Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS, D. L. FAYOS, S. RIDDLE, RUSSELL HRATTY.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1858.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—A most remarkable thing in connection with our national finances which will not fail to arrest public attention, is the marked difference between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the proper mode of raising revenue sufficient to conduct the Government. The President boldly asserts his opinions in favor of specific and against ad valorem duties; while on the other hand, the Secretary decides, if he does not attempt to answer, these important propositions of his Chief. He argues against home valuations, and in favor of ad valoremes; tries to make out a case against the manufacturers, and places himself in direct antagonism to the statements of the President. Thus, for instance, the President says:

"In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that *sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties*, in cases to which these can be properly applied. They are well adapted to commodities which are usually sold by weight and measure, and which, from their nature, are of equal or of nearly equal value. Such, for example, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar and foreign wines and spirits.

"In my deliberate judgment, *specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices*, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations."

On the contary, the Secretary argues that "if frauds have been practised upon the revenue, it is not owing to our present ad valorem system." And when recommending a change of the tariff, instead of endorsing Mr. Buchanan's views, favorables to specific duties, he pointedly says:

"*Adhering to the principles of the present tariff act*, I would recommend such changes as will produce the amount required for the service. In accordance with the suggestion contained in my last annual report, I recommend the schedules, C, D, F, G, H, be raised respectively to 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 per cent. I see no good reasons for having departed in the act of 1857 from the system of decimal divisions. The present state of things affords a fit opportunity of correcting the error. This change will increase the revenue from customs $1,500,000 upon the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year."

He proceeds to argue against both specific duties and home valuation, and urges that all that is needed is a slight increase of the present rates on certain articles, *some* of which are the raw materials used by our manufacturers.

Now, *which* of these represents the government—the President or the Secretary? The *Washington Union*, it is to be remarked, carefully omits the slightest allusion to the President's views, while giving special editorial prominence and endorsement to those of the Secretary. Which is to shape the policy of the government? Their public and contradictory positions present a curious spectacle. If the Cabinet and the President are to be a "unit," one of the two must give way—one plan or the other must be the basis of administrative action. Is it not most likely that the President's kind words for the iron interest were not intended to be particularly impressive and binding, that they were designed rather as an "individual" opinion than as administration doctrine, and that they were thrown out for "Buncombe," to appease Pennsylvania, while the plan of the Secretary is to be adopted as an administration measure? That is the look the whole thing wears to us.

SEWARD AND JEFFERSON.—The Lecompton journals have made a great ado over what they style the "treasonable and fanatical abolition doctrines" propounded by Gov. Seward's Rochester Speech,—said doctrines being a philosophical statement of the antagonism between the free and slave labor systems, ending with a prediction that the United States would become either entirely a Free Labor nation or entirely a Slaveholding nation. By the extract below it will be seen that a distinguished Southern democratic Statesman had before propounded the same view:

"But it was found the public mind would not bear the proposition, nor will it ever bear it, until the day is not distant when it must bear and adopt it, or worse will follow. *Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate*, THAN THAT THESE PEOPLE ARE TO BE FREE; *nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, can not live in the same government.* Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation peaceably, and in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly, and keep pace in part, *pari passu, filled up with free white laborers.*' If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospects held up."

The author of this "treasonable and fanatical doctrine" is Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia. It will be found in his published letters.

THE ARGUS CASE.—The President puts his plea for the purchase of Cuba upon the ground that it is the only way to put an end to the detestable Slave Trade and secure the civilization of Africa; and almost in the same breath recommends the payment of the Amistad claim, which is simply the claim of some African Slave Traders whose slaves were liberated by the U. S. Supreme Court and sent back to Africa. The motive for this inconsistency is to be found in the desire to propitiate Spain as the first preliminary towards our purchase of Cuba from her. With the usual plantation and provincial sagacity of the statesmen of the South, the Court of Spain is expected to be mollified by paying this paltry claim of the Amistad, and in consideration thereof surrendering to the Yankee heretics the ever-faithful Island of Cuba. If, however, the Slave Trade is so abominable and detestable as Mr. Buchanan says it is, inasmuch that we yearly expend hundreds of thousands for its suppression, why should the Slave Traders of the Amistad be paid for being baulked in their unworthy enterprise? Is it usual to pay robbers and thieves for the stolen property taken from them?

