...gh Gazette:

WM. B. D. MARTON...D. S. FERGUSON

...T & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

...ITTSBURGH:

...RIDAY MORNING, AUG. 26, 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. ...RISH, Pittsburgh.

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

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE,
THOMAS MELLON, Collins

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JACOB H. MILLER, Pittsburgh

TREASURER,
GOODMAN Y. COULTER, South Fayette.

COMMISSIONER,
JONATHAN BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.

SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

THE EXPORT OF SPECIE.—The export of specie from New York, from Jan. 1st up to Saturday last was, in round numbers, $47,000,000, and from Boston about $10,000,000—total $57,000,000. The receipts in the same period, from California and other sources, have not exceeded $28,000,000. The difference, $29,000,000, has been drawn from the banks and the pockets of the people.

The banks of New York held, on the 1st of January last, in round numbers, $29,000,000 in specie; they hold on Saturday last, $21,500,000; so that they have lost, in the aggregate, during that time, only $7,500,000, whilst the excess of exports over imports is $29,000,000, which excess was drawn, in the main, from the vaults of the New York banks.

How, then, have these banks been able, while losing $29,000,000, the excess over receipts drawn out for export, to keep up their specie strength to a point only $7,500,000 below that of January last?

The answer is plain. The difference between $7,500,000, their real loss, and $29,000,000, their apparent loss, has been drawn from the Sub-Treasury and the people. We are not able to say, at this moment, how much of this sum has been drawn from the Sub-Treasury; but we are certain that it does not amount to much. The government exchequer has been kept pretty well drained for a year past, and the banks have not been able to replenish much from that source. We set down, therefore, the bulk of the sum of $22,500,000 as having been drawn in coin by the banks of New York from the other banks of the country, during the eight months now drawing to a close.

Many people are misled, on looking at the New York bank returns, into the belief that the country is not losing specie rapidly because the banks of that city keep up their specie reserves so remarkably well, and they refuse, therefore, to think that there is any real danger ahead. There could be no greater delusion. The New York banks have been strengthened at the expense of the entire country; and the true measure of the country's loss, in ready means, is the difference between the actual imports and exports of coin.

But, we may be told, the banks of the interior and of the other cities on the seaboard, manage also to keep up their specie strength. The banks of Pittsburgh, for instance, are nearly as strong in coin as they were in January last.

All true. The banks have kept up their specie reserves, so far, very well, notwithstanding their immense losses in coin in the way of shipments to New York to meet their drafts and liabilities there. Where, then, has the specie come from?

From the pockets of the people. The masses of the country are, to-day, just that much poorer, in the way of coin, than they were on the first of January, 1859. This is a fact to be kept constantly in mind.

In 1837, when the banks suspended specie payments, there was but little coin in the hands of the people, and communities, generally, were forced to issue shinplasters to furnish a substitute for small change. But in 1857, when the banks again suspended, the result was different. There was plenty of coin in circulation, and but little inconvenience was felt from the suspension. The receipts of California gold for some years having been in excess of the exports, gold entered into the general circulation, and was abundant enough for all commercial wants. But from the day of the suspension of 1857 unto the present, this gold has been gradually tending from the pockets of the people into the banks, in the payment of debts; from the banks to the seaboard, to make eastern exchange, in lieu of the produce which the country had not to ship; and from the seaboard to Europe to pay for importations of goods we could just as well do without.

The question is, how long can the people stand this drain? We are still importing goods at the rate of five to six millions a week; we are still shipping coin at the rate of about a million a week over our imports from California and other sources; and we suppose that this will continue as long as the interior is able to furnish to New York enough gold to keep her bank reserves from falling below $20,000,000. It is a worthy subject of inquiry to ascertain, if possible, the limit to this ability.

For it is plain, to our minds, at least, that the imports at New York and the exports of gold would have been checked, long since, if the banks of that city had been made to bear the entire drain of specie for export—if the interior had not furnished enough every week to fill up the chasm made by the foreign export. And if this thing is to go on, as it would seem, until the resources of the country are exhausted, it would be well enough for those who are devoting themselves specially to financial affairs to look a little ahead, and be prepared for the inevitable results of that exhaustion.

