Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY R. HERRETT, D. E. WILLIAMS, T. M. HOOVER.

R. HERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 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 buy and sell—and among manufacturers and producers. It may be found in nearly all the counting rooms, store houses, banking houses, hotels, 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 the 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.

MR. BUCHANAN'S PROTEST.—The author of the ever-to-be remembered Duquesne letter has at length been brought to a realization of his true position before the country. His misdeeds, while in office, are now at the close of his term, confronting him like accusing demons—and the nation is astonished and humiliated at the spectacle of its Chief Magistrate begging for quarter from those who are invested constitutionally with the power to bring him to account. It will be remembered by the reader that a few weeks ago Mr. Cavode made a successful motion to have a committee of five members appointed to ascertain, among other things, "whether the President of the United States, or any officer of the government, has, by money or patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law, appropriate to the rights of any State or Territory; and second, also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government, have by combination or otherwise, prevented or attempted to prevent the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book, or whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof." This inquiry has touched the President in a sore place, and as a last desperate resort, he, who lectured our good people so roundly on the dangers of the government going to destruction in consequence of the corruption of its officials, has been compelled, through fears of a disgraceful exposure of his own official conduct, to protest in a formal message against the power of Congress to thus arraign him! He pleads the independent position of the Executive office in the same strain as that tyrants of old contended for the kingly prerogative. He says:

"Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them at present, is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first, or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted. It is solely in reference to the first or impeaching power that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no duty, no function, whatever, over the President. In all other respects he is as independent of them as they are of him. As co-ordinate branch of the government he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of each of the sovereign States. To them and them alone is he responsible while acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world, and the individual, however unworthy, now holding this exalted position will take care, so far as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successor unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may, to abridge the constitutional rights of the Executive, and render him subservient to any human power except themselves.

The people have not confined the President to the exercise of the executive duties. They have also conferred on him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United States, unless it shall pass after his veto, by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative capacity he might, in common with the Senate and House, institute inquiry to ascertain any facts which are to influence his judgment in approving or vetoing any bill. This participation in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the government, ought to inspire the conduct of each in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice of the other. The cause of complaint is that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President."

There is too much special pleading—too great a reliance on technicalities—in the portion of the message which we have just quoted, to serve the President in this emergency. A pure and high-minded public agent, wrongfully accused of misdemeanor in office, would scarcely devote a moment to the consideration of mere abstract theories, as to the right possessed by his accusers to arraign him, or to the discussion of points of official etiquette, which in themselves are of little or no account. He would brush away all this rubbish, regarding the necessity of vindicating his character as paramount to all other considerations—and invite his interrogators to a full and free examination of all that he has done whilst clothed with the responsibilities of office. Mr. BUCHANAN cannot afford to become the defender of what he considers the views of the founders of the government in regard to the power vested in the Legislature, at a time when his own name is associated with the grossest abuses of trust that were ever charged against any individual to whom grave executive powers had been entrusted by the people. In his message he says: "I again declare emphatically I make this protest for no reason personal to myself, but I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving for five successive terms."

The President's benevolent zeal, in this case, is decidedly too comprehensive—he had better take care of himself if he can, and leave the House to work out its own salvation. "Nothing but perjury," says Mr. Buchanan, "can sully my good name." So says the criminal, conscious of his guilt, at the bar of justice. When a man cannot defend himself from serious charges, his common resort is to impeach the veracity of his accusing witnesses. The President adds, however, that he does not fear even this, because he cherishes an humble confidence that the Gracious Being, who has hitherto defended and protected him against the shafts of his enemies, will not desert him now when he has become old and gray-headed. Are you not aware, oh Mr. Buchanan, that the same Good Being hates hypocrisy and dissimulation—and that He holds in utter abhorrence all such motives as prompted the duplicity of the Duquesne letter—that He often confounds the wisdom of the wise—and causes Princes, who forget His precepts, to work out their own destruction? The "Protest" concludes in the following style:

"I may now, however, exclaim in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero; to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket. I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, solemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives, because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government, and subversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of interested parasites, ever ready for their own advantage, before exparte committees, to relate pretended private conversations between the President and themselves; incapable of appreciating the nature of being disposed, thus furnishing material for harrassing him, degrading the office in the estimation of the country, and, eventually, [illegible] influences in order [illegible] annoyances; between [illegible] harmonious and which ought to be [illegible] sincerely desire to [illegible] cable branches of the [illegible] use if unresisted, [illegible] dangerous and [illegible] ery, to whatever [illegible]."

