Pittsburgh Gazette.

W. WILLIAMS — R. L. DAVIS — A. RIDDLE — RUSSELL BARNEY

A. RIDDLE & CO.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1859.

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S LETTER.—The letter of the Bishop, which we publish to-day, is not an answer to the demands made upon him. He is a little more explicit in this letter than in his former one; but he fails to meet the points raised in our previous articles, and the letter can be considered but little better than an evasion of the real question at issue. It is probably, however, the best the Bishop could do under the circumstances without absolutely stultifying himself.

The original statement made by the Bishop in New York, according to his own showing, was that the Cathedral was fired by an incendiary, during the prevalence of excitement, and the impression left upon the minds of his hearers was that it was the result of political excitement directed against the Catholic church. He afterwards disclaimed having held out the idea that it was the result of *political* excitement, leaving the charge just as offensive as before in its general application.

In the letter which we publish to-day this statement is much modified. He *thinks* the cathedral was set on fire, and that it *may* have been the result of some indefinite excitement which is assumed, but not shown, to have existed. This is an entirely different story from the original one which provoked all this discussion; and it is a pity that the Bishop had not been as reserved in his speech then as now.

His argument now, is, that a man was seen coming down from the ladder that leads to the sacristy, about half an hour before the fire was seen; that there was no fire near from which it could catch; that it spread rapidly, indicating that the fire had burned a long time inside before being discovered outside; that *therefore* (most lame and impotent conclusion!) the man seen coming down the ladder must have set it on fire; and that this man *may* have been influenced to the deed by the unnamed and unspecified "excitement" which the Bishop takes for granted and which no one else knows anything about.

There is a manifest halt in this logic. No person had any business on "the ladder which leads to the sacristy" but those connected with the church, and this every one about the church knew. And why, if the fact that this man was seen there was so well remembered, was all remembrance of the appearance and outward characteristics of the man so soon lost? Those who saw him coming down the ladder could certainly tell *something* about him. Was he tall or short? lean or fat? young or old? What sort of clothes had he on? What was the color of his hair, and what was his general appearance? Certainly *some* of these points could have been remembered; and many a thief and murderer has been hunted out and brought to justice upon a smaller clue than could here have been afforded. Yet not a step was taken to inquire into the identity of this supposed incendiary, nor has a word ever been whispered about him until a begging appeal for funds based upon his alleged crime brings about a discussion which drags this story to the light.

And then, it is an entirely different story to the one at first put forth by the *Post* in conjunction with the Bishop's letter published in that paper. "It is well known," the *Post* said, "that a man was seen coming out of the church just before the fire;" and when we demanded why he was not pursued and arrested at the time, the *Post* said it was because the church was always open for worshippers, and he was regarded by those who saw him as some one who had been in to pay his devotions. The ladder story is a new one, and does not tally with that of the *Post;* for instead of being a man supposed to have been worshipping, the Bishop says the bystanders (the women who were cleaning up the church that morning, we suppose,) took him to be one of those over-curious heretics who pry about in the expectation of finding some prison vault or other concealed iniquity which such fellows valaly imagine to exist. As the editor of the *Post* is one of the Bishop's flock who was here at that time, is it too much to hint that one of the two has got hold of the wrong story? If the Bishop is right the *Post* is clearly wrong; and we would like to see some settled account agreed upon, instead of having a new one at every new turn of the discussion.

We have conversed with half a dozen men who were witnesses to this fire at its earliest development, and they are united in saying that a little skill and alertness on the part of those having the building in charge would, at the beginning, have saved it from destruction. One of our informants was then a fireman, and was early on the ground, and his account differs very much from that of the Bishop. There was no such rapid spread of the flames, according to his account, as would indicate that the fire had had free course inside before bursting forth; and our informant was an eye-witness, which the Bishop was not. The latter doubtless believes what he says; but as he has obtained all his impressions at second hand, we prefer to take the testimony of those who saw the whole affair, particularly as the testimony of one is corroborated by all the rest of our informants.

As to the inference of the Bishop that his mythical "excitement" *may* have led some one to such an incendiary deed, we submit that it furnishes but a slim foundation for the charge built upon it. *It may* have led to it; true; but then it is just as true that it may not. Are things that possibly *might* have happened to be taken for positive facts? If so, the cathedral *may* have caught fire in the roof from some neighboring chimney; and the prying fanatic who came down that ladder *may* have been innocent after all! There is a much greater probability in this than in the Bishop's theory; and the Bishop will do well to adopt it instead of his own. He will never convince the people here by such logic that the cathedral fell a prey to fanatical violence.

