Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. F. WILLIAMS.....D. L. EATON.....S. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL CHERRY

S. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN 7, 1859.

THE DUQUESNE LETTER IN ENGLAND.—This celebrated epistle of our worthy President has at length reached England, and the London *Times* takes hold of it in sober earnest, commenting upon it with a gravity of manner that would be only suitable to a more important paper. The British journal thinks that this letter affords conclusive evidence that our institutions are fast going to decay. It cannot separate James Buchanan, the President, from James Buchanan, the individual, but seizes upon his ex-official platitudes, designed to tickle the ears of his personal adherents, as if they were invested with all the importance that official seals and government endorsements could confer upon them. There is a little secret history connected with this demonstration of Presidential honesty which has not reached England. If it ever reaches that country, our sensitive neighbors beyond the Atlantic may find a text for a legion of sermons on the political corruption in our high places, as well as the political duplicity among our great men.

The New York *Times* ridicules the earnestness with which its English namesake treats this letter, alleging that Mr. Buchanan no more represents this country, except in barely his official acts, than William Walker represents the government of Nicaragua, and styles our President the "Great American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century." In this vein the *Times* continues:

"Anything, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan may write to Fort Duquesne, concerning the future of the United States, is of about as much consequence as anything that Fort Duquesne might write to him would be. Mr. Buchanan's perceptions of the present are not particularly keen; but, when we come to looking into the future, we treat of that which is an utter impossibility for a man of Mr. Buchanan's calibre; and a very fortunate thing it is for him, too. If he could look into the future sufficiently to judge what posterity will say of him, or even how his present parasites will talk of him after the first Tuesday of November, 1860, he would be the most miserable of men. What Mr. Buchanan wrote to Fort Duquesne he writes to gratify his spite at finding himself so entirely secluded in his own State, as he was in the October elections. His letter meant nothing more than bile, and no body ever accepted it as meaning any more.

"We gladly believe in the bright predictions of still further greatness and prosperity for England, in the future, which the *Times* and many of the public men in that country delight to indulge in. But we also believe in a brighter and a more glorious future for our own country than Mr. Buchanan has sufficient capacity to anticipate. The Mistake looks at fit of mandlin piety when he found, or imagined—for indeed the charge, so far, rests only on his assertion—that money had been used against his party. Money enough had been employed, before the Duquesne letter, for the purposes of the Democratic party, and had been used with success, without the voice of the Mistake being heard in the land to denounce it. We regret, as much as anybody can, to see corruption pervert the uses, and destroy the purity, of any of our institutions, no matter who enjoys its results. But neither do we approve of the hypocrisy which selects convenient cases for objection, and leaves all others to go unwhipt of Justice; nor can we be content to see the future of this country regarded through the spectacles of the Great, if not the greatest, American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century."

THE FUTURE OF DOUGLAS.—The future course of Senator Douglas has become a matter of conjecture. From the manner in which the Administration attacked him, it was supposed at one time he had no choice but to fight; but recent developments show that the "little giant" is not inclined to give back the blows which have been laid on him so lustily for last the year. His schems is—as appears from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*—to eclipse the present dynasty in political sagacity—a project which happily is more congenial to his taste than a warfare in behalf of correct principles:

"It seems to be understood that Mr. Douglas will forego any further prosecution of his difficulties with the Administration, unless compelled to that course, and content himself with a demonstration of foreign policy, the programme of which has already been marked out. This expedient cannot serve the purpose toward which it is to be directed, for the public mind is in no temper at this time to engage in such enterprises, or to have its attention directed from those domestic questions upon which the prosperity of the country depends. It is of no consequence which faction of the Democracy is uppermost, since the aim of both is intensely selfish, and always at the expense of the peace and happiness of the Union. They have a reckless policy of territorial aggrandizement, because acquisition keeps open the issue of slavery, and that element has been used to control our politics for the last eight years.

