Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED ... D. P. WILLIAMS. D. L. RAYON. D. S. FERGUSON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 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 VANNUM, Pittsburgh,
DAVID A. PRESSLEY, Allegheny,
CHARLES L. GORRIRING, Beaver,
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 BRAUFF, South Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR,
DAVID CORNELIUS, Sewickley.
SURVEYOR,
M. T. ANDERSON, East Deer
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOSEPH MILLER, Snowden.

Republican Meetings.

Republican meetings will be held at the following times and places, and the friends in the neighborhood are requested to give general notice of the same:

Baldwin township, Saturday evening, Oct. 8, at 7 o'clock.
Deer Creek Lock, Indiana township, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Buena Vista, Elizabeth tp., Saturday, Oct. 8, at 2 p. m.
Depp's Tavern, Robinson township, on Saturday, October 8, at 7 P. M.
Mansfield, Upper St. Clair township, on Saturday, October 8, at 7 P. M.
Pittsburgh, at Lafayette Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 8, at 7 P. M.
Pitt Township, at Copperworks, on Monday, October 10, at 7 P. M.
Birmingham, Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 7 o'clock.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY!

The Republicans of Pittsburgh will hold a

LAST GRAND RALLY,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL,

On Saturday Evening, Oct. 8th at 7 o'clk

Hon. John Covode and other gentlemen

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

The Republicans of the City and vicinity are urgently INVITED TO ATTEND!

HR. CAMPBELL'S RECORD ON THE TAX QUESTION.

Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL, the locofoco candidate for County Commissioner, has attended anti-tax conventions and made a great splurge as an anti-tax man on all occasions which subjected his sincerity to no greater test than simple declamation. He has traversed the county, denouncing the railroad subscriptions as illegal, unconstitutional, fraudulently obtained, and of no binding force, acquiring in this cheap way some reputation as an anti-tax man. But when subjected to the test of saying so *officially*, under the solemnity of an oath, he shrunk from doing so.

Last winter the democracy of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, met and nominated the following ticket for Councils, as the "democratic anti-tax ticket," pledged to resist on all occasions the payment of railroad tax, viz:

Select Council—Jackson Duncan.
Common Council—John H. Bailey, James P. Barr, EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Jas. Gildes, Thos. Barnes, J. H. Demmler.

This ticket was elected, and the democracy took to itself the credit of electing it upon the anti-tax issue.

In the month of April last, the Supreme Court awarded alternative writs of Mandamus directed to the members of the Councils of Pittsburgh, commanding them to levy taxes to pay the interest on the railroad bonds issued by the city, or show cause why they should not do so. The attornies of the city were instructed to have the answers to these writs prepared, which they accordingly did. The answers set forth that the railroad subscriptions were unconstitutional, illegal, obtained by fraud, and void for sundry other reasons with which the people of the county are familiar. On the 28th of April the Councils met to act upon these answers, and in the Common Council the following action was had:

Resolved, That the papers first read be adopted as the answer of this Council to the several writs of mandamus issued against it from the Supreme Court of this State in the eastern district thereof, at the suit of Eli K. Price et al., executors of E. S. Bird, R. G. Hamilton, J. D. Rembolt, trustees of Emily Hudson and John B. Gest, respectively, and that the President of this Council be, and he is hereby authorized to sign and verify, and the clerk to attest the same on behalf of said Council under the direction of the counsel of the city in the premises.

The yeas and nays having been called, were as follows:

Yeas—*Bailey*, Barnhill, Birkhimer, Coward, Darlington, Davis, Dickson, Donnell, Floyd, *Fryar*, *Gildes*, Magee, McGeary, Oyer, Reed, Robbins, Rose, Siebert, Thompson and President Errett—20.

Nays—*Barnes*, *Barr*, *Demler* and Robb—4.

Absent—Messrs. Fulton, CAMPBELL, Rees, Hill, Ward and Norris.

Here it will be seen that of the six democrats elected to Common Council as anti-tax men from the Third Ward, *three*, Messrs. Barr, Barnes and Demler voted against the answers to the Mandamus which embodied the allegations upon which the anti-tax doctrine is based; two voted for them; and one, Mr. CAMPBELL, *dodged!* That he was in the city that night, we *know*; and we were assured by one of his political friends at the time, that he gave as a reason for not being present that he could not vote *for* the answers, and did not like to vote *against* them! Thus, upon the only opportunity he ever had to put himself upon the record as an anti-tax man, he dodged out of the way.

