Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL KERR....D. V. WILLIAMS....D. L. ROSS....D. R. FERGUSON

R. BRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1859.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—Our readers will remember the case of a Marylander named Myers, who kidnapped some colored men at Carlisle, in this State, and carried them into Maryland, and who was afterwards arrested on this side of the Pennsylvania line and held to answer. At the November term of the Cumberland County Court he was indicted for kidnapping, and put upon his trial. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Watts and A. B. Sharpe, Esq., while Myers was defended by William H. Miller, Esq., of Carlisle, and Bradley T. Johnson, Esq., of Frederick; Jonathan Meredith, Esq., appeared as counsel for the State of Maryland, by appointment of Gov. Hicks. The trial excited a great deal of interest, and as it involved some important questions, which may hereafter become issues between the two States, we refer to it at more than usual length.

The three men arrested at or near Carlisle by Myers, who is a professional slave catcher, were arrested upon the pretence that they were fugitive slaves, and were delivered to those who claimed to be their owners. Myers, after delivering them up, was enticed over the line, near which he resides, by a flaming handbill offering large rewards for more fugitives, and was there arrested by the Sheriff of Cumberland County. It was a part of the plea of the defence that he was enticed over by "fraud and deception."

Upon the trial, which came off last week, it was proved and admitted that one of the negroes was the slave of Hoffman, of Frederick county, and that Myers was duly authorized to capture him; that he did so, and restored him to his owner. It was also proved and admitted that the two other slaves were manumitted in 1854 by the will of their owner, but that in February, 1858, the Orphans' Court of Frederick county, under the law of Maryland, passed an order directing the executor to sell them for a term of years to pay debts, and that shortly after the passage of such order the negroes ran away; that Myers was duly authorized to take them, which he did, and restored them to their owner; that after the death of their owner they had been allowed to live with their husband and father, the slaves of Hoffman, in the neighborhood of the executor in Frederick county, Md.

The counsel for the prosecution asked the court to instruct the jury that under the laws of Maryland a bequest of freedom was a specific legacy; that if the executor allowed them to go at large, it was an assent to such legacy, which could not be recalled, which made them absolutely free, and that therefore the Orphans' Court for Frederick county transcended its powers in passing an order to sell free negroes, and its order and decree was void as to them. In support of this position they cited the case of Fenwick vs. Chapman, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 9 Peters. Messrs. Meredith & Johnson, for the defence, contended that the court had no jurisdiction to consider the legality of the *claim of service* under which the negroes had been held in Maryland; that the only question for the court and jury to consider was the *fact* whether the negroes were actually held to service or labor in Maryland, and whether they had escaped therefrom, and having so escaped, whether Myers, being duly authorized, had captured them and restored them to their owners.

It was admitted all round that these negroes had been so held in Maryland under her laws, that they had escaped, been recaptured and taken back again. It was argued that a Pennsylvania court could not directly or indirectly try the question as to whether their "holding to service," was *legal or not.* It could only inquire into the *fact* of the holding, *not the legality* of that fact; and that the order and decree of the Orphans' Court for Frederick county was conclusive evidence of their being so held to service or labor. That in Maryland the only manner in which the title of a negro to freedom could be established was in a court of law on petition, and that a Pennsylvania court could not try the question directly or collaterally.

But the court held, and so instructed the jury, that the question for them to try was whether in fact and in law the negroes were slaves when they escaped from Maryland; that it was proved that they were manumitted under rule; that if afterwards they went at large with the assent of the executor, such going at large amounted to an assent to their legacy of freedom, which made them entitled to their freedom in Maryland, on the authority of Fenwick vs. Chapman, and that, therefore, the defendant was guilty of kidnapping; that the order and decree of the Orphans' Court was conclusive evidence only that the negroes were ordered to be sold, but not that they were slaves or, that that court had any right to pass any such order. If the negroes were free the decree would not make them slaves.