Under this system of agitation tens of millions have been squandered, without the merest pretence of investigation, until the usage has now become nearly established that the regular appropriation bills, with their regular annual increase, are to be put through the House, under the screw of the previous question, without deliberation or discussion. One hundred and thirty speeches were delivered, at the last session, upon Lecompton, and yet the army and navy deficiency bills, with an aggregate of fifty millions, hardly received the toleration of an entire day for examination. If human ingenuity had been taxed to devise a scheme by which the treasury might be spoliated without detection, none could have been invented which would have answered the purpose so well as this sectional strife has done. There is not one man in twenty in the House who pretends to read an appropriation bill, or claim to know anything of its merits when up. If Mr. Douglas and his followers really desire to serve the country, let them turn their attention at home, and not abroad, and strive to repair some of the injury which their mischievous free trade and pro-slavery party has inflicted. Then they may claim a share of consideration, and not much before."

THE filibuster leaders in Washington are reported to be very much chagrined at the untoward result of the voyage of the schooner Susan. They are not so much disheartened, however, at the wreck of their vessel and the return of their men, as at the fact that it has been the means of prematurely disclosing their plans—though they profess still to hope that other vessels have succeeded in reaching Omoa, the port of debarkation, with a sufficient number of men to carry out the original intention of crossing the country to Leon.

That there should be avowed "filibuster leaders at Washington" is a burning shame to our government. Had we the right kind of an administration, its moral influence, connected with its patronage, would be sufficient to drive such creatures into the meanest hiding places. But as long as our President receives them ceremoniously and with cordiality at the White House, and consults with them confidentially, we must be prepared to regard them as an important, if not a respectable, class of individuals. The blustering about their plans is mere bar-room gasconade on the part of men who will persuade others into their fatal schemes, but take precious good care to keep out of harm's way themselves. It is lamentable that the peace of the country should be at the mercy of such a gang of unprincipled scoundrels, who expect to secure a position from a state of war which is denied to them in time of peace. For their existence the Buchanan administration should be held responsible by the country.

THE IRON LEAGUE.—A silly story was set afloat by the telegraph that the iron men of Pennsylvania had formed a secret league, with Ex-Senator Cooper at the head of it, for the purpose of influencing Congressional and popular action. It is thus authoritatively contradicted by the Philadelphia papers:

"THE IRON INTEREST.—A misleading and injurious telegraphic dispatch was sent far and wide, from Washington, on Monday, informing the public that a "secret convention of Iron-Masters" would meet at Washington, or, as other forms of the paragraph stated, would meet at this city, to organize a "formidable protection movement." There was no foundation whatever for the general statements of the dispatch. No meeting was held or proposed to be held at Washington, and at this city only an incidental meeting of the American Iron Association, whose office and headquarters are here. Nothing new or unusual in its "formidable" features is proposed by the iron manufacturers of this State, unless the general aspect of their case may be said to present new and unequal features, and we need not say that nothing "secret" has been or will be attempted."

TURNING THE TABLES.—The following item, which we cut from one of our exchanges, suggests more trouble for our territory-grasping administration:

"The proposition to purchase Cuba has come so often, that Spain seems to have grown tired of it, and hence is about to propose to the United States to sell Key West to Spain. The reasons given for her desire to possess a portion of the United States territory are as plausible as those usually given why the United States should have Cuba, and is a fair return upon our Government."

GENERAL LANE, the earnest and somewhat enthusiastic delegate from Oregon, publishes a letter in answer to the suggestion that his people ought not to be admitted into the Union because their number is only forty-one thousand, while Kansas, by the English bill is prohibited from admission until she shall have ninety-three thousand inhabitants. The General sets down the population of Oregon at ninety-thousand today having his estimate upon the fact that the Territory had ten thousand inhabitants in 1850, and that the Census of 1855 gave her forty-three thousand; and then, claiming the same ratio of increase since 1855, or nearly the same, as was established for the five years proceeding this latter date. I believe this estimate entirely fallacious, and doubt whether the General or anybody else can make it good. Prior to 1855 occurred the great emigration from which Oregon has derived the bulk of her population; and it is exceedingly questionable whether, since 1853, she has increased materially from that source. When I was in the Territory last Summer. I was informed by gentleman having large stake in its prosperity, that they did not estimate their population above fifty thousand at the highest, and they considered that a handsome showing.

