# Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUSHELL BRETT—D. P. WILLIAMS—D. L. RAYON—D. D. FERGUSON

R. BRETT & CO.,
*EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.*

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1859.


## Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks county.

## Republican County Ticket.

SENATE,
ELIAS H. IRISH, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM VARNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GOEHRING, Reserve,
DAVID E. BAYARD, Peebles,
WILLIAM ESPY, Lower St. Clair.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUER, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

CUTTING DOWN POST ROUTE EXPENSES.—The heavy drain on the resources of the government, in consequence of the extravagance of the present corrupt administration, and the additional expense of keeping up a semi-weekly mail route over the great American Desert to California, has at length induced the Post Master General to commence what his partizens are pleased to term "the work of retrenchment and reform in the Post Office Department." He intends to abolish some routes entirely—to convert semi-weekly into weekly mails, and daily into semi-weekly—arrangements which will have an effect on the commercial interests of the country so serious that it cannot be estimated at this time. Of course the densely populated North will suffer in a degree tenfold greater than the sparsely settled South, when these "reforms" are all perfected; but that is a matter which will receive small consideration from the party in power. Its mission seems to be to take care of only one section of the country, and we need not say that it is faithful to that trust, if it is false to all others. Since the head of the Postal Affairs has resolved to apply the pruning knife, he should take care that the work shall be done with an impartial hand. We join with the *North American*, in the hope which it expresses, that the burthen of the retrenchment shall not fall entirely on the mail carriers and the country post masters. That Journal remarks:

"The saving in the case of the first will be no great affair, and in that of the second will carry with it a diminution of receipts, as well as of disbursements. The conditional clause, by which it is directed that emoluments, may not fall below a certain sum, may probably burthen the department with expenses, on routes which have hitherto sustained themselves. When people can send letters by mail only semi-occasionally, they will not write, or if they do, will seek other modes of conveyance. Daily papers will find their way there in a daily mail or not, and a few letters in addition will be no great burthen.

If there are less country mails there is need of fewer clerks in the large offices. A margin of three hours between the closing of a country mail bag, and the departure of the mail carrier, and the habitual neglect of connection in mail routes, leaves room for leisure. The same deliberate mode of proceeding will allow the dismission of half the clerks, if the work is to be done in the negligent mode hitherto pursued. Of course, the Postmaster General will think of this, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," and in contempt of any possible effect on city elections. It is fair to presume, also, that the necessary requirements of economy will be remembered at headquarters, and that as the department clerks will have less to do in a reduced establishment, the services of some of them may also be dispensed with.

The failure to provide for the Post Office service was a breach of the implied contract between the government and the people. Subjecting the citizens of the country to penalty if they disturb the government monopoly of mail transmission, shall be performed. "Negligently and miserably done as the best, if the mail service much further tries the patience of the public, the people will abolish it altogether. There are few places to which a mail is carried where the service could not be more acceptably rendered by private enterprise, or by local taxation. By the abolition of the great, electioneering machine altogether, we should deprive the Executive of a standing army which has already become obnoxious, and, from the machinations of politicans, may become intolerable. When that point is reached the remedy will suggest itself, and "blanks, paper, and twine" contractors, franking privileges, and various other perquisites, will disappear from the political nasels of party managers."

If this proposed retrenchment is really necessary, it has been rendered so by the unpardonable timidity of the President and his Cabinet in refusing to call Congress together when it adjourned without providing for this important department by the granting of an adequate appropriation. More firmness in this emergency and less rashness in the attempt to enslave Kansas, would have placed the country in a more prosperous condition at this day. But good may yet result from this reckless disregard of the public interests, for, rather than be compelled to submit to old fashioned mail accommodations, individual enterprise may establish routes and deliver letters with a degree of safety and dispatch now unknown to those who depend on the government for this service.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We give elsewhere the remarks of the President's organ on the letter of Senator Douglas recently published. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"Mr. Douglas has just shown his strategy as a candidate for the Presidency, by an adroit movement which, in the matter of northern delegates to Charleston, will be apt to turn the flank of most of his rivals, as successfully as McMahon did the Austrian line at the battle of Magenta. Its dexterity cannot be disputed, and the time of making it is the only debatable point of this manoeuvre, as all political and military tactitis admit. The letter was ostensibly called out by a modest inquiry from a friend in Iowa, who was doubtless very much exercised by misgivings on the subject—whether his name would be presented "to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination." Mr. Douglas lays down one proposition at the onset which may be regarded as a departure from the democratic usage, and which involves an issue of internal party policy of very considerable importance. He says *"before* this question, (the use of his name) can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issue the canvass is to be conducted," and then proceeds to define the "new issues" that shall not be interpolated "into the creed of the party."