The President cannot sustain himself before the country in the position which he has assumed in this message. His throwing himself on his official dignity, instead of vindicating his character from charges which he would have us believe are unfounded and unjust will not satisfy the people. To all candid men his course will appear like a confession of guilt—or an admission that his administration cannot bear with credit the investigation to which the committee proposes to subject it.

Terrible Calamity in New York.

Two Mothers and Eight Children Burned to Death.—We take the report of the *Times* of a great fatality in New York:

Two mothers and their eight children—in all ten human beings—were burned to death yesterday morning, in one of a row of tenement houses in West Forty-fifth st. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, because when first discovered it was confined entirely to the stairway of the house, No. 00, in which six families resided. There were four buildings in all, Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 00, and they were of the very worst description of tenement houses. They were constructed about nine years ago, during the excitement of property owners in the vicinity of the site of the Crystal Palace, and were mere wooden shells, four stories in height, and partitioned so as to permit of their being occupied by the very largest number of families possible.

The building in which the fire originated was occupied; the first floor by Martin Redman, as a grocery and liquor store; and the upper floors by five large families, as follows: On the first floor there were Timothy Nolan, his wife and four children, and Mr. Kearney, a widower, and his two sons. The third floor front was occupied by Mr. Wm. Irving, wife and four children. On the rear of the third floor was Thos. Bennett, wife and four children. The fourth floor was occupied by Andrew Wheeler, wife and four children. The only means of ingress and egress was a stairway three feet in width, so of course as soon as that was on fire there remained no places of exit but the windows. The fire was discovered soon after one o'clock in the morning, when all who were in the house were in bed. Before any of them were awakened to their danger, many of them were nearly stifled by the dense smoke that filled the various rooms.

The alarm was given, and all who were able ran to the stairs, but only to be met and driven back by the ascending flames. The scene at this time is described by those who were present as appalling. The inmates could be seen running hither and thither, seeking a way of escape, but finding none. While the increasing flames rose higher and higher, and they were forced from one floor to another by the intense heat, the shrieks and cries of the women and children were terrible to hear. Those outside looked on with feelings of horror, for, until the firemen arrived with their apparatus, they could do nothing to save them. With remarkable alacrity, even for New York firemen, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 came to the scene. There was immediately a hope expressed that there is the building might yet be saved, for the firemen lost no time in rearing a ladder against the building, and springing to the rescue, and the fire had not yet reached the upper story; but through their very eagerness to save those in peril, the time and opportunity was wasted.

All being anxious to rescue some one, too many climbed the ladder, and it gave away, bringing them all to the ground. Those inside who saw the ladder break, and who were not yet suffocated, gave one heart-rending cry, and all was over in the last. All who were able rushed to the window and sprang out, preferring to die by the fall rather than by fire. In this way quite a number escaped without serious injury. The engines were now at work, but the fire had reached the roof, which was composed of canvas, covered with a layer of pitch, and over that a sprinkling of gravel, and small stones. As soon as the flames touched the pitch they spread, the fire spread rapidly over all four of the buildings, and in a few minutes the upper stories were in a blaze. The inmates of all excepting No. 90 had, however, sufficient warning, and they escaped; and with the assistance of Steam Fire Engine, No. 46, the fire was soon extinguished.

In a short time, all who were supposed to be alive of the former residents, were brought together, and it was ascertained that Mrs. Wheeler and her four children, and Mrs. Bennett and her four children, had been burned to death. The following is a

LIST OF THE DEAD.