Oregon undoubtedly possesses a charming climate, considerable undeveloped mining country great forests, (though not very valuable in these days of low priced lumber on the Pacific Coast,) and a soil of great fertility. But even Gen. Lane will not claim that more than a small portion of the country is fit for agricultural purposes. Laying out of view the charming Valley of the Willamette, the extent of her agricultural lands is comparatively small. Indeed, it may be a matter of question whether all the arable land of Oregon put together, (unless those covered with forests of cone bearing trees are claimed as arable,) would make an area equal to that of Long Island. These lands are sparsely settled, too; and it is a matter of complaint frequently with Oregonians, that the Donation Act of Congress, which gave 640 acres of land to actual settlers, has had the effect of preventing that thorough developement of agricultural resources so necessary to the rapid augmentation of the population.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times*

MORNING FIRE LOVERS.—They have had an interesting time, recently at Burr's Mills, on the Central Ohio Railroad. Some time since a woman, Mrs. Pepers, and a man named Almond, commenced living together near Burr's Mills, dispensing with the ceremonies necessary to make them "man and wife." This excited the indignation of the population, especially as Almond had a wife living. Not long since a man named Speck commenced boarding with Mr. Almond and Mrs. Pepers, and together they continued a trio that put to blush the virtue of certain Dethesdians. It was decided to abate the nuisance. One night, as Speck was returning to his boarding-house, he was met by several individuals, who, without much ceremony, proceeded to divest him of his apparel. This being done, the company proceeded to the home of Almond, and took therefrom the "lord of his castle" and the widow Pepers. Several little *et ceteras* were on hand in the shape of tar buckets and feathers, and to these three persons were treated. It was the intention of the rioters to horse whip Almond and Speck, but the former begged so hard, it is said, that he was allowed to escape this punishment. Speck, however, was not so fortunate, and was flogged severely on the bare back. The parties have all been arrested, and the trial has excited great interest. More than a hundred witnesses were subpoenaed, and after a long and tedious examination, the parties to the riot, that being the crime charged, were held to answer.

FROM MEXICO.—The telegraph from New Orleans reports that the city of Guadalaxara had again fallen into the possession of the partisans of the Zulogs government, the liberals having been defeated and forced to retire. By one of the have advices from Vera Cruz to December 22d. Various rumors had been received from the capital, none at all substantiated. Among them is the statement that Miramon had been defeated near Guadalajara by Degollado. It also said that the Zulogists were preparing for flight from the City of Mexico, the clergy having refused to contribute further to the support of that faction, and a triumvirate was talked of. A large amount of silver bullion had been seized in the quarters recently occupied by Mr. Forsyth. It was supposed to be the property of Senor Loperena, the *protege* of the Minister, though alleged by Mr. Forsyth's enemies to be the proceeds of the robbery of the Cathedral of Morelia. Dr. Saustoy, who left the city in the retinue of Mr. Forsyth, having returned, had been arrested, but was subsequently released. The Vera Cruz *Progreso* speaks with great satisfaction of the message of Mr. Buchanan, but with regard to its references to a Territorial occupation, expresses its disbelief that the Congress of the United States can be brought to sanction such a measure.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH TERRITORY.—Judge Sinclair, his recent charge to the grand jury in Great Salt Lake City, remarked:

If it be true that polygamy does prevail in this Territory, and is sought to be incorporated as one of our social institutions for the civil and political body of the country, it is proper that so extraordinary a pretension should be presented to this court, under the solemn sanction of your finding. Inquire into the extent to which this practice prevails, and report to the court your conclusion upon the subject. If the Legislature of this territory then desires to conform to the code of each and every State and Territory in the Union, upon your presentment they will know the fact that polygamy does prevail here, and they can act accordingly. If Congress ran stretch out its arms to enforce the principles that underlie the American social fabric, upon your presentment, Congress then can act. Truth can harm nobody. Find that truth gentlemen, in respect to this question; and according to my reading of the law, your responsibilities and those of this court will be at an end respecting *polygamy*.