In plain terms this declaration means that the platform shall be made before the candidate, and not after, and it must contain certain conditions precedent, or Mr. Douglas will not allow his name to go before the Convention. That is the whole story, though couched in the cautious phrases of political address. How the old managers, who have been accustomed to lay down the law for the democracy will take this stance, remains to be seen. It certainly dispenses with some of their most imposing functions, and only requires them to register an edict, with the formality of compulsory suffrage. In defining his position against the revival of the slave trade, a Congressional slave code for the territories and so called popular sovereignty, Mr. Douglas has taken a step which will certainly attract strength to him. And if he had been equally fortunate in selecting the time for this demonstration, as he has been politic in other respects, his aspirations would have been still further advanced. As it is, the opposition of all the rival interests will now be concentrated against him, as the chief obstacle to individual success, and he will be met at Charleston with an organized combination, like that which Lord Derby's ministry recently encountered, bent upon defeating him, no matter what may happen afterwards.

THE Schuylkill *Miners' Journal* urges Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, of that county, as the opposition candidate for Speaker of the next House. Mr. Campbell was a prominent member of the Congress over which Mr. Banks presided, and was much talked of, then, for Speaker. The *Journal* thinks he is just the man for the place, now, as he has the confidence of both Republicans and Americans and is a warm Tariff man.

INDICATIONS concerning the coming silk crop of Lombardy, Piedmont, Spain and Naples are said by the London Times to be unfavorable, and accounts from Lyons say great mortality has been experienced in the cocoons.

DR. BAILEY.—The leading eastern presses, of both parties, pay merited tributes to the memory of Dr. Bailey, and it is a pleasure to his old friends to notice the unanimity with which they bear witness to his gentlemanly character and the manliness which characterized his political warfare. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Of the Doctor's own articles, it would be saying little to call them well thought out and effectively presented; it is saying a great deal more, yet not too much, that they were *always* so. His *leaders* were really entitled to the name. They compelled attention, and always opened their subject so that dissentients felt they had its most authoritative array before them, and, if we may judge by their acceptance in his own party, friends and partisans hold them in the highest estimation. He was ever candid, cautious, earnest, fully convinced, and ever as moderate as his courage and commitments could allow. We do not recollect to have seen or heard him charged with recklessness in statement, or disingenuousness in discussion; he was, doubtless, too well persuaded of the right and the truth of his position, and he was certainly too well furnished with the ability and with the judgment required for its direction, to fall into the common vices of partisan editorship. The example of his conduct in the office of journalist and advocate could not fail to command the respect of those who held him to be in the wrong and resisted his opinions. No paper could be more courteous, considerate, respectful, and just to opponents, so determined and even embittered as his were. An Abolitionist had much to bear and forbear in his day. The evidence of his courage and prudence, of his skill and force, abounds in the history of the long struggle which he maintained, and the large success which has crowned it. His wisdom was especially shown in the fact that he never so far made his paper the organ of his party as to enslave it to party leaders. He kept himself well free of influence; he avoided patronage; and *his* public supported him bravely and persistently, through all changes of times and movements, without asking in return the sacrifice of his editorial freedom. The man who works out such a plan of public life, with such success, must be in character, as in aim, far above mediocrity. His friends, personal and political, we doubt not, will have much more and worthier things to say of him; but this much is due to him from a persistent opponent, and we would not willingly withhold our word of sorrow for his early death, and of sympathy with those who must henceforth feel it as an irreparable loss."