WESTERN RAILROAD SCHEMES.—The Iowa convention, called to urge on the Governor the propriety of having a special session of the Legislature to grant State aid to railroads, was a failure. Only fourteen counties were represented, and one-third of the delegates was opposed to the object of the convention. A series of resolutions recommending a special session and the granting of State aid to railroads to the amount of $8,000,000, on "the Tennessee plan," was adopted by a vote of 99 to 41. The Governor will hardly call the special session.

The friends of the Assumption of county railroad debts by the State, in Wisconsin, held a large convention in Milwaukie, last week. A committee consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Weeks, Davis and others, have issued an address to the people of the State, urging the necessity for the assumption of railroad debts by the State; for the reason, among others, that the State can better afford to pay these debts than suffer by the depreciation of property, loss of character and the stagnation of business.

NEW VOLUME.—This day the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE has reached the end of its 72d volume and of the 72d year since it was established. It has been in the service of Pittsburgh and of sound principles for more years than the Psalmist assigns to man; it was established within the same year of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and it has never quarreled with that instrument. The *Gazette* is still hale and hearty; it is at joying an old age that brings it neither aches nor pains; it is ready to take the field in the cause of justice at any time; it asks no quarter of any of its political or other foes, if any other it may have. But neither is it unmindful of the friends who have stood by it through thick and thin, who still do stand by it, and who, in every just and honorable cause, can always have whatever of influence it may possess exerted in their behalf. With such feelings, we open our new volume, trusting that many a return of this day may still find the "Old Gazette" fresh and vigorous, though its present editors may be no more. So long as it is true to its mission we have no fears for its success.

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.—The following were the yeas and nays in the House on the resolution of Mr. Dewart, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill increasing the duty on coal, iron, lead, wool, and such other articles as need protection against foreign competition.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was not agreed to: Yeas 102, nays 82; two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adrain, *Ahl*, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burroughs, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, *Chapman*, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Covode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, *Dewart*, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Fenton, *Florence*, Foster, Giddings, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Hatch, *Hickman*, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Huyler, *Jones* of Pennsylvania, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Kunkle of Pennsylvania, *Landy*, Leach, *Leidy*, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Mason, Maynard, *Montgomery*, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Murray, Olin, Palmer, Parker, *Phillips*, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, *Reilly*, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Russell, Scott, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, *White*, Whiteley, Wilson, Wortendyke, and Zollicoffer—102.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Blair, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caruthers, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Camins, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craigo of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davison, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dowdell, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Foley, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Keit, Knapp, Kunkle of Maryland, Lamar, Maclay, M'Queen, Marshall of Illinois, Miles, Miller, Millson, Morris of Illinois, Mott, Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Phelps, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Ruffin, Scales, Savage, Scales, Searing, Shorter, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Trippe, Vallandingham, Warren, Watkins, Winslow, Wood, and Wright of Georgia—82.

We have underscored the names of the democratic members from Pennsylvania, and it will be seen that they all voted for suspending the rules. The election has had a visible effect upon them. It is also to be noted that the whole Opposition from the west, the southern Americans, and the eastern members who deserted us for various considerations when the Tariff of '57 was passed, nearly all united and came up squarely to the mark Mr. Blair, of Mo., Messrs. Knapp and Comins, of Mass., Mr. Wood, of Maine, Messrs. Mott and Nichols, of Ohio, and Mr. Spinner, of N. Y., were the only exceptions.