CONDITION OF THE NEGRO.—In twenty-four of the thirty-two States, negroes are allowed no political privileges whatever that place them on an equality with the white race. Eleven of these twenty-four States are free. New York practically excludes them by a freehold qualification and a long residence before voting. Three more States—Maine and Rhode Island—exclude them by requiring all voters to be citizens of the United States. Massachusetts and New Hampshire are about the only States that make no distinction of color or race, and there they are not allowed to serve in the militia.

EXTRADITION CASE.—We learn from the Detroit *Tribune* that a formal requisition has been made on the President by the Canadian authorities for the person of Deputy Marshal Tyler, who recently killed the captain of an American vessel whilst lying in the waters of Canada. The application was made by Governor General Head through the British Minister at Washington.—The President immediately sent to U. S. District Attorney Miller for evidence concerning the homicide, who transmitted copies of the testimony taken at the examination in Detroit, and there the matter rests for the present.

THERE is a rumor that Senator Thompson, of this State, and Mr. Buchanan have had a quarrel in relation to a gentleman now on the retired list of naval officers. If report speaks true, Mr. Buchanan snubbed Farmer John, and the latter imitated that celebrated army in Flanders, so familiar to our readers. We are inclined to believe that there is truth in this from the fact that Mr. Buchanan has quarreled with nearly all of his early friends, and taken to his confidence nearly all of his early enemies.—*Newark Mercury.*

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, the leader of the Patriot War or Canada Rebellion, seems to be in high favor in Toronto, the city from which he was driven when the war broke out. He has since been member of Parliament, and was recently nominated for Mayor of Toronto, but declined the honor, and is soon to have a homestead presented to him, for the purchase of which over $9,000 has been subscribed.—*Exchange.*

THE Mobile *Mercury* sagaciously charges the Federal Government with the murder of all those stolen Africans, rescued from the Echo, who died on their way back to their home. Who was it that "murdered" the victims of the middle passage during the Echo's voyage to this country? Let those who advocate re-opening the African Slave trade answer to themselves, whether *they* are innocent, in the one case more than in the other.

SOME of the Virginia papers are advocating the partial substitution of camels for mules and horses, in that State. The camel will flourish well in that latitude, is not as expensive to feed as the horse or mule, requires no close stable or grooming, is tough and hardy, will save a heavy outlay for wagons, harness and shoes, and will do more work at the same cost as I keeping than either horse or mule.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the past year, there were 261 fires in the United States, and the aggregate loss of property was $12,054,000. This does not include those fires where the loss amounted to less than ten thousand dollars.

THE Hon. Johabod Goodwin was nominated for Governor of New Hampshire by an unequally large and enthusiastic Republican Convention on Tuesday.

DECISION IN THE ALLEGHENY BOND CASES.—*Supreme Court*—Judges Lowrie, Woodward, Strong and Read—Philadelphia—Com. vs. Allegheny County. This was a motion made on behalf of the Commissioners of Allegheny, to set aside the judgment given by the Court, at Pittsburgh, about a month since.

Woodward, J., delivered the opinion of the Court. This motion, made at the very last moment of our late term at Pittsburgh, shall be disposed of in the first hour of our next term.

An alternative mandamus having been issued to the Commissioners of Allegheny county, they made a return thereto, which came before us upon a general demurrer by the Relator. After argument and full consideration, we rendered judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, and filed our opinion on the 11th day of November last. We continued in session at Pittsburgh until the 29th of November.

