Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. P. WILLIAMS ... D. L. RAYOR ... S. RIDDLE ... RUSSELL ERRETT

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1859.

The quarrel in the ranks of the Democracy has been carried on to such an extent as to cause one division to be unpleasantly suspicious of the other. The administration is anxious to know whether Senator Douglas and his followers will submit to the decision of the Charleston Convention, as a political *finality*, even should said convention decide against the claims of the "little giant." This may be regarded a test of fidelity for that branch of the house alone, as the administration, through Senators Davis and Iverson unhesitatingly declares that it would prefer Seward to Douglas in the race for Presidential honors—and is, therefore, prepared to respect the action of the great Sanhedrim just so far as that Sanhedrim is conformable to the wishes of the Buchanan dynasty. Forney does not like this one-sided way of "putting the question," and with some spirit declares that "before the friends of Democratic principles, as interpreted by Senator Douglas, give in their adhesion to a Convention which, we are daily advised, is to be controlled by the Federal Government, and not by the people, we should like the President and his parasites and adherents to answer *whether they will support Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, should he be nominated at the Charleston Convention? or whether they would support any candidate standing upon the doctrines enunciated and advocated by Douglas in his late campaign in Illinois?* It seems to us that it is a poor preparation for Democratic fidelity to a National Convention to have that Convention controlled by men who announce 'conditions precedent' to their *own support* of its final action." That is equivalent to saying No, for the condition which is annexed is already answered by the declaration of the agents of the administration—Iverson and Davis.

MR. COBB AS A FINANCIER.—Howell Cobb, of Georgia, who is Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, is certainly a better politician, in the modern sense of the term, than a financier. He was decidedly more successful as a peaceful emissary from the South to Pennsylvania in 1856, in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, than he is in the management of the millions which have unfortunately been placed in his keeping. In the following extract from a Washington letter-writer, it will be observed that he has a very unbusiness-like habit of neglecting small items and confusing large ones, which, among other faults, should be corrected.

"The Committee of Ways and Means are decidedly divided, in regard to the amount of money that will be required to carry the treasury through the fiscal year. Of course, the democratic majority will strive to diminish it as far as possible, fearing the effect upon the country, and disregarding the pressing obligations of the government. In making up his annual estimates, Mr. Cobb never took into the account at all the twenty millions of Treasury notes authorized at the last session, eighteen millions of which will fall due before the expiration of the fiscal year, on the first of July. He dismissed that small item, by saying it was not contemplated to redeem them. Nor did he refer to the million of interest which will have accrued, and for which provision must be made. In assuming a balance of seven millions on hand next July, he neglected to deduct $3,800,000 of admitted deficit for the Post-office, which at once extinguishes more than half of this imaginary balance. He informed Congress in his first annual report, that a margin of five millions was required to work the treasury satisfactorily. If so, that must be granted. And it is proved to be needed by the fact that, while the treasury has now a couple or more millions nominally subject to draft, the disbursing agents are turned away daily from the department, for want of funds to meet their demands, thus causing great injury to needy claimants."

Another President than James Buchanan would keep in office so reckless a Secretary. But in this case it is "like master like man." When the fountain of government is corrupt, the smaller streams cannot be pure.

THE TARIFF.—The following are the resolutions on the Tariff introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, and which passed the House almost unanimously on Tuesday:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only lend to increase the revenue, by the imposition of duties, but afford ample encouragement to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other countries, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron, in which so large a portion of our own people are deeply interested.

"Resolved, That the views of the President, expressed in his late annual message, in reference to the advantage of definite or specific over *ad-valorem* duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds, and affording the most certain amount of revenue and protection, meet our hearty approval.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, informing them of their adoption."

KANSAS.—All the troubles in Southern Kansas have grown out of the fact that the U. S. officials have tried to revive prosecutions for political and other offences committed three years ago. Gov. Denver entered into a treaty with Montgomery and his men, in which both agreed to bury the past and abandon all prosecutions of whatever kind. So long as this treaty was lived up to there were no disturbances; but as soon as Gov. Denver left, the treaty was broken, the prosecutions against Montgomery and his men were revived by the pro-slavery men, and the result was that Montgomery at once took arms to defend himself.