The jury was out for some time, but finally rendered a verdict of guilty. The conviction renders Myers liable to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twelve years, and a fine of not less than $600 for each negro kidnapped. He was convicted of taking *two.*

The court and jury having decided that these negroes were free at the time of their arrest, the question arises, will the Governor of Pennsylvania demand their surrender as kidnapped citizens of this State? If they were white, he undoubtedly would.

The Maryland papers talk of taking this case up on a writ of error to the U. S. Supreme Court; but we do not see, exactly, how it is to be done. In the meantime, Myers will go to the penitentiary, where he ought to have been long ago. Whether the ruling of the court shall turn out to be good or bad law, the justice of Myers' sentence cannot fairly be questioned. The penitentiary is the right place for him and all of his tribe.

THE WAY GOV. WISE WAS HOAXED.—The Maryland and Virginia papers publish, with immense flourish, a parcel of letters said to have been received from the North by Gov. Wise, exposing secret attempts to rescue Brown. Among the rest is a letter from Lewisburg, Union co., Pa., which sets forth that there is "a sworn, secret and lawless band of fanatical abolitionists and black republicans now forming in this as well as several other counties in this State. "The principal organization is in this village, and "auxiliary societies exist in neighboring towns. "They call themselves 'The Noble Sons of Liberty,' and as far as I can learn number about five hundred in all, and are led by Capt. Smelly, "alias 'Limber Jim,' an ultra abolitionist of this "village." The Lewisburg *Chronicle* copies the letter and says that if ever written there it was by some inconsiderate wag, and adds:

"The question now is, who is this 'Captain Jim?' Linn, Ross, Aiken, or who? The whole thing is 'fresh news' in Lewisburg. The people of this county are law-abiding men. We have not met the first Republican who approves of Brown's expedition, however much they may palliate his offense on account of the state of mind to which they believe slavery aggression brought him. The only persons we have known who seemed to rejoice over this unfortunate affair are Democratic politicians, who grin over it as 'a lucky thing for our party.'"

This reminds us that a couple of policemen from Virginia recently arrived at Hollidaysburg to arrest, as they said, a brother of Coppic. They said they had a letter from a leading man at Hollidaysburg, pointing out the whereabouts of the traitor. They produced the letter, which they said was from an unquestionable authority; when lo! it turned out that it was signed with the name of a crazy negro of that place, whose name had been used by some reckless wag. It is needless to add that the officers beat a speedy retreat from that neighborhood.

An extraordinary land-slip, or subsidence, as it is called, occurred at St. Hilaire, Capitle, on Friday, the 15th inst. It commenced about 7 in the evening, accompanied by a sound like a forest blasted about half an hour. A Montreal *Gazette*, who visited the spot, says 50 acres of land

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.—The step taken by the Central Italians—the election of Prince Carignan to the Regency of Parma and Tuscany—has been received with marked displeasure by the official people in Paris. A letter from that city declares that the Piedmontese Government had been requested to calm the impetuous spirits of the Italian patriots, and the reply was that they could not be made responsible for the acts of those over whom the King was not permitted to exercise even temporary control—a fitting answer, the reasonableness of which no man can deny. The Dictator, Farini, who has been provisionally appointed Governor to the Romagna, has issued an address which is at once firm and temperate, from which we will quote a short passage that bears upon the temporal power of the Pope. "Europe," he says, "knows that you are Catholics, and that you belong to the Church as well as the Catholics of all other nations, but, as Italians, you belong to Italy, and it is your duty to love and defend your country and to seek its prosperity.

You only ask for that which all civilized nations have sought for, namely, liberty of speech and conscience, and political freedom and equality. You also demand the application of those principles which from the basis of the public right of nations. The conclusion of the manifesto declares in substance that the people of the Romagna will fight if necessary for the privileges which they claim. In fact the whole spirit of intelligence from Central Italy shows that if an appeal to the sword be forced on the people, they will not shrink from the last ordeal—the best proof is the earnest spirit by which they are animated.