The same answers, or similar ones, were put in by the County Commissioners in suits brought against the county. Suppose, now, Campbell had been Commissioner *then*, as he wishes to be *now*; he could not and would not, judging from his record in the Council, have sworn to the answers, and the suits would have gone against the county by default.

JOE LANE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—It requires no seer to tell us to what extent the so-called democratic party is demoralized. We see evidences of it at home and abroad—in the north and in the south. The sole object of its leaders and politicians seems to be to get votes without regard to the means and appliances to which they may think it necessary to resort. The latest evidences of a corrupt and demoralized sentiment we have presented to us is from a rather prominent democratic leader in Tennessee. On a recent occasion the democracy thought fit to hold a jubilee in that State for the purpose of rejoicing, as we suppose, that they were not totally "wiped out" at the late election for members of Congress and State officers. Among the "distinguished democrats" who had not honored the assembly with their presence, but who thought proper to write a letter by way of apology for their absence, was a certain Gen. AIKEN, who, we believe, is the acknowledged champion of democracy in the Ninth Congressional District, and who declared, in his epistle, that he "felt as blithe and as joyous as a May morning." In this letter, which by the way is very lengthy, he coolly remarks:

"I have not lost confidence in either the patriotism or ability of the Northern Democracy to defend or shield us from the assaults of our enemies. I would sooner trust—yes, ten thousand times sooner trust—such a man as Jo Lane, of Oregon, the patriot, soldier and statesman, than the best men of the Bell, Bates and Botts school of politicians—to say nothing of the great conspirator, Wm. H. Seward, the Cataline of America; and Douglas, *with his Slanders upon Lecompton*, etc., would be far more preferable to men who, living in the South, would affiliate with Black Republicans, and become their candidate for the sake of the spoils of office."

The time was when the old Democratic party had some dignity about it—when it was clothed, as it were, with a garment of respectability. But now, alas! how great the change! A "champion of the party" without blushing, mentions the name of that arrant political ruffian, Jo Lane, in connection with the high office of the Presidency! We shall soon see the names of Synders, McCabe, Mullen, Brigham Young and other choice spirits, presented to the Democracy in connection with that exalted station. "To what base uses may we come."

Do not forget the Meeting To-Night.

The last Grand Rally will be held at Lafayette Hall to-night. Hon. JOHN COVODE will speak upon the Corruptions of the Administration; and other gentlemen are expected to make speeches Let the hall be crowded.

The Perils of Aerial Navigation.

(From the Warrentown Reformer, Extra, Oct. 5.)

Nearly every one in this locality is aware that the second ascension of the *Atlantic* was advertised for the 29th of September. The storm of that and the following day obliged the postponement of the ascension until the 22d (Thursday.) Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and at thirty-seven minutes before 6 P. M. the glad words "All aboard" were heard from Mr. La Mountain, and myself and that distinguished aeronaut stepped into the car.

As we rose into the light, fleecy clouds, they looked between us and the earth like patches of snow we see lying upon the landscape in Spring time; but when we rose a little higher the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the cold, white masses below us had precisely the same look that a mountainous, snow-covered country does as you look down upon it from a higher mountain. In eight minutes after leaving the earth, the thermometer showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 84 when we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, showing that she was ascending with great rapidity.

At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42°, and falling very fast. At 5:50 we were at least two miles high—thermometer 34°. The wet sand bags now became stiff with cold—they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5:54 thermometer 28°, and falling. Here we caught our last sight of the earth by daylight. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the southwest of us, which showed we were drifting nearly north. At 6:10 thermometer 18°, we drifted along until the sun left us, and in a short time thereafter the balloon began to descend. At 6:30, thermometer 22°, rising. Threw over about five pounds of ballast. We must have been, before we began to descend from this height, 3½ miles high. At 6½, thermometer 23°—rising. We were now about stationary, and thought we were sailing north of east. We could, we thought, distinguish water below us, but were unable to recognize it. At 6:38 we threw over a bag of sand, making 80 pounds of ballast discharged, leaving about 120 pounds on hand. We distinctly heard a dog bark. Thermometer 28°, rising rapidly. At 6:45, thermometer 32°.