The old treaty is now circulating for signatures in the troubled counties, and the people generally are signing it. If carried out properly it will terminate all the fighting. The Governor has referred the difficulty to the legislature, and that body will doubtless put an end to it on the basis of the treaty now circulating for signatures.

☞ If our friends in the country wish to have the proceedings of their anti-tax meetings published, they have only to furnish us with a copy at the same time that copies are furnished to other city papers. We have published all that have been so furnished us, and will cheerfully continue to do so; but it is of no use to furnish the proceedings in advance to one city paper and ask us to copy. It is a standing rule with all the city papers not to copy anything furnished in advance to another city paper, and the rule is one of obvious propriety.

We have deemed this explanation necessary, because of the effort made to impress the public mind with an idea that we decline or refuse to publish these proceedings. Our columns are open now as they always have been to the publication of the proceedings of any meeting of the citizens, provided that the proceedings are furnished to us in accordance with the rule we have mentioned.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* contains a letter from London, alleging that Lord Napier was recalled and Lord Lyons appointed British Minister at Washington, because the Derby Ministry want the aid of the latter in forwarding a project to buy the State of Maine from us and annex it to Canada. Great Britain wants Maine, it is said, because Portland is a splendid seaport and the terminus of the great Canada railway; and if the Canadian railway to the Pacific be pushed forward, Great Britain could not endure to have its terminus within the bounds of the United States, as it would necessarily be, if Maine is not acquired.

This sounds like a very silly story, and doubtless it is; but yet, has not Great Britain as good a right to Maine as we have to Cuba?

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the lottery authorized by the bill reported in the Delaware Legislature, and under which the sum of $500,000 is to be obtained for railroad purposes, is to be a monopoly in the hands of Messrs. Wood, Eddy & Co. of New York, which firm, in connection with R. France & Co., own all the lotteries in the States where they are yet legal.

If women instead of wasting her energies in the struggle to obtain more, would use discreetly that already accorded to her, society might be vastly improved.

FAVORITISM.—The Secretary of the Navy has awarded the contract for constructing machinery for the sloop-of-war building at Philadelphia to Reaney, Neafie & Co., notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Norris offered to do the work for $13,000 less. But this was only a part of the unfairness. It is established that Norris' drawings, put in under seal with his bid, and constituting part of the latter, were in the hands of his competitors, and that the latter made up their bid under the advantage obtained by this collusion with the Secretary of the Navy. Thus the government is not merely robbed of $13,000, but it is disgraced by the dishonorable act of a Cabinet officer, who sacrificed every thing to secure a fat job to a party favorite.

[For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Railroad Bonds.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE:—The communications of "X," just published in your paper, in reply to mine of last Fall, demand a rejoinder.

When an individual is called upon to pay a claim which he believes to be illegal or unjust, he refuses and states the grounds of his defense. He does not immediately produce his *evidence*, but reserves it for his trial before a jury of his country. This is his constitutional right, and in fact it is the only time and place when he can properly produce his evidence. In the communications I submitted on this question, I claimed the same right—the same law—for our municipal corporations. As a citizen and tax-payer of the county, I believe the railroad claims upon us are illegal and unjust. I stated the *grounds of my belief*, and demanded, before I should be compelled to pay, a hearing before a jury of my country, when the *evidence* would be produced. This is the universal law and custom in reference to individuals, and even to corporations as to every other claim except these railroad bonds. Why should they be an exception? "X" complains that I did not produce the *evidence*. I made the allegations, believed to be true at the time by thousands of our citizens, and since then asserted to be true, under oath, by our County Commissioners. How could I, as an individual, do more? What more could be required of us as a County? We refuse to pay the claim—pronounce it illegal and unjust—state the facts on which we rely for a defense, and demand a trial. Is that dishonest? Is it unfair or even "illogical?" "X" admits that if the facts I stated be true, then indeed we are not liable to pay? How can those facts be established except by a jury trial? And yet "X" calls upon us to pay without a trial—without an opportunity to produce our evidence—and sustains the Supreme Court in its late arbitrary decision, refusing us a trial by jury! Strange inconsistency! He admits, if the alleged facts be true, we have a just defense, and yet he denies us an opportunity of producing our evidence! This is a striking illustration of the railroad law and "logic" of these modern days. But the bondholders will yet find out, if, indeed, they have not already discovered it, that this mode of reasoning will not convince the people of Allegheny county, and will never enforce payment of their claim.