The London *Times* of the 11th, in a leading article on Italy, puts forth a statement in a semi official tone, which if true must bring this question of Italian nationality to a speedy close. After quoting the spirit of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to Victor Emanuel, which startled the public two or three weeks back, the primary feature of which was the restoration of the old rulers, and a Federal Italy with one flag, one customs, and one currency, the writer declares that it would be impossible for England to enter a Congress of which these were the conditions to be settled, supposing that France was determined to enforce them. Lord John, or Mr. Disraeli, or Mr. Gladstone, declaring for joining France in the restoration of the Grand Duke, he says, "would not carry twenty members with him into the House of Commons." But if the influence of France is confined to moral persuasion and not to physical force, the position of affairs is materially altered. "If," he adds, "Italy should yield and restore her Grand Dukes under the influence of a too exuberant gratitude, England would have nothing to say against this exercise of the right of the populations to take back their old governors.

If, on the other hand, Italy should determine to hold with unrelaxing grasp the freedom which fortune has placed in her hands, Napoleon the Third would have nothing to say but to deplore the ingratitude of mankind. We believe that this reasonable solution of the difficulty has been effected, and that the apparent antagonism between the desires of France and Italy is reduced to the unimportant difference that the two nations will use their moral influence with the Italians in opposite directions; or, to speak more accurately, that England will leave the Italians alone to pursue their own course, while France will be free to counsel, persuade, or entreat the Italians to carry out their promises which, unauthorized by them, but confiding in their compliance, the Emperor of the French made in their behalf. We hear that all the Powers have now espoused the policy of non-intervention in Italy, Russia alone declining to admit the principles that subjects have a right to choose their own Sovereigns. This protest is of little importance, so far as the practical effect of the now pending negotiations is concerned. All the Powers are agreed upon the principle that nothing more forcible than words shall cross the Alps to direct the action of the Italian populations."

PARIS, Nov. 10th.—It is reported here, and probably with some truth, that the King has replied to the Emperor's letter of the 20th ult. The reply is described as moderate, and expressing much friendship towards the Emperor; dignified, and at the same time prudent. The King repeats that he respects the duties and engagements of His Majesty, but that his own duties and engagements are also entitled to consideration. I do not affirm positively that this is an exact description of the letter, but, if it really exists, it would in all probability be couched in such a tone. At Vienna among all, and in Italy among the Retrograde party, an aggressive movement on the part of Garibaldi would be received with pleasure, as it would offer the best chance for Austrian intervention. And what would be the consequence of Austrian armed intervention in Italy, if not the reward of war?

The *Presse* says: Prince Eugene de Savoie Carignan, born in 1816, Admiral and General-in-Chief of the National Guard of Sardinia, is the cousin of the King. If he accepts the office which has been conferred on him, it will be difficult not to consider that as a new pledge by King Victor Emanuel to the cause of annexation and union. It may be observed also that this choice will give to Piedmont a greater share of responsibility in the result of the Italian complications."

GREAT BRITAIN.—On Wednesday the 9th, the Prince of Wales attained his eighteenth year, and in the event of a demise of the Crown, would rule in his own right as Albert the First. The Prince's natal day occurs on the 9th of Nov., the day when all the Corporations in the kingdom elect their Mayors, and both events are accompanied by the merry ringing of bells and other demonstrations of rejoicing, either of which celebrations would be an event in itself, but the combined occurrence impart to the day a local as well as a national character. The London *Times* indulges in felicitations at the extraordinary changes which have been witnessed during the Prince's minority.

Although of no great political importance, the completion of the period at which the eldest son of Queen Victoria is competent to take upon himself the duties of royalty cannot be announced without giving rise, in the mind of the most unthinking, to very serious reflections. How vast are the changes which have taken place in the course of the life of this young Prince! How enormous the increase of wealth, how wide the spread of knowledge, how wonderful the progress in the arts which tend to promote human happiness; how wonderful also the progress in those arts which are devoted to the purposes of war and destruction! What may not be accomplished before the close of a career which, short as it is, has already witnessed wonders that in the sleepy old times would have been enough for the history of centuries! The article winds up by a declaration that the three most popular sovereigns in Europe at the present moment are Queen Victoria, the King of the Belgians and the King of Sardinia—all limited monarchs, who have frankly accepted their position, and honorably and in good faith discharged its duties.