We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling along the ground or over a bridge, while the dogs kept up an almost ceaseless serenade, as if conscious there was something in the sky monstrous and unusual. We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about 7½, when we distinctly saw lights, and heard the roaring of a mighty waterfall. We descended into a valley, near a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather forbidding we concluded to go up again. Over with 20 pounds of ballast; and skyward we sailed. In about twenty minutes we again descended, but this time no friendly light or "deep-mouthed watch-dogs' hearty bay" greeted us. We were over a dense wilderness, and settled down over a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing over all our ballast except about eighteen pounds. Mr. La Mountain now said it was folly and madness to stay up any longer: that we were over a great wilderness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of a tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we fell, I grasped the extreme top of a tall spruce, which stopped her descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large drag-rope. The touch of that spruce sent a thrill of discomfort to my heart, for I knew that its kind did not grow in any well-settled, nor any warm country.

We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and patiently waited until morning. The rain dripped down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon, and it was not long before we were wet as men could be. After a night passed in great discomfort we were glad to see the first faint ray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, the morning broke, the true typical precursor, we were to learn, of many other mishaps to be spent in those uninhabited wilds. We waited until 6 o'clock in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose, if no other, of obtaining a view of the country into which we had descended. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to throw over all we had in the balloon except a coat apiece, the life preservers, the anchor and the compass. The *Atlantic*, relieved of her wet load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce and we felt, then, that we had gone too far, through a miscalculation of the velocity of the balloon As the current was driving us still to the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting further and still further to that "frozen tide" from which we knew there was no escape. Mr La Mountain seized the valve-cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of a tall spruce. We made the *Atlantic* fast by her anchor, and for a moment talked over what we should do. We had not a mouthful to eat. No protection at night from the damp ground; were distant we knew not how far from habitation, were hungry to start with, no earthly hope of raising a fire, and no distinct idea as to where we were. We concluded to trust to the compass kindly loaned by H. K Newcomb, Esq., and take a course which would bring us out of any wilderness we might be in

To the southeast, then, we started. After traveling about a mile and a half we came to the bank of a small creek, flowing down from the westward.

We traveled all day Friday up the unknown creek, which kept its general course to the south of west, crossing it about noon on a floating log, and striking on its southern bank, a cleared track, which led us up to a deserted lumber road, lying on the opposite side from a large lumbering shanty. We hoped one of the lumber roads might take us out to a settlement, but after traveling up them all until they terminated in the wilderness, we concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay at it all night.

It was evident, we reasoned, that the creek we were upon was used for driving logs in the Spring season. If, then, we followed it to its confluence with the Ottawa, or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, we would in time get out the same way the timber went out The roof of the shanty was covered with the halves of logs, scooped out in a manner familiar to all woodmen These were light and dry, and would form an excellent raft. Why not, then, take four of these, tie them to cross pieces by withes and such old things as we could find around the shanty, and pole the structure down to that civilization which a new log ought to be able to reach. Such was the course we adopted. We dragged the logs down to the creek, and La Mountain tied them together, as he was evidently more of a sailor than myself. We got under way, and as we pushed off a crow set up a dismal cawing—an inauspicious sign, and ominous of the great trials and sufferings in store for us. We polled down stream about ten miles and came abruptly upon an immense pine tree which had fallen across the stream, completely blocking the passage of the raft. No other alternative was left but untie the pieces and attempt to push them through under the log. This was at last done; tied the raft together again and poled her down stream. Toward we each eat a raw frog, all we could find, and began to feel that we were hungry. At night we did not stop, but kept the raft going down through the shades of awful forests, whose solemn stillness seemed to hold the unrevealed mystery of our darkening future. We pressed on, until about three o'clock, when pure exhaustion in duced us to stop. We found a spot where the clayey bank lacked a little of coming down to the water. On the mud we threw our little bundle of straw, and sat down with our feet drawn under us, so that our bodies presented as little surface as possible for the rain to beat upon. But we could not stand such an uncomfortable position long, and as the daylight of the Sabbath broke upon us, we were polling down the stream in a drizzling rain. At 8 o'clock we came to a place where the stream *canoned*—rushing over a stony bed, down a steep descent between high rocks on either bank. To get our raft down this place we regarded as hopeless. We tied up and examined the shore. We descended the bank and thought it best to try our luck on foot. After travelling about a mile, we found the bank so tangled and rugged, and ourselves so much exhausted, that locomotion was impossible. So we concluded to go back, and if we could get the raft down a piece at the time, we would go on with her; if not, we would build as good a place as possible to crawl into and prepare for death.