In X.'s first communication he admits that the bonds are not to be treated as "mercantile paper," but are to be placed on the legal footing of *bonds*. Yet in his communication "No. 2" he goes to argue the liability of the county for the interest because the bonds are *mercantile paper*—the county being the "drawer," the R. R. companies the "endorsers," and the purchasers "innocent holders." Might I not retort in his own language—"Most original logic, indeed! but of which any just mind can at once see the flimsy sophistry and the moral obliquity too?"

My position was this: If they are to be treated in law as *bonds* then the county can set up any defense against the holder which we had against the R. R. Company. Such would not be the case, as every one knows, if they are to be treated as negotiable instruments, or in other words "mercantile paper." If they are to be regarded in law as *bonds*, then the purchaser took them subject to any contract or agreement existing between the original parties; if as mercantile paper, he is free from every such contract or agreement, unless he took them with actual knowledge of such contract or agreement and subject thereto. Now what are the facts? In every instance of the county subscriptions, the railroad companies agreed to pay the interest on the bonds until the roads should be finished. This was an express agreement between the county and the railroad companies. It was contemplated when the acts of assembly were passed authorizing the subscriptions. It was really the *condition* upon which the bonds were issued—and without that express agreement perhaps not a single bond would have been issued. The county gave her bonds in payment of stock—the companies agreed to take the bonds *as cash* and to pay the interest thereon until the roads should be completed, when the county would receive her dividends and pay the interest. In some of the cases the contract was even more favorable to the county, for the companies agreed to pay the interest until the bonds should become due. Now this contract was based upon a valid consideration, and was binding between the county and the railroad companies. The bonds were the property of the railroad companies. They could either keep them or sell them. If they kept the bonds they could call upon the county to pay them when they became due. They could also make the county pay the semi-annual interest on the bonds, if there had been no agreement on that point. But the agreement referred to is a perfect bar against a claim for interest by the railroad companies, at least until the roads shall be completed. Why should it not be against any holder of the bonds? But "X" replies, "that was only an argument *to furnish the county with the means of paying the debt, rest until that time.*" True; but it was a part of the *res gestæ*—it was a fundamental part of the same contract—it goes to the very foundation of the bonds. Take an illustration. Suppose I buy a bond from a friend and give my bond payable in ten years with semi-annual interest—he at the same time giving me a writing guaranteeing that the rents shall be sufficient to pay the interest, or, if not, that he will make up the deficiency. If the rents should yield little or nothing, could he recover the interest from me? Or, if he should sell the bond to a third person, could a third party make me pay the interest? Would not a chancellor say that I could set up my original contract with my friend as an equitable defense, or by way of set-off, against the holder of that bond? Surely, such is the law in reference to *bonds*. And it would make no difference whether the bond was made payable to my friend, or to "bearer," or to the "holder." The words "payable to bearer or holder," cannot convert a bond into *mercantile paper*. They may have this effect—and doubtless in the case of our railroad bonds were so intended—to make the bonds pass by delivery and enable the holder to sue in his own name. But I deny that they convert the bonds wholly into mercantile paper and subject them to all the provisions of the law merchant. In the case of an individual bond, payable to "bearer" or "holder," no lawyer would contend that the maker was cut off from any equities he may have had against the first holder? This is the law of *bonds*—these "are the legal principles which have stood untouched and unpolluted for centuries." Those who contend that the railroad bonds are an exception to this rule, must make good their position. The burden of proof is on them. Before the county can be compelled to pay, the bond-holders must show one of two things: 1st. That the bonds are mercantile paper; or 2d. that the contract of the county was to pay, notwithstanding the agreement with the railroad companies. The first we assert is not law, and the facts do not support the second.