The motion, too long delayed, if proper at any time, is founded upon a notion that we ought to have treated the demurrer as a special demurrer to certain specified parts of the return that the judgment thereon, if against the defendants, should be been *respondeat ouster*, and that a judgment for plaintiff on general demurrer is not applicable to those parts of the return.

That this is a misconception can be readily shown. The return was one thing. It consisted of numerous allegations, suggestions and inuendoes, all massed together without parts or proportions. It had neither sections, pleas, or any orderly arrangement whatever. In that state it was presented on the record as the answer of the Commissioners to the alternative mandamus. Though composed of so many parts, they all constituted one document—the entire answer of the Commissioners

The relator demurred to it. He said it was not in law a sufficient return. We held that it was not, and entered judgment accordingly.

But for the sake of a more intelligible analysis of the return than could otherwise be made, we divided it into sections, heads, or pleas, and numbered them from one to seven. The operation performed by ourselves, and for our own convenience, is what probably suggested to the counsel's mind the idea that some of his pleas, as they are now called, ought to have been separate and independent grounds of judgment. They were not independent grounds either of defence or of judgment. They were parts of one entire document which was considered as a whole, and as a whole was condemned. The legal effect of the general demurrer to the return was that the relator admitted all the facts that were well pleaded in the return.

To ascertain what these facts were, we were led to speak of the certainty and precision required in returns to mandamus, and were obliged to classify the facts that we might see which of them were sufficiently pleaded, and which were not. We found allegations of facts that were irrelevant, ambiguous, argumentative, and hypothetical, and we set them aside as not admitted by the demurrer, nor, therefore, drawn into judgment. We rendered no judgment on them as specific grounds of defence. We simply put them out of the case. Possibly had they been specific grounds of judgment they would have prevailed as against a general demurrer; but they were not. We entered no judgment as in special demurrers to those parts of the return. What we rendered judgment on was the return *as a whole*, and the critiques of the learned counsel for the purpose of placing before our minds in a distinct light the facts we were to consider as admitted.

We found some facts well pleaded that were relevant. We gave the defendants the benefit of them. They were the only pertinent facts in the record which we could regard as admitted by the demurrer, and if this was not said in express terms, it was plainly intimated several times in the opinion filed. Indeed, this is so necessarily, the fair inference from the whole opinion, that every candid reader will be sure to make it.

Having simplified ourselves to go step by step through the return, picking out from a confused mass of allegations all that was relevant material, and having demonstrated that what was found of fact, if not enough to constitute a defence, we rendered judgment for the plaintiff, as it was our duty to do.

This is enough to say in defence of the motion. More than we could have allowed ourselves to say but for the respect we entertain for the citizens of great county, who are apparently represented in this proceeding. We confess ourselves desirous that they should understand clearly the grounds of our judgment; that the difficulty of doing so may not originate in the subject itself will appear from these four propositions.

1. The Commissioners were required by law to make a sufficient return to the alternative mandamus.

2. They made return, to which the relator demurred.

3. The demurrer admitted all the facts set forth in the return with sufficient precision that were material and relevant facts. Hence there was no occasion for a jury to ascertain the facts.

4. The judgment of the Court was that the return was insufficient for the reasons whereof are fully set forth in the opinion filed 11th November, 1858, and therefore, under the statute relating to mandamus, the judgment was necessarily for the plaintiff. The motion is denied.

VESSEL FOR AFRICA.—The brig Ocean Eagle is advertised to sail from New York about the middle of January, for the West Coast of Africa, and will be the first direct opportunity to send letters. Letters sent to the Colonization Office, No. 27 Bible House, or to the office of the Secretary of the P. E. M. Board No. 19 Bible House, will be forwarded.

THE notorious Bennett case is ended Judge Waldo yesterday granted Mrs. Bennett's application for a divorce from the pill-vending Doctor. She is to have the custody of their three children and $4,000, by way of alimony.