OUR STATE TICKET.—We are glad to see the unanimity and zeal with which the opposition press throughout the State respond to the nominations of COCHRAN and KEIM. Every paper enlisted in the cause of opposition to the national administration has not only spoken favorably of them, but has entered warmly and enthusiastically into their support; and papers occupying a neutral or independent position, have also awarded them a cordial endorsement.

But although the State Convention did well in the selection of this ticket, it seems to have achieved an even greater success in its platform, which has given unlimited satisfaction to every branch of the opposition throughout the State. It is everywhere greeted with a hearty approval; and outside of the State it is spoken of as forming the framework of the platform to be adopted in 1860. Altogether the evidences are cheering that we shall, under this banner and with these candidates, carry the State triumphantly and so pave the way for the great popular triumph in 1860.

HON. E. D. GAZZAM.—The Indiana *Independent*, in an article on the Governor question, says:

"The West has a number of most excellent men well qualified for the honorable and responsible position of Governor, among whom are none more so than Senator Gazzam. He is an old war-horse in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery party, and when the proper time arrives, he will no doubt receive the consideration which his talents and standing so justly entitle him to."

TRUE.—The Sandusky (O.) *Register*, referring to the Presidential movements in this State, says:

"Pennsylvania needs to be dissatisfied with her "distinguished son" now in the Presidential chair, and it would be good for the "iron interest," and the whole country, to have such a common sense man as Simon Cameron in his place."

[From the Washington Constitution.]

### The Government Organ on Senator Douglas's Letter.

We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator Douglas to a gentleman who had permit "access to" to be presented by his friends to the Charleston Convention for the presidential nomination.

Ordinarily the reply to an inquiry such as that to which Mr. Douglas responds would be guided by two controlling circumstances: first, the effect on the country and on the party, of the permission or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the inferior or personal question whether it would accord with his own private interest or convenience to be used. In such cases every prominent member of a party assumes that the action of his party in convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt and the candidates it will select will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support; and hence it is that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connection with office is one of personal judgment in reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To prescribe terms to a convention, either as to doctrines or candidates, is to ignore the very purpose for which conventions are held. Conventions are composed of the representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a platform of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain these principles whom all can support. Every reader of Judge Douglas's letter can easily determine how far he has departed from that usual course.

He says before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, "it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issue the canvass is to be conducted." The history of the Democratic party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant for a Presidential nomination. Andrew Jackson did not impose any such condition precedent to his acceptance of the nomination. Van Buren, Polk, Cass, Pierce and Buchanan, made no such condition; nor did Judge Douglas himself, on two memorable occasions, in 1852 and in 1856, when he sought the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, follow the course he now adopts. We seriously doubt that even Gen. Jackson, with all his power and influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic party had he assumed to dictate the terms on which he would consent to be their nominee.

The Judge states that "if the Democratic party shall determine in the presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the convention. It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic Convention would recede from the principles described in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. Douglas. It is obvious, however, that Judge Douglas intends to give a new reading of the Cincinnati platform, by substituting his peculiar notions of squatter sovereignty for the doctrine of popular sovereignty as held by President Buchanan and the Democratic party of the Union. The language of the Cincinnati resolution, which we had occasion to notice some days ago, is distinct and unequivocal. We quote the resolution again:

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legal and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of the Democratic party in the last Congress, with the inaugural of Mr. Buchanan, and with his celebrated Silliman letter.

If, therefore, Judge Douglas means that the Democratic party will retrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his peculiar views, his expectation will undoubtedly be disappointed.