There is no injustice in this. The county was importuned by Railroad men and speculators to take stock in their roads and give bonds in payment. The county reluctantly agreed to do so, *but on the condition that she should not be called upon to pay interest on the bonds until the roads should yield a revenue.* This agreement was well known by every person interested. The bonds were sacrificed, bought at ruinous shares by sharpers, and the money squandered by reckless and unprincipled Railroad agents. The sharpers who bought the bonds, and these Railroad agents who squandered the money now call upon the tax-payers of the county to pay the interest on the bonds, and impudently talk about the *morality* of the man who wishes to hold them to the original contract! And with the coolest effrontery imaginable, they present an appeal in behalf of the widows and orphans who may have some of these bonds. Who sold the bonds to these widows and orphans? (If, indeed, there are any such.) The County never gave a bond or persuaded anybody to buy. These self-same sharpers and rascally railroad agents, by their false statements and false promises, may have induced some poor widow or orphans to invest their money in these bonds. If they suffer, it is by no fault of ours. Let those who deceived and swindled them make reparation, but not at the expense of another class of their victims—the honest tax-payers of the county.

In his "No. 3" "X." compares the county to a dishonest creditor, who refuses to pay an honest debt, and tries to take "advantage of his own wrong." But why? What have we done? We deny we are bound to pay. We allege certain facts which we say constitute a legal and equitable defense. We allege further, that there was a contract with the railroad companies that we were not to pay any interest until a certain time, and that the bondholders took the bonds with full knowledge of that agreement and subject to it. We demand a hearing on these points, and a fair trial. Where is our "fault" or "wrong" in all this? Would not any honest man do as much in resisting a claim he believes to be unjust? But says "X."—the Courts will decide—the Supreme Court has decided—we *must pay*. Not so. The Supreme Court has made no such decision. The decision in the Mandamus case was simply that the County Commissioners should levy a tax. If the tax should be levied and paid into the treasury, the bondholders cannot compel payment until they get judgment on their bonds. What the result may be when the case comes before a Court and Jury remains to be seen. "X." very positively asserts the Courts *will* decide we must pay. How is he gifted with prescience to know the result? Is there a "power behind the throne" and is "X." one of that power?

"X." very complacently says "the city and county are both able to pay." Will "X." please take up the figures in my former communication, and show the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City *how they can pay?*

I will only add, in conclusion, that I am in favor of a *compromise*. I hope yet to see some plan adopted which will divorce us forever from the railroads, and do substantial justice to the citizens of the county as well as the bondholders. I may refer to this again.

W.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 18.—*Dear Gazette:* One of the first familiar faces that meets the eye of a Pittsburgher on his arrival at this place, is that of our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Diehl, for whom the Allegheny members have obtained the post of assistant messenger of the House. His celebrated likeness graces the mantlepiece to the right of the Speaker's chair, and attracts considerable attention from members from other parts of the State. The Colonel himself is perfectly "clear in his great office," and manifests a determination to discharge its duties without fear or favor. He says, moreover, very characteristically, that certain gentlemen in Pittsburgh who have *subscribed to "improper hoes"* will find themselves in the "opposite."

Most of to-day's session in the House was consumed in discussing the report of the Select Committee on the subject of the tariff.

The report contains a regular old fashioned set of strong tariff resolutions, and concludes by instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to labor for the adoption of a protective tariff during the present Congress. Mr. Goepp, (Democrat) of Northampton, declares himself opposed to the passage of the resolutions, not that he objected to the principle affirmed in the report, but that he considered the Legislature had no right to instruct members of Congress as to their duties on such questions. Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, who reported the resolutions, as Chairman of the Select Committee on the Tariff, concluded the debate, in the course of which he warmed up very handsomely, declaring himself ready to meet the democratic opponents of his report in a discussion of the tariff question either now or at any other time. When the yeas and nays were called the Republicans, of course, voted in favor of the resolutions to a man, and but two out of all the Democrats in the House would venture to vote against them—and even those two asked and obtained leave to place their reasons for so voting on the record, to wit: that they considered that it was not the province of the Legislature to instruct members of Congress in such matters.

Democracy is badly off when it has to resort to such a subterfuge in order to vote against tariff resolutions.

Several gentlemen are here from your city urging the passage of an act to incorporate the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company of Pittsburgh.