We demonstrated, in a former article, that the enemies of the church, no matter how fanatical or extreme they might be, had no motive to set the cathedral on fire. If they wanted to vent their spleen on the church in this way, there were other buildings more inviting to them.—This building was not merely worthless and condemned, but its owners had determined to take it down at an early day. It was cracked "from turret to foundation stone," and could not possibly have stood much longer. Why, then, set fire to an affair that was ready to tumble about the incendiary's ears? It was insured for nearly its full value, and its destruction by fire could not, therefore, do any real harm to its owners. It is folly to suppose that a building in that condition could tempt even a criminally-minded fanatic to fire it in broad daylight, in the presence of a crowd of Catholic damsels who were scrubbing its floors. Such men do not choose such objects, nor such a time and occasion for such a deed. The supposition is preposterous on its face, and we marvel that any shrewd man should put it forward.

The letter which we publish to-day contains, we suppose, all that the Bishop has to urge or say, after the demands made upon him to be more explicit than in his first letter. It is, as the reader will see, an almost entire disclaimer of the statements originally imputed to him, and which prompted us to probe the whole matter to the bottom. From a direct charge that the Cathedral was destroyed by incendiarism in a time of excitement directed against Catholicism, it has dwindled down into a mere belief that it was fired by an incendiary because a man was utterly unknown was seen coming down from the ladder [illegible] to the [illegible], who may have be[illegible] by religious hatred! It is to be hoped [illegible] shall hear no more of an allegation [illegible] such slander and ridiculous preten[illegible]

MR. BAY[illegible] of the *National Era* who has been se[illegible] for some time, will probably call for Kan[illegible] in the Spring. An entire release from [illegible] national labors for a few months will [illegible] work his cure. The *Era* will be in [illegible] during his absence.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT.—The Report of the Commissioners on the Oregon and Washington Indian War Debt has been printed. It is admitted to be partial and imperfect, but even as it is, it presents a very striking view of Indian wars in their financial department. The Oregon claims amount to $4,449,949; those of Washington Territory to $1,481,475; total $5,926,424. The war continued from about the beginning of January, 1855, until October, 1856.

The highest number of men in the service of Oregon Territory at any one time was 1846, and the average expense or charge for each day's service was $11 21 per man. Some men were paid in three or four capacities, as officers or privates, as mechanics and teamsters, and even as physicians. One private is reported as having due him $8,829 for personal service, and the Commissioners allow $3,039. Little steamboats were hired at from $300 to $000 per day. Horses were shod for $12 each. Laborers were hired at $4 per day, and clerks at $10 per day. Forage for a horse or mule is charged at $2 per day. Horses were bought for $300, but many of them are charged for at $400, and even as high $550. But when these chargers come to be sold they bring the most moderate prices, as 10 for $605, or $60 50 each. The general price is about $40. Mules were obtained $200, $250, and $400 per head. Oxen at about the same prices per yoke. The average price for Horses and Mules is about $350, and for Oxen about $300 per yoke. The price of hay varies from $30 to $150 per ton. Oats sometimes rise to $5 50 per bushel, and Wheat to $7. Peas were procured at 80 cents per pound. The pasturage of animals cost sometimes one dollar and sometimes three dollars per day.

Blacksmiths charge $12 per day but the Commissioners remorselessly cut them down to $6. The laborers and teamsters who were themselves drawing four, six, or eight dollars per day, managed to eke out a scanty subsistence by hiring to the government Horses, Mules, and Oxen at $4,00 a day, half the pay of a member of Congress at that time, some of these valuable animals thus brought their proprietors in the tolerable income of $1,000 a year each.

The houses purchased or bills for $3,016 were sold for $266. Riding saddles bought at $40 each sold for $8,50; wagons bought for $500 each sold for $33. Remarkable cases are given—though the whole account is one of the most remarkable of the *causes célebres* on record—of the difference between cash prices and script prices, that is between the prices at which things could be and were bought or with money or with the Territorial war script.