In the closing paragraph of his letter he states that if it shall become the policy of the party to "interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property," he would refuse to permit his name to be used, amounts to nothing more than an ambiguous announcement of the doctrine which he is understood to have maintained in Congress and in Illinois—namely that the first inhabitants of a Territory have a right by "unfriendly legislation" to destroy the rights of the citizens of the slave-holding States as guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. We have observed that this doctrine is opposed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the doctrine of the Democratic party, which is, that that question can only be determined when the incipient State forms its Constitution, and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the contents of this remarkable letter—remarkable not only for the opinions it enunciates, but for the peculiar manner in which it was communicated to the public. It purports to have been written to a gentleman in a distant State, but it was actually written, not for the benefit of Mr. J. B. Dorr, but for the purpose of being laid before the American people in all the newspapers. It bears date the 22d of June, and on the 23d it appears in the leading opposition paper of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was communicated by telegraph. It was manifestly intended as a public declaration of Mr. Douglas's position.

We intend to acquiesce in the decision of the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true Democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find any single word in Mr. Douglas's letter which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nominee of the Convention, after he has declared that he could not himself accept the nomination.

FIFTY KANSAS DEMOCRATS INDICTED.—The Leavenworth jail is filled, says one of our exchanges, to overflowing with "good, tried and staunch and valiant "Democrats," who have been arrested and indicted for fraudulent voting at the recent election. More than fifty of the b'ys are in the Jug for obeying the party injunctions, viz., "Voting early and often," and "Keeping on voting until the polls were closed." The legal investigation now going on is disclosing an old fashioned Kickapoo or Oxford swindle. These fifty elegant Democrats are but a preface of what is to come! The Republicans are confident that the apparent Democratic majority will be more than sponged out ere the frauds committed in Leavenworth are probed to the bottom.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BURNS.—The recent English papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who was known as the "The Father of the Free Church of Scotland." This event took place towards the close of May, when in the 81st year of his age. He was ordained in 1799; in 1820, he removed Kilsyth, where his 39 years of pastoral labors have been greatly blessed. He has left valuable papers behind, and the celebrated revival at Kilsyth, which will probably find their way to the press. The Doctor left two sons in the Ministry, one in China, and the other the Minister of the Free Church in Dundee.

GUESTS AT PARIS.—*Apropos* of the relations of France with Russia and the new government of Naples, permit me to direct your attention to the fact that the sister of the Emperor of Russia has been a guest of the Empress Eugenie here ever since the Emperor's departure for Italy, and also to the fact that the Neapolitan Minister was the only member of the diplomatic corps who officially witnessed the services at Notre Dame in honor of the recent victory. The Moniteur deems the fact deserving of a special announcement.—*Paris Letter.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24, 1859. Judge Douglas's letter, is denounced as dictatorial by the Administration and many Democrats and considered impolitic by his own friends. It must increase the party schism, and if adopted as the basis for a Northern wing to act upon, will rupture the Charlton Convention. The Opposition is much indebted to Mr. Douglas for this manifesto.—*N. Y. Trib.*

The Bangor *Times* says that more than four hundred delegates to the Maine Democratic Convention have now been chosen, and in the proportion of at least two to one, they are in favor of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention who will vote for Stephen A. Douglas as the Democratic candidate for President in 1860, and of a platform which clearly defines and endorses popular sovereignty.

The San Diego *Herald* says that Gen. William Walker has resigned filibustering and that he intends to unite his destinies with a lady of Lower California who once saved his life. She is said to be abundantly rich, but objected to the alliance in consequence of a difference of religion. That has been obviated by the ceremony at Mobile.

The Charleston *News* declares that, if the Charleston Convention hesitates about a Slave Code, and especially if Douglas is in danger of "and nominate" for themselves.

DYSPEPSIA.—The worst foe of humanity is so well known, that we hardly feel disposed to occupy time or space in its exposition. Few have escaped suffering from one or another of its varied forms. So far, it is either a cause or a consequence of almost every other disease, and so fastening in its nature, we believe we can do—HORNHAVER'S HOLLAND BITTERS—will always mitigate, if not effect a permanent cure. We might use stronger language, but, as we are addressing a reasoning as well as a reasonable community, desire to avoid the prejudice which would attach to what would seem mere boasting.