SHALL THE MAJORITY RULE?—Jefferson Davis, backed by almost the entire democracy of the North, declares that if the majority of the people elect a Republican to the Presidency the South will not submit to it, but will dissolve the Union rather than suffer the majority to rule. The Boston *Atlas* well says:

"We ask that the men of the North should keep in mind these threats of Southern men, not indeed to be frightened with them, but to test their sincerity. Let us know, and we might as well know it first as last, whether we have under a government of laws and constitutions, or one of slave breeding and slave holding sufferance. According to the Constitution and laws of this land, a President and Vice President must be chosen every four years. Certain qualifications are demanded of the candidates, one of which is that they shall be American born citizens. Certain qualifications are also required of the voters. The entire mode of election is prescribed by the laws of the land. Suppose, then, that the Republican candidates for President and Vice President receive in the year 1860 a majority of the electoral votes cast, fairly, legally and constitutionally, every Union man would say that these must be the President and Vice President for four years, and every Union man would cheerfully acquiesce in this judgment of the people. But Mr. Jeff. Davis, in his 'patriotic, union speech,' says no. 'We care not whether by the House or by the people, such an election is made, THE GOVERNMENT IS AT AN END, AND WE MUST PROVIDE FOR OUR SAFETY OUTSIDE OF THE UNION.'"

There is one Southern man, however, who takes a more sensible view. He is for dissolution *before* the next Presidential election instead *of after*. He says:

"At the close of the first term of Black Republican rule, we will find in our midst an organized Free Soil party, backed and upheld by the overshadowing power and patronage of the Federal Government. The election will have been made under the forms of the Constitution, *and if we go into it, it will not do to say we will not submit, because we have been fairly outvoted.*"

TWO STAUNCH REPUBLICAN STATES.—We have before us the official votes of Massachusetts and Michigan, which we condense. The following is the vote of Massachusetts:

	Republican.	*Buchanan.*
Governor—Banks	67,709	38,299
Lawrence, Amer	12,084.	
Lt. Gov.—Trask	69,247	Thompson...38,227
Congress—1—Eliot	4,554	Bates	1,708
2—Buffington	7,358	Wilson	2,941
3—Adams	6,521	Austin	3,580
4—Rice	4,506	Waldron	3,511
5—Burlingame	6,214	Heard	5,523
6—Alley	5,581	Loring	2,110
		Lord	3,017
7—Gooch	7,129	Welch	3,865
8—Train	6,196	Butler	3,514
9—Thayer	6,289	Wood	3,905
10—Delano	6,847	Osgood	3,276
11—Dawes	7,631	Plunkett	4,911
Total Congressional vote	70,126		41,529

The vote of Michigan is as follows:

	Republican.	*Buchanan.*
Governor—Wisner	65,262	Stuart	56,067
Lt. Governor—Fairfield	65,065	Munro	55,907
Secretary State—Isbell	65,576	King	55,735
Treasurer—McKinney	64,525	Kanter	55,199
Aud. General—Case	65,499	Adam	55,356
Att'y. General—Howard	65,006	Sutherland	55,035
Sup't Schools—Gregory	65,911	Jacokes	57,848
Land. Com'r—Richardson	65,698	Ball	55,921
Congress—1—Howard	13,048	Cooper	13,123
2—Waldron	14,653	Stacey	10,137
3—Kellogg	21,950	Church	17,438
4—Leach	16,138	Davis	14,915
Total Congress	65,789		55,613

It will be seen that Michigan, with but four Congressmen, polls as heavy a vote as Massachusetts with eleven—an evidence of the great progress of the west since 1850. After 1860, Michigan will probably double her present representation in Congress.

DOUGLAS IN VIRGINIA.—At the Convention which nominated Letcher for Governor, the following resolutions were offered by a son of Gov. Wise, and adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That, trusting to the patriotism, wisdom and fidelity of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, and in view of the conduct which has hitherto characterized his direction of public affairs, we recognize it as a duty, binding on every true democrat, whatever honest difference may have arisen on isolated questions of public policy, to rally to the support of the Administration, in the name of, and for the sake of, the party whose best interests must remain identified with its own.

2. *Resolved*, That we rejoice unfeignedly in the late victory, so gloriously achieved by the loyal Democracy of Illinois; brethren in the same political faith, we recognize their success as our triumph, and, in common with patriotic men of all sections and all parties, we find a special cause for congratulation in the defeat of a dangerous sectional organization.