Quarter-Master Peters bought oats by the pound, a process which brought them up to $7 per bushel, which the Commissioners cruelly cut down to $3,70 per bushel. It is obvious that no Territory could live in such prices. Mr. P. bought wheat at seven dollars per bushel, and Commissioners allowed $4,50. Hay also he purchased by the pound, aggregating $160 to $200 per ton, cut down, this dry grass, by the scythe of the Commissioners, to $120. Mr. P. sold about 1,000 of this seven dollar wheat for about 65 cents per bushel. Riding saddles he sold from 38 cents to $29. One of Mr. Peter's, transactions gives evidence of a rapid advance towards the artificial wants of polished Society, without regard to expense. He bought 150 sheets of writing paper at $460. He sold 75 sheets for $11,25, so that the 75 sheets that were consumed in public service, cost $438 75, or nearly $6 per sheet, the stationer's price being 2 cents per sheet. Mr. Peters deserves credit, however for crediting the sheets not used to the Federal Treasury. Sad if these sheets had been missing it might have thrown a wet blanket over his whole account.

Two scows purchased for $900 sold for $60.

Perhaps it is not at all remarkable that James Tilton, Surveyor-General of Washington, at a salary of $3,000 a year, is reported for pay as Adjutant-General of the Territorial forces at over $4,000; that Major Rains, U. S. A., is reported for pay at $7.81 per day as Brigadier-General, in addition to his pay as an officer of the Army; that Chief-Justice E. Lander under a federal salary of $2,000, is set down for a liberal *per diem* as aid to the Governor; nor finally that this system of double salaries, running through the field and staff and the rank and file, summed up as due to the one Washington Regiment $107,457.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

FROM KANSAS.—*Lawrence, K. T. February 4, 1859.*—Brown was blockaded at Holton, which is near Nebraska. A posse of Missourians from Weston, and some from Bates county, tracked him up and came on while he had only four men with him. Their force was about thirty. Brown took shelter in some empty log-houses and prepared for fight. The party was afraid to storm him, but remained out of gunshot closely guarding him. They sent for help to Weston and also to Leompton. The Governor, fearful of the result of a Missouri posse taking Brown, sent Marshal Colby with troops to take him instead of letting them do it. Meanwhile a party of Free State men arrived and raised the siege, the Missouri party flying precipitately as soon as they came in sight, and thus preventing a fight. Brown and all the others had left that neighborhood, and the troops had not arrived a day and a half afterwards.

Excitement still continues about the Doy affair. Many of the citizens desire to march our army to Platte City, batter down the jail and release the Kansas prisoners, and burn the town if there is any resistance. Before this is done pacific measures will be tried. We are informed that Platte City is under martial law. Unless Doy and his sons are released and sent back, more retaliating measures are certain.—*St. Louis Dem.*

SPEAKING of the Democratic plunder in printing at Washington, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* states:

"Enough evidence has already been obtained to prove that engravers in Philadelphia and elsewhere were often charged 25 per cent on their bills, and the money paid over to Mr. Wendell, the public printer. This per centage was sometimes paid over in pretended loans, but the collusion is too transparent to escape detection. The same sort of work is now executed under contracts, made by the present Superintendent of Printing, at 50 per cent, on the prices allowed by Seamen. The testimony shows that large quantities of paper inferior to the samples by at least a difference of 33 per cent. were accepted from favored contractors; that thousands of documents were receipted as printed and bound that were never delivered; that thousands of voluminous documents were paid for as printed which were not printed, and that thousands of the most valuable publications have disappeared without any account."

If is stated that at least four thousand persons were out on the ice on the river at New Haven, Connecticut, on Tuesday last. The skaters enjoyed a perfect carnival. There was a skating race for ten dollars a side, during the day, and the winner made his mile in less than three minutes. In the afternoon a military company put on their skates and paraded on the ice, headed by a band of music. On Wednesday a special train was chartered to convey skaters to Lake Saltonstall, a few miles from the city, and fourteen cars went out filled to their utmost capacity. The return train brought back eighteen car loads of passengers. One firm in New Haven has sold $4,675 worth of ladies' and gentleman's skates since the river froze up.

