Pittsburgh Gazette.

SCHERR, NEVIN, D. P. WILLIAMS & D. L. BAYNE, R. H. TEMPLETON

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS and PROPRIETORS

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1860.

THE Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* has momentarily turned its attention from its old business of alarming the merchants of that city, with the prospect of losing their Southern customers unless the said merchants go to work and insist the custom house officials in restoring the supremacy of Democracy, to the commercial affairs of the nation. A late number of this very sagacious journal contains an article on the "Industrial Progress of Great Britain and the Retrogression of the United States," in the course of which it says:

"From the returns of the British Board of Trade, which have just reached us, it appears that a very considerable increase in the exports of the principal manufactures of the Empire took place, during the past year, amounting, up to December the 1st, to no less than $65,375,115, or 12 per cent over and above the exports during the corresponding period of the year 1858.—What adds to the significance of this result, rendering it all the more satisfactory, is that it was obtained in the face of threatening dangers of a European war, and rumors of an invasion of England, and at a time, too, when the effects of the sweeping revulsion of 1857 could hardly be said to have been wholly effaced. Turning to the official statistics of our own country, we find just about the reverse of the above picture, our imports of foreign goods and fabrics having greatly increased during the last year, while our exports of domestic produce and manufactures remained below the average of former years. As a general thing, it may be said that our manufactures were during the period named, in a languishing condition, and that consumption continued to gain, as it has been doing for years past, upon production which is not quite so satisfactory—the less as no foreign enemies threatened our shores, and our relations with foreign nations were never more peaceful. We are informed that the principal increase in British exports was in cotton goods, woolens, and iron manufactures, machinery, etc. These are the chief departments of our own national industry, for which we possess extraordinary natural advantages and technical facilities, in reference to the production of the raw materials and their conversion."

This is all very true, and coming from the *Pennsylvanian* it partakes of the character of a confession of previous political errors. Its description of the condition of our manufacturing interests, and its observations on the immense importation of foreign goods and wares to the injury of our own artizans and factories, contain more truth than is usually found in articles emanating from that quarter. But who is responsible for this melancholy condition of things? What policy has brought about all this prostration of the energies of our young nation? The *Pennsylvanian* is aware that honest replies to these interrogatories will fasten the fault, with all its infamy, on the party of which it is the pensioned organ. It is aware, but it has not the honesty to admit the fact, that every law designed to build up our home industry has been repealed by the so-called democratic party. Slavery has demanded the establishment of a ruinous free trade policy, and the demand has been complied with through democratic support. Our northern workingmen have had their interests ignored—our northern capitalists have been treated as aliens—and our mines and furnaces have been permitted to remain idle and unproductive—because Southern planters have, under a mistaken notion of their true interests, deemed these sacrifices essential to their own prosperity. Did not the *Pennsylvanian* and every northern member of Congress entertaining its political views, support, day after day and week after week, an ultra and leading free trader for the Speaker of the House, in opposition to a northern friend of protection? The interests of the north were not thought of for a moment in the struggle for the supremacy of the slave power in the contest for the Speakership, by the partizans who claim for themselves exclusively the name of democrats. Slavery, on this as on all other occasions, was omnipotent—and always will be unless the democratic party is driven from power.

THE DISUNIONISTS IN CONGRESS.—CLARK, of Missouri, an illiterate and unmannerly brawler, who has made himself notorious by his "Helper resolution" in the House at Washington, is severely censured by the reflecting portion of his constituents, who are very much disinclined to allow the impression to go abroad that he is reflecting their wishes in his blatant and vulgar tirades against the Union, and in favor of secession. Clark, who is generally under the influence of intoxicating liquors, has not the literary ability to draft an ordinary resolution, and is on this occasion the tool of more designing men. His speeches are wretched affairs, and are frequently indecent in their allusions. The Missouri *Democrat* and the St. Louis *News* both condemn his course in the House in strong terms, the former paper remarking as follows:

