Pittsburgh Gazette.

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R. BRYANT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

☞ To Advertisers.—The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette has a large circulation among the business men in this and the surrounding cities—among those who MAKE and those who SELL—and among manufacturers and persons who buy and read all the counting rooms, stores, factories, and commission houses in the two cities, where it is read and carried home to the families for perusal. As a medium for advertising, therefore, it offers inducements which no other paper in Western Pennsylvania can offer, to all who desire to reach this large class of our citizens. The Weekly Gazette at this time has a much larger circulation in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia among substantial farmers and merchants, than any other secular paper in this section of the State.

Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Opposition party of Philadelphia held a monster ratification meeting on Saturday night last, at Concert Hall, and in the street which it adjoins. Charles B. Trego, presided, assisted by twenty-four Vice Presidents and the same number of Secretaries. The assemblage was addressed by Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre county, in his usual happy and effective manner, Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Hon. David Taggart, of Northumberland, Hon. James Campbell, Member of Congress from the Schuylkill district, and the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia. Resolutions endorsing the candidates and platform of the Harrisburg Convention, were unanimously adopted. The meeting is said to have been one of the most brilliant and enthusiastic political meetings ever seen in Philadelphia. The *North American* in its report says:

"On Saturday evening transpired a brilliant event—a monster meeting—at Concert Hall, and in the street surrounding it, to ratify the nomination made by the late Harrisburg Convention, and to put in motion the operations of the campaign in which Hon. "Andy" G. Curtin is to be chosen Governor of this potential Commonwealth.

"The reader will already have understood that the meeting was a large one. Long previous to the entree of the speakers, the hall was filled to its utmost inch. A building as large as four Academies of Music thrown into one would still have overflowed with the multitude in and surrounding Concert Hall on this enthusiastic occasion. No less than eight bands of music, and delegations from nearly every ward in the city, with transparencies and banners, were among the assemblage, and by the time that the meeting inside the hall was called to order, separate restrums were extemporized at either end of the throng assembled in Chestnut street, and the solid and annihilatory *facts* dealt in by the opponents of the democracy were detailed by different speakers to the expectant multitude.

"Before going farther, our reporter would promise a treat to all who read the speeches herewith given. Better speeches were perhaps never made upon a parallel occasion. The applause of the audience was literally vociferous; even the infirm and aged forgot their decrepitude, and echoed the boisterous hurrahs of the more youthful and impulsive. In point of respectability the multitude was one of a thousand—a multitude to be seen at political gatherings only upon rare occasions, and then only in the ranks of those who seek to subject the wills of perverted democracy. The same faces we see at the Corn Exchange, at the marts of business, in the workshops of our establishments—the faces of the men who swing our sledges, who roll over our lathes and who operate our looms and machinery; these were the faces comprising the living sea that surged with laughter or thrilled with emotion before the eloquent speakers at the meeting on Saturday night."

Of the resolutions and the speeches on the occasion the *Enquirer* says:

"Altogether the resolutions are such as will meet with a willing response in the action of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania. They will be read and comprehended easily, and thousands will rally to support the standard that is to be associated with subject important and necessary victory—the most necessary one that this State has yet been called upon to achieve. We have no doubt of the result, but we shall urge every one to read the speech of Mr. Corwin, who, in appropriate terms, has designated the duty of citizens with respect to the elective franchise. It is certain that the mercantile classes, and those who have the greatest interests at stake in the moral as well as the political effect of elections, are sadly deficient with respect to their duties as citizens. Thousands of them never vote, while thousands on thousands of those who are led by mere names to cast their votes are scarcely aware of the consequences of their acts, usually cutting themselves off from the measures which would improve their condition and increase their happiness.

"We have not space to refer to the other speeches which were uttered on Saturday night. All of them have their value. They will be read, undoubtedly, with great interest, and if they fail to awaken a proper spirit among those who wish to increase the glory of the State and our common country, it will because error is preferable to wisdom—obstinacy is intelligence.