Indigestion, Heartburn, Headache—Sick and Nervous—in fact, all that have their origin in impaired digestion—which are included BILIOUS DISORDERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, Mental Disorders, *Irritability, Indisposition to Think, Impatience, Depression of Spirits, Nervous Fears and Foreboding, Want of Relaxation*, and a number of other affections of this class, rendering a man quite fit for intercourse with the world and the society of his family—will all, in most instances be found to have proceeded from that diseased state of the digestive organs which this medicine is permanently calculated to relieve.

READ CERTIFICATES—The Genuine highly Concentrated Hornhaver's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at $1 per bottle. The great demand for this truly Celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of Imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Sole Proprietors, 27 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my28:3m&w


## New Advertisements.

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HANDSOME DOUBLE SKIRT FRENCH LAWN ROBES at THREE DOLLARS, same as sold early in the season at five dollars. Also, a good assortment of Silk Pusters and Lace Mantles.

je22 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

Lost or Miscarried.

A LETTER, MAILED AT JOHNSTOWN, Pennsa., addressed to JOHN SNYDER, at New Alexandria, Penna., enclosing a note drawn in favor of WOODWARD, MELLS & CO., payable at their office in Philadelphia, date May 6th, 1859, at sight, for $33.37 or less. All persons are cautioned against receiving said note, as it has been lost or miscarried, and payment has been stopped. je23:2td

INVENTOR'S SALE ROOM.—The subscriber having rented a large warerooms for the exhibition and sale of newly invented and labor saving Machines, he invites those who have any to dispose of to give him a call or send on their models, and he will take charge of them; and also their Patent Right on reasonable terms. He also invites those who wish to save time and labor by a trifling expense to give him a call and examine the articles now on hand, at GEO. W. BUNN'S Real Estate and Insurance Office, North side of Lexacok street, 6th door east of Federal st., Allegheny City. je22

ISLE GAUNTLETS, ISLE GAUNTLETS, ISLE GAUNTLETS, ISLE GLOVES, ISLE GLOVES, ISLE GLOVES.

Selling by a store of

BURCHFIELD & CO.

NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Just received, Desilver's New Super Imperial Sheet Map of the Seat of War; embracing a full map of Europe, and complete maps of Sardinia and Lombardy, Austria and Italy; the whole unbroken, and mounted on cloth, and sized 36x44 inches; furnishing such reliable geographical information as cannot be procured elsewhere.

For sale by W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
je21 Cor Wood and 5d sts., and cor. 2d and Market sts.

BILL PAPER—Long and wide, white and blue, wide and narrow ruled, manufactured and sold by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers,
je23 57 Wood street.

COLLECTION BOOKS—Made and sold by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers,
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ENVELOPES—All sizes, shapes and colors, sold by W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Stationers,
je23 57 Wood street.

OATS—2500 bush prime, received and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO.
je23 75 Water and 92 Front streets.

BUCKWHEAT FOR SEED.—10 bags New Jersey just rec'd by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN.—3 car loads of Shelled Corn, to arrive, for sale by T. BELL & CO.,
je27 Corner of Front street and Chancery Lane.

2,500 BUSH WHITE AND RED WHEAT on hand, for sale by MBANK & ANGER.

GINSENG AND FLAXSEED—1 cask Ginseng and 1 do Flaxseed now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
je27

WOOL—2 sacks now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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GREASE—3 bbls. now landing from steamer Clifton for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BEANS, BEANS—75 bbls. prime small white for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

SOAP—100 box. Buffalo Yellow Soap for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
je27

CORN—2500 bus to arrive, for sale by HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.
je18

200 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

## New Advertisements.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.—The Defenders of their Country in the War of 1812, residing in Western Pennsylvania, will hold their Annual Meeting in the Common Council Chamber of the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, July 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and attending to any other necessary business. A punctual and full attendance is desirable.