We throw out these suggestions, not to create alarm, but to stimulate examination into and reflection upon the facts brought forward. *That* can do no harm to any one.

TERRA-COTTURE.—In 1853, reference was made at some length, in the columns of the *Gazette*, to the system of Terra-Culture, as taught by Mr. Russell Comstock. Mr. Comstock is now in the city, and has already taught one class in his system, creating considerable interest among those devoted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The lecture he gave on Saturday last will be repeated in this city on Saturday, September 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Iron City College. Also, at Bentleysville, nine miles from Monongahela City, on Saturday, August 27th, at 10 A. M. Reference, J. W. Stephens, Esq., who heard the disclosure at Monongahela City, and raised a class within three days at Bentleysville.

PHILADELPHIA.—The locofoco nominations for Assembly in Philadelphia are as follows:

First District—Joseph Colwell.
Second—No nomination.
Third—Patrick M'Donough.
Fourth—Thomas Timmins.
Fifth—J. Jackson.
Sixth—Charles L. Wolf by one branch, and C. M. Donovan by another.
Seventh—Charles Hager.
Eighth—Jacob Hoppel.
Ninth—Henry Dunlap.
Tenth—John C. Keller.
Eleventh—John S. Rishi.
Twelfth—Edward Buckley.
Thirteenth—Wm. B. Morrison.
Fourteenth—James Donnelly.
Fifteenth—Phil. M. Hagner.
Sixteenth—T. W. Duffield.
Seventeenth—Wm. M. Leech.

JUNIATA.—The Republicans of Juniata county have nominated the following ticket:

Senator—Col. John J. Patterson.
Assembly—Robert C. Gallagher.
Treasurer—Benjamin F. Kepner.
Commissioner—John Kepner.
District Attorney—D. W. Chambers.
County Surveyor—Caleb Jones.
Auditors—Wilson Laird, 3 years; Noah Hertzler, 2 years.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Schuylkill county met at Pottsville yesterday, and nominated Michael Beard, James Maurer and Edward Kerns, for Assembly; Geo. D. B. Keim for District Attorney; Peter Moody for Treasurer; Frederick Bitzey for Commissioner, and John Downing for Auditor.

GEN. CAMERON.—The Republican Convention in Lycoming county passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the course of our distinguished Senator, Hon. Simon Cameron, in his support of the protective policy, the homestead bill, the Kansas measures, entitle him to our admiration and esteem; and we do hereby declare in his favor for the next Presidency of the United States.

The Crawford *Journal*, one of the staunchest and most reliable Republican papers in the west, has, in its last issue, a long and able article in favor of Gen. Cameron's nomination as the only one likely to carry Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—In commenting upon this subject, several weeks since, we made a passing allusion to what appears to be the "ruling passion" (not meaning avarice,) of American millers as more strikingly exemplified in the course of the last five years, wherein, by a persistent habit of rule of "working up close," they had seriously damaged the character of their flour, and hence their own interests, both present and prospective. The practice, we admit, is not confined to our millers, it appears to be peculiar to nearly all American manufacturers, just as the opposite rule seems to obtain with English manufacturers. This all-pervading error is, that it is only necessary to make a good article in the outset, "just to introduce it," and afterwards you can "go in," and widen the margin for profit about as much as you please.

There are certain articles whose high reputation has become such a fixed fact that their names are as familiar to our ears as household words. Who has not heard of the great Hexall and Gallego Flour Mills?—or the Brandywine Mill? or who has not heard of Roger's Cutlery, or the Tobias Watch, or the Thomas Ham, or the New York Mills Muslin?—or of a hundred other names which are synonymous with excellence? By unanimous consent, they constitute the unchanging standard of superiority and reliability. The men who established the fame of these articles were too far-sighted to content themselves with the heavy but transient gains which might follow in the wake of a much abused and therefore short lived reputation. They had no wish or intention to deceive the public or the trade; but, on the contrary, determined to command their confidence upon all occasions.