We went back, and after examining the stream attentively, concluded to try to get the raft down. We at once commenced, and I freely confess this was the most trying and laborious work of a life of labor.

After long hours of labor, we got the raft down and La Mountain again tied it together. Passing on, in about an hour we came to a large lake, ten miles long and six miles broad. Around it we must, of course, pass until we should find the outlet. So we turned up to the right and pressed on with as much resolution as could be expected. To-day we found one clam, which I insisted La Mountain should eat, as he was weaker than myself, and had eaten little or nothing on the day we went up. Around we went, into all the indentations of the shore, keeping always in shallow water. At last we stopped at a place we thought least exposed to the wind. We laid down upon the cold ground, having lifted up the end of our raft so that the wind might not drift it away in the night. It really seemed as though, during the night, we passed through the horrors of a dozen deaths. At daylight, we got up by degrees, first on one knee and then on the other, so stiff and weak we could hardly stand.

Again upon the almost endless lake we went—following around its shore for an outlet. About 10 o'clock we found a broad, northern stream, which we thought was the outlet we were seeking, and we entered it with great joy, believing it would take us to our long sought Ottawa. Shortly after entering the stream, it widened out, and assumed the form of a lake. We poled up the westerly shore for about seven miles, but found we were again deceived.

Well, we turned the raft around, and poled her back toward the place where we had entered this last lake We had gone about a mile when we heard the sound of a gun, quickly followed by a second report. No sound was ever so sweet to me as that. We halloaed as loud as we could a good many times, but could get no response We kept our poles going, and had gone about half a mile when I called La Mountain's attention to what I thought was a smoke curling up among the trees on the side of a hill. My own eyesight had begun to fail me to an extent that I could not depend upon it when a long steady gaze was necessary. He said it was smoke and that he thought just below it on the bank was a bark canoe In a few moments the blue smoke rolled gently, yet unmistakably, above the tree tops, and we felt that we were saved. Such a revulsion of feeling was almost too much for us. We could hardly believe our senses, and credited anything favorable to our condition with the utmost caution. Our bitter disappointments had taught us that lesson

We paddled the raft with the end of our poles directly across the lake; near, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile wide, and made for the canoe. It proved to be a large one, evidently an Indian's. Up the bank I pressed, leaving La Mountain at the canoe to cut off a retreat by the Indian, in case he was timid and wished to avoid us. I came at once upon the shanties of a lumbering wood, and from the chimney of the furthest building a broad volume of smoke was rising. I halloaed—a noise was heard inside, and a noble-looking Indian came to the door. "*Vous parlez Francais?*" was the eager inquiry, as I grasped his outstretched hand. "Yes, sir, and English too." He drew me into the cabin, and there was the head of the party, a noble-hearted Scotchman, named Angus Cameron. I immediately told my story—that we came in with a balloon, were lost, and had been four days without food, asking where we were. I imagin my surprise when he said we were one hundred and fifty miles due north of Ottawa—in a dense, uninhabited forest, whose only limit was the Arctic circle. In a word, we were nearly three hundred miles in a due north course from Watertown, in latitude 47°

After finishing up his business in the vicinity where we found him, on Friday morning Mr. Cameron started for his return

At Desert we were a good deal excited by certain Indians to take us out. At last we appealed to Mr. John Baskins, a kind-hearted American trader, who agreed to procure us a complement of Red skins sufficient to take us to Bear's place, 60 miles, when it was thought we might obtain horses Sunday morning we started from Desert, and reached Alexis L'Beau's about 6 P. M.