"They embrace the principles of the People's Party of Pennsylvania, and are written with a plain fidelity to principles that cannot be misunderstood. The first and foremost topic is the Tariff, and the course that will be pursued in this State is clearly and emphatically defined with regard to it, particularly with respect to the Presidential candidate. The passage of the Homestead Bill by the Federal Houses is then approved, and the value of that important measure forcibly declared. The position with regard to free labor and its antagonism is next defined, and the fair and honorable course of the People's Party with respect to its national spirit is plainly avowed. The cause of recent sectional agitations is placed to the account of the party that has striven to consolidate its power by the bad measures in which it has indulged. The old Whig ground with regard to carrying servile labor into the Territories is reassumed. The sanctity of the ballot box is then alluded to, and a determination expressed to preserve it."

Among the resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the judicious and conciliatory action of our late State Convention in relation to the Presidential question; and if the Chicago Convention shall nominate for the Presidency our eminent fellow-citizen, General Simon Cameron, we pledge him the vote of this city and this State, and we are convinced that, in the Presidential chair, he would administer the government with striking practical ability and unflinching fidelity to the interests of American labor, American freedom and the American Union."

A Veto for the Homestead Bill Expected.—Should the Homestead bill, the provisions of which we publish in this morning's *Gazette*, pass the Senate, it is feared the President, in his devotion to the pro-slavery interest, will refuse to give it his official sanction. "Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, who is regarded as a mouth-piece of the administration, in his letter of Monday last, says:

"The Homestead bill from the House will soon be taken up in the Senate. It is regarded in some quarters as a popularity-seeking measure! It will be acceptable to those from which the tide of emigration freely flows to the States where the public domain chiefly lies. It will be valued of by citizens of the non-slaveholding States, who desire small farms for cultivation by their own hands. It will foster the building up of free States in the Northwest, at the expense of the central and eastern States. The Executive is bound to view the measure in reference to its bearing upon the revenue. Its effect would be to deprive the government of any revenue in future from the sale of the public lands, or at least to reduce it to an amount not much exceeding the expenses of the management of the public lands, the extinction of Indian titles, the survey, &c. It will also prejudice the interests of States which have grants for various purposes, as well as holders of land warrants. There are not wanting some indications that the bill, if it passes, will fall under the Executive veto."

The "some quarters" alluded to in the above letter are in the neighborhood of the White House; and yet would it not be humiliating, indeed, if James Buchanan should veto a measure which this pro-slavery correspondent concedes would benefit "the citizens of non-slaveholding States, who desire small farms for cultivation by their own hands," and which he says is designed to "foster the building up of free States"! The talk about building up the Northwest at the expense of the Central and Eastern States, is a mere piece of demagoguism. The bill contemplates the elevation of free labor throughout the whole country, and for this simple reason it is opposed by Southern slaveholders and their sympathisers and tools in authority. Let James Buchanan dare to place his veto on this bill, and ——will invoke a storm of political indignation ——wise his party out of existence in at ——e of the Union!

——has fallen 14 ——is now 16

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Harrisburg, March 19, 1860.

Editor Gazette:—The House met at 10 to-day and held three sessions, the night session being now in progress; but little, however, was done, the day being devoted to bills on second and third reading, which were fought at almost every step.

The Mount Joy Bank Bill veto came up on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost when it first came back. On a point of Order the Speaker decided that it was in the power of the House to reconsider a vote on a veto, and the House sustained the decision almost unanimously. The bill then passed by the constitutional majority, *yeas* 55, nays 19. It has yet to be acted on in the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the bondholders of the Northwestern Railroad into a company under the name of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company passed finally, and goes to the Senate, with an amendment requiring the company to commence the road in one year and finish it to Butler in five years.

The House passed the supplement to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway in the shape in which it passed the Senate. Mr. Bayard also called up the supplement to the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway, which is yet to be acted on in the Senate.

The Governor sent in a message vetoing the supplement to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Charter. He gives as a reason that the bill prescribes a new scale for counting the votes of stockholders, which differs essentially from the scale provided in the bill under which the stock was subscribed and therefore impairs the rights of stockholders. The reasons given are strong and conclusive. No action was taken on the message.

Quite a number of bills were acted on, but most of them of no interest to your readers, and those that were have been telegraphed you.

In the Senate among the bills read in place, was one offered by Mr. Finney, entitled a "supplement to the act for the sale of the State Canals." This is the Sunbury & Erie under another name.