There is no doubt that a citizens' passenger railway to Lawrenceville will be a very popular institution when completed, though the Allegheny members seem disposed to give the subject a careful consideration before proceeding to incorporate a company to build it. Several petitions and remonstrances on the subject have been sent on, and I am told there are lots more coming.

Yours, truly, RAYNOR.

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON."—*Cured by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.*"—Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton*. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."

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.

☞ 8 bt at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, H. BAUR, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutical and Chemists, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and druggists generally. ja14-d&w8

TRY IT AGAIN!—THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY!

Business Changes.

UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF

ROSS & COMPANY,

HAVING recently purchased the extensive COAL WORKS, lately owned by McIlvaine & Smith, are now prepared to furnish Coal, at their Depot, immediately below Jas. Wood & Co's Rolling Mill, in boats, barges or wagons. They will also furnish, with their own teams, in either of the cities to manufacturers or private families, at reasonable prices.

☞ We have secured the services of JOHN SMITLEY, who has had many years experience in the Coal business, in the capacity of Superintendent and salesman. ja18-d1y

THE undersigned have associated with them, in the manufacture and sale of McLane's Farmers' and Liver Pills, Mr. F. S. FORTER. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore. FLEMING BROS.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1859.—ja18-d1y

NOTICE—The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of LAW, under the style of MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER & CO.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER
JAMES M. STONER.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER & CO.,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
OFFICE, No. 143 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
ja17-1m*d

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between W. W. Bradshaw and T. J. Craig, under the name and style of T. J. CRAIG & CO., was this day, January, 1st, 1859, dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will be found at the old stand. Either of the undersigned are authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of the accounts. Those having claims against the late firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted, will please make payment to either of the undersigned.

T. J. CRAIG,
W. W. BRADSHAW.

THE business will be continued at the Old Stand by W. W. BRADSHAW, who, thankful for past favors, so liberally bestowed on the late firm, would invite a continuance of the same, assuring all that any order with which he may be favored shall meet with prompt and faithful attention. W. W. BRADSHAW.
ja15

T. J. CRAIG will continue to manufacture TIN and SHEET IRON WARE for the present at the old stand on the east side of the Diamond, No. 17, where he will be happy to supply his old friends and customers with anything in the Tin and Sheet Iron Ware line. Jobbing, Roofing and Spouting done with promptness. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. ja15

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Commission Business JAMES FRAZIER, late of Greensburgh, Ohio. The style of the firm will hereafter be NIMICK & CO.

ALEX. NIMICK. JAMES FRAZIER WM. E. NIMICK.

NIMICK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of
Pig Iron and Blooms.
d6-6d 95 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

S. S. SPEAKMAN, late of Lewis & Edgerton, Pittsburgh, late of Montreal, C. S. SPEAKMAN, late of Lewis & Edgerton, Pittsburgh, late of Montreal, Canada. Price current.

EDGERTON & STEWART,
(Successors to Lewis & Edgerton,)
117 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Pittsburgh Manufactures Generally.
ja14-y6

T. H. NEVIN. S. S. 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. ja14-d1y

New Advertisements.

H. CRIDGE. S. WADSWORTH. W. S. WADSWORTH. W. S. MACKINTOSH.

CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED PATENT
Oscillating Steam Engines
Unequalled for Economy of Fuel, Simplicity of Construction, Cheapness and durability.
Office, ALLEGHENY CITY, North end Aqueduct.
☞ Shafting and Pulleys of all sizes made to order.
my16-1yd&w8

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Our own curing, warranted equal to any Cincinnati cured and lower priced, for sale by JAMES HOLMES & CO.,
ja20-1t* corner First and Market streets.

SHIRTING MUSLINS, Irish Linens, Linen and F. S. Shirting some of the very best makes, also, a fine assortment of Flannels and Dress Goods.
ja20 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

FLOUR.—100 bbls Extra Flour,
100 " Superfine "
100 " Fine " for sale by
ja20 REA & FORSYTH.

TENN. FLOUR—50 sks. Goodlatville Ex. Family now landing from steamer Empire City for sale by ja20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENN. HICKORY NUTS—50 sks Shag. Lately now landing from steamer Empire City for sale by ja20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENN. APPLES—18 bbls. now landing from steamer Sir Wm. Wallace for sale by ja20 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BARLEY.—300 bus. Prime Fall and Spring Barley, for sale by REA & FORSYTH,
ja20 75 Water street.