There is no necessity, we admit, that all the flour, or the cutlery, or the muslin, should attain to the standard we have indicated. There would be no market for it if it should. We have enumerated the above merely as triumphs of the principle for which we contend—honesty and reliability. And if millers would be half as careful to "work up to the standard" as they have been to "work up close," their flour would seldom be sold below its actual merits—the most objectionable system of inspections would fail to injure it materially—the markets of the world would take vastly larger quantities of it—both agriculture and commerce would be encouraged and extended—the commission merchant would be relieved of many difficulties, vexation and embarrassments, in effecting sales, as well as discouraging responses to accounts rendered of the same—and the positive pecuniary benefits accruing would far exceed, in the aggregate of dollars and cents, any advantages gained by the unreliable and short-sighted system now in vogue.

The character of American flour stood vastly higher in foreign markets ten or twenty years ago than it does at present. The demand, nevertheless, is much larger than then; but although we boast, and justly, that we are able to feed the world, we have already learned that the world will not be fed upon whatever our Yankee 'cuteness may wish to impose upon it at the price it formerly paid for a good article.

And what was the effect in England, so soon as it was discovered that American flour was beginning to deteriorate into something not much better in its character than wooden nutmegs? The same year that France shipped back as much "trash," (called "Super Flour" in New York, that famous school of sharp practice in business)—this same year England began to import the grain from the United States and to make her own flour. And this, we have every reason to expect, will be more and more the case until American millers are compelled to make flour of equally uniform and reliable quality as the English.

We have but one word more to say. Now that the year has just commenced—now that the wheat crop has turned out about the best both in quality and quantity, ever raised in the Union, and as it is but reasonable to anticipate that Europe will want an increased quantity of our superabundant supplies, on account of low prices, let millers turn over a new leaf. Let them determine that more American flour shall be consumed in foreign countries, and in no way can they more certainly compass this result than by a strict adherence to the simple rule of sending out an article approaching within some reasonable distance to the regularly constituted standard.—*Balt. Price Current.*

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—On the 6th inst., a Presbyterian clergyman from Maysville, Ky., named Rev. John A. McClung, arrived here for the purpose of staying a short time at the Water Cure, his health being in bad condition. He registered his name at the American House, but did not take a room. After registering his name he went out into the street, and nothing more was seen of him here.

It is supposed that whilst here he was partially deranged, and that he took the cars for Buffalo, where he arrived next day. He did not stop in that place but walked to Tonawanda. There he fell in with a man who got into conversation with him, and the two walked around the village for some time. This person says that Dr. McClung did not appear from his manner and conversation to be in unsound mind. At five o'clock that evening he engaged a room in the hotel, and shut himself in it for some time, it is supposed for the purpose of changing his linen. When he came out he left his carpet bag in the room.

It is supposed that he walked from Tonawanda to Schlosser's landing two miles above the Falls. Here he was seen later in the evening, by a little girl, to undress and go into the river. Next morning his clothes were found where he had placed them on the dock, but no trace of his body was discoverable. The fact of his name being on a white handkerchief, served to identify the missing man.

On the 10th inst., four days after the disappearance of Dr. McClung from Schlosser, a body was washed ashore at Youngstown, about 10 miles below the Falls. As the body was perfectly naked there were no traces by which to identify it, and it was therefore buried as a stranger.

Meanwhile his friends in Maysville had become alarmed for his safety and Mr. H. F. Miller of Maysville came to Cleveland in search of him. From this place he followed him to Schlosser, where the fact of his disappearance was learned. Diligent enquiries were set on foot, and ultimately the body found at Youngtown was disinterred and identified by Mr. Miller as that of Dr. McClung. A burial case was procured from Buffalo, in which the body was placed and taken home to Kentucky. Mr. Miller with the body in charge passed through here this morning.