At Alexis L'Beau's we first beheld a horse and vehicle, which they called a "buckboard"—simply a couple of boards reaching from one bolster to the other, upon which the seats were placed Starting at 7 o'clock in the evening we traveled nearly all night through the forests, over one of the worst roads that ever was left unfinished, and reached Brooks' farm, a sort of frontier tavern, in the early morning, where we slept a couple of hours, and after breakfast pressed on by the stage to Ottawa, which we reached at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Our first rush was to the telegraph office, whence the trembling wires sped the glad news of our safety to the "loved ones at home"

JNO. A. HADDOCK

WATERTOWN, Oct. 5, 1859.

LEAVENWORTH, October 5—The majority in Leavenworth county for the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is 587; majority against the constitution in Doniphan City is 7; it is estimated that Doniphan county will give 200 majority against the constitution; Lecompton gives 127 majority against: Rising Sun gives 82 majority against; Sumner gives 70 majority and Lawrence 300 majority for the constitution

ST LOUIS, October 5—The *Evening News* regards the election in California as driving the last nail in the political coffin of Douglas, and remarks that the evident betrayal of his interests by the Missouri *Republican*, which has heretofore been a staunch supporter of Douglas, and its exultation over the triumph of the Administration, is but what he deserves

SERIOUS ILLness OF THE HON. JOHN LETCHER—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that Mr Letcher, the Governor elect of Virginia, is lying at home in a very dangerous condition from an attack of erysipelas, a disease to which, for some time back, he has been subject, but which now is more formidable than usual

THE from elections of Connecticut have just taken place A very large majority of the towns heard from have elected Republican Boards, and some of them show unexpected and gratifying gains upon the vote of last year

SUMMER COMPLAINT—The first and only established remedy for any one to attempt for the cure of 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 bloat stagnated and digestive organs, rendered inactive if not forpid. Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and such like complaints are common and thrive upon improper food and then time to commence a physician and find upon the constitution, that the disease and most active medical practitioners unable to arrest their progress until the patient is paralyzed, and life ebbs away in spite of medicine. Why is it that here is a medicine, healthy infant or adult, saved with one of the many big diseases alive spoken of, and despite the skill and science of a host of physicians, literally wrestle away under their treatment And how is the treatment to be counted for simply by the fact that instead of administering some remedy to stay the falling strength of the sufferer, at the same time check the disease in its progress, the remedy prescribed acted in the exhaustion 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 medicine administered to cure the disease Not so with BERRIAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which are composed entirely of vegetable matter, and which never fail to restore the bloat to health, if no one has power 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.

BEAT CARBUTTON—The fashionably Concentrated Bergamot 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 LAGE, Jr., & Co., Sole Proprietors, 77 Wood street, between 1st and 2d sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct8:2wdAlw'T

ALL DISEASES are aggravated more or less by indigestion In all cases, the first thing in order is to move disease, to regulate the stomach and bowels. No better general cathartic can be administered for this purpose than WILSON'S PILLS

Prepared and sold by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, No. 96, corner of Wood and 4th streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

oct3:dAw'T

MARRIED—Thursday evening, the 6th inst., by Rev Alfred Cookman, of Philadelphia, CHARLES H. PHEA and LIZZIE GALWAY both of this city

New Advertisements.

A CARD.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

It is well known that first class Dentistry has been beyond the reach of the mass of people on account of its costliness, and the majority, rather than take up with the inferior workmanship of "cheap Dentists," have adopted the wiser course and done without any. In lieu of a set of teeth the imperfect workmanship and insertion of them is more than useless and dear at any price

THE CORALINE AND PORCELAIN TEETH have inaugurated a new era in the science of dentistry. Using the very best Artificial Teeth now in use, they can be afforded at prices that place them within the reach of all

Being the first to introduce these new styles of work in this community, I accordingly fixed such prices as I deemed would remunerate the best artists and mechanical skill. Since then, however, the unprecedented favor with which the work has been received, has compelled other Dentists to follow suit, some of whom wish to retain the old gold plate prices, which I consider exorbitant. The superiority of the new styles are really more valuable than the best gold work; they are made in less time and of less expensive material, the increased amount of work done compensates for the reduction in price.

On the other hand, a few Dental Quacks of this city, who possess neither mechanical skill or common honesty, advertise the work at prices slightly less than my own, notwithstanding they have neither the ability nor the right (it being patented) to use the new styles. The object of this trickery is merely to obtain an opportunity to disparage the Coralite and Ex clain and recommend some of their worthless work.