CORN—80 sacks now landing from steamer Empire City for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENN. WHEAT—50 sks. now landing from steamer E. City for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

AN ORDINANCE to Increase the Salary of City Treasurer.

WHEREAS, The duties of the City Treasurer under the new financial system adopted by the city, have been largely increased, and required the employment of constant assistance. Therefore

Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled.

Section 1. That the Salary of the City Treasurer shall be and is hereby increased to One Thousand Dollars per year, payable quarterly, the increase to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1859.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D., 1859.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES MCALLEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council. ja19-2td

FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.—Revalenta and Revalenta Crackers for the removal of Dyspepsia and Constipation. No medicine, no artificial means, but simply use this food according to directions. It suits the most delicate stomachs. Supplied at the book store, 75 Fourth street. [ja19] J. L. READ.

THE LAND AND THE BOOK; or, Biblical Illustrations, drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land, by W. H. Thomas, D. D., twenty five years a Missionary in Syria and Palestine, with maps, engravings, &c., 2 vols. Just published by Harper & Bros. For sale by JOS. FLEMING.
ja19 J. L. READ, 75 Fourth st.

SUNDRIES.—
256 sks Nashville City Mills Extra Family Flour,
496 " mixed Corn,
111 " Yellow "
56 " White "
59 " " Wheat,
53 " Red "
20 bbls Apples, for sale by
ja18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

STORES SHELVED, Store Fronts altered, repaired and put up in the latest style at the shortest possible notice. Leave your orders at our Central Planing Mill, Water st., near the Post Office, Allegheny. ja19

SELF-MADE MEN, by Chas. U. B. Seymour, many Portraits, 12 mo. $1.25.
"Let the book be placed in the hands of all youth by their parents, as an incentive to noble and virtuous action."—*Baltimore American.*
ja18 J. L. READ, 75 Fourth street.

CARPENTER'S WORK, Jobbing and Repairing will be promptly attended to by leaving your orders at the Central Planing Mill, Water st., near the Post Office, Allegheny. ja19

CARB. MAGNESIA—5 cases for sale by
ja19 R. A. FARNESTOCK & CO.

New Advertisements.

WINTER TIME,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, November 29, 1858, Trains will leave the Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Pittsburgh, as follows:

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Line.—Mail, 7:05 A. M. and Fast Express, 2:35 P. M. for Cleveland, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukie, Chicago and the North West. The 7:05 A. M. train connects at Bayard with trains for all points on the Tuscarawas Branch.

Passengers desiring to go to Chicago, via Cleveland, must be particular to ask for Tickets via Cleveland.

River Line.—Mail, 7:05 A. M. Express 2:35 P. M. and Accommodation 5:00 P. M. for Wheeling, Zanesville, Circleville, Columbus and Cincinnati. The 2:35 P. M. train will not stop between Pittsburgh and Wellsville, except to take up passengers going to points off the Riverline. 7:10 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains stop at all stations.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Short Line, via Steubenville.—Mail, 7:05 A. M. and Through Express 2:35, for Newark, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, and all points in the South and West.

The Express Train runs through from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati without change of cars. Splendid sleeping cars attached to each Express train.

Passengers desiring to go to Columbus, Cincinnati, etc., or any point beyond Columbus, by the short line, must be particular to ask for Tickets via Steubenville.

Baggage checked through, and handled free of charge.

Fare always as low as any other route, and connections certain.

Through Tickets can be procured at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.
ja19-tf J. N. MCCULLOUGH, Sup't.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK
No. 65 Fourth Street.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 2 O'CLOCK, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May first to November first, from 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November first to May first, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums not less than one Dollar and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually, in June and December, since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first day of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. At the rate, money will double in less than 12 years, making in the aggregate more than 200 per cent in a year.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations furnished gratis, on application at the office.