Dr. McClung was about 50 years of age and leaves a wife and four children, two of whom (daughters, live at home with their mother. Mrs. McClung is in feeble health, and this melancholy affair is a terrible blow in every way to the almost helpless family. He was the Pastor of the Maysville Presbyterian Church, and was much respected by all who knew him. We understand that he has been in poor health for a considerable time, and that he was of a very nervous temperament. Several years since, whilst in Indianapolis, he became partially deranged, and lived for seven weeks without sleep.—*Cleve. Herald.*

ALMOST A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last about noon, D. S. Johnston and Dennis Brennan both citizens of this borough, were very severely injured at a well upon the lot of the former on Jefferson street. Johnson had hoisted, by means of a windlass, a half-barrel of stone to the surface, when the rounce of the windlass escaped from his hands, and its motion being reversed, struck him with great force in the face knocking him a very considerable distance and rendering him senseless for some time. The half-barrel of stones fell a distance of twenty feet upon the head and shoulders of Brennan, who was at the bottom of the well, crushing him to the earth. Medical aid was immediately summoned, when it was ascertained that they were very badly hurt. Johnston was restored to consciousness with some difficulty; but is quite feeble. Brennan was for some time thought to be mortally injured; but is now considered out of danger. Dr. Mechling attended on both the suffering men. —*Brookville Rep.*

SIXTY years ago the State of Virginia, in point of population and wealth, was far in advance of the State of New York. Virginia placed her reliance upon slave labor for future growth and greatness. New York, as soon as possible, abandoned slave and resorted to Free labor as an element of progress. A recent reliable publication furnishes some interesting statistics to prove the advantage of the course marked out by the Empire States. We quote but a single fact:—"In August, 1856, the real and personal estate in the city of New York, amounted in valuation to $511,740,491, showing that New York city alone is worth far more than the State of Virginia," the excess being $120,094,053. May we not attribute this great prosperity of one State to her Free Labor system, and the decay of the other to her Slave Labor system?—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

LOW FLOOD.—The heavy rains of the latter part of last week produced a low freshet in Redbank on Saturday, of which many of our lumbermen took advantage. However, the majority of the rafts started were laid up at points along the stream in consequence of the rapid fall of the water; but about thirty reached the mouth at a late hour of the night. The Allegheny being very high, such as got out will be taken to Pittsburgh without any difficulty.—*Brookville Republican.*

THE following appeal to the white working classes of Tennessee was made on the eve of the late election, by the Nashville *Banner*, the leading Opposition paper:

"*Workingmen, Read and Hand to Your Neighbor!*—We have shown that there is a fanaticism prevalent among the Southern Democracy degrading to free white laboring men—that they have been characterized as "greasy," "filthy," and "small-fisted," as "struggling to be gentlefed," as "unfit for association with a gentleman's body-servant." The opinion has been proclaimed by a Southern Democratic journal, that "slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether he be white or black." There is a pregnancy in these facts which should arrest the attention of every working man in the South. He should reflect before he votes to sustain this Democratic party whether he is not encouraging a sentiment whose tendency is to degrade him to the level of the negro slave."

It will be perceived that the above is somewhat different from the sort of appeals which Mr. Goggin made in this State—and Mr. Ball in Kentucky.—*Wheeling Intel.*

A SECOND SAM PATCH, almost.—Several days ago a fellow hailing from Rockland county, New York, and calling himself Jim Patch, jumped from the mast-head of the sloop Sophie into the water below, a distance of eighty-five feet, at Albany, N. Y. The sloop at the time laid at the lower dock, Sing Sing, in about seven feet of water. At the appointed time, in the presence of about four hundred villagers, Jim made his jump, firing a couple of pistols in his descent. He struck the water and stuck in the mud, and that was the last that was seen of him until a young man made a dive from the dock and brought him up by the hair. By the aid of a boat-hook he was dragged ashore. After rolling him on a barrel he was restored to consciousness.