CHARLESTOWN INTELLIGENCE.—*Charlestown, Nov. 24.*—As is the case almost every day, the up train yesterday brought what purported to be telegraphic despatches. One was from Martinsburg, stating that the enemy to the number of 600 had arrived at Cherry Run, about 8 miles from Martinsburg. On inquiry it was ascertained that no such force had made its appearance there, and that such an idea existed only in the imagination of some crack-brained individual, or had been set afloat by some one desirous of a little fun at the expense of our military defenders. It is an outrage on the citizens of this section of country, that they should be kept in constant alarm by this system of bogus telegraphic despatches, for it is impossible to counteract the influence of such rumors in a moment.

Amongst the visitors noticed in town yesterday was Col. A. P. Shutt, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Master of Transportation on the same road, and Capt. Henry Clay Pate, of Kansas notoriety. All these gentlemen visited the prisoners and had conversations with them. The meeting between Brown and Pate was not of the most cordial character on the part of the former. It will be remembered that Pate was captured by Brown in one of his Kansas battles, by a piece of strategy not recognized in honorable warfare. Brown declares he has met a great many men in his life possessed of more courage than Capt. Pate, to which the Captain responded by charging Brown with all kinds of villainy, amongst them he intimates that Brown would at any time appropriate another man's property to his own use.

Brown was visited yesterday afternoon by Rev. James H. March, of the M. E. Church. The reverend gentleman having advanced an argument in favor of the institution of slavery as it now exists. Brown replied to him, saying: "My dear sir, you know nothing about christianity; you will have to learn the A B C's in the lesson of christianity, and I find you are entirely ignorant of the meaning of the word. I, of course, respect you as a gentleman, but it is as a heathen gentleman." The reverend gentleman here thought it best to draw such a discussion to a close, and therefore withdrew.

The other prisoners are awaiting the execution of the sentence passed upon them with seeming composure, with the exception of Cook, who is quite crestfallen since the visit of Gov. Wise as the only hope he had is blasted by the positive assurance given whilst here that under no circumstances would he interpose to save him.

Everything in the shape of business is suspended, and the inhabitants seem to do nothing but make efforts to provide for the military. Schools are suspended, and school houses occupied as barracks. Churches are in a manner closed, and the closest must now be resorted to by those whose thoughts are directed from things carnal.

Much anxiety is evinced to know who the Charlestown correspondent of the New York *Tribune* is. I was offered $20 yesterday for his name, but I was ignorant of it as the man making the offer. If found out he will fare badly.—*Baltimore Amer.*

RISING SUN, Nov. 28.—Samuel Best, one of the pioneer citizens of Cincinnati, died at his residence in that city on yesterday, aged eighty-seven years.

SPLENDID AURORAL DISPLAY OFF CAPE HORN.—The ship Southern Cross arrived at San Francisco on the 22d of October from Boston.

The Southern Cross, under Captain Howe, left Boston on the 10th of June, making the passage in 134 days. She passed the Straits of Le Maire, August 10, being sixty days to Cape Horn. Then she, of course, got the wind in her teeth, and being reduced to her small canvass, the stout ship battled the elements for twenty-three days off the Cape, the greater part of the time in heavy gales of wind, with frequent rain, hail, and snow squalls.

On the night of the 23 September, during a tremendous gale, a wonderful phenomena manifested itself. The rare spectacle of an aurora australis, or southern lights, was witnessed. It commenced about 11 o'clock in the morning and increased in splendor until towards daylight, when it gradually faded before the light of day. Our informant states that the whole heavens were of a deep red, which color was reflected in the ocean, upon which a fearful sea was running. There were surmounted by combs, not of the usual white, but almost blood red. Some of the crew were much frightened. Once during the night a tremendous hail and snow equall hustled upon the ship. Through the whole of this the flames assumed the same roseate hue, and when a spray flew over the ship it fell to leeward in ruddy showers. Between the squalls in the clear places in the sky, the mysterious lights were seen shooting up in spiral streaks nearly to the zenith—now flashing out in the intense darkness with meteoric brilliancy, and now looming up against the horizon as with the blaze of some terrible conflagration, so that the glare was reflected upon the sails. Captain Howe and his officers say that they have never witnessed anything equalling this display for magnificence. During the gale, several times at night brilliant *comasants*, or balls of electric fire, appeared flickering at the mast-heads, yard-arms and other salient points.