LUKE LOOMIS, Sec'y. WM. GRAHAM, Jr., Pres't.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating in a rational manner the approaching Anniversary of the Nation's Independence, respectfully announce that they have made arrangements with the proprietor of the GIRARD HOUSE (Valentine Felt, Esq.) to prepare for the Association a Plain Dinner, on strictly temperance principles, and will be glad to see any and all such soldiers of 1812 from the adjacent States as can make it convenient to meet with us

WM. GRAHAM,
JOHN BUKER,
NATHANIEL PATTERSON,
LUKE LOOMIS.

je22:2wsd&3T

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ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1858 ..... 933,924 12

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Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to London. *A special permanent fund invested in Philadelphia for payment of losses in this country.*

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" John Floyd & Co., 173 " "
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" D. Gregg & Co., 99 Wood street;
" Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 153 " "
" Nimick & Co., 95 Water street;
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Messrs. Myers, Claghorn & Co., 232 Market street;
" Wm. M'Kee & Co., 22 South Front street;
" M'Cutcheon & Collins, Front and New sts;
" Smith, Williams & Co., 513 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Letitia street;
Joseph B. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
Hon. W. A. Porter, late Judge Supreme Court.

JAMES W. ARROTT, Agent,
je22:1ydls Temporary Office, 103 Wood street.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT.—HUNT & MERK'S List of New Books:

Memoirs of Cellarius the II, 1 vol., cloth, $1.00;
The Cavalier, by G. P. R. James, 1 vol., cloth, $1.25; 2 vols paper, $1.00;
Prairie Farming in America, by J Caird, M. P., 1 vol. cloth 50c; paper 25c;
Love Me Little, Love Me Long, 1 vol., cloth 75c; paper 65c;
Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects, (New Star Papers,) by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol., cloth $1.25;
Fruits, Flowers and Farming, by H. W. Beecher, 1 vol., cloth $1.25;
Arabia, by Frederic S. Cozzens, 1 vol., cloth, $1.00;
Life of James Watt, by Muirhead, 1 vol., cloth $1.25;
Tribute to the Memory of Humboldt—Addresses by J. P. Thompson, D. D., Prof. Bache, Prof. Lieber, Prof. Guyot, Hon George Bancroft, Prof. Agassiz, in the Pulpit and Rostrum; price only 10 cents;
Volume 6 new American Cyclopædia;
Barth's Africa (new edition,) 1 vol., cloth $1.25;
The Iron Manufacturers' Guide, by Lesley, 1 vol, cloth $5;
Longstreth on the Honey Bee, new edition, $1.25;
The American Stair Builder, 1 vol, cloth $5.

HUNT & MERK, Masonic Hall, 5th st.

FOR SALE,

THE FURNITURE, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES of the Hotel, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, on Chestnut street, above Third, Philadelphia. The Furniture is in good condition, and the whole arrangements of the house are well calculated for the business.

A five year's lease will be given to the purchaser, to date from the time of the purchase.

The present proprietor is desirous of quitting the business, therefore he offers this opportunity to some popular hotel keeper who may be desirous of entering into the business in Philadelphia.

The House will accommodate two hundred guests comfortably. For further particulars, address the undersigned.

je23:1m&d O. H. P. PARKER, Proprietor.

Bradstreet's Commercial Reports.

For Bankers' and Business Men.

THE FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL VOLUME of this valuable record of credits, which was published on the 15th of January, having been exhausted by a rapid and extensive demand, a second edition, revised and corrected, has been issued, and is now ready for delivery to such as have not already supplied themselves with the work.

Nearly two hundred of the best Bankers and Merchants in different cities of the Union, have assisted in perfecting this Reference Record, thus making a veracious and reliable compend of the pecuniary condition and prospects and business capacity of about 20,000 mercantile firms, in twenty six of the principal cities and centres of trade in the United States.

The New York Merchant or Banker will ascertain by a glance accompanying the book, the grade of credit, character, habits, and capital of such as will be likely to deal with him, while the out of town merchant will learn with accuracy the exact standing on which the New York houses base their business.