REAL INTREPIDITY.—The feat of Blondin in carrying Colcord across the Niagara river pales before that of Colcord himself, who, with the greatest confidence in Blondin's strength, trusted himself to an almost certain death in being carried over that fearful chasm, when but a false step or quivering nerve would have precipitated both to certain destruction. He has gone beyond all we ever dreamed of human courage, and established himself as a fit man, and the only one, who can successfully rival Blondin in real intrepidity.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, says the *Jeffersonian*, while workmen were engaged in laying a barn floor for Jonas Pifer, of Henderson township, in this county, and while in the act of turning one of the sleepers, a man named A. J. Hafford was pushed off, and fell a distance of some eight feet, killing him almost instantly. The deceased was a very respectable young man, about twenty-two years of age, and his sudden death has cast a gloom over his acquaintances.

THE Madison *Courier* says:—We have been assured by a veteran, who has seen service, and who has passed over much of the State, selling "patent rights," that Douglas will not get a delegate in the Charleston Convention, from Indiana. These operations and movements of "distinguished politicians" go to prove the view taken by the Press, and Mr. Buchanan is determined to crush Douglas at Charleston.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 23.—At the Republican Convention held here to-day, A K. McClure was unanimously nominated for Senator from the 18th district, and Major J. R. Brewster, of Franklin county, and Colonel James C. Austin, of Fulton county, for the Assembly.

D. O. Gehr, was selected as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

FAILURE OF THE BOSTON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. —BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The failure of the Boston Locomotive Works has been announced. Their liabilities are about $600,000. One cause of the failure was that the Company had sold their work at the west and other parts of the country taking pay in bonds which have proved to be worthless.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.—The fact is now too well established for any one to attempt to controvert it, that most of the diseases which often prove fatal in summer, are produced by excessive use of fruits and vegetables, by which the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the blood stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive if not torpid. Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Bilious and Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea and such like complaints generally follow, unless improper food and often times become so deep seated and fixed upon the constitution, that the strongest and most active mineral medicines are unable to cope with them until the patient is prostrate, and all hopes of relief are ended. Who is it that has not seen a fine healthy infant or adult, seized with one of the annoying diseases above spoken of, and despite the skill and science of medical gentlemen literally waste away under their treatment? And how little the treatment is been counted for? Simply by the fact, that instead of administering some remedy to stay the falling strength of the afflicted, and at the same time check the disease in its progress, she frequently prescribed aided in the extension of the natural strength, and at the time the disease was mastered the sufferer was prostrate, and failing to excite a reaction the patient died from the effect of the poison administered to uproot the disease. Not so with BERRIAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and which have not only proved themselves the best tonic in use, but have never failed to correct disorders of the stomach and bowels when taken according to directions. In the cure of Summer Complaints they have no equal. Try them at once.

READ GARZYLIE.—The chemistry lately Concentrated Boerhave'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.

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"JUST THE THING!"—A prominent physician said of Dr. Wilson's Pills:—"If my patient required an aperient, Wilson's Pills were just the thing! wanted; if he suffered from Dyspepsia, Acidity of Stomach, Costiveness, or Inactivity of liver, Wilson's Pills were just the thing.—*Substance of the Circulatory Organs, Wilson's Pills were just the thing.* See "Guide to Health," to be had gratis from R. L. Fahnestock & Co, No. Wood street, Pittsburgh Prepared by R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., No 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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THE subscriber has now on hand a most splendid stock of Pianos, consisting of 6½ and 7 Octaves, in Plain and Carved Cases of the most elegant design, from the celebrated Factory of Chickering & Sons. The instruments are all provided with their latest improvements, as *Repeating-Action, Double-Dampers, Fall-Hammers*, and are of the

ENLARGED NEW SCALE,

By which a much larger sound board is obtained, consequently the tone is rendered very powerful, yet retaining its sweet and musical quality. By the perfection of the Action, the performer is enabled to produce all grades of tone from *pianissimo to fortissimo*, with the greatest ease.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS are thus spoken of by the best artists and dealers in our country—

THALBERG ... "they are beyond comparison *the best* I have seen in the United States, and will compare favorably with any I ever known."

GOTTSCHALK ... "The opinion which I expressed three years ago ... been more than confirmed to me, by the continued use ... viz: That for volume and purity of tone, ... ability of articulation, they are unequalled."