"We will here admit that John Clark is not a Disunionists, willfully and knowingly; he is merely the tools of others—of the Clays, the Keitts and the Barksdales. No man who reflects for a moment on the perils to which the border Slave States would be exposed, in the event of a civil war, would hesitate to pronounce any citizen of these State who advocated disunion insane—hopelessly insane or idiotic. It is very well for those who have hundreds of miles of slave soil not their own, and millions of property not their own, the citizens of other States than theirs, between them and the foe, to preach disunion; but the question has quite another significance for the border Slave States—the States which would have to bear the brunt, and which would have to bear enormous losses, whatever might be the issue of the contest. Gov. Wise, a most belligerent and eccentric character, is fully aware of this, and consequently is an avowed Union man. We know of no feature in the disunion scheme so disgusting as that selfishness which demands that the slave property of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, shall be secured for the benefit of Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina. The latter named, have no scruples about bringing Canada to the very doors of the former. This is chivalry with a vengeance. It would be profitable, too, for the cotton States. The incursions, or the apprehension of incursions from the Free States would be hostile relations should continue, would glut the more Southern market with the slaves of the border States, enabling the cotton planters to buy them at a mere nominal price."

COLORED EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.—A vessel recently sailed from New Orleans with eighty-one free colored persons belonging to Louisianna, who go to try their chances in Hayti. The Picayune says:

"Among them are brickmakers, blacksmiths, weelwrights, carpenters, &c. Some of them are proficient weavers, who have been employed making the stuff called Attakapas cottonade, so favorably known in the market. They take along with them the necessary machinery for that trade, and all sorts of agricultural and mechanical instruments. These eighty-one persons—twenty-four adults and fifty-seven children and youths—compose fourteen families, or rather households, for they are all related, and the eighty-one may be called one family. They are all in easy circumstances some even rich, one family being worth as much as $50,000. They were all land owners in this State, and have sold out their property with the intention of investing their capital in Hayti."

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Charleston *Evening News*, one of the most moderate of the Democratic journals of South Carolina, says (Jan. 17th)

"It is now well understood that the State Rights party, of South Carolina, (although Democrats,) will not go into the Charleston Convention. They have no objects and no sympathy, in connection with a mere party,—its nominations or its equivocations on principles or policy. They will not affiliate with Northern Democrats, who cannot carry for the Democracy the States they represent, who endorse the policy and uphold the claims of Stephen A. Douglas, who are already pledged at home to prevent the extension of slavery, or at least, to circumvent any measures under the protection of which slave property and industry can go equally with Northern property and industry into the Territories, and yet who can and will in that Convention, override the votes of the real Democratic States, ignore and set aside the real issue on which Southern rights can alone properly rest, and give the nomination to one in whom the South can neither find confidence nor safety. They will not submit to the dictation or the influence of a caucus of politicians, in this crisis of peril, when the higher destiny of our section is at stake. They will not contemplate any other matter than the rights and security of the South, nor will they trifle with them by entertaining considerations as to a party, which embraces foes as well friends. Such, now, are the views and feelings of the large mass of the people of South Carolina.

Yet there are some of our people who do not coincide in these views and feelings, or rather, are disposed to waive them for objects which they deem important, and which, it may be admitted, are fair and patriotic. There will be from this body of national Democratic sympathizers, a delegation to represent this State in that Convention. We have every assurance that we hope and believe that they will be disposed and prepared to stand by the Alabama delegation and platform in the Convention.

Of one thing the whole country may rest assured: that South Carolina will stand ready, either to do battle on the ground of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, under the flag of any proper Presidential nominee for the Territorial rights of the South, or to repudiate a nominee who is unsound on that issue, and to enter on a sectional and State contest; or, if events drive her to a rational conviction that her rights and safety will not be secured by either the Democracy or Congress, to cut loose from all federal connections and unite with any number (one or more) of the Southern States, and form a separate Confederacy. This is her deep and settled political sentiment and policy, and has been so for ten years.

A HAUNTED PREACHER.—In the volume of Dr. Sprague on the Baptist pulpit, Governor Briggs communicates a very interesting letter on John Leland, which contains a fuller account of his personal habits and manner of preaching than we have before seen.