To parties for any possible error that might occur in a work so gigantic in its field and so large purchasers informed of the changes that must necessarily take place, the publishers issue a *printed sheet of corrections every week.*

The publisher asks for such a work that must save, if used it must prevent, and its influence it must have in securing a sound and profitable trade, make it invaluable to wholesale Merchants, Manufacturers, Note Brokers, and Banks of Discount, and yet the whole, including the two semi-annual volumes, the sheets of corrections and the facilities of the office, is furnished to subscribers at One Hundred Dollars per annum.

Full particulars, not embraced in this advertisement, may be obtained at the office of the proprietors and publishers.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,
No. 237 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Blank Forms, Circulars, &c., furnished.

Can be seen at Wood street, Pittsburgh.

## Miscellaneous.

J. B. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street,
(opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS—FINE WATCHES

PATEK, PHILIPPE & CO. Watches, in Geneva.
CHARLES FRODSHAM'S London Time-Keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

Sole Authorized Agents for above.

GOLD AND SILVER, ENGLISH AND SWISS

WATCHES.

RICH JEWELRY, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the Fashionable Styles.
SILVER WARE, unsurpassed in style, quality and finish.
Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are invited to examine their

*NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT,*

a visit entailing no obligation to purchasers.
UNIFORM PRICES, in plain figures, and no variation.
je22:1yd

WEED'S PATENT

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE gained the confidence of all who use them, and have proved one of the most valuable inventions of the age. They use a Shuttle, making the Lock Stitch on both sides of the cloth alike, which continued has never yet failed out.

They are all made with the highest mechanical skill, and all warranted to work well on all kinds of goods, from the Lightest Fabric to Heavy Leather. In particular, we would call the attention of all to our new Family Sewing Machine. It has been manufactured expressly for family use, and has met with favor from all. It is so simplified as to render it almost impossible to get out of order, or derange its operations; indeed it is so simple as to astonish one, that so small a piece of mechanism will sew.

Below, we give a description of the different styles of the Weed Patent.

No. 1 Is a very convenient style, which can be worked by hand or foot, on or off its own table. For convenience of shipping, and also for large manufactories, where it is necessary to place a number of Machines into a long bench, making one table answer for them all. Price, 90.

No. 2, With Walnut or Mahogany Table, either with or without Box Top, which locks down. Price, $100 and $110.

No. 3, Same size as No. 2, but runs with a belt, and at a much higher rate of speed. This kind is well adapted to manufacturing Clothing or Leather work. This is really the cheapest Machine in the market, as there is no work done on a Sewing Machine that it will not do. It is confidently asserted that this Machine runs easier than any machine now in use. Price, $100.

No. 4, This Machine has a long arm, to accommodate large work. It runs at a high rate of speed, runs easily, and is, without a doubt, the best Machine for Tailors' use, ever offered to the public. It is also peculiarly fitted for plantation work, as it is very simple yet substantial and durable, with but little liability to get out of order. Price, $120.

No. 5. This is a new and cheaper style, and a general favorite for Family, Light Leather, and a great variety of work. It has been gotten up with reference to furnishing a strong and durable, yet light and tasty Machine, at a less price than either of the above. It runs very easy, rapidly, and is pronounced the best machine now in market, for $50.

No. 6. This is a Machine got up on an entirely new principle, different from anything ever before offered to the public, and we confidently assert that, for family use it has not an equal. It is very light and tasty, runs very rapidly, and is almost noiseless in its operation, and uses A STRAIGHT NEEDLE. It is so arranged as to be utterly impossible for it to miss stitches. It has a tension on both sides, and carries a large supply of thread on the under spool. The motions are global by two small cranks that run without perceptible noise. The machine is so arranged that such a thing as nerve to both pull at the same time, and consequently, little liable to break. The seam is very elastic, and the thread does not break in washing. It will do much work better than any cheap machine now in market, and it uses less thread than any other machine. Price, $50.

Descriptive Circulars furnished gratis.

OFFICE, 477 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITNEY & LYON, PROPRIETORS.