[From the N ... Intelligencer, Washington]

"They can safely ... comparison with instruments from any part of the world, ... to point of tone, strength and elasticity of touch."

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

"For excellence of material, elegance of finish, and faithfulness of workmanship, and above all for volume and variety, mellow sweetness, brilliancy and permanence of tone, they are unequalled."

[From the Family Journal.]

"The peculiar musical qualities belonging to the Chickering instruments, are a full, musical, rich and powerful tone, free from any wooiness, noisy, fondness of sound, so disagreeable to the sensitive musical ear. They have also an easy, even and pleasant touch, and will keep in tune better and longer than others."

The public are invited to call and examine these splendid instruments, which are sold at FACTORY PRICES AND WARRANTED.

au26dAwF JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street.

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA, On hand and for sale by

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POT CLAY FOR GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—The attention of Glass Manufacturers is requested to our POT CLAY, which is a superior article, and can be sold at about one half the price of the German Clay. Orders for any amount will be promptly attended to by CHADWICK & SON, au26 Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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TO LET.—A comfortable two story Brick Dwelling situate on Hay street. Enquire of R. H. KING, au26 No. 211 Liberty street.

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New Advertisements.

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Assisted by nine experienced teachers. Instructions are given in all branches of a thorough English, Classical and Scientific education. Superior advantages are offered in Oil Painting, Water Colors and Drawing. Modern Languages are taught by a thoroughly qualified teacher. Music under the supervision of Prof Robbeck. Fall term commences Wednesday the 31st day of August. For Circulars, giving particulars, apply at the College, *Gazette* office and principal book stores. M. SIMPSON, President Board of Trustees. au25:wd

J. B. HILLERMAN & JAMES COLLORD, HAVING entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS,

(under the name and style of Hillerman & Coll.,d.) would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving from Manufacturers, and will have opened on

Saturday, August 27th,

An entire new and fresh stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' FURS,

Of the newest and latest styles, to which we invite the attention and solicit patronage of those desiring goods in our line.

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R. C. SCHMERTZ, Cashier. au25:1y:d

RE-OPENING.

PROF. COWPER'S FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY, at NEVILLE HALL, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

Prof. Cowper having returned to the city, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny that he will reopen his Dancing Academy at the above Hall, on SATURDAY, September 3d, and will continue to teach the accomplishment in all its various branches, together with instructions in the etiquette of the Ball Room and Social Circle, graceful deportment of person, &c. All the latest and most fashionable Ball Room and Parlor Dances, as taught by him in the eastern cities, such as Les Caledonians, Scottish Polish Mazurka Quadrilles; Les Lancier Quadrilles, Cotillions; Polish Mazurka Quadrille; Les Lancier Quadrille, Polka Quadrilles; Schottisch Quadrilles; London Lancer Quadrilles; Russian Mazurka Quadrilles; Plain or German Waltz; Esmeralda Waltz; Vasavienna Waltz; Schottisch or German Polka; Cinque or Five Step Waltz; Circlicane, Millitaire, Espanola and Bohemian Polkas; Redowa Polka Mazourka; Gallopade; Spanish Dance; Evergreen Polka; Cirlliennes Circle, &c., &c., will be taught at moderate terms.

Days of Tuition will be as follows:

LADIES' CLASS—Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 6 P. M.

MASTERS AND MISSES'—Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5 P. M.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASS—Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 P. M.

PRIVATE CLASS for Ladies who desire it.

Prof. Cowper will also give instructions to Private Classes, or instruction given at the residence of pupils, if required.

N. B.—Prof. C. can be seen at the above Hall, on days of tuition, from 2 to 4 and 7 to 10 P. M., or at the SCOTT HOUSE daily. au24

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ORDINANCE granting the Right of Way to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company

The following Ordinance was reported by the Ordinance Committee of Councils, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, and passed in Select Council at their last regular meeting, and is now published by the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in accordance with a resolution of Councils.

Report of Ordinance Committee.