ANY of the following articles can be obtained at Hosler's well known stand, Federal street, Allegheny. Good Family Bread. Cakes and Confectionery in every variety. Fresh Peaches, Tomatoes, Plumbs, Citron, Pine Apple, Brandy Peaches, Assorted Preserves, Jelly's, Pickles and Ketchup. Capers, Worcestershire Sauce, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Family Chocolate, Baker's Broma, &c., &c. They respectfully invite the public to an examination of the above named articles, all of which they will guarantee to prove satisfactory both in quality and price.

FINE and heavy overcoats, for men and boys, winter vests, pants, and furnishing goods, are now being sold at Carnaghan's, Federal street, Allegheny city, for very low rates. His work being of the better class, and warranted well made, will commend itself to buyers.

If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pill. Nothing has appeared in this market that compares with this new invention for chasing out the distempers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixer of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave no alternative but to die of old age.

DIED—On Thursday morning, 6th instant, at the residence of her husband, 73 Fulton street, Mrs. MELISSA D., wife of Capt. I. P. Smith, in the twenty eighth year of her age.

HET HOLLANDSCH BITTER.—We have received another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June, 1855.

Peter Dane, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the Nieuwsbode, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of indigestion, for which he suffered much for a long time. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

Ed. Ehrlengum Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis

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, HENRY BAUR, J. A. CO., Manufacturing Chemists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. ja7-d&w6

Business Changes.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Commission Business JAMES PEARSE, late of Steubenville, Ohio. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore NIMICK & CO

ALEX. NIMICK..... JAMES PEARSE ..... WM. E. NIMICK

NIMICK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

Pig Iron and Blooms.

95 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH

NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me, in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, No. 107 Wood street, Mr. WILLIAM STEWART, late with Garrett & Martin, Philadelphia.

Jan'y 1, 1859—ja1:2w* D. M. EDGERTON

D. M. EDGERTON, ... WM. STEWART, late with Of Lewis & Edgerton, Pittsb'g. (Garrett & Martin, Phila.

EDGERTON & STEWART,

(Successors to Lewis & Edgerton,)

107 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Pittsburgh Manufactures Generally.

ja4:1yd

NOTICE.—We have this day associated S. M. FINLEY with us in our business The style of the firm will continue as heretofore T. H. NEVIN,

Jan. 1st, 1859 ROBT. P. NEVIN.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership, under the style of T. H. NEVIN & CO., and will continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Zinc Paints, &c. They are now completing new and extensive buildings for their purposes, and are prepared to supply orders to any extent. They also offer for sale Oils of every description, Varnishes, Turpentine, and all other articles for painters' use. Warehouse, No. 24 Wood st.

T. H. NEVIN, S. M. FINLEY, R. P. NEVIN

T. H. NEVIN & CO.,

No. 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE AND RED LEAD, ZINC PAINTS AND LITHARGE, and Wholesale Dealers in Oils, Paints, Varnishes and Turpentine. ja1diy

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have associated with my nephew, GEO. J. TOWNSEND, in the Pork Packing and Provision Business, under the name and style of JACKSON & TOWNSEND. GEO. W. JACKSON.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1859.—ja1;2wd

SUNDRIES—

12 bbls. extra fresh Roll Butter;
6 boxes " " "
4 bbls. choice packed " "
10 kegs Leaf Lard; 3 barrels fresh Eggs;
100 lbs. peared Peaches; 10 sacks choice Onions;
3 bbls. " "

now receiving from R. R. and for sale at 185 Liberty st.

ja5 RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.

JAMES HOLMES & CO., Pork Packers and Dealers in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS—123 tcs. on consignment to arrive by steamer Cambridge for sale by. ja5:1wd* JAS. HOLMES & CO.

POTATOES! POTATOES!—1050 bushels this day received and for sale at very low prices, by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,

ja6 151 Front and 122 Second sts.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—100 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 100 hhds. prime Sugar; landing from steamer Decatah, for sale by JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

de31 173 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

Delivered to any part of the City.