AGENTS WANTED.
je21:1mds&w

1859. Second Arrival of 1859.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

AT THE FOURTH STREET CARPET STORE,

*PITTSBURGH, PENNA.*

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM RESPECT-FULLY announce that they are receiving a second supply of CARPETING, selected directly from the Importers and Manufacturers by one of the firm, now in the East, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Also, a new style of CANTON MATTING, for summer wear. The latest make of CARPET SWEEPERS, etc., etc., which shall be offered at the lowest rates.

W. D. & H. M'CALLUM.
je9

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE—No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block,

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ISAAC JONES, President; JOHN D. MCCORD, Vice President; D. M. BOOK, Secretary; JOS. WILLIAM DEAN, General Agent.

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je1:1yd

C. B. M. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

*No. 84 Fourth Street.*

mr16:1yd

REMOVAL.

EXCHANGE AND BANKING HOUSE OF

KRAMER & RAHM,

No. 35, Bank Block, Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEN KRAMER.....EDWARD RAHM.....FLORENCE KRAMER.

WE beg to apprise our friends and the public that we have removed to our new OFFICE, NO. 35, BANK BLOCK, FIFTH STREET, where we will be happy to tender them our services, and trust our ample Capital, with an experience of twenty years in the business in this city, will enable us to meet the wants of our customers.

We will continue the Exchange and Banking business as usual, buying and selling Exchange, Gold and Specie, Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, bought and sold on Commission.

Prompt attention given to Collections in city or country. Deposits Received in Par Funds or Currency.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits, as heretofore.

Deal in Specie, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, &c.

Credit Remittances of Merchandise at lowest possible rates.

Making Returns promptly by first mail, as directed.

my22:1md KRAMER & RAHM.

REMOVAL.

MEGRAW'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE

From 211 LIBERTY STREET,

To 119 LIBERTY ST., opposite Market.

my4:6tf

REMOVED.

C. G. HUSSEY & CO. have removed to their new Copper Warehouse, NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, in the Iron Front Block, third door west of Wood street.

Pittsburgh Copper Rolling Mill.

C. G. HUSSEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

BRAZIERS BOLT AND SHEATHING COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, LOCOMOTIVE TUBING

*Raised Still Bottoms and Plats of all Sizes,*

Brass Kettles, Sheet and other Brass, SPELTER, SOLDER, COPPER RIVETS, &C.

Dealers in Block Tin, Tin Plate, Lead Wire, Sheet Zinc, Antimony, Sheet Iron, Tinners' Tools, &c.,

No. 37 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheets Copper Cut to any pattern. apl0:3md

KNOX'S ICE CREAM ROOMS,

No. 27 Fourth Street, near Ferry.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the patrons of this well-known establishment that he is still prepared to furnish

PARTIES AND WEDDINGS

In very best style with ICES, JELLIES, FANCY CAKES AND PYRAMIDS.

Gentlemen and Ladies served with Meals, including every delicacy of the season, in style equal to any first class hotel, at all hours day and evening.

my30:3md JACOB B. HUBLEY.

New Stock of Melodeons.

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid new lot of Melodeons, from the factory of Mason & Hamlin, Boston, including all the styles made by them. This make of instruments have been approved by the greatest musicians in the country, as by Lowell Mason, Geo. F. Root, W. H. Bradbury and others—see pamphlet. They are to be found at the subscriber's rooms, where they are noted for the superior quality of their tone, and for their durability, and are warranted for five years.

The following are some of the styles:

1. Three pure and musical quality of tone.
2. Their great power of tone.
3. Their variety of tone.
4. Their prompt and easy touch.
5. Their beautiful style of finish.
6. Their durability.
7. Their cheapness of price.

For sale only by

Descriptive circulars sent to any address.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
je23

WINNER'S PIANO PRIMER.—A new and complete method of learning to play the Piano without a teacher. In this work the rudiments of music are explained in a new and simple manner, while melodious airs and exercises are introduced which are calculated to interest and advance the pupil, to which is added the newest