INFORMATION from the coast of Africa leaves no doubt that the slaves lately landed on the coast of Georgia were actually shipped and brought by the Wanderer, and not by some other vessel to which she served as a consort—a report apparently got up by the Custom House officers, who, as an apology for not having seized the Wanderer, stated that she showed no indications of having had a slave cargo on board.—She was in fact, chased on the coast of Africa by the Vincennes, but escaped by superior sailing. The New York Yacht Club have expelled Capt. Corrie.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THERE are now shingles upon the roof of the old Farmington Connecticut church which have been there 32 years, and are still serviceable. The Hartford *Courant* says that in 1776 the builders of the church chartered a vessel to go to Maine for shingles, and they brought home some that are 18 inches long and were three-fourths of an inch thick at the butt. Put on with six inches lap, they are not half worn through to-day, and are good for many a year longer.

In Philadelphia, on the 30th ult, were performed the funeral rites of Mrs. Tracy Gray, a lady who had passed, by about four months, the great age of one hundred years. She died at the house of her daughter, in Shippen street, Philadelphia, and, up to three days previous to her decease, was in the enjoyment of most remarkable health. Mrs. Gray was with her husband, who was an officer in the navy, on board Commodore Perry's ship at the battle of Lake Erie.

THE rumor now runs rapidly that an alliance has been formed between Buchanan and Breckinridge with a view to the nomination of one or the other by the Charleston Convention. The terms of this alliance, contemplates the first application of all their strength in behalf of Mr. Buchanan, and its ultimate union upon Breckinridge, should the efforts to secure Buck's success fail.

THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CONVICTS AT AUBURN.—This institution is already filling up with patients. We learn from the Auburn *Advertiser*, that large as it is, it will hardly have much space to spare after accommodating all the insane convicts in the State, but will be crowded from the commencement. During the week four have been sent on from Sing Sing, and fourteen more are to be taken on soon.—*Ald. Eve. Jour.*

MR. BAYARD, from the Judiciary Committee of the Federal Senate, reports that Indiana, in electing Lane and McCarty treated the Senate with contempt. We think the country will have but one opinion on this head: Served the Senate right.—*Lou. Jour.*

THE Baltimore papers report an unusual stir in the dry goods business, in that city. They say that for the last three weeks more dry goods have been sold than in the same time at this season, for the last twenty years.

MR. STEPHENS of Georgia desires us to say that there is no truth in the report that he desires to succeed Mr. Iverson in the Senate. He intends to withdraw entirely from public service for the rest of his life, and says he prefers a seat in the House to any other position in the Government.—*Tribune Dispatch.*

JUDGE BOCSSEVALT, who is named as the probable successor of Mr. Dallas as Minister to England, is described by the New York *Times* as the brother-in-law of Lady Gore Ousely, and a personal friend of the editor of the *N. Y. Herald.*

THE Dublin *Union* states that William Smith O'Brien is about to visit the United States, and that he will sail from Galway within a short time. Mr. O'Brien purposes to travel through the Union.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, 10th inst., by Rev. S. P. Wolff, Mr. M. D. HEUTZELL, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss OLIVIA WILKINSON, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

[Missouri Republican and Bedford Gazette please copy.]

DIED—On Wednesday evening, February 9th, 1859, MARY SMITH, aged 37 years, wife of Prof. John C. Smith, late of New York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on SATURDAY, 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from their residence on Ridge st., Allegheny city.

Carriages will leave the corner of Fourth and Wood-sts, at 9½ o'clock.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.—We have in our possession the certificate of a respectable citizen, testifying that he was entirely cured of this dreadful disease by using *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.*

We shall take pleasure in showing the certificate to any person doubting this statement.

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, HENJ. PAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. j-21:dawF

Business Notices & Changes.

THE undersigned have this day associated with them in business Thomas B. *Lloyd*, late of the firm of Lloyd & Co. The style of the firm hereafter will be REA, LLOYD & FORSYTH. REA & FORSYTH.

JNO. REA.....THOS. B. LLOYD.....ALEX. FORSYTH.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

for the sale of

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

No. 75 Water Street,

feb7-y 1, 1859:fm PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1859.—ja18:d1f

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 in the hands of the undersigned, who 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.

ja15

THE business will be continued at the Old Stand by T. W. BRADSHAW, who, thankful for past favors so liberally bestowed on the late firm, would invite a continuance of the same, assuring all who may contract with which he may be favored shall meet with prompt and faithful attention. [Ja15] T. W. BRADSHAW.