THE Baltimore *Patriot*, in reply to Reverdy Johnson's remark that the slavery question must be settled *again*, "if the peace of the country is to be maintained," says:

"So we go, swinging to and fro like a pendulum, under the dead weight of the Democratic party. First the peace of the country was restored by the Missouri Compromise, then by destroying the Bank of the United States, then by the Compromise Tariff Act, then by the Mexican war, then by the Compromise act of 1850, then by the Kansas-Nebraska act, then by the Dred Scott decision, and now it is in process of being restored again by re-opening the African slave-trade and letting the Constitution carry slavery, by its own vigor, into the territories! Oh! this peace-disturbing and peace-restoring Democratic party!

Yours, most respectfully,

We yesterday saw a letter from the resident physician of the Utica Asylum, dated the 21st, which says that Gerrit Smith continues to improve. On the previous evening he slept six hours continuously. He has begun to realize his condition fully, and appreciates the importance of his medical treatment, as well as acquiesces in all the means used for his restoration. Information from Peterboro' is to the effect that his family regard his cure as certain.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE exhibition of the Great Eastern, at Holyhead, is reported to have realized upwards of sixty thousand dollars; while the receipts from the samesource, since the vessel was launched up to the present time, have been £120,000.

For Indigestion,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Heartburn,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Acidity,
Try Beerhave's Hollahd Bitters.
For Waterbrash,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Headache,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Loss of Appetite,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Costiveness,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Piles,
Try Beerhave's Holland Bitters.

In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

BEAR CAREFULL!—The Genuine highly Concentrated Beerhave'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.
no16:dawF

New Advertisements.

Every Postmaster Should Have It.
Every Lawyer Should Have It.
Every Mason Should Have It.
EVERY ODD-FELLOW SHOULD HAVE IT
EVERY MERCHANT SHOULD HAVE IT
Every Citizen Should Have It

THE
PENNSYLVANIA ALMANAC
FOR 1860, IS OUT.

CONTAINING EVERY POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTER IN THE STATE. The most correct and Reliable

Table of Foreign and Domestic Postage

Published. List of ALL THE COUNTY OFFICERS of each county; TIME OF HOLDING COURTS in each county, with the Names of the Judges.

OFFICERS OF STATE, SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS, their Salary, and when their Term Expires.

Odd-Fellows' Lodges,

Location, Time of Meeting, Contributing Members, Amount of Receipts and Expenditures, &c.

MASONIC LODGES.

Time of Meeting, Place, &c.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE STATE, together with much additional information.

PRICE 25 CENTS EACH.

Sold by all Book Sellers and News Dealers.

DAVIS & CO., Publishers,
no22wT No. 60 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

NEW GOODS
Opening Every Day.

FANCY WOOLEN HOODS, KNIT ZEPHYR HOODS, SOCKS, COMFORTS, GAUNTLETS, SLEEVES, TALMAS, &c.

MENS' SEASONABLE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all qualities, from 50 cents upwards

SEASONABLE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, for Women and Children.

FINE SHIRTS ON HAND, MADE TO ORDER—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs.

A choice Stock of EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

DRESS, CLOAK AND MANTILLA TRIMMING—new and elegant styles, at Lowest Possible Prices.

RUCHES, PLUMES AND FLOWERS—Fancy and Plain Velvets, Satins, Silks, &c.

RIBBONS, LACES AND BONNET PLUMES—sold at Lowest Eastern Prices, to Milliners and Dealers.

THE BEST STEEL-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, sold Wholesale at Manufacturer's Prices.

BOSTON RIBBED HOSE—all grades and sizes, at very Low Prices.

