trial, just concluded in Henry county, Alabama. More than fourteen years ago, in February, 1844, in Barbour county, John, a slave of Dr. Alexander P. Crawford, was most brutally whipped to death. The prisoner, who was then Dr. Crawford's overseer, being immediately after the whipping, and while John was yet alive, charged with it and threatened with a prosecution, fled from the neighborhood. Two years after he was arrested by Mr. Thomas Cargile in the city of Montgomery, passing under the name of Boyd; and, being brought back to Barbour county, the grand Jury at the Spring term, 1846, found a true bill against him for murder. The venue was soon changed to Henry county, where the prisoner had formerly lived, and where he had some relatives and many friends; and a trial being had at the Spring Term, 1849, before the Hon. Samuel Chapman, he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years—the jury, however, omitting in their verdict to ascertain the degree of murder. On account of this omission the judgment was reversed by the Supreme Court, and the prisoner remanded for another trial. Various continuances were had, sometimes at the instance of the State, and sometimes at that of the prisoner. In the meantime the defendant, having obtained bail, married in a respectable family, and had several children. The protracted ordeal through which he had passed, the interest felt in the family to whose fate he had singularly linked his own, and the influence of a prudent and correct deportment on his part, excited a sympathy in his behalf so strong as apparently to set at defiance, and, in the opinion of everybody, to put a conviction out of the question. The inevitable hour at length however, rolled around, and on Tuesday morning, in the presence of an immense crowd the trial commenced. The jury, about 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, retired, and having deliberated about 32 hours, returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, with an unanimous recommendation of the prisoner to mercy.

A REMARKABLE exhibition recently took place at the Hopkinsville (Tenn.) Fair. Ten brothers, named Brown, all mounted on fine gray horses, rode into the amphitheatre, and displayed their horsemanship, all being good riders. The eldest was aged forty, the youngest twenty. They had not all been together for fifteen years. Their mother was present, and they reigned up in front of she glorious mention, and saluted her, while she shed tears of joy and pride.

SLIGHTLY SATIRICAL.—The Vice President, in concluding his letter to the Illinois Democratic Committee, advising the support of Douglas, expresses his "cordial wishes for the harmony of the Democracy of Illinois." The Providence Journal says he might as well send his cordial wishes for the solvency of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

HEADACHE—FROM AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.—"I take great pleasure in saying to you that I made use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, and found apparent relief, of a decided character, from which I had long suffered, and I believe they were of service to me in relieving my stomach and head."

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY—Mr. Silas J. Livermore, of Birmingham, says: "I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters, a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

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

For sale at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. oc29:3dw&w

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Chicago, Sept. 1, 1858. se1:6m

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This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful female physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

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

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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 where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

Sent by mail to any address, free of the postage, on receipt of $1 in Gold or Postage Stamps, addressed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

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Certificates of genuineness, signed by the manufacturers, should be demanded from every person offering these watches for sale.

A Diploma and Premium were awarded to us for these watches at the late State Fair.

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Daily, except Sundays, for **Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis** and all other **Chronic Complaints** complicated with or causing Pulmonary Disease, including *Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.*

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the *fact that he discusses exists in the blood and system at large, both before, and during the development in the lungs*, and they therefore employ blood and strengthen the system. *With these*, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as *Palliatives, knowing no Curative effect when used alone*, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the platitude, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, *the seat of the disease is in the blood* and its *effects only* in the lungs.

No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. my28:3dw&eoTF

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Their $50 Machine is equal to the $125 Machine with exception of the furniture. These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequaled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

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On and after this date the price of our Machines will be reduced as follows:

New Machine,	plain finish table	$50 00
Do do	plated table	75 00
Do do	with cover and drawers	80 00
Do do	large size	65 00
Do do	do do plated	90 00
Do do	plated and pearled	100 00

And other sizes in proportion.

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Extracts Teeth without pain, by an ENTIRE LY NEW Anæsthetic agent applied to the teeth and gums only. Teeth from one to full sets inserted on the various metallic bases. He also inserts teeth on *entire Porcelain* base with continuous gum, which in beauty, cleanliness and durability cannot fail to please. Call and examine specimens.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Cooking, Parlor and Heating

STOVES,

Grates, Fronts, Fenders, etc.,

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TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

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Every Variety of

PATENT AND ENAMELED LEATHER,

Shoe Leather, Splits, Morocco, French and Country Calf Skins,

Sole Leather, Carriage Oilcloths, &c.,

All of which will be furnished at the lowest Cash Prices.

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SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON, IN SUMS OF ONE POUND STERLING AND UPWARDS

Also, Bills on the principal cities and towns of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia and other European countries, constantly on hand and for sale by

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Manufacturer of all kinds of light Bags suitable for Grain, Flour, Meal, Buckwheat, Salt, Hams and Grocers' use, printed in neat and appropriate designs to order.

A constant supply of Seamless Bags on hand, and Grain Bags for hire.