T. J. CRAIG will continue to manufacture TIN and SHEETIRON 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. Attention by mail will receive prompt attention. Ja14:dlm

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and title of CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co., Engine Builders, in Allegheny city, consisting of Matthew Cridge, Saml. Wadsworth, and W. W. M'Clure, as partners, has been and is hereby publicly declared dissolved; so that no one, nor any of said copartners is allowed or authorized to contract any more debts, liabilities or obligations of any kind, in the name of said firm of Cridge, Wadsworth & Co., nor to collect any claims and receive the same, and notice is hereby publicly given. MATTHEW CRIDGE,
SAMUEL WADSWORTH.

Allegheny City, January 15, 1859.

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

ALEX. NIMICK.....JAMES FRAZIER.....WM. K. NIMICK.

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New Advertisements.

FEBRUARY, 1859.....FEBRUARY, 1859.

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JOHN H. MELLOR,

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A ROSEWOOD Second hand Seven Octave Piano, with Over strings, French Grand action, elegantly inlaid with Pearl Ornamentation, Carved Mouldings and Carved Desk, in use less than one year, and in perfect order; cost in New York $400, will be sold for $300 cash.

A WOODWARD & BROWN, Boston, Rosewood 6¾ Octave Piano, with iron Bracings, scollopped and Carved Desk, in fancy desk; tone full and distinct, with easy and elastic Touch. This Piano will be warranted and sold $50 less than Boston Pianos.

A SPLENDID LOUIS XIVth Rosewood Piano, by Raven, Bacon & Co., New York, with French grand action, [illegible] overstrings, combining iron and wood frame, full hammers of an entire new invention, producing a Tone of the most delicate yet powerful sweetness. The Piano Fortes of this old and established house, Raven, Bacon & Co. stand second to none in New York, and their instruments will be supplied through John H. Mellor, at the Factory prices in New York, delivered at Pittsburgh, packed and ready for shipping.

A RAVEN, BACON & CO., New York, Rosewood carved moulding Piano, full octave of the large scale, of the most approved construction as the Louis XIVth, of the same makers, advertised above.

A ROSEWOOD 6¾ Octave German Piano, entirely new, will be sold for one hundred and ninety dollars cash.

SECOND HAND PIANOS at $115, $100, $90, $40, $35, $30, $22 and $10.

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No 20,228—A new grand scale 7 octave		Louis XIV Piano.	
" 20,470—A new grand scale 7	"	carved mouldings	
" 19,988—A carved moulding 7	"	richly var'd wood.	
" 19,731—A carved moulding 7	"	Cheerful Tone.	
" 20,815—A new grand scale 7	"	Clifford style,	
" 20,692—A new grand scale 7	"	new upright Piano,	
" 20,626—A new grand scale 7	"	plain round corners	
" 20,579—A new grand scale 7	"	do do	
" 20,355—A rosewood 7	"	front corners round.	
" 20,005—A rosewood plain 7	"	do do	
" 18,542—A full grand 7	"	Boston price $500.	
" 20,546—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	F. in B sq to A t'e.	
" 20,621—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	do do do.	
" 20,109—A black walnut 6¾	"	do do do	
" 20,317—A rosewood plain 6¾	"	do do do	

NOTICE.—Please take notice that any Piano on the above list of a less number than 20,000, will be sold at a discount of Ten per Cent. Persons residing out of the city, will please direct their letters to JNO. H. MELLOR, Agent for Chickering & Sons, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

MELODEONS.

4½ octave portable Melodeons with harp legs		$ 60
5 do do do do do		75
5 do Piano style—very elegant		100
5 do do do Double Reeds		150

These Melodeons are pronounced superior to all others by Dr Lowell Mason, Wm. Mason, the pianist, Thalberg, Webb, Satter, Gottschalk, etc. They have been awarded the highest premium at *every* fair where exhibited. For sale only by JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st. fe8:2aW7

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A. SHERMAN, Proprietor.

fe12:d1m

THE LAIRD OF NORLAW; Wild Sports of the far West;

The Two Sicilies, by Julia Kavanaugh; just published in the Parchuta edition;

The Land and the Book;

What will he Do with it;

Palestine—Past and Present,

Able Bell;

Carlyle's Frederick the Great;

The Sociable; or, 1001 House Amusements;

Fair'r and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer;

The Vine of the House of David;

The Courtship of Miles Standish;

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All new Books, all the Literary Papers and Magazines always on hand. The largest and best assortment of Books, Stationery and cheap Publications in the city can be seen at fe11 HUNT & MINER'S, Masonic Hall, Fifth st.