I have felt bound, in justice to myself and the public, to make known these facts

The qualities of the PORCELAIN AND CORALITE PLATE TEETH, which establish their great superiority over the best gold or other metallic plate are—entire freedom from all metallic taste, smell or tenacity, being insoluble and imperious to the juice of the mouth, perfect adaptation of fit, (impossible in metallic work) which, with much greater strength and lightness, enables them to be worn with more ease and comfort and utility. There are also far more durable, less liable to accident and more easily repaired.

The public are invited to call and examine these new styles of work at

No. 191 PENN STREET,

oct8:2wdAlw'T N. STEBBINS, M. D., Dentist

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPER.—Crown 25, Medium 87½, and Double Crown 50 cents, at CHADWICK & SON'S, No. 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

CASH FOR RAGS—We will pay "3,75 per 100 lbs. for good clean mixed cotton rags. CHADWICK & SON, No. 151 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FRENCH MERINOS VERY CHEAP—Plain at 50 cents and upwards, figured at 62½c and upwards, and every description of Dry goods as low as can be found any place. C. HANSON LOVE, 74 Market St.

5000 AGENTS WANTED—To sell 4 new Inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one,—better than all other similar agencies.—Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis

oct3:3md EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

EXTRACT LOGWOOD—8,000 lbs. for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Corner of First and Wood streets.

SCOTCH SNUFF—10 bbls. Garrett's, in bladders, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Corner of Wood and First streets.

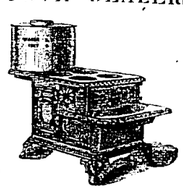
FROM DAWN TO DAYLIGHT; or, The simple story of a Western Home, by a Minister's wife, 1 vol. 12mo. EAY & CO., 85 Wood st.

Miscellaneous.

THE ATTENTION

OF

STOVE DEALERS



Is respectfully invited to the largest stock and greatest variety of STOVES in the State, manufactured by

A. BRADLEY,

No. 4 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

IN our assortment will be found the following well known

COOK STOVES.

THE DOUBLE TOP PATENT GAS & SMOKE CONSUMING DROPIC, for Coal

THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE TOP PATENT GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING ARBITER, for Coal

THE NEW DOUBLE TOP PATENT GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING EUREKA, for Coal

THE CELEBRATED VICTOR, for Wood, Live Oak and Pittsburgh.

PREMIUM STOVES OF THREE DIFFERENT VARIETIES

PARLOR STOVES, for Wood and Coal, best in the market, and heating Stoves of every description.

GRATE FRONTS, A variety which will be sold on best terms.

oct3:2mdls

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INSURANCE by the Ætna Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated in 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE.

AGGREGATE LOSSES PAID, OVER TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS

An eminent American Corporation, founding its claims to favor on merit alone, affording facilities and security in matters of Insurance—Commercial, Mechanical, Mercantile or Rural—while ranking for importance and public service the first of Fire Insurance Companies in America. Insures at rates and rules as liberal as the risks assumed permit, for solvency and fair profit

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

30TH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

Ætna Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Showing Capital and Surplus to the over TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Net Assets of July 1st, 1859

Cash on hand and in Bank	$8,376 50
U. S. Treasury notes and Navy Bills	324,800 00
Real Estate Buildings owned and occupied by the Company as office	20,000 00
Bills receivable, amply secured	1,087 47
Bonds and Mortgages of first class in class	144,753 67
Railroad Stocks, market cash value	50,000 00
Union Bank Stocks, market value	1,250 00
Stocks in Hartford City Banks, market value	41,037 50
Stocks in New York Banks, market value	619,875 00
Stocks in other Banks, market value	73,135 63
Total assets	$2,020,423 30
Issues in force	23,242 08

THOMAS S. BRACE, Secretary.

Hartford, July 1st, 1859

State of Connecticut, Hartford County, ss.