Mrs. Catharine Wheeler, mother; Catharine Wheeler, aged 14 years; Thomas Wheeler, aged 11 years; Mary Wheeler, aged 4 years; Emily Wheeler, aged 1 year; Mrs. Rosanna Bennett, mother; Thomas Bennett, aged 11 years; John Bennett, aged 9 years; Rosa Bennett, aged 4 years; Catharine Bennett, aged 10 months.

It was rumored that there was a young man missing, but at a late hour last night no bodies had been found other than those named above, and the rumor was believed to be erroneous.

[From the New York Tribune of Tuesday.]

MORE TENEMENT SLAUGHTERS.—Close upon the heels of the Elm street horror crowds another holocaust to cupidity. In the early morning a fire bursts out under the stair-case of one of a row of four-story frame houses, crowded full of sleeping families, and in a few seconds all escape by the single narrow stairway is cut off. Then comes a scene of wild confusion as the aroused inmates hurry from their beds, only to find a wall of smoke and flame surrounding them. Mothers and brothers, with their feeble little ones, flock to the windows, and fling themselves into the streets some to be borne maimed, scorched and bleeding to the hospital, others to escape happily, unharmed. The firemen and police arrive, but their efforts avail nothing; more than half a score of human beings are burned to death in not so many minutes. In the upper story of the house, only eight or ten feet above the soutlie, two mothers, surrounded by eight of their little ones are literally roasted, because the *owner of the building would not invest seventy five cents in a ladder.* Ten lives for 75 cents, only 7½ cents apiece. Such was the testimony of the agent, who had the letting of these fatal tenements.

The buildings were constructed in the meanest and cheapest manner of the most combustible materials, so that the fire swept through the floors and walls as though they were pasteboard. How long the erection of such man traps will be tolerated in this city we know not; but our mind the man who would build and let such places for human habitations, should be liable to indictment for manslaughter. Could the Grand Jury indict a few of these tenement owners, and the Courts convict them, the dwellings of the poor, we feel assured, would be made tolerably secure from such terrible disasters in future.

THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE IN FRANCE.—Count De Morny, President of the French Legislative Corps, lately made a speech explanatory of the recent commercial treaty adjudicated between England and France. It affirms the theory repeatedly insisted upon by the advocates of protection, and shows that the doctrine of free trade is only maintained by other nations when circumstances require it. It should be remembered, and that discriminations in support of domestic labor and capital are recognised as among the first duties of the statesman. We quote from the speech as follows:

"Free trade may, it appears to me, be considered as the object to which society is tending, but protection ought to be the means of arriving at it. Suppose free trade established in a new and poor country, what will that country produce? I do not deny but that it can develop some favored industry by a natural privileged situation, but foreign competition would stifle in their bud all those things which it requires in order to prosper—capital, skilful, workmen, experienced overseers, easy communication, and a good market—in fact all the conditions which time alone can give. A transition, consequently, is indispensable, and to preach free trade to a country, which does not enjoy all these advantages is nearly as equitable as to propose to a child to contend with a grown man. Now, these principles being laid down, can it be pretended that a Government ought to protect its industry by an interest exclusive of the manufacturers, and to preserve a monopoly at the expense of the consumers of the country? Far from that, the Government has quite a contrary duty to perform, for the only means of developing the public fortune and improving the condition of all is to succeed in reducing as much as possible the price of the objects of general consumption. Wages, high in appearance, are for them but a relative advantage. These are only advantageous inasmuch as they can earn them at a rate in some degree corresponding with the objects necessary for their existence. To attain this object it is useful that industry be sufficiently stimulated in the interior by foreign competition, and that the protective duties should be regulated on the strength of those who are at the head of our industry, and not on the weakness of those who lay behind. Those, I believe, are the true principles. Nevertheless this theory finds its limits in positive calculation. The price of every manufactured article is always composed of the same principal elements—the price of the raw material, the cost of manufacturing, and that of transport."