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ja12 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

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New Advertisements.

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For information as to rates, facilities, etc., etc., application may be made by letter or in person to either of the undersigned agents:

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" " Col. Kelly, cor. Sixth and Chestnut sts.
" BALTIMORE, J. T. England, Camden Station.
" PITTSBURGH, J. A. Caugher, 144 Water street.

☞ Particular attention of merchants, manufacturers and shippers generally, of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and vicinity, is called to the facilities of this *New Route* as compared with others, and their patronage and favors are respectfully solicited. HENRY D. MEARS,

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fe10:d1f

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La Plata: the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay, by T. J. Page, U. S. N.

Earth's Africa, 3d volume.

The Land and the Book, by Thompson;

The Laird of Norlaw—a Scottish story.

Life and Adventures of Kit Carson;

Elsie Carroll, or Artist Life in Italy;

The Scouring of the White Horse, by author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

fe12 JOSH S. DAVISON.

PAVING TAX—Notice is hereby given to all persons whose time has expired for the payment of the Paving Tax, that if said tax is not immediately paid, their bills will be placed in the hands of an Alderman for collection. fe12:3t* WM. RICHBAUM, City Treas.

CASTOR OIL—E. J. in tin cans—500 galls. for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BICHROMATE POTASH—3 casks for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CLOVER SEED—30 bus. rec'd and for sale by fe12 R. DALZELL & CO., 51 Liberty st.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON'S

NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE

DOUBLE EXTENSION SKIRT,

WITH PATENT HYELET FASTENING,

MADE WITHOUT SEWING.

Universally pronounced "the most perfect Skirt ever made."

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION,

The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI!

By means of clasps—this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed, and put together again at pleasure.

All the above have Thomson's celebrated patent Watch Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade mark (the crown.)

For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,

fe1.6:eds 223 Broadway, New York.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD-SEARCHER!

For the Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure state of the Blood, such as SCROFULA, Cancerous formations, Cutaneous diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial Diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, LOW SPIRITS, Foul Stomach, Female Complaints, Together with all other Disorders from an improper Condition of the circulatory System. As a general Tonic its effects are most Benignant, and cannot Fail to benefit where used perseveringly and according to directions.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded to try Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, and now, six weeks after finishing the second bottle, pronounce myself cured.

The Tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher. My arms, at times, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks, and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, and hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine.

her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me one of the Aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburgh, this 28th day of July, A. D., 1857.

AND. McMASTER, Alderman.

Dr. G. H. KEISER, wholesale and retail agent for Pittsburgh, Penna.

REMOVAL.

DUQUESNE IRON STORE.

COLEMAN, HAILMAN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Iron, Nails, Steel Springs, Axles, Wrought Nuts, Washers, Spikes, Bolts, etc., etc,

Have removed to their new and extensive Warehouse,

No. 77 Water and 94 Front Street,

Where they are prepared to execute all orders in their line, having a large and complete assortment of "Duquesne" manufactured goods constantly on hand, which they offer on liberal terms. fe9.d1f

WM. WILKINSON, 217 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, would solicit the attention of merchants visiting the city, and all others, in making up their stocks to his very extensive stock of LEATHER and TANNERS' OILS, which being purchased before the late rise, he is enabled to sell upon reasonable terms. He has also the most extensive assortment of LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS and CURRIERS' TOOLS to be found in the city. ja22:d1f

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

500 bbls. N. O. Molasses, (cat cooperage;)
50 " Golden Syrup;
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. B. Crushed Sugar,

Just rec'd and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

BLOOMS—30 tons Juniata Blooms just rec'd and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, fe9 No. 112 Second st.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 bus. Timothy Seed just rec'd and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio Coffee just rec'd and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE.

75 HHDS. good, fair and prime Sugars; 325 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Just rec'd and for sale by SHRIVER & DILWORTH.

ICE CREEPERS.

SAFETY AND COMFORT!

SMOOTHNESS AND DURABILITY.