Subsequently, some of the faithful discovered treason in the latter resolution, and demanded its reconsideration. The reconsideration was carried, and then Mr. Wise tried to sugar-coat the resolution by adding the following:

"That the citizens of each State of the Union are entitled to equal rights with citizens of other States in the Territories. That every citizen may hold every species of property in the Territories authorized by the laws of any of the States, and that this right cannot be affected by the action or inaction of the Territorial authorities. That it is the imperative duty of the General Government to protect the rights of citizens in every species of property in the Territories.

But, it would not do. The Virginians would not swallow Douglas, even with this sweetening, and then the obnoxious resolution, with the addition offered by Mr. Wise, were laid on the table almost unanimously.

IOWA.—The official vote for Congressmen in Iowa, at the late election, was as follows:

Dist.	Repub.	
1.—Curtis	23,629	Trimble	20,029
2.—Vandever	25,503	Leffingwell	23,764
	49,032		45,693
Republican maj.	3,339.		

The total vote, it will be seen, is nearly 95,000, and the turn-out was far from a full one. The full vote of the State is over 110,000, which indicates a population of 700,000.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—In all the municipal elections lately held in Massachusetts and in the west, the Republicans have been uniformly successful; but the greatest success is that obtained in New York on Tuesday last. The vote for Controller was as follows: Haws, Repub., 32,791; Porter, Tammany Dem., 18,176; Russell, Anti-Tammany, 11,923; Haws over both, 2,392. Mr. Haws was supported by both Americans and Republicans. For Almshouse Governor, the vote was: Breuningham-en, Repub., 17,709; Townsend, Tammany, 16,736; Lynch, anti Tammany, 14,831; Wagner, Amer., 12,423. The Republicans elect one half of the Common Council, and the united opposition have a majority in the School Board. The *Express* says the opposition have succeeded in electing enough of School Commissioners and local school officers, not only to keep the Bible in the public schools, but to render reasonably successful whatever endeavors may be made to restore it to those from which it has been excluded. The *Tribune* says:

"The victory is not so much the victory of a party as of public virtue and public decency. It is this which gives it value far beyond that of any mere party advantage. Let us hope that its lessons will not soon pass out of mind."

The *True Press* of yesterday has an article intended to show that it is not, as a necessary consequence of its position, opposed to Railroads. It is opposed only to those Roads which do not *pay*.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MAN.—The Doylestown Democrat announces the death of Col. Thomas McKeen, of Easton, at the age of 96. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1783, before the conclusion of peace with Great Britain. For thirty seven years he was either president or cashier of the Easton Bank, and also held in the course of his life several other important posts of civil trusts. He left an estate valued at about a quarter of a million of dollars. It is said that Col. McKeen, when a boy, heard the first gun fired by the celebrated Paul Jones in his great fight with the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough.

THE bone carrying ghost of the Spiritualists, whose performances we noticed some time since, has been at work again. After performing many wonderful feats, Dr. Orton says: "At last as all of us were standing at the table, suddenly there fell down in the midst of us a *leg containing sixty one* of the smallest bones of the human body. This bag was of muslin, and about fifteen inches long, and it fell directly before *my* face—much nearer to me than to the other parties present—in a direct line apparently from the ceiling, and with such force that it marked the table where it struck." The parties present were Dr. Orton and Redman, and a brother of the latter.

THE Hon. Joshua R. Giddings delivered two lectures in Boston last week. His subjects were, "The trial of John Quincy Adams in Congress for the presentation of a petition purporting to come from slaves," and "The Reminiscences of Twenty Years' Services in Congress." Subsequently a dinner was given Mr. Giddings at the Parker House. Senator Wilson presided. Among the speakers were Gov. Banks, the Hon. Louis B. Comins, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the Hon. Moses Kimball, Mr. Charles Hale and Gen. Schouler.

THE Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has been engaged with some amusing cases. It has sentenced to a heavy fine a philanthropist who provided the natives of one of the suburbs of Paris with remedies for all their bodily and moral ailments. Like Dulcamara, he had an *elixir d'amore*—to inspire love by magnetic attraction. He, however, told his customers that it would not act unless they kept their nails and teeth scrupulously clean. This benefactor of mankind was making a large income out of this specific when the police interfered.