President—GEORGE ALDREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hopewell Hopburn,	John H. Shoenberger
James Blhlie,	Alexander Bradley,
James B. Kelley,	James Hasbman,
Robert Robb,	A. M. Pollock, N. B.
Isaac M. Pennock,	William B. Crawford,
Hill Burgwin,	William J. Anderson

TRUSTEES.

John G. Backofen,	Charles Knap,
John B. Caufield,	P. A. Madeira
J. Gardner Coffin,	John H. Mellor,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	James McAuley,
David Campbell,	Walter P. Marshall,
John S. Cosgrave,	Wilson Miller,
Charles A. Colton,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
William Douglas,	John M. Sawyer,
Francis Feltz,	George S. Selden,
George F. Gilmore,	John D. Scully,
James W. Hallman,	Alexander Thaile,
James S. Hoon,	Theobald Unstaetter,
William S. Haven,	Isaac Whistler.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHARLES A. CONCHER.
ja11-yd—ja22-3dw*F

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has stean up again, and his extensive

FURNITURE
AND
Chair Manufactory
IS ONCE MORE IN FULL OPERATION.

His SALES ROOM at present, and until the 1st of April, is
NO. 64 FIFTH STREET.
After April 1st he will be located in
SPLANE'S BUILDING,
UNDER THE IRON CITY COLLEGE,
And directly opposite the POST-OFFICE, where he intends to keep for sale a fine assortment of every article in his line, and where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS
Of every description made to order, and particular attention given to the manufacture of Plain and Fancy
OFFICE FURNITURE.
ja17.tap1 H. H. RYAN.

"What Machine Shall I Obtain."
FIVE GOOD REASONS WHY THE
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.
Machine Commends Itself as the Best in the Market.

First—It has a wider range of work than any other, and is equally adapted to the finest fabric, and the heaviest material that is manufactured.

Second—It makes a handsome elastic stitch, alike on both sides, and not liable to rip or break.

Third—It can hem, fell, stitch, quilt, and gather.

Fourth—It is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to get out of order.

Fifth—The proprietors, in a challenge to other sewing machines, offered an award of $2,000 to any that would accomplish the same work as well and as quickly, leaving it to disinterested parties to decide; and said challenge not having been as yet accepted in good faith, the superiority of the Ladd, Webster & Co. Machine is conclusively established.

A. M. MARSHALL & CO., Agents,
ja14-3tdy Allegheny City.

HODGE'S NEW BANK NOTE PLATE PRINTER.—A complete, spurious and genuine bill detector, giving correct prices of Exchange, and all the genuine notes of every denomination of all banks doing business throughout the United States and Canada. Price one dollar. ja18 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—This Essence is warranted to pass in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger, and will be found on trial an excellent family medicine. A large supply just received by JOS. FLEMING.
ja18 JOS. FLEMING.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.—An unfailing remedy for the destruction of rats, mice, bugs, moths, roaches, &c. This is superior to any other preparation now in use. It is not a poison and it never fails. A large supply just received by
ja18 JOS. FLEMING.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls prime roll,
40 bbls Mess Pork,
8000 pieces Bulk Meat,
19 tierces Hams, 30c. lb.
2 bbls do do
To arrive and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH,
ja15 139 and 133 Second street.

PRODUCE.—
8 bbls. Prime Roll Butter,
6 " Fresh Eggs,
3 " Country Hard Soap,
100 lbs. choice Nesharnock Potatoes,
225 " " Farmer's Delights "
" " Onions, just received and for sale at
185 Liberty St., by ja17 RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.

OILS! OILS!!
2000 gallons W. R. Whale Oil;
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
2000 galls. Linseed Oil;
500 do pure Sperm Oil;
200 do Elephant Oil,
T. H. NEVIN & CO., 24 Wood st.
For sale by

FLOUR.—
50 bbls Extra Family Flour, inspected,
150 do Superfine, do do
In store and for sale by WILLIAM MCCUTCHEON,
ja15-d1f 84 Water street.

POTATOES.—350 bus. Farmer's Delights;
150 do Nesharnock Potatoes,
60 do Long Reds do
60 do Kidneys do
5 bbls. fresh Roll Butter,
Received and for sale at 185 Liberty st.
ja14 RIDDLE, WIRTS & CO.