SINGULAR DEMONSTRATION AT PERUGIA.—A letter from Rome of the 23th ult. says:

The carnival has terminated in all the provinces of the Roman States. At Perugia a demonstration, consisting in a promenade to the cemetery on the last day of the carnival, was organised, and in consequence of it the shops were shut up; but General Schmitt caused the gates of the town to be closed to prevent egress, and ordered the shops to be opened, an order which was immediately obeyed. At Viterbo, where there is greater political agitation than in any other town of the Marches and of Umbria, little tri-colored flags bearing the portrait of King Victor Emanuel were, on the first day of Lent, found in the churches. At Bologna the carnival was dull; none of the great families gave balls or parties, and the balls at the theater were but poorly attended. The Bolognese are, so to speak, almost buried in snow, and the weather is very severe. The works of the fortifications have been suspended; but 140 cannon have been collected in the town.

Another communication in the Sicole gives a different version of the affair at Perugia:

An imposing demonstration of some thousands of persons took place lately here. It was provoked by the Swiss officers, who determined to have a masquerade on the day chosen by the population to show their respect for the victims of the 20th June. The crowd of people, when quietly proceeding to the cemetery, were driven back into the town by the Swiss soldiers, with the design of forcing them to take part in the masquerade. The people refused to do anything of the kind, and retired home, leaving the Swiss mercenaries and Cardinal Pecci to enjoy the carnival alone in the deserted streets. On the following day numbers of tri-color bouquets were found on the tombs, with patriotic inscriptions, appealing to King Victor Emanuel to come and take possession of the province of Perugia.

MR. COVODA'S committee is collecting important information in regard to the expenditure of money for political purposes in Pennsylvania at the last Presidential election, and since then, for the purpose of illustrating the fitness of the President Pittsburgh letter, and contrasting it with the means by which he obtained his present position. Mr. Schell, the Collector of New York, appeared this morning, and testified to his knowledge of $30,000 or $40,000 having been raised in New York, to be expended in Pennsylvania. He will be examined again to-morrow, and after him Mr. Butterworth, and the treasurer who officiated in New York, as well as the distributor in Philadelphia. The public are entitled to know who subscribed this money, and who received it. There has been a good deal of speculation in this matter since 1856, and it ought to be ventilated, in order to understand whose side-doors were opened, and whose closed.

THE MARRYING SEASON IN IRELAND.—From New Year's Day to the commencement of Lent is the great marrying season in many parts of Ireland. A late Irish Journal says:

The "Irish marrying season" has been, this year, more than usually successful, much to the advantage of the clergy, the benefit of grocers, butchers, bakers, &c., and the delectation of wedding goers. The middle classes, particularly, made a first-rate turn out of it, and seldom within the same space of time have so many of their number fallen willing victims to the artful wiles of Cupid as during the last month. The Lotharios, too, have been most liberal in the payment of the marriage fees, and many a "good Father" buttoned his pocket upon a 20f or 30f note, after performing the ceremony, as a reward of his kind services.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NOTICE.—Having sold my interest in the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine business to Messrs. WILLIAM SUMNER & CO., of Cincinnati, for a fair consideration, I most respectfully and with full confidence recommend them to the public as every way worthy of their esteem and patronage. Mr. WILLIAM SUMNER will continue the business at my office, No. 63 Fifth street, until the 10th of April; afterward at their own office, No. 27 Fifth street.

As to the decided merits of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines over all others, it is scarcely necessary for me, at this time, to refer, as the community has long since decided them to be "the best for all family purposes," but would merely state that after three years' experience in the Sewing Machine business, I have not found the slightest cause to alter my opinion of this truly the greatest of labor saving machines. In bidding my patrons and friends farewell in the business, I would ask for them a continuance of the same favors extended to Messrs. SUMNER & CO. the same generous influence and courtesy that they have at all times been ready to grant to me; and to those in this community who have not purchased a Sewing Machine, I would ask it as a favor to themselves that they would examine Wheeler & Wilson's before being induced to buy one of the many that have but a newspaper notoriety to recommend them to the public.

Yours, with respect,
ALEX. R. REED,
No. 63 Fifth street.
mr29:2td

☞ CHILDREN all suffer more or less from worms, when a child is ailing, as the mother cannot discover the cause. The use of DR. L. M. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE has in numberless instances given the little patient immediate relief. This medicine has proved itself to be of unsurpassed efficacy in the cure of worms.

Prepared and sold by R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of Wilson's Pills. No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mr2:2dawy

☞ 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. fe16dawly

New Advertisements.

HOUSEKEEPERS will find it to their advantage to call at the WHITE FRONT before making their purchases of Housekeeping articles in the line of tin ware. Our stock, in part, comprises the following articles:

PARLOR STOVES, only the best patterns;
TINNED AND ENAMELED IRON WARE.
TOILET WARE, TEA TABLE CUTLERY, BRITTANIA IRONS.
The celebrated POLAR REFRIGERATOR—the most complete article of the kind in the United States.
The common IRON CHEST, SAFES, BIRD CAGES—of every description.

In fact a larger variety and better selected stock of wares has never been offered in this market; and as to prices call and see, at the WHITE FRONT,
No. 124 Second street.
Five doors from Fifth.
mr26 1wd T. J. CRAIG.

COOK STOVES, COOK STOVES, COOK STOVES,
MEAT SAFES,
ICE CHESTS,
WATER COOLERS,
BATHING APPARATUS,

A full and complete stock of Heavy Building Hardware. I think I have the largest and most varied stock of the above goods in the two cities, which we will sell as low or lower than can be had elsewhere. Call at the Iron City Stove and House-Furnishing Hardware House of
W. W. BRADSHAW, No. 134 Wood street.
mr31 Five doors below the corner of the Diamond.

NEW BOOKS AND FRESH SUPPLIES.

SAY AND SEAL, by the author of Wide World, Dollars and Cents, etc.
AGAINST WIND AND TIDE. By Holme Lee, author of Kathie Brande, etc.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. By Wilkie Collins.
LUCY GROTON. By Mrs. Oliphant.
A LIFE STRUGGLE. By Miss Pardoe.
JULIAN HOME. By Frederic W. Farrar.
TITLE HUNTING. By E. D. Llewellyn.
EVENINGS AT THE MICROSCOPE. By Philip Henry Gosse.
WOMEN ARTISTS OF ALL AGES. By Mrs. Eliot.
HOPE HALL. A TALE OF THE BOUNDARY OF ANOTHER WORLD. By Robert Dale Owen
MCCLINTOCK'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION. Illustrated.
THOMPSON'S Rifle and Hound in Ceylon. Post paid.
PARKER'S REMINISCENCES OF RUFUS CHOATE.
LIFE WITHOUT AND WITHIN. By Margaret Fuller Ossoli.
mr31 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 67 Woodstreet
The attention of dealers in Stationery and Paper is invited to our large and well assorted stock, consisting of
BLANK BOOKS of every description, at unusually low rates.
WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note, Bath Post, &c., plain and ruled. Gilt, colored and embossed
ENVELOPES—A large assortment. All qualities, sizes and colors
STATIONERY—Writing Inks, Steel Pens, Slates, Prepared Glue, Lead Pencils, Blackboard Crayons, Visiting Cards, &c. &c.
JOB PRINTING—Cards, Circulars, Hat drills, &c, executed at short notice in the best manner.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
mr31 Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.

SPRING BOOTS & SHOES.

W. E. Schmertz & Co.

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

Also, the largest variety of Youths and Childrens BOOTS and SHOES ever brought to this city, which they are selling very low at
mr31 No. 31 Fifth Street.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT SEWICKLEY, PA.
Rev. A. WILLIAMS, D. Principal.
Prof. V. DELIAM, Teacher of Music and French.
" S. S. WALL, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
The Summer Session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY. As only a limited number can be received early application are desirable. For terms, &c., see Circulars, which may be obtained at the Book and Fifth Stores, or by application to the Principal. mr31:4wd&wF

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Ann Tomlinson, dec'd, late of the Borough of Tarentum ville, all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment of the same to N. BALENTINE, Adm'r,
mr31:1id&6wT Borough of Tarentumville.

IF YOU DESIRE A NEAT AND GOOD SHOE,

Of the latest styles, go to the PEOPLE'S CHEAP SHOE STORE, where you can select from a new stock
D. S. DIFFENDAUER,
mr31 No. 18 Fifth street, second door from Market.

SUNDRIES—10 bags Flaxseed;
20 sacks Potatoes;
5 barrels Hominy;
22 do Dried Apples;
2 do Hickory Nuts.
In store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.—25c per qt will make a quart and a half of rich Crystalline Jelly. Sold by S. JOHNSTON,
mr31 Smithfield and Fourth streets.

SALAD OIL—Several favorite brands for sale by S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
mr31 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP—The genuine London article sold by S. JOHNSTON, Druggist,
mr31 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

CORN, CORN, CORN—1000 bbls. shelled and 1000 bus. ear, in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO., First st
mr31

CHEESE—50 bxs. Hamburg Cheese, prime article for cooking, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO., First St., near Wood.
mr31

New Advertisements.

HEMP BAGS—1, 2 and 3 bush., in store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER,
mr31 corner Liberty and Third streets.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—Fancy, Extra Family and Extra, always on hand and for sale by J. B CANFIELD & CO.
mr31

FISH—Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Whitefish, Trout and Lake Herring, in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & CO.
mr31

FAMILY FLOUR—200 bbls. Graff's Southern Family, in store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER.
mr31

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bush. choice in store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER.

WHEREAS, It is but right and just that the holders of Bonds purporting to have been issued by the authorities of this city in payment of subscriptions to the stock of Railroad Companies as is claimed by the Tax-Payers, without this authority, should hold and enjoy any advantages or profit which may be derived therefrom as the equitable owners thereof therefore be it

Resolved, by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor of this city be and he is authorized to transfer and assign the said Railroad Stocks, with all the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh thereto to Reuben Miller, Jr., Thomas Bakewell, John Holmes, John Bissell and Thomas Mellon, as Trustees in trust, to hold the same for the sole and exclusive use, benefit and behoof of the holders of the said Bonds respectively, that is to say, the stock of each of the said Roads for the use and benefit of the holders of the Bond given therefor exclusively, and not for the benefit of the owners of any of the Bonds issued in payment of stock in other roads.

In Councils, March 19th, 1860, read three times and passed.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.
Attest, R. McKEOW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. mr20:2td

H. WILLIAMS, Classical and Commercial School, No. 23 St. Clair street, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 2d of April.
Mr. Williams may be found in his room from 1¼ till 4 o'clock P. M. every day this week.
TERMS—$11 per scholar per qr. of 11 weeks, in advance.
" 10 " " for Phonographic Reporting, (time unlimited.

TESTIMONIAL.—I take great pleasure in saying that Mr. H. Williams is an excellent teacher—intelligent, earnest, and faithful. It is a profession to which he is wholly devoted, and to which he brings not only a long experience and an ardent enthusiasm, but a remarkable concentrativeness, in which I can testify from my own knowledge that parents and patrons may fully confide. ALEX. T. McGILL,
Western Theological Seminary, April 20th, 1859.

I fully concur with Dr. McGill in the above state ment and recommendation. D. ELLIOTT.

He method of teaching and managing his pupils exceeds by far any I have known at any time.
E. H. SPARKS, Pitt Township.

Teaching is a profession for which he is especially fitted. JOSEPH P. GAZZAM.
I fully concur with Dr. McGill in the above state ment and recommendation. CHARLES SHALER.

Within the range of my acquaintance he has no superior as a teacher. JOSEPH B. WARDEN.
He is one of the best teachers under whom I have ever had my sons. JOHN B. WARDEN.
(mr29)

PAINTERS.

LONG & LANE,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
No. 103 Third Street,
(Second door below Hand, Hart & Co's.)
PITTSBURGH.

FLAGS, BANNERS, BADGES AND TRANSPARENCIES done in every style; WINDOW SHADES for business houses got up in the neatest style. DRUGGISTS' JARS and BOTTLES LABELED in the neatest manner and to any size required. GILDED SIGNS IN GLASS done at the lowest rates.
mr31 Agents for Gazzam's Paints.

PROCLAMATION.—City of Pittsburgh, ss.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I, GEORGE WILSON, Mayor of said city, do issue this, my Proclamation, that on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1860, the Freemen of the Fifth Ward of the said city qualified to vote for members of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, will meet at their usual places for holding elections in the said Ward, and then and there elect by ballot ONE PERSON TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF COMMON COUNCIL for the unexpired term of JOHN ROSS, Esq., resigned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh the 27th day of March, A. D. 1860, and Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.
GEORGE WILSON, Mayor.
mr29

ELEGANT STYLES
OF
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
No. 17 Fifth Street,

Invite special attention to their choice stock of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
SKIRTS, CORSETS, BOMBS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
GAUNTLETS AND MITTS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, BUCHES,
BEAD & BRAID NETS,
HEAD DRESSES,

Zephyr and Shetland Wool,
Shirts, Collars and Bosoms,
Cravats, Ties and Suspenders,
Summer Undershirts & Drawers,

FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS.

☞ WHOLESALE as well as RETAIL BUYERS will find an excellent assortment of everything in our line, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

EATON, CREE & MACRUM,
mr26 No. 17 Fifth Street.

Marshal's Sale.

S. B. ROACH &c., against
DENNIS LONG.
In Chancery, No. 18, 59

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us will,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24th, 1860,

About the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville,

THE UNION FOUNDRY,

Occupied by the late firm of Roach & Long, on the west side of Ninth street, between Main and Water streets, which is the described: Commencing at the corner on the west side of high street 131 and three-twelfth feet north of Main, thence westwardly 28 and one-fourth feet; thence northwardly 25 and one-fourth feet; thence westwardly 10 and three-fourth feet, more or less thence northwardly 78 and three-fourth feet; thence westwardly 205 feet to the centre of the square, between Ninth and Tenth streets; thence southwardly 210 feet more or less to Water street; thence with Water street eastwardly about 110 feet; thence southwardly about 70 feet to a point about 276 feet, three twelfth feet north of Main street; thence eastwardly about 150 feet to Ninth street; thence northwardly 131 and 3-12 to the beginning. (A more accurate description may be had by reference to the pleadings.) Together with the Engines, Boilers, Cupolas, Shafting, and other Fixtures belonging to the Foundry.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth cash, credit of four months and the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHITE, M. L. C. C.
THOS. A. MORGAN, } Deputies.

Louisville, March 20th, 1860.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the personal property belonging to the late firm of Roach & Long, not disposed of before the day of sale, consisting of Coal, Iron, Tools, Patterns, &c. Also Lathes on Cast Iron Shears, Single and Double Head Lathes, 22 to 26 inches swing, and turns 16 feet; large To-ping and Boring Lathes, 6 feet swing, one turns 30 feet; Upright Boring Lathes Counter Shafting, Planing Machine and large Shears, with all other Tools requisite for carrying on a first class Machine Shop and Foundry.

TERMS—For Coal and Iron, Cash. For Implements, under $500, cash. From $500 to $1000, 4 months. Over $1000, 4 and 6 months. Bond with approved security bearing interest required. For information apply on the premises to Dennis Long.

DENNIS LONG, Survivor.
mr26:3wd&wF] S. B. ROACH, Adm'r of S. Roach, dec'd.

NEW AND CHOICE

SPRING GOODS.

W. & D. HUGUS,

No. 102 Market and 13 Fifth Street,

HAVE OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF

DRESS SILKS,

ROBES of different new fabrics,

ORGANDIES,

FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHINTZES,

WHITE GOODS,

SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,

mr16 W. & D. HUGUS.

Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial.

DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL is remarkable for its wonderful beneficial effects in the treatment of children. For cramp, dysentery, and teething, it has never been surpassed, and mothers should at all times be provided with a supply, as they value the lives and the comfort of their little ones.

The preparations of Blood Foods are among the most important discoveries of the age. They are not medicine, but food for the blood already prepared for absorption, pleasant to the taste, and natural in action; and what one gains, he retains. The Blood Food is a scientific discovery, differing from all patent medicines; and for consumption, throat diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, and other diseases incident to the human frame, is unequaled for its healing and strengthening qualities.—*Cincinnati, Ohio Gazette.*

☞ See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KETNER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. mr9 dawly

JOHN DICKINSON,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Exchange,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

COLLECTIONS made, and prompt Remittances on Sight Exchange at current rates on New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Refer to Crescent City Bank, Messrs. James Connolly & Co, New Orleans; Hennings & Gosling, W. H. Price, New York; Pierce & Bacon, Boston; Ætna Insurance Company, (Hartford,) Conn. mr31:1m

FOR RENT.—Houses for Rent by S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st., Real Estate and Home Agents.

A large Store Room on Market street, No. 53, large and convenient, with Dwelling House of 10 rooms, 2 cellars, large yard, &c., with entrance from Third st., now in the occupancy of Mrs. Dalzell.

A three story Business House, No. 178 Liberty street, suitable for Clothing or Dry Goods.

A three story Dwelling House, No. 65 Second st., comfortable and convenient.

A three story Dwelling House, No. 45 Third st. mr26

LARD OIL—8 bbls. now landing from steamer St. Cloud, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

New-York Advertisements.

Save Your Carpets!

THE great enquiry has been made for a number of years by housekeepers, What shall we put under our carpets to protect them from wear and moth?—This grand and valuable discovery was effected and patented April 1st, 1856, by J. R. HARRINGTON, and is called

Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.

This article having proved its utility has now come into general use, so much so that scarcely a carpet will be put down with-out it, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of every family. It is warranted to add fifty per cent. to the durability of Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting. The details of its merits are too numerous to mention. It can be obtained at any of the principal Carpet Stores throughout the United States, and is manufactured only by the NEW YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.

Also, extensive manufacturers of MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING AND COMFORTABLES, the best and cheapest that have ever been introduced in the market.

Office 11 Dey St., Salesroom 440 Pearl Street.
NEW YORK.

☞ All orders or information requested will be attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Under the superintendence of the patentee,
J. R. HARRINGTON, AGENT.
Manufactory, 448 & 450 Water St., N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular. mr29:3md

STILL AHEAD!
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW SKIRT,
THE
"BELLE OF THE SOUTH."
The most perfect and beautiful Skirt ever produced;
MADE WITHOUT CLASPS,
And warranted not to get out of order,
IN 8, 11, 15, 20, 23, 30, 35, 40 and 50 HOOPS.
EVERY LADY
Is requested to examine them before purchasing other wise.
☞ WHOLSALE DEALERS SUPPLIED BY
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
51, 53 and 55 White St., New York.
mr15:1md

WILLARD, HARVEY & CO.,
84 Maiden Lane and 17 Cedar Street,
NEW YORK.
PAPER, CORDAGE AND TWINE.
mr22,3md

Prince Imperial Champagne.

FROM EPERNAY, FRANCE.
DE VENOGE & CO.

Sold by all respectable Dealers throughout the Country.

THIS fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first Physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although the year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing, our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole agents of Messrs. De Venoge & Co. in this country.

Sold in this city by MILLER & RHOADS,
mr6:3md No. 488, 490 and 494 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE AND BACK.

The Vanderbilt, European Line United States Mail Steamships sail every FORTNIGHT between New York, Southampton and Havre.

FROM NEW YORK, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.		FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON FOR NEW YORK.	
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These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of Passage either way the same:
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Certificates of Passage issued from Europe to America. Specie delivered in London or Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.
mr12 3md

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OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, LACE GOODS, OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, FRENCH FANCY GOODS, &c., &c