City and Country Dealers

Supplied throughout the season at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

EATON, CRLE & MACRUM,
no29 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

WM. C. FOWLER,
MANUFACTURER OF
WHITE LEAD
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE AND FULL WEIGHT.
Office—139 First St., near Wood.
no29:3mdfc

THE COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY, 6 vols:
Clark's Commentary, 4 vols; Scott's do 6 vols;
Do do cheap edition, 3 vols;
Do do on The New Testament, 2 vols;
Tyng's Family Commentary;
Barnes' Notes on The New Testament;
Jacobus' do do do
Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.
no29 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.—
IN
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
AT
BURCHFIELD & CO'S.
☞Ladies will do well to secure some of the Bargains we are offering in *Poplins*, Velour Ottomans, All Wool De Laines and Ottomans.
no29

SUNDRIES—
ONIONS—500 bus. white and red;
POTATOES—400 bus. red and purple Chili;
CHEESE—150 boxes Western Reserve,
BUTTER—2000 lbs. prime Roll,
And to arrive.
CORN—400 bus. in the ear,
CLOVER SEED—350 bus. prime article.
And for sale by RIDDLE, WRIGHT & CO., 185 Liberty st.

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale till the 1st January next, unless sooner disposed of, the two storied Brick Dwelling House, in which I now reside, situate on the South Common, between Federal and Barker streets, Allegheny City. The lot has a front of about 28 feet on the Common, and the house is in good condition, with water and gas accommodations. For terms, apply to the subscriber at the Bank of Pittsburgh.
no29:d3t M. UNDERWOOD.

H. WILLIAMS' Commercial and Classical School, 23 St. Clair street.
"About 20 years ago Mr. Williams, having taken charge of my books during the absence of my brother, originated a mode of journalizing and posting which reduces the labor of days to hours, and which proved so satisfactory that my books have been kept on that plan from that day to this."
no22 H. K. CAIN.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, NEEDLE WORK, and a full line of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods, all selling very low. C. HANSON LOVE,
no29 74 Market street.

Bank Statements.

Statement of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25th, 1859.

MEANS

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,199,200 87
Real Estate and Ground Rents	44,788 82
Stocks and Miscellaneous	4,586 29
Due by other Banks	49,212 26
Bank Notes & Checks	56,626 00
Specie (gold and silver)	144,315 55
	$2,299,129 59

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,112,700 00
Profits and Earnings	106,670 24
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acct.	10,931 12
Due to other Banks	68,357 76
Circulation	257,204 00
Deposits	642,977 14
	$2,299,129 56

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 25th Nov., 1859, before me
no29 S. SMITH, Notary Public

Statement of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 28th, 1859.

Circulation	229,097 00
Due Depositors	510,301 72
Due other Banks	79,993 47
Due Commonwealth	2,163 04
Loans and Discounts	1,085,421 18
Coin	104,795 78
Notes and Checks of other Banks	34,504 68
Due by other Banks	75,520 98

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. BENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of Nov., A. D. 1859. no29 J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of the Citizens' Bank,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28th, 1859.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$614,503 60
Coin in Vault	52,976 45
Notes and Checks of other Banks	13,699 97
Due from Banks and Bankers	18,456 82
	$699,636 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$440,000 00
Circulation	157,150 00
Individual Depositors	80,558 81
Due to other Banks	12,699 24
	$690,408 05

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. JONES, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 28th day of Nov., 1859.
no29 J. F. MACKENZIE, Notary Public.

Statement of the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh.

MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	228,350 00
Due to other Banks	72,383 89
Due to Depositors	100,602 94
	$561,336 83

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$746,271 72
Due by other Banks	56,018 94
Notes and Checks of other Banks	27,996 76
Specie in Vault	79,179 47
	$889,370 89

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. MORGAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 28th day of Nov., 1859.
no29 A. W. POTTER, Notary Public.

Statement of the Allegheny Bank,

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 26th, 1859.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	229,581 84
Due by other Banks	22,633 75
Notes and Checks of other Banks	13,841 85
Coin	15,041 50
	$281,098 94

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	203,135 00
Due to other Banks	10,629 01
Individual Deposits	132,244 24
	$346,008 25

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of Nov., 1859. no29 ROBT. FINNEY, Notary Public.