SUNBRIES—50 kgs No. 1—6 Twist Tob'o;
100 Boxes Pearl Starch;
50 do Palm Soap;
20 Kegs assorted Shot;
100 Flys Leaf Landing from steamer St. Louis and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH.

CASHMERE PLAIDS at
BURCHFIELD & CO'S,
Corner Fourth and Market sts
de18 Only 25 cents per yard.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY QUEENSWARE.—It being our intention to close our stock in the Diamond, Allegheny City, on the 1st of February next, we will sell out the balance of our stock of Queensware, &c., below cost. ja11 WM. FRANCK

LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDRENS' SHAWLS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
d24 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market st.

HIDES—355 Dry Flint Hides;
95 do Salted do
200 Green do do
100 Dry Flint Kips,
In store and for sale by SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
ja17 No. 209 Liberty street.

HIDES—446 Dry Flint Hides;
200 do do Kips,
To arrive and for sale by SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
ja17 No. 209 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES—13 kegs Packed Butter;
12 sacks Small White Beans,
Just received and for sale by SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
ja15 No. 209 Liberty street.

OIL MEAL—2 tons Cotton Seed, for feed, just received and for sale by SPRINGER HARBAUGH & CO.,
ja17 No. 209 Liberty street.

CINCINNATI S. C. HAMS and Dried Beef—3 tierces just rec'd by Railroad, and for sale at FRANCK'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, Allegheny. ja17

NESHANNOCK POTATOES—400 bus. of choice quality to arrive per steamer Sir Wm. Wallace, for sale by McBANE & ANJER, 124 Second st.

40 BBLS PENNA. SYRUP,
75 do Crushed and Granted Sugar,
40 do Coffee Sugar, for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH.
ja15

LEAF LARD—In tierces, barrels, kegs and crocks, our own rendering, unsurpassed in purity and whiteness. JAMES HOLMES & CO.,
Jal5-3td* corner First and Market streets.

POTATOES! POTATOES!!—600 Bags New York Potatoes just rec'd and for sale at FRANCK'S Family Grocery and Tea Store, Federal street, Allegheny. no22

MOLASSES—13 bbls. to arrive per Sir Wm. Wallace for sale by HTHCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.
ja19 78 Fourth street.

CARAWAY SEED—400 lbs. for sale by R. A. FARNESTOCK & CO.,
ja19 corner Wood and 1st st.

BROOMS—50 dozen No. 1, by steamer Empire City, just rec'd and for sale by
ja19 R. A. FARNESTOCK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

HEATING BUILDINGS WITH WASTE STEAM.

JOSEPH ANTHONY, CHURCH ST., BELOW REED, Offers his services to put Pipes in buildings, Heating and refers to the following letters as to its utility and economy.

LETTERS.

BURNS & CO'S LOCO WORKS, Oct. 2, 1858.

J. W. ANTHONY, Esq.—Dear Sir:—You ask how we are pleased with our heating pipes for warming the shop by exhaust steam, as altered by you. I will state that they work charmingly, and we are satisfied that you have rendered them efficient and useful.

Heretofore they were of no use to us, although put up at considerable expense, and since overhauled without benefit, and they were abandoned, as they choked the engine and gave no heat; but now there seems to be no difficulty in that respect, our shop is well heated, and the work appears to be well done. Respectfully yours, C. T. PARRY,
Sup't of M. W. Baldwin's Locomotive Works.

GIBSONTON MILLS, Oct. 17, 1858.

MR. JOSEPH W. ANTHONY—Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 11th inst. has been received, and should have received my attention earlier, but could not for want of time. You wish to know how our pipes in the storeroom answer the purpose for which they were intended. I would say they work almost to perfection; we can control the room so as to make any degree of heat desired in a very short time. A. Buchanan, the man who uses them, tells me he can raise the heat to 90 degrees in ten minutes after letting in steam, and says he does not know to what height he could raise the heat as he never has had occasion to feel their full capacity. He thinks the heat could be raised high enough for our purpose with half the quantity of pipes. It requires watching to prevent the heat from rising too high.

Yours, very truly, HARRISON MASON.

OLD ESTABLISHED PIANO DEPOT.
NEW MUSIC JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW SON