He was little inclined to superstition, says Governor Briggs. Indeed his practical sagacity and startling common sense kept him from any tendency in that direction; but he had some peculiar experiences of the supernatural, as the following anecdote testifies:

While I was at his house I enquired of him about a remarkable noise which I had, when a boy, heard that he and his family had been annoyed by when they lived in Virginia. He gave this account of it:

His family, at that time, consisted of himself, wife, and four children. One evening, all the family being together, their attention was attracted by a noise, which very much resembled the faint groans of a person in pain. It was distinct, and repeated at intervals of a few seconds. It seemed to be under the sill of the window, and between the clap boards and the ceiling. They paid very little attention to it, and in a very short time it ceased. But, afterwards, it returned in the same way—sometimes every night, and sometimes not so frequently—and always in the same place, and of the same character. It continued for some months. He said it excited their curiosity and annoyed them, but they were not alarmed by it. During its continuance they had the siding and lathing removed from the place where it appeared to be, but found nothing to account for it, and the sound continued the same.

He consulted his friends especially some of his ministerial brethren, about it. I think he said it was never heard by any except himself and his family; but it was heard by them when he was absent from home. Mrs. Leland said that often, whilesho was alone with the children, and while they were playing about the room, and nothing being said, it would come, and they would leave their play and gather about her person. They had a place fifty or sixty rods from the house, by the side of a brook, where the family did their washing. One day while she was at that place, it met her there precisely as it had done in the house.

After the noise had been heard at brief intervals for, I think, six or eight months, they removed their lodgings to quite an opposite and distant part of the house; but it continued as usual, for some time, in its old locality. One night, after they had retired, they observed by the sound that it had left the spot from which it had previously proceeded, and seemed to be advancing in direct line towards their bed, and was becoming constantly louder and more distinct.

At each interval it advanced towards them, and gathered strength and fullness, until it entered the room where they were, and approached the bed, when the groan became deep and appalling. "Then," said he, "for the first time since it began, I felt the emotion of fear; I turned upon my face, and if ever I prayed in my life I prayed then. I asked the Lord to deliver me and my family from that annoyance, and that, if it were a messenger from heaven it might be explained to us, and depart; that if it were an evil spirit, permitted to disturb and disquiet me and my family, it might be rebuked and sent away; or if there was anything for me to do to make it depart, I might be instructed what it was, so that I could do it." This exercise restored his tranquillity of mind, and he resumed his usual position in bed. Then, he said, it uttered a groan too loud and startling to be imitated by the human voice. The next groan was not so loud, and it receded a step or two from the front of the bed, near his face. It continued to recede in the direction from which it came, and grew less, until it reached its old station, when it died away to the faintest sound, and entirely and forever ceased.

No explanation was ever found. "I have given you," he said, "a simple and true history of the facts, and you can form your own opinion. I give none." His wife confirmed all he said. I think I can say that I never knew a person less given to the marvellous than Elder Leland.

DEATH OF EPY, THE METEOROLOGIST.—We learn by telegraph that Professor James P. Espy, the famous meteorologist, died on Thursday, in Cincinnati. He was born in the year 1785, in Washington county, and therefore at the date of his death was seventy-five years old. For many years he taught a select school in Philadelphia, located in the Franklin Institute building, Seventh street, below Market. It was during his sojourn there that he acquired a taste for scientific pursuits and gradually devoted his attention to the study of meteorology and the philosophy of storms. He collected a vast amount of data on the subject, and finally framed the theory which bears his name, and which is doubtless familiar to most readers on the subject. He constructed an apparatus to demonstrate the main fact for which he contended, and delivered lectures at various times in the lecture room of the Institute, in which he used it by way of illustration. During that period he wrote and published a number of pamphlets on the subject of his theory of storms, and in opposition to those of others. At length his theory acquired so wide-spread a celebrity, both in America and in Europe, that he abandoned his school and devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits. In the year 1841 he published, in Boston, an octavo volume entitled "The Philosophy of Storms," in which he investigated the theories of Col. Reid, Dr. Piddington, the Publisher, The London Literary Gazette says of this work, that as a connected chain of cause and effect in the production of storms and other similar meteors, Mr. Espy's theory is the most complete that has hitherto been brought forward, and it may become the one adopted to explain a vast mass of meteorological phenomena. His work was reprinted in Europe and lectured on storms in all the principal cities. Upon his return he was appointed the United States Government meteorologist.