NEW YORK DAILY HERALD,

Tribune and Times,

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER, PRESS,

Evening Bulletin,

AND

Cincinnati Commercial,

JOHN W. PITTOCK, Agent,

Office at BUNT & MINER'S,

ja7 Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

TAKEN up by the night police, on the 31st ultimo, a dark chesnut sorrel Horse, with a white face. The owner is requested to come forward prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold, according to law, at Riddle's Horse Market, Irwin street, on Saturday morning. ROBERT HAGUE,

ja7:2td Chief of Police.

DRY GOODS of every variety as low as they can be found any place. C. HANSON LOVE,

ja7 74 Market street.

SIX TWIST TOBACCO—100 kegs No. 1, *a warranted article* for sale low by

ja7 EDGERTON & STEWART, 107 Wood st.

WHITE BEANS—30 bbls prime for sale by

ja7 EDGERTON & STEWART.

LIME—100 bbls fresh, rec'd and for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED APPLES—100 bus for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

GREASE—For drays, wagons, carriages, &c., for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—4 bbls for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

STARCH—200 lbs for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BEANS—100 bus for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

SUGAR—6 hhds for sale by

ja7 HENRY H. COLLINS

MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

FRESH FROM THE PRESS

SONGS.

Lillian Lee, a song and chorus	25c
Round the Corner—words by Chas. Swain	25c
The Frost upon the Pane—W. Wall-return	25c
Must I Bid Thee Farewell, my Mother?	25c
Lizzie just over the way—H. Millard	25c
The Queen Rose—J. P. Wanellak	25c
A Mother's Guardian Care	25c
Sailing on the Summer Sea—F.W. Cherry	25c
Castles in the Air—Scotch song	25c
Cavatina from Cornado d'Allamain	
O Cara te sel l'Angelo	25c
Ah! these tones kind heaven—Bicel	25c
Dreams of my Childhood—song and chorus	30c
I'm thinking of thee, Jane—Steph Glover	25c
My lost Carrie's grave	25c
Jenny Wright, or, O say will thou be mine, by Mrs. A. Annie Wade	25c
The first time we met	25c
Nice eyes are filled with weeping—Rosetti	25c
My Guardian Angel	25c
Farewell to Home—Stephen Glover	25c
Nature's Nobleman, song and quartett	25c
Beautiful Moonlight—duett—Stephen Glover	30c
Lottie Lane—song and chorus	25c
POLKAS.	
Bengal Tiger—W. Rangi	25c
Never Mind—F. L. Rockett	25c
Angelina Polka—M'me Claude	25c
Julia Polka—C. Weld	25c
Skating Polka, with beautiful cold lithograph	25c
Le Carnaval de Venise Polka—J. Ascher	25c
Louis Polka—W. C. Glynn	25c
Cow Bell Polka—with lithograph	25c
SCHOTTISCHES.	
Ormsby Schottisch—Karl Trautman	25c
L'Etoile du Soir—Star of Evening	25c
Fort Washington—I. Hart	25c
The Dove Schottisch	25c

☞ Music mailed post-paid.

ja6 CHARLOTTE BLUME,

113 Wood st., 2d door above 6th.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office No. 63 Fourth Street.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter,	Wade Hampton
Geo. W. Smith,	A. A. Carter,
A. J. Jones,	Robert Patrick,
Rody Patterson	Henry Sproul,
J. P. Tanner,	Nicholas Voeghtly,
I. Otter Spiesl,	James H. Hopkins.

C. A. Colton, President.

Chartered Capital $300,000

ASSETS NOVEMBER 26, 1858.

Stock Notes	$47,767 00
Bills Receivable	11,812 25
Bonds and Mortgages	11,005 15
Stock	2,067 95
Book Accounts	15,412 10
Office Furniture	464 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,355 92
Interest accrued and uncollected	290 50
Salvage uncollected	2,030 00
Premiums [illegible] recently issued	1,500 00
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