Hartford, July 1st, 1859

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, Thomas S. Brace, Jr., Secretary and made solemn oath that the foregoing statement of the Assets and Condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true

HENRY FOWLER Justice of the Peace

F. G. RUTTY, President. T. S. BRACE, Jr., Secretary. J. G. ALVORD, V. President. J. E. BRACE, Assistant Sec'y.

DIRECTORS

Thomas S. Brace,	Gustavus F. Davis
Robert Bunce,	Walter Kenny,
E. A. Burkeley,	Samuel Tudor,
Samuel F. Ward,	Wm. F. Tuttle,
Richard Mather,	Spencer Foster,
Henry C. Pratt,	Kastus G. Ripley,
Newton Hillyer,	Wm. Wheeler,
Joseph Church,	Thomas A. Alexander,

Charles H. Brainard.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity. Policies issued, and applications solicited, by

A. A. CARRICK & Bro., Agents, oct8:2wdAlw 64 Fourth street

CARD

THE UNDERSIGNED has this day associated with him in the WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS, Mr. SAMUEL EWART and Mr. WILLIAM CURRY, and will continue the same at the OLD STAND, No. 271 LIBERTY STREET, four doors up from the Eagle Hotel

WILLIAM M. GORMLY

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1859.

SAMUEL EWART WM. M. GORMLY WM. CURRY.

W. M. GORMLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, PRODUCE

AND

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,

No. 271 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jn29:m3d2p

Pennsylvania Insurance Co., of Pittsburgh.

Office No. 63 Fourth Street.

Capital and Surplus over $150,000 00

DIRECTORS

Jacob Painter,	Wade Hampton,
Geo. W. Smith,	A. A. Carrier,
A. J. Jones,	Robert Patrick,
Benj. Patterson,	Henry Sproul,
I. Grier Sproul,	Nicholas Voegtly,
C. A. Collins.	James H. Hopkins.

This Company has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1834 up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,836 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent, affording evidence of its stability and usefulness. Special attention given to insurance of Dwellings and contents, for terms of one to three years.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED & PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRICK, President.

I. GRIER SPROUL, Secretary.

W. W. STEVENSON ..... J. ADDISON STOCKTON.

Stockton & Stevenson,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IMPORTERS' AGENTS for sale of Soda Ash, Bi Carb Soda, Nitrate Soda, Manganese, Arsenic, Borytes, &c., &c., and Dealers in Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Glassware, White Lead, Linseed Oil and Pittsburgh Manufactures generally.

Sole Agents for MITCHELL & CROSSDALE'S CELEBRATED BONE AND GUANO FERTILIZER—the cheapest and best in use.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AT JAMES DIGBY'S, NO 1, GIRARD HOTEL

An entire new stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, STOCKS, NECK TIES.

Also, a large stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, manufactured at New York and which will be offered CHEAP FOR CASH.

Orders in the Tailoring line executed in the best and most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice.

Those wanting BOYS' OR MEN'S CLOTHING are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. oct7:2d

Iron City College

CORNER 6TH AND SMITHFIELD STS., OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Strangers or Citizens

DESIROUS of knowing where is the best place to prepare young men for business, are directed not only to inquire of the principal Merchants, Bankers, Professions and Professional men of the city, but are most respectfully invited to call at the Rooms of the College and make the following comparisons between this and similar institutions claiming public patronage, viz: the size and number of the Rooms, the number of students in attendance, the modes of instruction pursued, the extent, variety and appropriateness of the work done by the students, the competency of the students, the qualifications, experience and literary standing of the teachers, and all other things that go to make up a first class School, and then if not satisfied that this Iron City College is greatly in advance of any other School, and possesses facilities not to be found elsewhere in this city, it is not expected that they will patronize the School, nor will they be solicited to do so. oct4:dAwF

Amusements.

APOLLO THEATRE.

MANAGERS ..... PORTER AND McFARLAND

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock precisely

Last night of Boucicault's world renowned play, in 5 acts, entitled—

THE POOR OF NEW YORK!

SATURDAY EVENING, October 8th, will be performed,

THE POOR OF NEW YORK.

Badger ..... MR McFARLAND

CARGO'S BRASS AND STRING BAND; OFFICE, 21 FIFTH STREET oct1:1d

Educational.

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND WRITING ACADEMY,

College Hall, Diamond, Birmingham.

TERMS, CASH ON ENTRANCE.