THERE is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the different presses of the country, so far as they have come to hand, in respect to the merits of the President's Message, which is pronounced one of the least creditable that has issued from our Chief Executive since the foundation of the Government.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—It is stated that the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States have issued a pastoral letter in favor of congregational singing, and a new Episcopal hymn book for that purpose is soon to be procured.

BOSTON, Dec 7.—Hosea Ilsley, (Republican,) was yesterday re-elected Mayor of Chelsea. John Sargent (Rep.) has been re-elected Mayor of Cambridge.

The robbers of the Union Bank of Kinderhook have been arrested in New York and sent to Kinderhook for trial.

COL. FREMONT'S Mariposa mine yields from $1,600 to $3,000 every week. The quartz mill is worked by steam.

The public debt of the consolidated city of Philadelphia amounts to $20,000,000.

DIED—On Thursday morning, 9th inst., WILLIAM M'CLELLY, only son of Quigge and Lydia Finley, aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place, this day, from the residence of his parents, near East Liberty, to the Allegheny Cemetery. Carriages will leave Jackman's stable at 10 o'clock.

WHAT HOLLANDERS THINK OF BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—J. Quintin, editor of the Rhinevogen, Neuwbode, in a letter dated Sept. 6th, 1854, thus remarks:

"You will observe that I have published several of the Holland testimonials, but limited space and should you continue advertising with us, you may expect to see ere large orders from every Holland settlement in the United States."

This is an extract from one of the many letters received from the Holland settlements lately, which Hollanders recommend the Holland Bitters as warmly Americans may not hesitate in testing its virtues for themselves.

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 by examining.

Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, HENRY PAOE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. de10-d&w1y

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Also, Felt Bonnets.

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ATREDUCED RATES.

NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.

First cabin.....$225 | Upper steerage.....$100
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The transit of the Isthmus included.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, of 2500 tons register, Capt. Henry Churchill, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade by the Nicaragua route, will leave her pier, North River, New York, on Monday the 6th of December, at 2 P. M., carrying passengers, mails, and freight to San Juan del Norte; to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well known and commodious steamship HERMAN, Capt. Cassedy, for San Francisco, California. These splendid steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the safety and comfort of passengers. The Isthmus route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay pain, and insure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

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.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

But few would not do. The Virginians would not swallow Douglas, even with this sweetening, and then the obnoxious resolution, with the addition offered by Mr. Wise, were laid on the table almost unanimously.

*None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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

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se25-d&w1y

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Where they continue to treat Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all other Chronic Complaints successfully without causing Pulmonary Disease, including *Catarrh, Heart Diseases, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, &c.*

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the *fact* that the disease *is in the blood and system at large, and is not confined to any one organ*, but that the system *must receive the development in the lungs*, and they therefore apply the Medicinal, Hygienic, and Medicinal treatment jointly to the blood and system at large, and believe that *curing the development in the lungs* will follow. They use no MERCURIAL OR INDIAN PREPARATIONS, which in their value for health, but only as *Palliatives*, (leaving the Constitution still worse, and aloned) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against trusting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the Great Life Question can be reached in a direct manner by drinking or rubbing to the stomach, stated, the seat of the disease is on the blood and in the effects only in the lungs.

$$$ Send for circular.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. no26-d&wly

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AS THE WHEELER & WILSON SILVER MEDAL WAS. Their Lock Machine is equal to the $125 Machine with exception of the button hole. These Machines are from two speeds, 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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New Machine,	plain finish table	$50 00
Do	do plated table	75 00
Do	do with covers and drawers	50 00
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Do	do do plated	90 00
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se23-1ydfc

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Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 25, 1857.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Tioga Co., Pa.
Hon. J. R. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. H. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
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Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
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And many others, if necessary.

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Miller Charles, Shaler, "
Wilson Thomas, Penn "
Ward & O. H. Third Ward Pittsburgh, "
Wallace Thos. 4th, "
Yocke Jacob, 5th "
de4-3t Ealing House.

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de9

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Pittsburgh, Dec 9, 1858-de10-2t

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