Mr. Meredith had called up and passed an act to authorize the State officers to re-examine and settle the accounts of the Saltsburg Bridge Co., which goes to the Governor.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill relative to the sureties of Thadeus Stanton, late Treasurer of Washington county, which passed finally and goes to the House. It authorizes the Auditor General to settle the account with the four surviving sureties (out of six) upon their each paying one sixth of the joint liability.

Mr. Penney called up the Vehicle License act, which was amended considerably, passed and sent to the House. It includes Manchester, Allegheny, Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham and East Birmingham; authorizes each to collect licenses from residents and non-residents; strikes out the exclusion of private carriages; provides that license paid in one shall entitle the payer to pass free in all the rest; that persons shall pay in the municipality in which they reside; and non-resident firms or corporations in the place where they do their principal business. The House will probably concur.

Mr. Irish called up the bill relative to the settlement of the accounts of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., which passed the Committee of the Whole, but being objected to lies over.

The act to incorporate the Rock Oil Co., passed with amendments similar to those incorporated in the Venango Oil Co., and the amendments will probably be concurred in by the House.

Some talk was had to-day of rescinding the adjournment resolution, but no movement was made in that direction. R.

Provisions of the Homestead Bill.—The bill which passed the House so unexpectedly and so triumphantly by a vote of 115 to 66, was not Mr. Grow's bill, but a bill introduced by Mr. Lovejoy, Republican member from Illinois. He managed the matter with tact and perseverance, and succeeded in bringing the House to vote on the bill in face of the opposition of the entire South. A letter says every appeal was made to divert him from the main purpose but he flatly refused—telling the parties with a significant shrug that he would not great pleasure in accommodating them hereafter, but that in this case he could not deviate from the end he had in view. He was ably seconded by Mr. Grow, Curtis, Aldrich, Washburn, Colfax and other Western men. The substance of the bill is as follows:

It provides that any person who is the head of a family, or has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his intentions to become such, shall be entitled to enter free of cost 160 acres of the public lands upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made be subject to pre-emption at $1 25 or less per acre, or eighty acres of reserved railroad lands which are held at $2 50 per acre. No certificate is to be given or patent issued until the expiration of 5 years from the date of the entry, and on the payment of $10. The rights secured by the actual settler issue to the heirs and devisees. The lands thus acquired in no case to become liable to the satisfaction of any debt contracted prior to the issuing of the patent, which is five years after entering it. The charge of $10 is to cover the cost of surveying, recording, issuing the patent, &c., and for the further purpose of enabling the Secretary that giving away the lands was unconstitutional, an objection which the Democrats have raised against the free homestead principle. But the settler will have five years occupancy of the farm before he will be called on to pay even this trifling sum. The bill provides that if any person should abandon his claim for six months, it shall revert to the government, and may be taken possession of by another person; which is right.

A great feature of the bill is, that which gives the pre-emptors a right to the lands they now occupy. There are in Minnesota alone, writes the correspondent of the Chicago *Press*, 15,000 pre-emptors, occupying each 160 acres of land, which they have not paid for, and are unable to pay for. The enactment of this blessed bill will lift a mountain from their backs, and make every one of the poor fellows feel free as the breeze. There are thousands of pre-emptors in Iowa, Michigan, Alizzouri, Arkansas, Kansas, California, Oregon, Washington, Dacotah, New Mexico and Nebraska, who will be placed on their feet and made to thank Heaven that there is a free North and a Republican Party.

Another feature of the bill will commend itself to the masses of the people, and it is that which permits the emigrant to settle on any unentered eighty acres of the alternate section lands along railroad lines, to which grants of lands have been made. The policy of the government is, no longer to look to the sale of its public lands for revenue to defray its military expenses, but to imports on foreign goods. Why then should not these desirable lands be open to settlement and improvement? Their occupancy will immediately benefit the railroads which own the alternate sections, as it will introduce people along their lines and consequently furnish passengers and freight for them, besides making saleable their own lands after the expiration of a few years.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 16th says: "An intense excitement prevailed in the city yesterday, on the publication of our second Washington dispatch, which in some measure cast a cloud over the meeting of the Convention. Arrangements, which had been in rapid progress, were suspended in many instances, and all were silently carried on. It is, in our opinion, but the pretext seized by the friends of Mr. Douglas to transfer the Convention, if possible, to some city where they will be in the ascendent. This movement commenced many months since, when they prated of the danger to be apprehended from personal violence in Charleston. This is, however, their last card, and this will fail. Mr. Douglas' friends see plainly that a Convention in Charleston will preserve a Southern aspect, and cannot be brow-beaten or bullied. The six hundred and fifty gentlemen who compose the Convention will be taken good care of, and the protection given them. About one hundred have already been invited to accept the hospitalities of our citizens, and many more undoubtedly will be. *But the myriad hangers on, who are not admitted to the floor of the Convention, must take their chances for feed and sleep.* It is greatly to be desired that the number may be reduced to as small a figure as possible. The Convention will meet in Charleston; but if Mr. Douglas and his friends desire a Northern Convention, let them call one."