Prices as low as any in the Union. All orders prompt by filled. je26:1ydcF

DAWES & CLULEY

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,

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DEALERS IN

White Lead and Zinc Paints,

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

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 54 St. Clair Street,

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

se30:1ydc

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GUN BARRELS, SOLID BOX VICES,

Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels and Spades, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse, No. 17 Market St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAS. McLAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Alcohol, Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,

Nos. 150 and 170 Second Street.

W. & D. RINEHART,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

Have recently taken the building No. 149 Wood street, in addition to their Manufacturing Establishment, No. 43 Irwin street, wherein they will be pleased to receive their friends. ap27:1ydfc

S. B. & C. F. MARKLE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING, JOB AND ALL KINDS OF

WRAPPING PAPER.

Warehouse, No. 97 Wood Street,

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Rags bought at market prices. 1ydcF

RAIL ROAD SPIKE COMPANY.

Joseph Dilworth, Agent.

(Successors to Porter, Relfe & Scott.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAIL ROAD SPIKES, CHAIRS

AND BOAT SPIKES.

FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER. Fine [illegible]

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The Rush for the New York Ledger.

HUNT & MINER HAVE ALWAYS ON hand an ample supply of this very

POPULAR PAPER.

REMEMBER all the

BACK NUMBERS of the

NEW YORK LEDGER,

From June 7th, 1856, can be had at HUNT & MINER'S.

The number for November 15th, now ready, has the greatest story COMPLETE

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OR,

THE TYRANT'S VAULT,

EVERYBODY WILL READ IT.

IT WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE

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The New York Ledger is the greatest family Paper published, for which all the most popular writers in the country contribute.

Nothing but the very best reading matter is ever published in the New York Ledger.

HUNT & MINER,

Wholesale Agents,

no1 Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

BLANKETS—BURCHFIELD & CO. have received a full assortment of Eastern and home manufactured Blankets. Also, home-made Flannels, Shaker Ladies and Misses' under garments, for winter wear, and a full assortment of Winter Goods generally, all of which we offer at low prices for quality, at north east corner of Fourth and Market sts. no1

SHAWLS!

SHAWLS!!

A beautiful assortment of new style Shawls just rec'd this day by express. Please call and examine.

SHAWLS!!!

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

CONCENTRATED LYE—200 cases for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

no1 corner of Wood and 1st sts.

SPERM OIL—50 bbls for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

no1 corner of Wood and 1st sts.

THOMPSON'S TRANSPARENT SOAP—16 gross for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

no1 corner of Wood and 1st sts.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the Recording Registrator, at his office on Canal street, until MONDAY, at 12 M., for furnishing the material and constructing a BRICK SEWER, with the necessary inlets, on ST CLAIR STREET, from the end of Market street to the Allegheny River. Plans, specifications and conditions may be obtained at the office aforesaid.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

no2:2td R. R. McSWOWN.

ESTRAY—Taken up, trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, near Wilkinsburg, on the road leading to Brinton's Station, a poor red and white dry cow, with a piece off her tail, supposed to be two or three years old. Has been in the neighborhood since the middle of October. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

PRODUCE—6 boxes Honey;

10 bbl assorted Apples;

20 " Sweet Potatoes;

200 bushels Pickapees and Beans;

500 lbs Roll Butter;

For sale by RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.,

no2 No. 138 Liberty street.

PLEASE CALL and examine our stock of PLAIDS AND DRESS GOODS.

C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

M'Clintock's Carpet and Oil Cloth WAREHOUSE,

No. 112 *Market street, near Liberty*

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR ENTIRE Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, purchased direct from the manufacturers at reduced prices. Our stock consists of 200 pieces of choice Velvet, Tapestry Velvets, Brussels, Venetian, Ingrain, Medallion Centre (two breadths wide) Ingrain carpeting; Floor Oil Cloths, from 2 to 12 feet wide; Stair Oil Cloths, Canton Matting, Rag Carpet, Hemp Carpet, Drugget, for covering carpets, from ¾ to 1-4 wide, Linen, for stairs, hearth rugs, table and piano covers; Table Oil Cloths, Rosewood, Mahogany and Oak oil cloths; Hard Chintz, Table covering, &c. See our Imperial Embossed Oil Paintings and Landscape Painted Window Shades. Bailey's Window Shades. Beautiful patterns Crestes for oil cloth; Black Enamelled oil cloths; Cocoa and China Matting for offices, churches, &c. Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c. Our customers and the public are invited to examine this choice and extensive stock, as we are determined to sell at eastern prices.

W. M'CLINTOCK.

LIST of Applications for License, &c., up to 20th October, 1858.

Henry William, tavern, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;

Dougherty Michael, tavern, 6th ward, Pittsburgh;

Alexander Hiram, with other goods, McKeesp ts;

Hodgson William, eating house, Mifflin;

Riede Michael, tavern, Deputemo Borough;

Reseman, Eckhart, eating house, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;

Patterson John, tavern, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;

Philips John, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;

Aung Peter, eating house, Birmingham;

Daily Mary, tavern, 6th ward, Pittsburgh;

Saunders, J. H., with other goods, 2d ward, Pittsburgh;

McCutcheon John, tavern, Indiana tp.

GENUINE STUB AND TWIST

DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS,

AT

TWENTY DOLLARS.

CANTWELL & YOUNG, 55