For Ornamental Writing ..... $15 }
Plain Writing ..... 10 } Time unlimited
Writing and Book-Keeping ..... 20 }

FACULTY:

S. SHAFFER, Professor of Writing and Book Keeping
G. H. LEITHEAD, Jr., Professor of Penmanship.
J. WELLS, Professor of Book Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
REV. W. T. BOLTON, Lecturer on History and General Subjects.

HON. R. P. FLENNIKEN, ESQ., Minister to Denmark, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law

PROF. M. F. EATON, Lecturer on Elocution

Call and see what has never been before attempted by any College, namely: Performance of Commercial and Practical Business transactions *in your presence*, in the short space of Ten Days.

Good boarding can be obtained near the Academy at from $2 to $2 50 per week. Birmingham Fairs for specimens of Penmanship, enclosing two postage stamps, and address

G. H. LEITHEAD, Pittsburgh, Pa

jn28:1ydAwF

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Law Department,

PHILADELPHIA.

A TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 3d of October next. The following are the subjects of the lectures

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD—Persons, Personal Property and Mercantile Law

PROF. F. McNALL—Evidence

PROF. E. SPENCER MILLER—Equity Jurisprudence.

Every effort is made to render this Institution efficient for the purpose it has in view. The students are frequently and carefully examined, legal questions are discussed and exercises in writing form part of the course. By the rules of the Courts, the time occupied here, is treated as equivalent, for most purposes to office study, in entitling admission to the bar, and when admitted in the Court below, a graduate of this Institution can practice at once in the Supreme Court. The next Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY, Sept. 30th, at 8 o'clock, P. M., as the usual lecture room, by the Hon. GEO. SHARSWOOD. sep9:2m

MODERN LANGUAGES.—FREDERICK APPL, No. 170 Smithfield street begs to inform his pupils and the public that he has resumed his instructions in German, French, etc. sep10:1md

PENN INSTITUTE,

HANCOCK STREET, NEAR PENN

Will reopen on MONDAY, the 29th AUGUST. Terms $22 per session of five months.

J. M. SMITH, Principal.

oct8:1yd

Wooden & Willow Ware.

SAMUEL RIDDLE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

CHURNS, TUBS, BUCKETS, BASKETS, BROOMS, &C.,

No. 21 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

HAVING now in store a large and carefully selected stock of everything in this line, either manufactured by himself or purchased direct from manufacturers, FOR CASH, is prepared to supply customers and the country trade with goods in his line

Cheaper than ever offered in this Market.

The following comprise the leading items in his stock of Wooden and Willow Ware:

CHURNS—Pine staff, 8 sizes; oak staff, 4 sizes; cedar staff, 3 sizes; and crank, cedar, oak or pine, 3 sizes; cedar butter tub, 4 sizes; Spaun's patent, 3 sizes; Thermometer, 2 sizes—large stock.

BUCKETS—Common red, blue and green, fancy and varnished, half, quarter and toy pails; cedar, brass and iron bound, 2 and 3 hoop; Piggins, cedar, brass and iron bound, 2 hoop; Horse Buckets, heavy iron bale; Kitchen Buckets, tech bale; Oak Well Buckets, well ironed; Flour Buckets, nested

TUBS—Painted, 2 and 3 hoop; White Pine and Cedar, hand made, all sizes, nested or by the dozen.

KEELERS—Painted and Varnished, 3 sizes, dozen or nest; Cedar Keelers, brass or iron bound.

MEASURES—all sizes, from bushel to quarter pack; Pine or Cedar, sealed or unsealed.

CLOTHES PINS—Plain and head, in 5 gross boxes; Smith's Patent, in gross boxes, and Brass Spring, in gross boxes.

WASHBOARDS—Waterloo Raised Centre, Marietta Plain, Double Wood and all other kinds.

BROOMS, WHISKS, BRUSHES, &c., in great variety.

MEAL TUBS—Bingham Butter and Butter and Meal Tubs, 1 to 3 in one nest of tubs.

DOOR AND BUGGY MATS—Altlantic, Green and Brown Cocoa, Brass Patent Mats.

WHITE NEST BOXES—Spire and Sugar Roofs, 5 in nest, plain and varnished.

OAK PAILS—Extra size, for apple butter, kraut, pickles, meat or milk.

UMBRELLA STANDS—For stores or dwellings

COTTON HOSE—Assorted sizes and styles, made to order

WOODEN WARE—