J. D. MATTHEWS, No. 133 Smithfield street, between Sixth and Virgin alley, manufactures Brass Steel Pointed CREEPERS, easily applied to the boot heel, and which render it impossible to slip on the most icy pavement under any circumstances. Price 50 to 75 cents. fe6:6t*w

DROWNED.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Drowned in the Monongahela river, near the point, between the steamers Alma and Hazel Dell, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22d, my son THOMAS, aged 10 years. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the body.—Apply to the undersigned, Hughes' Alley, between Wood and Market street. ja26:d4f JOHN LONG.

STORES SHELVED, Store Fronts altered, repaired and put up in the latest style at the shortest possible notice. Leave your orders at the Central Planing Mill, Water st., near the Post Office, Allegheny. ja10

CARPENTER'S WORK, Jobbing and Roofing will be promptly attended to by leaving your orders at the Central Planing Mill, Water st., near the Post Office, Allegheny. ja10

Miscellaneous.

CELEBRATED

GOLD MEDAL

PIANO FORTES.

The public are respectfully invited to examine the splendid assortment of Pianos, now on hand from the celebrated factories of

WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Baltimore.
HAINES BROS., New York.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO., Boston.

Comprising the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

PIANOS IN THE CITY,

ALSO,

MELODEONS

From the celebrated factory of

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,

The largest Factory in the World.

NEW MUSIC.

The Young May Moon—sung by Mad'lle Piccolomini	25c
Our own sweet thoughts	25c
The Joy of loving thee	25c
Let one whisper in thine ear	25c
Ever of thee	25c
The handsome lover, or, Lizzette's song—comic	25c
Homespun Polka	25c
Piccolomini Schottisch—with portrait	40c
Wedding Waltz	25c

☞ Music mailed free of postage.

One second hand Piano, in good order.

One elegant second hand Melodeon.

One Piano for rent.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

fe7 118 Wood st., 2d door above 5th.

DR. R. A. WILSON'S

Tonic, Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic

PILLS,

IN bringing different kinds of medicines before the public, in order to show the high estimation in which they are held by others, many prefer to publish certificates and statements from persons at a distance. We might do so too; but at home we prefer home testimony, particularly since it is from a class of citizens that all in this vicinity know who they are and where to find them, and that what they say is reliable. But read.

ST. CLAIR, near Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 5, 1858.

Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co.—Dear Sirs—I have used Dr. Wilson's Headache Pill through a period of 18 years; I have recommended them to many persons afflicted with sick-headache and administered them frequently to those in my employ or under my care, with invariable good results. We use little or no drugs besides in our family; by a timely use of the pills we are, no doubt saved many a trip for a physician. A friend of mine, who has a good right to know, said to me, "If I was traveling, and had but one box of Dr. Wilson's Pills, I would not part with it for fifty dollars if I knew I could not get another." I cheerfully endorse him as to their value under the circumstances. My own opinion is, there is no other pill equal to them. Yours truly T. ALGEO.

From Thos. Blackmore, Esq., late Treasurer of Allegheny County, Pa.

To Dr. R. A. Wilson—Dear Sir—I have been using your pills since 1840, and do decidedly say they are the best pill in use, or that I have any knowledge of. I first used them for sick headache, with which I suffered beyond description. I am happy to say that they entirely cured me. For one dose I use them as a family medicine; if I am bilious, or any thing else ails me, I resort to your pills. I take a pill, and it cures me; they are my only medicine, and have been for the last 17 years. Yours, etc., THOS. BLACKMORE.

January 8, 1858.

From William Eichbaum, Esq., City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9, 1858.

Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen:—In my opinion of the merits of Dr. R. A. Wilson's Tonic, Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, I can only say that I have for many years past they have been a standing medicine in my family. A box of these pills is always left within the reach of any one who may feel the necessity of using them at any time. Whether it is owing to the efficacy of these pills or not I do not pretend to say; but I can safely assert that since we have used them my family has enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and I cheerfully recommend them to all who duly appreciate the inestimable blessing.

Respectfully, &c., WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

From Col. Wm. Hopkins, late Canal Commissioner of the State WASHINGTON, January 24, 1858.

Dr. R. A. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.—I have been using your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, when occasion required, for many years, and can truthfully say that I have never found any medicine equal to them in relieving me from affections of the stomach and bowels they have entirely failed to relieve me from headache, and have always left my system in better condition than they found it. I must confidently commend your pills as a safe and highly valuable medicine.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM HOPKINS.

From Sam'l Cooper, Esq., Merchant of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Doctor R. Adams Wilson:—