The Charleston *Courier* of the 15th says: "Our leading landlords, as we have already stated, have been diligent and active in making preparations, at largely increased expenses to themselves. They now assure us, positively and authoritatively, that five dollars per day for board will be the maximum of charge to or for any delegate or member of the Convention. Accommodations have already been secured for over three hundred delegates, on terms, we are assured, satisfactory to the parties interested; *but our landlords do not consider themselves able or obligated to tender the same assurances for an unlimited number of visitors, or for any not officially connected with the Convention.*"

Pio Nono has been unusually lavish of his presence to the public of late, showing himself often on foot in Rome, and on the most frequented promenades. While walking in the Villa Borghese, the other day, the Pope's attention was called, by Monsignor Talbot, to the children of Mrs. Ross of of Bladensburg, whose account of the capture of Perugia was considered so favorable to the conduct of the Swiss troops, that her descriptive letter of the affair, written during her Summer's residence in a villa near Perugia, was recently published in the official Journal of Rome. Pio Nono, desirous of showing his appreciation of Mrs. Ross's testimonials in behalf of the Papal cause, had her children conducted before him, and solemnly conferred the Apostolic benediction upon them, of which proceeding the delighted children did not fail to give a glowing account to their parents on returning home.

Southern Trade.—The dry goods merchants of this city have enjoyed five or six weeks of active business, and the stress of the demand is now past. Yet the pressure of goods for shipment to Charleston is so great that carmen have been paid this week from five to fifteen dollars a load for time lost in waiting to secure an opportunity of delivering their loads on the steamers. The present pressure of freight, however, is partly owing to the reception of large second orders from Charleston jobbers, who have done an unusually large business, and are replenishing their stocks.

It is evident that a larger proportion than usual of the "cross road" Southern retailers have bought near home, while dealers from the larger towns and villages have bought here as usual. Some few jobbing houses here, doing a mixed trade chiefly North and West, which have become obnoxious by their independence, and make no effort to retain their Southern patronage, have experienced a falling off in their sales Southward. But in instances where superior assortments or good bargains were offered, the scruples of buyers have not proved sufficient to prevent their purchasing even of men who will not sign a call for a "Union meeting.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Arrest of an Alleged Absconding Clerk.—S. C. Boyington, a clerk under Col. Forney, chief clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, charged with having absconded with about $200,000 in postoffice scrip, which he had, it is alleged, obtained from various parties in that city, was arrested in New York on Friday. Mr. B. borrowed the postoffice scrip which he promised to turn into money, at the rate of 80 cents on the dollar, and his disappearance led to much excitement in Washington. The *Express* says:

The prisoner is a fine looking man, about thirty-seven years of age, and though self-possessed yet is very nervous. During Friday evening he was engaged in writing letters, and in the course of an hour smoked upwards of a dozen cigars. He stated that since leaving Washington he had traveled under the assumed name of Snowden, by which he was registered at the International. Information of the arrest has been sent on to Washington, but no word was received up to a late hour in the night of the manner in which he is to be disposed of. Boyington is said to be the head of a large and interesting family.

Dyspepsia.—A remedy prescribed by regular physicians, and prepared by a responsible practitioner, for the cure of headache, low spirits, and the long catalogue of ills which arise from derangement of the digestive organs, is presented in Dr. WILSON'S PILLS, which have been approved and used by physicians for these purposes for 20 years past. Prepared and sold by R. L. PAIRSHOOK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of Wilson's Pills. No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. m15:d&w8

☞ Mrs. Winslow, an experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. feb24:d&w1y7

New Advertisements.

OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO.

A SPLENDID OVERSTRING GRAND CONCERT PIANO, from the celebrated factory of STEINWAY & SONS, New York, will be exhibited at our warerooms on or after Thursday next, 22d inst. It was personally selected at the factory by H. Kleber, and it is confidently expected to surpass anything heretofore seen or heard in this city in the piano line. Notice will be given of its arrival.

H. KLEBER & BRO., No. 53 Fifth street,
mr21 Sole Agents for Steinway & Sons.

AN ORDINANCE Relating to the Smith street Sewer.

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 enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the levy and assessment made on the property benefitted by the construction of the Sewer in Smith street in the Ninth ward, be and the same is hereby approved. A copy of said levy and assessment is as follows:

Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh			$200 00
J O Stewart, lot on corner of Morton and Penn sts			22 20
Isabel Morton, lot on Penn street			11 20
John Slocum do do do			11 20
Jas Slocum do do do			11 20
Frederick Plump, do do do			11 20
Joe Seiler, do do do			11 20
Darling & Robison, lot on Penn street			157 60
Michael Doris, do do do			16 80
Daniel Kenoy, do do do			16 80
Joe Wise, do do do			16 80
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			672 00
R H Schaffer, do do do			67 20
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			16 80
J B Hill, do do do			33 60
Mrs Anna Schneidecker, lot on Penn street			16 80
C Croxsup, do do do			16 80
Jacob Croxsup, do do do			16 80
D W C Carson, do do do			33 60
G A Bowley, do do do			16 80
Thos Kirk, do do do			16 80
James H Lock, do do do			16 80
John Vaughn, do do do			33 60
Joseph Patterson, do do do			16 80
John Schaffer, do do do			16 80
Barnhart Orlick, do do do			16 80
Peter Schaffer, do do do			33 60
Thos Howell, do do do			21 00
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			16 80
——Hampton, do do do			33 60
Peter Winter, do do do			16 80
Mrs Denny, do do do			33 60
Finley Torrence, do do do			33 60
Samuel McKee, do do do			14 00
Samuel McKee, do do do			16 80
——Smith, do do do			84 00
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			33 60
Daniel Kalsman, do do do			33 60
Samuel McKinley, do do do			16 80
Allan Dunn, do do do			56 40
James McCabe, do do do			67 20
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			13 20
John Cronnich, do do do			26 40
Jacob Zimmer, do do do			26 40
R Douglas, do do do			13 20
Adam Gerber, do do do			13 20
Nicholas Hepple, do do do			92 40
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			13 20
Frederick Rose, do do do			26 40
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			26 40
Samuel McKee, do do do			13 20
John Geary, do do do			13 20
James Taylor & Bro, do do do			145 20
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			13 20
Mrs Denny, do do do			66 00
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			26 40
Rachel McKee, do do do			13 20
D K Death, do do do			66 00
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			26 40
M Probst, do do do			26 40
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			26 40
J S Foor, do do do			52 80
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			26 40
Wm Schaffer & Bros, do do do			26 40
Jacob Patterson, do do do			80 60
Jacob Forrer, do do do			13 20
Wm Taylor, do do do			13 20
C Taylor, do do do			13 20
P Lace, do do do			13 20
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			13 20
Jacob Croxsup, do do do			13 20
Samuel Hill, do do do			26 40
R Hill, do do do			9 90
Mrs Johnston, do do do			23 10
Wm Bailey, do do do			19 80
Mrs Jane Simpson, do do do			13 20
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			13 20
Mrs ——Rowling, do do do			13 20
James McAdams, do do do			22 60
James McCabe, do do do			11 04
J Harrison, do do do			5 52
Joe Wise, do do do			5 52
Samuel Hay, do do do			17 28
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			22 08
Mrs Nelson, do do do			11 04
——Mealy's heirs, do Penn do			33 60
Mrs O'Hara, do Butler do			14,72
Atchison & Mesick, do do do			11 04
Hugh Harrison, do do do			11 04
Wm Schaffer & Bros, do do do			41 16
David Hill, do do do			33 12
Wm Schaffer, do do do			22 08
John McLeaner, do do do			22 08
John Roberts, do do do			121 44
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			83 12
Samuel McKinley, do do do			111 48
Mrs E F Denny, do do do			50 40
J Lynd & Co, do do do			168 00
Park, McCordy & Co., do do do			
			$4,049 60
Cost of Sewer			$4,016 78
Cost of Assessment			32 82
			$4,049 60

Sec. 2. That the Recording Regulator is hereby directed to advertise the above levy and assessment in the manner prescribed by the ordinance authorizing the construction of said Sewer.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of March, A. D., 1860.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. Morrow,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMaster,
Clerk of Common Council. mr21:2td

AN ORDINANCE for the better regulation of the running of Passenger Railway Cars in the city of Pittsburgh.