One of the Georgia papers, the Griffin American Union, alluding to Mr. Gartrell's disunion speech says:

"We see, from the report of the proceedings in Congress, that Mr. Gartrell has made a speech on secession, and contended that a State has the right peacably to recede from the Union. Now, all we have to say is this. If Mr. Gartrell wants to recede from the Union, he is perfectly welcome to pack up and be out off as soon as he pleases, and we hope that, in his peregrinations, he may come up with some form of government that suits him better than this. Our country would experience a happy deliverance, if Mr. Gartrell, and all other disunionists's like him, would quit and be off as soon as possible. Their places might then be filled with statesmen and patriots, who would carry on the government as it should be done. The reason that Congress cannot organize, and proceed to the discharge of the duties required of them, is that there are too many fanatical simpletons there. They know how to keep up a row, but have no capacity for business."

The New Orleans Bulletin, commenting upon the remarks of the Georgia journal, says:

"Without wishing to be quite so severe upon the members of Congress as our Georgia contemporary is, we must say that there is a good deal of hard sense in the last sentence of the above extract. They do, know how to keep up a row, certainly, but as to their capacity for business we cannot speak so confidently. They give the country but indifferent proof of the possession of such capacity. The people sent them there to do the public business in a business-like manner, and not to spout secess on and utter threats of what they will or will not do. This is not any part of the business which they were elected to perform"

We commend these sentiments to the attention of the members of Congress. The only disunion that we hear of is in that body.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.—Hon H. S. Lane, of Indiana, says the N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent, the President of the Convention that nominated Fremont, and the prospective candidate of the Republicans of Indiana for Governor, writes to the Republican delegation from that State in language which harmonizes with hundreds of letters received by Republican members of the House from all parts of the North and West, as follows:

"The course of the Republican members of Congress meets the cordial approval of all Republicans. Hold on, and vote for Sherman until the 4th of March, 1861, if necessary. After the abuse heaped upon him, and the denunciations that have been uttered by Democrats, I should consider the defeat of Sherman a national disaster."

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Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
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BEAR CAUTION.—The Genuine highly 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 Impositions! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

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MARRIED—On Thursday, January 26th, 1860, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Brown Burr, Mr. EDMUND MCCLURE, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SALLIE STEVENSON, daughter of Geo. Stevenson, Esq., of Portsmouth, Ohio.

City Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE making Appropriations for the year 1860.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained 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 authority of the same, That the revenue of the city of Pittsburgh for the year 1860, arising from taxes, licenses, and all other sources, together with all other moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the purposes following, viz:

No. 1. Interest and Tax on City Loans	$213,000 00
" 2. Salaries of City Officers, to wit:	
Mayor Salary	$ 758 21
Controller's "	1,825 00
Treasurer's "	1,002 24
Clerk of Mayor "	641 67
Monongahela Wharf Master "	704 17
Allegheny " "	641 67
City Solicitor "	641 67
Street Commissioner, each $500	1,083 34
Chief of Police "	833 34
7 Day Police Officers, each $4.00	3,195 00
One " " "	200 00
Clerks of Councils, $200 each per annum	600 00
Messenger of Select Council	192 50
" Common "	216 67
" Committees	270 84
Recording Regulator	833 34
Superintendent of Water Works	1,083 34
Assessor of Water Rents	775 01
City Assessor	433 34
Superintendent of Markets	150 00
Clerk "	600 00
Constable "	216 67
	16,446 08
No. 3. Public Printing and Stationery	5,000 00
" 4. Fire Engines and Hose, nine companies, each $400	$3,600 00
Hose, " " 400 00	4,000 00
	7,600
No. 5. Night Police	13,000 00
" 6. City Water Works	38,000 00
" 7. Street Department—	
1. Cleaning, etc., 1st Div. $4,000	
" 2d " 1,400	
	5,400 00
2. Sewerage	1,000 00
3. Paving Crossings	1,000 00
4. Repairing 1st Division	4,200 00
5. " 2d "	4,200 00
	15,800 00
" 8. Public Lamps and Gas Lighting	21,125 95
" 9. Markets—Diamond, Cleaning, Casting, Insurance, & Repairs	2,500 00
" " Painting	300 00
	2,800 00
Fifth Ward, Cleaning, Repairs, &c.	500 00
" 10. Monongahela Wharf—Extension, $2,500 00	
Repairs 700 00	
	3,200 00
" 11. Allegheny Wharf	700 00
" 12. Weigh Scales	300 00
" 13. Contingent Fund	14,118 22
" 14. Board of Health	800 00
" 15. Loans due and falling due in 1860	227,432 00
" 16. Outstanding Warrants, not counterslgned	200 00
" 17. Outstanding counter'd Warrants, 1859, 1858	6,968 46
Total	$420,623 37

SEC. 2. That the rates for city taxes for the year 1860 shall be five mills on the dollar of the valuation for county purposes, and the rate of taxes upon sales of merchandise, liquors, &c., &c., shall be in accordance with Ordinance of February 22, 1859.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting therewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 27th day of January, A. D., 1860.

JAMES MCCALEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest, R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. A. CONDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest, HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. js30,3td

THE NEW PATENT CORRUGATED SPRINGS,
REDUCING THE WEIGHT OF SKIRTS AND INCREASING THEIR STRENGTH NEARLY ONE HALF,
ARE FOUND ONLY IN
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

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THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS,
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LIGHT, FLEXIBLE AND STRONG,
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Approved by all.
Inquire for THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.
THE DOUBLE TRAIN
THE PARISIAN BELL,
THE GOSSAMER,
THE WOVEN
See that our Name, and the Crown, stamped on every Skirt.

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA
WHO VALUES COMFORT, HEALTH AND ELEGANCE
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FOUR THOUSAND SKIRTS PER DAY
Requiring Four separate Factories,
And the Labor of One Thousand Hands
Are required by the demand for
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THE DENTISTS
BEST OUTLAY IN PURCHASE
SHAW'S ARTISAN.
Circulars of explanation sent on application to
SHAW & BAILEY,
242 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.
N. B.—All orders attended with prompt attention. js30,3md

Public Sale in Sewickley.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of February, 1860, at 1 o'clock, a most charming site for a Country Residence, containing 2½ acres of ground, covered with a fine grove of forest trees, and having a never failing spring of water.
js30,3td THOMAS SIVE

LOCUST GROVE SEMINARY.—
The next term of five Months opens on THURSDAY the 2d day of February.
The best instructors are provided in each department of Applicants for Boarding or Day Pupils should be made to the Rector personally or through the Pittsburgh Post Office.
js30,3td REV. JOHN T. KILES, Rector.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.—From 1st of April, No. 241 Liberty street, with Needle Store, now occupied by Messrs Weeds & Co.
Apply to E. R. BIDDLE & CO.
js30,td No. 255 Liberty street.

200 SACKS DRIED APPLES, clean and bright, to sacks Dried Peaches, halves.
js30 J. B. CANFIELD & CO.

COUNTING HOUSE FURNITURE of every description made to order.
js30 T. B. YOUNG & CO.

SCHOOL HOUSE FURNITURE made to order at the shortest notice. T. B. YOUNG & CO.

STEAMBOAT CABIN FURNITURE constantly manufacturing and for sale at our Warerooms.
js30 T. B. YOUNG & CO.

SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND DRESS GOODS closing out very low. C. HAVEN DOE,
js30 74 Market street.

Eaton, Cree & Macrum,
NO. 17 FIFTH STREET,
ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS AND HOSIERY
WOOLEN SCARFS AND HOODS.
Wool, Merino and Silk Undersocks and Drawers,
SCHOOL AND TRAVELING BASKETS;
Fancy Leather Bags and Satchels,
WATCH-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS,
BUSTLES AND FORMS
Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes and Ruches.
An elegant assortment of
SWISS AND CAMBRIC BANDS AND RUFFLING;
At precisely New York Cost.
A new lot of
WORKED COLLARS,
The cheapest in the city.
In order to make room for our Spring Stock, we are now offering EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to Wholesale and Retail purchasers.
EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
No. 17 Fifth Street.
js26

FOR SALE.
THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE occupied by the subscriber, one mile from the city, on the Brownsville Turnpike, commanding a view of the city, suburbs, and ten miles of the rivers. The Brick House, of modern style, has ten rooms and Double Verandah and is supplied with Hot and Cold Water, arranged in the house from Spring and Rain Water Cisterns; a large Brick Stable, Carriage House, Ice House, &c. The lot has one acre, enclosed in a stone wall, high fence and hedge, with over 100 choice bearing Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and every variety of Small Fruits and shrubbery; the place having been 20 years under cultivation. To those wanting a DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, in complete order, at a moderate expense, this is an opportunity seldom to be met with. It is within 20 minutes walk of the city by Ferry and Street Railway. D. W. C. SIDWELL,
ja24:2td Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

TO LET—The WAREHOUSES opposite the Passenger Depot on Liberty street.
Terms easy, and no charge till after the first of April next. Enquire of
ja21:tfmd-2dp H. B. WILKINS or J. PATTERSON.

APPLES.—50 bbls Green Apples just received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

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Henderson's Cough Syrup;
Miller's do do
Lubeb Lozenges;
Wistar's do
Cough Candy.
For sale by S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
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NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.
Deposits made with this Bank before the
FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY,
Will draw Interest from that date.
ja26:3td CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

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HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
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Opposite Odd-Fellows Hall,
Are prepared to do all kinds of Painting, Glazing and Gilding with neatness and despatch.
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Merchant Tailors,
No. 19 Fifth Street,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
PREPARATORY TO RECEIVING THEIR
SPRING GOODS,
Are now offering them at 15 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES. The Stock embraces all the New and Leading Styles of the Season, comprising a Fine Assortment of
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PLAIN AND FANCY
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES,
BUSINESS AND OVERCOATS.
SILK, PLUSH AND CASSIMERE
VESTINGS, &c.,
Which will be MADE TO ORDER in the Latest and most approved manner.
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF MEMPHIS'S IMPROVED PATENT OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINES AND SLIDE VALVES of all sizes and best style.
Having put up Machinery of large capacity and of the best quality, we are prepared to do heavy Jobbing, and select work in this line, trusting that by promptness and the strictest attention to our BALANCED VALVE OSCILLATING ENGINES, as combining advantages heretofore unattained in the class of Engines.
Steam Gauges for sale and warranted correct and durable. js30,1yd

1000 SHARES OF STOCK FOR SALE, OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING COMPANY owns Three Thousand acres of Mineral Lands in the county of Marquette, Lake Superior, Michigan, upon which is opened an opening on the LARGEST and PUREST Iron Ore Banks in the world. Over 50,000 tons have been mined and sold, 12,000 tons of which I have sold to the iron manufacturers of this city.
The Company owns about one-half the real estate of the town of Marquette, the importance of which is well known. They have now a railroad to the mines, and other facilities of such a complete nature that the rapidly increasing demand for these iron can be promptly supplied.
I propose to sell Five Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company, and will be pleased to show its advantages and certainties of profit to any person wishing to buy.
The Company is out of debt, and is not only in a paying condition, but is increasing its paying capital every year.
The Charter, Map of Location, &c., can be seen by calling at the Gazette Office, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or at my office, 84 Water street.
JACOB ROESS.
jan18

DUQUESNE FOUNDRY
R. McCOY & CO.,
LIBERTY STREET, opposite Penna. R. R. Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MANUFACTURE to order, on short notice, CASTINGS, SHAFTING & PULLEYS, of all sizes and descriptions, of the best materials and latest styles; also WAGON BOXES, SAD IRONS, GRATES, &c., always on hand or cast to order.
Orders left at the FOUNDRY, or at Cartwright & Young's, 56 Wood st., will receive prompt attention.
jn23:3td

COAL TONGS,
COAL HODS, COAL VASES,
CHAFING DISHES, COAL SCUTTLES,
NURSERY FENDERS, PARLOR FENDERS,
BIRD CAGES, PATENT GRIDIRONS,
BLOCK TIN, BATHING APPARATUS,
COFFEE AND TEA POTS,
And a full supply of House-Furnishing Hardware, at the Iron City Store and Tin Warehouse of
W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 134 Wood street,
First door below the sign of the Golden Gun.
jn23