Statement of the Iron City Bank,

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28th, 1859.

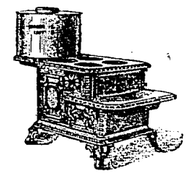
Capital	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	683,671 12
Due by other Banks	19,746 77
Notes and Checks of other Banks	20,939 01
Specie	15,295 09
Circulation	244,630 00
Due to other Banks	2,641 54
Due to Depositors	197,919 42

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGUFFIN, Cash'r.
Affirmed before me, this 28th day of Nov., A. D., 1859
no29 ROBT. FINNEY, Notary Public.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
NO 65 FOURTH STREET
Deposits made with this Bank before the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, Will draw Interest from that date
CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
no29:3td

1860. OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.
THE FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
No. 53, for the year 1860, (formerly published by Johnston & Stocton,) is just issued in a new and greatly improved style. The arrangement of the Calendar is far superior to anything before issued in this city, and the reading matter has been selected with great care and the exercise of good taste.
RETAIL PRICE FIVE CENTS.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms by
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
Publishers, Steam Job Printers and Stereotypers,
no29 57 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
BY THE STATE FAIR, TO
GRAFF & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
FOR THE BEST
STOVES.
FOR THE BEST
COOKING RANGE FOR FAMILIES,
With large Feed Door for throwing in Coal,
AND BEST WOOD COOK STOVE.
DIPLOMA FOR BEST LAUNDRY STOVE.
Also, we have a large assortment of Heating Stoves, Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, Sad and Dog Irons, Sugar Kettles, Wagon Boxes, Hollow Ware, &c.
GRAFF & CO.,
No. 245 Liberty Street,
AT THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
no24:1yd

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,
No. 4 Wood Street,
WOULD INVITE PUBLIC ATTENTION to the largest stock and greatest variety of Stoves in the State, among which will be found the celebrated
COAL COOK STOVES,
TROPIC,
Eureka and Arbiter.
FOR WOOD, THE
VICTOR, LIVE OAK & PITTSBURGH,
ARE UNSURPASSED,
Together with Premium Stoves of three varieties,
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Great inducements offered to Builders and others in want of GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.
We would call particular attention to our justly celebrated
DOUBLE-TOP GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING
STOVES;
TROPIC, EUREKA AND ARBITER,
The only Gas and Smoke-Consumers in the market. Officers that are called so have not the DOUBLE TOP—the main feature in saving Plates and Fuel, which is secured to us by two patents.
To those in want of a Stove for Family use, that has never failed to give satisfaction, we would recommend those, which, although they have never been exhibited at State or County Fairs, have a reputation for Durability and Economy to feel unequalled by any other Stoves in the State.
CAUTION!—Buy no Stove called Gas Consumers without the Double Top. no18:6md

TEETH.
N. STEBBINS, M. D.,
DENTIST,
191 PENN STREET, opposite St. Clair Hotel, inserts Teeth on Plates of Coralite and Porcelain; also, on Gold and other Metallic Bases when desired. All other Dental operations carefully attended to—Electrical Anæsthesia applied in extracting teeth. no13:y

A CARD.—DENTISTRY.—
DR. CALVIN KING,
No. 47 SMITHFIELD, ST., between 3d and 4th, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Tenders his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity in the line of his profession. He operates in the most improved modes of Dental Surgery, employing such materials as have stood the ordeal of a long experience. He is familiarity with the most difficult operations incident to the profession, warrants him in assuring the public that perfect satisfaction will be given in all cases entrusted to his hands. *Terms Moderate.* no16:3md

CHARLES SILL, SURGEON DENTIST; Office and Residence No. 87 GRANT STREET, opposite the Court House, believes he can suit the wants of any that may favor him with their patronage. Any of the various styles of Teeth inserted if wished. 8ydly

LIVINGSTON,
COPELAND & CO.
Proprietors,
PITTSBURGH
NOVELTY WORKS.
MANUFACTURE
FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES OF EVERY VARIETY, for weighing LIVE STOCK, HAY, GRAIN, ORE, COAL, IRON, and for all purposes of Merchandising, whether Dormant or on Wheels, with Housing Lever or without; Iron or Wooden Columns, and of all classes and capacities, from Railroad purposes down to the small Counter Scales and Balances.
ALSO, they are the Patentees and sole Manufacturers of the universal JANUS FACED DOOR LOCKS AND LATCHES for light or left hand doors, of every size and variously trimmed and finished. COFFEE MILLS, PAINT MILLS, CORN MILLS and SHELLERS, SAUSAGE CUTTERS and STUFFERS, BOLTS, SELF-SHUTTING GATE and SHUTTER HINGES, BED CASTORS, AXLE PULLIES, WARDROBE HOOKS, FIRE IRON STANDS, &c., &c.; together with every variety of Malleable Castings and Domestic Hardware generally. no24:1yd

Iron City College
CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST!!!—
$35 pays the Tuition for Single and Double Book-keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.
Eight weeks board, $4.50; Stationery, $7; Full Course, $35—entire expenses, $62.
Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from $500 to $1,000.
Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.
FIGHT PREMIUMS FOR BEST BUSINESS WRITING FOR 1859, received at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fair at Zanesville. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.
☞Ministers' sons received at half price.
For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished View of the College, enclose five letter stamps to
au23:dawF P. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Public Notices.

☞GRAND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—THE CAMERON LITERARY INSTITUTE of Allegheny, respectfully announces to the public that their first Exhibition will take place at MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1st, 1859. Programme will consist of Original Orations, Essays, Dialogues and Declamations.
Tickets of admission 15 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½.
Young's Band will be in attendance. no29:3td

☞MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES—The fourth and fifth Lectures of the Mercantile Library Association course will be delivered by HENRY GILES, Esq., of Maine, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 29th and Dec. 1st, LAFAYETTE HALL.
SUBJECTS—1. "Irish Social Character and Humor."
II "The Tendency in Popular Oratory, to Extravagance and Falsehood."
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms and at the Door.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock.
W. H. KINCAID,
JOSEPH ALBREE,
W. D. McGWIN,
JOS. D. POTTS,
C. MAGEE,
Lecture Committee.
no29:3td

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Nov. 19th, 1859.
☞AN Election for Nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.
no22:4td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Nov. 19th, 1859.
☞DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* on each share of the Capital Stock, out of the earned profits of the last six months, to be applied to the reduction of the Stock Due Bills.
no22:3td HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO., Pittsburgh, Nov. 15th, 1859.
☞DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable in cash on demand to the holders of paid up Stock, and to be credited to Stock Notes of holders of Stock not fully paid up.
no16:3td I. GRIER SPROUL, Sec'y.

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:
N. SHAFFER, Professor of Writing and Book-Keeping.
G. H. LEITHEAD, Jr., Professor of Penmanship.
C. F. WELLS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculation.
REV. W. B. BOLTON, Lecturer on History and General Subjects.
HON. R. P. FLENNIKEN, Ex-U. S. 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 penman, namely: Specimens of Ornamental and Practical Penmanship executed in your presence, in the short space of from 2 minutes and upwards.
Good Boarding at $2.50 per week. Birmingham Ferry free for students. Scholarships Transferable. Entrance at any time.
For specimens of off-hand Business Writing, enclose two postage stamps, and address
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
G. H. LEITHEAD, Principal,
no29:1yd&w7 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENN INSTITUTE,
HANOVER STREET, NEAR PENN
Will reopen on MONDAY, the 29th AUGUST. Terms $22 per session of five months.
J. M. SMITH, Principal.
au24:y

Amusements.

MIRROR OF ITALY.
AT MASONIC HALL,
For Three Days More Only!
By the popular request.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, November 28th, 29th and 30th,
AND POSITIVELY NO LONGER.
☞Exhibitions each evening at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Single Tickets 25 cents; a package of six for a dollar; Children 12 cents. To Afternoon Exhibitions,