Sec. 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 authority of the same, That after the passage of this ordinance, there shall be attached to the tongue of any Passenger Railway Car traversing the streets of the city of Pittsburgh, not less than three No. 16 Blake Bells.

Sec. 2. The penalty for violations of this ordinance to be Two Dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered as like penalties are by law recoverable.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 19th day of March, A. D., 1860.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. Morrow,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. M'CANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMaster,
Clerk of Common Council. mr21:2td

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER.

The best Alterative known. It stimulates appetite and digestion, and gives relief after eating or drinking too freely. Sold by

S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

☞ BLUE LICK, REDFORD and CONGRESS WATERS constantly on hand. mr21

A FARM OF 107 ACRES FOR SALE, 8 miles from Uniontown, near Fayette Springs; a dwelling house, barn, milk house, &c.; a stream of water and Saw Mill; 40 acres in cultivation; a young cherry grove, &c., &c. The timber is good, and first rate soil. Price, $1,500. The above is a great bargain and will be sold on easy terms. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

COD FISH—1000 lbs. selected Fish,
10 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
10 hf. bbls do do
10 bbls. Herring;
3 kits No. 2 Mackerel,
For sale at 135 Liberty street. BECK & LAZEAR.

FLOOR OILCLOTH, of new and beautiful styles—all widths—wholesale and retail, at the Oilcloth Warerooms, 52 and 55 St. Clair street.
mr20 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

GOLD BORDERED WINDOW SHADES and a great variety of other kinds of the neatest patterns, at the Oilcloth Warerooms of J. & H. PHILLIPS.

SYRUPS—Penna. Syrup; also, a superior Syrup from a New York refinery; together with Crushed and Coffee Sugars, for sale by BECK & LAZEAR.

New Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS

IN

Great Variety and of the Latest Styles!

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of their customers and the public to their assortment of

SPRING GOODS

FOR GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS,

Now offered in great variety, which will be found upon inspection to exceed in beauty any styles ever before imported into this market. mr21

FOR RENT—A well lighted Third Story Room, easy of access, and situate corner of Wood and Fifth streets, now occupied as a printing off c. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market St. mr21

FOR SALE—A Brick Dwelling House, with back building, on Lescock street, near Grantham, Allegheny City, containing Gas, Water and all modern conveniences. Apply to HENRY WOLFE, mr21:2td No. 80 Wood street.

EAR CORN—1 car load to arrive for sale at depot, and 1000 bus. in store to close consignment. BECK & LAZEAR.

NO MOLASSES—200 bbls., oak coopage, also, fair and prime N. O. Sugar, by the hhd and bbl. BECK & LAZEAR. mr21

SPECIAL NOTICE.—

SPRING NOVELTIES—MARCH, 1860.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,

No. 17 Fifth Street.

Have just opened an elegant assortment of Spring Goods, embracing all that is novel and rare in the market.

Valentiennes and Point De Angleis Setts; Collars and Sleeves; French, Swiss and Cambric Setts Collars and Sleeves; Val. Trimmed and French Embroidered Collar Robes, 75c to $20; French, Swiss and Cambric Collars, very cheap; P. K. and Linen Collars and Sets, choice styles, 25c; Apple Handkerchiefs still selling at 31½c each; Lace Veils, Barbes and Corflures, Bead Hair Nets, &c.

A large assortment of Undergarments for Ladies, Embroidered Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, French Yokes, &c.

Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps and Shirts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of every shade and variety of color. Pompon, Neonia, Promenade, Metallique Nuveaute, Gimp; all new and favorite styles.

FRINGES, Cords, Buttons, Tassels, Braids, &c.

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