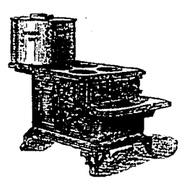
RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE ARTICLE, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm.
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods. This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season and sealed with the name or RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. MULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.
ja21:3td

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
Corner of Smallman and Wilkins street Ninth Ward, and Pond Mill House and Granary, 1½ Water street.
SPENCER & GARRARD,
Successors to Adam Wood,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Celebrated Cream, Pale and Amber Ales, Porter and Brown Stout, Stock Ale and Porter. Warranted to keep in any climate. Orders from all parts promptly attended to. Price Lists sent by Mail.
Mr. ADAM WOOD continues connected with the concern as Brewer and General Manager. ndfdly

New Advertisements.
A. KREBS & BRO.
PRACTICAL
Lithographers
Corner Wood and Fourth Sts.,
PITTSBURGH.
WILLIAM SCHUCHMAN,
Practical Lithographer,
Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.
MAPS, DIPLOMAS, SHOW CARDS, PORTRAITS,
LABELS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCKS,
BILL HEADS, DRAFTS &c. no14:dly

Downer's Prolific Seedling Strawberry.
"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 done 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.,
no9 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries

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, on hand 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
no2:1y

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. Other fire are called so, have not the DOUBLE TOP—the main feature in saving Plate 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 these, which, although they have never been exhibited at State or County Fairs, have a reputation for Durability and Economy in fuel unequalled by any other Stoves in the state.
CAUTION!—Buy no Stove called Gas Consumers without the Double Top. no18:6md

PUBLIC SALE OF THE VALUABLE MACHINERY AND STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM OF WELLS & MILLER, BALTIMORE.—Notice is hereby given that all the valuable Stock and Machinery belonging to the extensive establishment of the late firm of Wells & Miller, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on the City Block, Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of February, 1860.

The machinery department comprises in part:—Eleven Slide Lathes, of various sizes and the most substantial construction, the largest of which will swing 48 inches diameter, and several of which are fitted with gear for cutting screws; also, five Planing Machines, of various sizes, some of which have not been long in use, and are of the latest and approved make; one large double-geared Bolt Cutter, a very superior machine, with a complete assortment of taps and dies; several upright Drilling Machines, of various sizes, and Drill Presses, together with a general assortment of superior Machinists' Tools, in good working order.

The blacksmith department contains a large and complete assortment of Tools for about 10 or 12 forges, together with several approved machines for making bolts and bolt heads.

The boiler making shop is furnished with all the Tools necessary for the operation of that department, consisting, in part, of Punching and Bending Machines, Rollers, Shears, etc., one steam Riveting Machine of the most approved construction and decidedly the best in use for riveting boilers of all dimensions.

There is a large and valuable assortment of Patterns, comprising nearly 500, which patterns are of the most approved and modern styles, for mill and other gearing, castings of which are now advantageously in use in many of the most extensive milling and manufacturing establishments in Maryland and throughout the Southern and Western States, as well as the largest mills in South America.—Also, Steam Engine Saw Mill and other Patterns in general use about large establishments.

There is one 25-horse power STEAM ENGINE, in complete order, used for the operation of the machine department, together with one 8-horse power ENGINE and FAN BLOWER, one 10-horse power Hoist Low Pressure STEAM ENGINE of 6-horse power, one horizontal 12-horse power ENGINE, one of 8-horse, and a large and general assortment of other machinery, too extensive to be detailed in an advertisement.

The quantity of other stock and personal effect to be disposed of is large and of a very diversified character, deserving the attention of the trade and purchasers generally.

The sale will be continued on the following day if necessary.

TERMS—Cash for all sums of $100 and under, and for all sums exceeding that amount a credit of 60 days for one-half and four months for the balance.

JOHN WELLS,
Surviving partner of Wells & Miller.
F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctrs.
jn17:3td&fd1d

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Quarry street and part of Hill street in the Borough of South Pittsburgh.

No. 1 Dec. Term, 1859. Misc. Docket. Petition filed.

And now, to wit: January 21st, 1860. The foregoing petition presented and read in open Court, whereupon,