The Committee on the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. report the accompanying ordinance with the recommendation that the Councils will pass the same; and, also, report that they have made a personal survey of the streets on which the railway is recommended to be laid down, and have taken into deep consideration the interests of the city, property owners, and the railroad company.

An Ordinance, Granting certain privileges to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

Be it enacted and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the same.

SECTION 1st. That the right and authority are hereby granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to enter upon and lay down rails for a double track of railway from the eastern terminus of Butler street along said street to the west side of Allegheny street; from thence with a single track of railway along Butler, otherwise called O'Hara street, to and across Columbia street; from thence easter; Hon. Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Bryan, Gardner & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa. jo30:6md

THE ENTERPRISE Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA,

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., at Reasonable Rates of Premium.

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F. RATCHFORD STARR, President

CHARLES W. COFFIN, Secretary.

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GEO. S. BRYAN & CO., Agents, jo30:6md No. 52 Wood Street

NORTHERN Assurance Company, NO. 1 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

CAPITAL $6,298,800 00
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 3,148,411 09
ANNUAL REVENUE, for the year ending January 31, 1858 ..... 933,924 12

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire, almost every description of Property. *The Rates of Premiums are moderate*, and, in all cases, based upon the character of the owner or occupant, and the merits of the risk.

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

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" D. Gregg & Co., 92 Wood street;
" Wilson, M'Elroy & Co., 54 Wood street;
" James McCandless & Co., 103 " "
" Nimick & Co., 95 Water street;
" A. Fahnestock & Co., First and Wood streets;
" Joe Woodwell & Co., Second and Wood streets;
" Atwell, Lea & Co., 75 Water street;
" Churchfield & Co., Fourth and Market streets;
" McCandless, Moses & Co., Second and Water sts.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street.
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., 613 Market street;
" James Graham & Co., 20 and 22 Letitia street;
Joseph B. Mitchell, Esq., President Mechanics' Bank;
James Dunlap, Esq., President Union Bank;
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THIS PAINT is adapted to all purposes to which the best White Lead is applicable. It does not turn yellow, as lead invariably does, and will acquire the hardness and smoothness of Coach painting without the aid of varnish, and is easily washed. Colors with a size basis retain their freshness and brilliancy of color.

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Orders addressed to either of the following houses will be filled at the new *reduced tariff* of Freight and Duty or in Oil.

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RAYNORD, DITTY & PRATT, 106 and 108 Fulton street, New York.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY, at the Agency, No. 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, continues to make insurances on lives. In addition to a paid capital of $200,000, they have a large and increasing RESERVED FUND, affording undoubted security to the insured. In cases of Insurance for Life the bonus declared from RESERVED profits has already exceeded fifty per cent. on all premiums paid.

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"EQUAL TO M'AVOY'S, SUPERIOR to Hovey's Seedling in size, equal to Burr's New Pine in flavor, and from six to ten times as productive as any other of the one hundred varieties in cultivation" So says Mr. Downer of his new Seedling, a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted and does business with for years, and in all our transactions have never had reason to mistrust his word or honorable dealing, which induces me to accept the agency for his wonderfully prolific berry.—Send for circulars of report of Investigating Committee

JOHN MURDOCH, JR., au8 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

NEW DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS are being received almost daily. jo16 C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market street.

200 BUS. NESHANNOCK POTATOES, large size, for sale by McDANE & ANDER.

Miscellaneous.

OLD and YOUNG ARE AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, VIZ.: THAT

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

WILL PRESERVE, INFALLIBLY, THE *growth and color of the hair*, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restores the gray; cures the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; makes it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserves the scalp free from all disease, to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional Men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:—

PROFESSOR S. THALBERG, PIANIST, says, on his arrival in the United States she was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 10 Nassau Street, N. Y., says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks's trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, Bath, Maine, says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, Esq., of New Orleans, says that he has lost his hair by the Yellow Fever, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

S. M. MIDDLETON, Livingston, Alabama, says the Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. He used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MOSES, Lebanon, Kentucky, says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McMansboro', Illinois, says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich