Pittsburgh Gazette.

SUCCESSOR TO A. PATTERSON & CO.

R. BRYCE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 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 who 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 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.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.—Recent foreign advices leave no doubt that Savoy and Nice are to be annexed to France, and that Sardinia is to be compensated for this cession of territory, by having the consent of France not only to the annexation of Parma and Modena, but also of Tuscany and the Province of the Romagna. The popular vote in Central Italy shows that the people are almost unanimous in favor of annexation to Piedmont, and in Parma, Tuscany and the Romagna, it had been equally decisive. It is probable, therefore, that the recent elections will be followed by the occupation of Central Italy by Sardinian troops, and the formal announcement that King Victor Emmanuel, respecting "the expression of the popular will," accepts the sovereignty of the States and Territories which have so clearly pronounced for Italian unity. France and Sardinia have thus far played admirably, and the secret arrangements into which they entered before the commencement of the late war are now being carried out, and France gains an equivalent for her "sacrifices" by being put in possession of "the passes of the Alps."

The Debate in the House on the Presidential Protest.

We publish below a portion of the debate in the House on the reception of the President's Message protesting against the power of Mr. Covode's Committee to inquire into the official conduct of the Executive:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said:—The President of the United States has made, for the first time in our political history, an issue with this House as to its constitutional powers. I am willing to give that communication all the consideration its importance demands. I am willing that this House should not resolve itself into a Committee, and proceed to consider whether or not it has power to investigate anything that may be done by any branch of the Executive of this Government. Because, if this high privilege got up by the President is the true one, it will extend to every subordinate under him. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States declares that the President, or any civil officer of the United States, shall be removed from office after conviction by impeachment for treason, or other high crime of misdemeanor. It also declares that this House has the sole power of impeaching. Under these two clauses this House has power to investigate anything. Every man is subject to this, from the President down to the pages of the House. The President says we cannot exercise this power, except by impeachment. How, then, shall we found an impeachment?—how take the preliminary proof?—how ascertain whether an officer has violated his duty or not? We can do so only by examining and investigating. There is no other way. It is only by taking testimony, by examining, by inquiring, that you can ascertain whether or not any officer of this government has violated his duty. How else? Would the President of the United States hand me an impeachment and lie the newspapers? Although your sagacity of the case implies that you should not investigate these ourselves. When the President implicated in grave and high transactions, we have a right, in this House, to inquire into the truth of those things; and if we find them true, it is our duty to impeach the President, and send the accusation to the Senate, and not without. We examine into the conduct of our own members, and Senators, and everybody else, and shall the President escape? Why, Mr. Speaker, at the last session, and indeed at almost every session, the conduct of some Executive officer has been inquired into. What distinction is there between the President and any member of this House? Do not I stand, as to my constitutional right as the representative of one hundred thousand people, as high as the President. I have the same constitutional right, no more and no less. And so of every officer of this government. There is no exception made in favor of the President. Why, sir, this doctrine set up by the President is the same doctrine under which Europe has been governed for a thousand years—the doctrine that "The King can do no wrong." This is the motto—the King can do no wrong. Charles I. went to the block because the people believed that he was not above the laws, and so Louis XVI. was also executed. Why, Mr. Speaker, the doctrines set up by the President of the United States in this message are the very worst, in my judgment, ever set up since the foundation of the government.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—It strikes me the argument of the gentleman is a most extraordinary one. The President does not deny the power of the House to inquire into his conduct, and therefore the argument falls to the ground. It is only as to the mode. He admits that the House has a right to impeach, but he denies the justice of placing his accusers on the Committee to make the charges, or institute the proceedings. There is no issue, therefore, between the President and the gentleman, as all, except in his imagination. There is no charge against the President, and I cannot sit here quietly and permit these allegations to go out uncontradicted by this side of the House.

Mr. Sherman.—I must have misunderstood the Message, if the President does not deny the power of the House to institute the investigation.

Mr. Craige—That is true, but he does not deny the power of the House to impeach. He does not deny that. He denies the right of his accuser (Mr. Covode) to be on the Committee, to institute the proceedings.

Mr. Sherman—I have already answered in regard to the mode. In what other mode—how else shall we investigate as to whether or not we ought to impeach any officer? How else shall we inquire, except by investigation?

Mr. Craige, (in his seat,)—Refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, as has always been the case heretofore.

Mr. Sherman—Is that the President's position? Shall the President of the United States tell us where we are to refer anything? We refer to a select committee if we choose; to a standing committee if we choose; to a single member, if we choose, and the President has no right to say nay. Any committee we choose to appoint, we do appoint, comprising members of all political parties, to examine into the truth of the matter; and when that committee reports to us, we then ourselves ascertain whether the accusation is well or ill founded, and not before. I have said more than I intended. As the President has entered his protest, I am willing this House shall accept the issue. I am willing to inquire into the power of the House to investigate. Therefore I submit the motion that this communication be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Covode caused his resolution to be read, and said, Mr. Speaker, you will discover that there has been a charge made against the President. The President himself had made a charge and my wish was to investigate the matter, and ascertain who was guilty. Now, Mr. Speaker, in regard to this matter, we had testimony on a previous occasion that induced us to believe that the President himself was privy to the use of money in Pennsylvania. We have testimony now, and can bring it forward on this floor, that the President handed over a letter for such purposes. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I hadn't I grounds to ask for an investigation, to see in what districts this money was used. The President having made the charges, were not we the party to investigate and see who was guilty? The Committee has agreed to send to the President a copy of the printed testimony, as taken before it, in order to give him an opportunity to reply, and bring forward rebutting testimony in reply, if he has it. [Laughter.] We have already the evidence, Mr. Speaker—but do not know as it proper to bring it out here. [Voices from the Democratic side, "Yes," "Yes," "Out with it."]

Mr. Bradson, of Tenn., (Dem.)—Interrupting—The issue is a great one. We cannot understand it, till it is examined. I therefore move, if it be in order, that the whole subject be postponed till this day week.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.)—I object to this interruption.

Mr. Covode—It is evidence already before the Committee, and I am willing to let a point sometime has any experience, and will soon in the himself was consulted in regard to the use of money in Pennsylvania; and immediately after that consultation, his emissaries went forth to Pennsylvania loaded with money to be used against us in that election.

Mr. Branch—I rise to a point of order, and ask whether he is not stating evidence.

Mr. Covode—The President shall have an opportunity of reading every line of that testimony, and introducing rebutting evidence. (Laughter.)

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.)—The President makes no objection whatever to the latter branch of the inquiry. He objects to the first charge; that it does not bring against him distinct allegations, but institutes an inquisition of this House to make general inquiries.

Mr. Covode—Members of the House, of the Thirty-fourth Congress, were expelled on just as general resolutions. (Here Mr. Covode read the resolution authorizing the Tariff investigation of the Thirty-fourth Congress.) I have felt an interest in investigating this matter, for I felt the fact, as well as the President, that Pennsylvania had become the battle ground of our party, and our people were being corrupted by this use of money. I wanted to follow it up, and detect the guilty party, and, if it falls upon my party, let it fall. The President, in his charge, of course intimates that our party is guilty. If so, let it be known, and if the President can make it appear that he is clear, he will stand in a better position before the country than he does now; and he will be indebted to me for the opportunity to set himself right.—(Great laughter.)

If the gentleman from Virginia proposes to make a motion to lay upon the table, I desire first to say that in that resolution which has been referred to I did not make the charge. The President himself made the charge, in his notorious Pittsburgh letter, that money had been used in Pennsylvania. I stepped forward to see how it was used. He made the charge, and not I.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The population of the United States can be estimated with some exactness, in advance of the census, from its natural multiplication and its regular increase by immigration. If this increase in the past ten years has been only as rapid as in the ten years previous, our population must now be just 31,510,802; and if it has been in the same proportion as that from 1790 to 1800, we have a population of 31,178,998. If this increase shall go on as it has done since 1790, our population in 1870 will be 41,915,468; in 1880, 56,849,088; in 1890, 75,852,890; in 1900, 101,888,867, and in 1910, 147,169,670.

It is interesting to compare the growth in population of the different parts of the Union. In 1790, the Mississippi valley had 202,300 inhabitants; while there were 3,708,116 on the Atlantic, and 16 431 on the gulf of Mexico. There was not a single pioneer west of the Mississippi. In 1850, there were 117,271 inhabitants on our Pacific coast; 6 41,764 in the Mississippi valley, 12,729,769 in the Eastern States; and 1,702,992 in the States east and west of the Mississippi bordering on the Gulf. In 1850, 37.2 per cent. of the population of the Union were in the Mississippi valley, 54 8 in the Eastern States, and 7.3 in the South. Thus is the political power of the country centering in the Mississippi valley.

The foreign immigration in the last ten years has been more than 3,000,000. Of these nearly a white population of about 26,500,000 The slaves number less than 4,000,000. The free negroes, numbering about 500,000, are found alike in the free and the slave States. Their increase is not rapid, but it is uniform throughout the South. In 1850, there were 265,000 of them in the South, and 196,000 in the North.

The States which have increased the most in population from 1840 to 1850, are Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Michigan, and Illinois. Those that have progressed the least in that time are Vermont, New Hampshire, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Of these, Vermont is the slowest, and North Carolina the quickest, in increase.

The greatest increase of population, therefore, is seen in the Central States, especially in the Northwest and Southwest, which are consequently, to that extent, appropriating the decreasing political power of the East.—*Globe.*

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PRINCIPAL.—We learn from the Montreal *Commercial* that Mr. Robert Jones, of Guelph, has brought the following serious charge against the Principal of the Female College at Guelph:

Mr. Jones sent his daughter, an only child, to the college for her education, as a boarder, instructing the Rev. Mr. M'Gonegal, the Principal, in case of her illness to apprise him at once. On the 10th of February, hearing accidentally that his daughter was to be an examination of the pupils, progress made, he came to learn his daughter's health. Subsequently becoming more seriously ill she wrote to him, desiring her father and mother to come and see her. This letter the Principal of the Academy induced the person charged with carrying it to the Postoffice, to burn.

No medical attendance was provided for the poor child, dying among strangers and lodging for the father and mother of whom she was the only daughter. The wife of the Principal treated her homœopathically with aconite, mercury and bryony. She was speechless when her father arrived, and could not of course relate how much she had suffered, or why her parents had been kept in ignorance of her condition.

It is a matter of congratulation to the friends of humanity that the introduction of coolies into Cuba has been prohibited. We believe that the poor Chinese were cheated and deluded, and enticed on board of vessels without any correct idea of the fate that awaited them in case they survived to reach Cuba. They were treated during the voyage with a cruelty scarcely surpassed in the history of the African slave trade. Hundreds died on every passage, owing to confinement and improper food. And the condition of those who reached their destination was simply that of slaves. It is doubtless true that in some countries coolies have been treated differently.—They voluntarily contract to work out, for a term of years, have received stipulated wages, and have returned home with sums of money which are regarded as wealth in their native land.

But the poor wretches who have been shipped to Cuba have seldom or never fared thus. We heard some time ago of the fate of those on the embarkation of 850 of them on the English ship Flora Temple, at Macao, of their sufferings and rebellion, and finally of their destruction with that of the vessel. They were battened down beneath the decks when the ship struck upon a coral reef. The officers and crew took to the boats, and left the miserable coolies to go down with the vessel. Of 916 others who were lately put on board a French propeller at Siawtow, 340 alone landed at Havana.—*Louisville Journal.*

NON-INTERCOURSE.—No State has been more loud in demanding non-intercourse with the free States than Mississippi. It was expected that its people would have been ready to rally to their support of home manufactures, if they had any other object than the success of a political party in their clamors against dependence upon northern enterprise. Now, read a significant fact, which we copy from the Vicksburg Whig:—"We learn there is a large manufactory of 'Jeans shoes' at Brownsville, in Hinds county, which is about to be discontinued because there is no sale for the shoes. Samples may be seen at the store of William Cox, in this city. They appear to be of the very best quality. It, at least, speaks louder than anything we can say, of the hypocrisy of the times. We simply state a fact in history of articles, which are usually imported from Massachusetts, in the very heart of Mississippi, which does not receive patronage sufficient to keep it going.

A MAN AND HIS DAUGHTER DROWNED.—On Monday last Mr. Peter Myers, of Cumberland county, in company with his daughter, a little girl aged thirteen years, attempted to cross the dam at James' mill, in West Pennsboro township, in a small boat that had been used for that purpose. Immediately on leaving the shore, a tempestuous gale drove the boat rapidly down the stream, and fatally over the dam! The boat capsized, and Mr. Myers and his little daughter, after a few ineffectual efforts to save themselves, sunk to the bottom of the deep stream. The only one who witnessed the catastrophe was a little boy, who immediately gave the alarm, when the neighbors assembled and used every effort to rescue the poor but all their exertions were unvailing. The bodies were taken from the stream about half an hour after the accident, when Coroner Smith was sent for, who held an inquest upon them.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A HINT NOT TO BE LOST.—The Official Chemical Inspector for the State of Ohio, gives the following alarming analysis of "Seignette Brandy," one of the most costly and favorite drinks now found both at public bars, and in private houses where they use brandy at all. The hint, we trust, will not be lost upon those who cultivate a taste for ardent spirits:

1st sample (dark), 55 per cent alcholic spirits by volume, and 41 per cent by weight; specific gravity, 0.145. The tests indicate sulphuric acids, nitric acid (?) nitric ether, prussic acid (?) Guinea pepper, and an abundance of fusil oil (?) Bass—common whisky—not one drop of wine.

MARGARET DILLON, an Irish domestic, was looking at the Pemberton mill when it fell. She was so completely paralyzed, that from that moment she lost the power of speech, and though she has attended to her work regularly ever since, she has not uttered a word.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says of Mr. Haskin's report to Chairman of the Committee on public Expenditures:

The statistics in Mr. Haskin's report will constitute an indictment against the Administration from which it will never recover. They will form the basis of the Opposition warcry during the present year; they will be hurled against General Potter, in Pennsylvania, like so many, irresistible projectiles, and will assuredly accomplish his overthrow, *unless he takes time by the forelock, and puts himself boldly in the attitude of repudiating all connection with the men guilty of these enormous and unprecedented outrages.*

[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 support 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 it of them to extend 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 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.
mr30:9td

CHILDREN all suffer more or less from worms, when a child is ailing, and the mother cannot discover the cause. The use of B. L. 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 B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO, Wholesale Druggists, and proprietors of Wilson's Pills. No. 60, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mr23:d4wy

☞ 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. fe13,d&wly:E'

New Advertisements.

TO LET—
DWELING HOUSE,
AT THE CORNER OF WYLIE AND TUNNEL STS.
Entrance No. 23 Tunnel street.
Enquire at the house of
ap23:d A. M. BROWN,
No. 116 Fifth street.

FOR RENT—A good Dwelling House, with Stable, Cellar, and with Water and Gas, situate on Beaver street, Allegheny City, near the Passenger Railway. Will be rented to a good tenant on very low terms. Enquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE. mr23:d&f

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. LEAVITT'S
INFANTINE CORDIAL,

and why? because it *never fails to afford immediate relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PARAGORIC OR OPIATE

of any kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities.* For this reason, it recommends itself as the only infallible preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the bowels, and relieving pain*; it has no equal—being an entire stranger to all the *failing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS, which are the *bane of the life of many children*, and *wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infants Complaints are composed*, take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, which you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot be given in the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHRISTIAN DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being
ANALYZED
always presents us with certain essential elements, and gives of course the TRUE STANDARD. Any one the blood of a Person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every case these certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply the deficiencies*, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, or any affection whatever of the THROAT or LUNGS including CONSUMPTION, use No. 1, which is also the No. for DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and for all CHRONIC COMPLAINTS arising from OVER-DUE GENERAL DEBILITY, and FEMALE PROSTRATION. No. 2 for LIVER COMPLAINTS. No. 3 for DYSPEPSIA. *Being already prepared for absorption it is* TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that when you perceive a return. The No. 4 is for FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, HYSTERIA, WEAKNESSES, &c. See special directions for this: For SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS, KIDNEY and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed.—Price of the BLOOD FOOD $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.
For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe11:d&w3m

PUBLIC SALE
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S.
OF
ORIZABA WORKS,
Sophia Furnace, &c.

BY virtue of authority vested in us as Trustees for certain creditors of Pollard McCrackin, and in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of Allegheny county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in No. 3 of November, 1856, we will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth street, in the city of Pittsburgh,

On the 10th Day of April, 1860,

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Rolling Mill and Nail Factories, situate near New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., known as the *Orizaba Iron Works*, containing 16 Rolling Puddling Furnaces, Scrap Mill, Heating Furnace, Bar Rolls, Nail Plate and Muck Rolls, Squeezers, 49 Nail Machines, 1 Wright Spike Machine, and machinery for manufacturing Nail Rods and Fire Iron.

Also, the Blast Furnace, known as Sophia, adjoining above Works, which is capable of turning out 120 Tons of Pig Iron per week.

Also, several Lots of Ground adjoining, and several pieces of Land adjacent to the Iron Works, containing Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone and Fire Clay.

TERMS.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the acknowledgment of deed, the residue in one, two and three years from the time of sale, with interest from that time, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CHARLES READ,
H. READ PENNOCK,
ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
WILLIAM K. NIMICK.
ap2:td

CROUP.

Children are often seized very suddenly with this disease, which, if not quickly relieved, proves fatal. It generally attacks children in the night, after having been much exposed to damp, cold winds through the day. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is used with unfailing success in all cases of CROUP, and will relieve the child instantly. Mothers! your children are liable to be taken with the disease the moment you retire. Be prepared, and have at hand a remedy you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given with the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHRISTIAN DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

☞ See advertisement. For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, Agent, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. ap2 d&w1w

BURCHFIELD & CO.

Are replenishing their now large stock of

GOODS

With new arrivals every few days,

AND
to insure quick sales mark

EVERY ARTICLE LOW.

ap2

SUNDRIES—500 bbls. Flour—all grades;
10,000 bus. Corn—ear and shelled.
10,000 " Fall Wheat;
100 " Spring do
1,000 Gunny Bags,

In store and for sale by
ap2 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

BEEF BLADDERS WANTED at
ap2 Corner of First and Wood streets.

T. L. RODGERS has associated with him in the Produce Commission Business, Mr. F. A. DILWORTH. The style of the firm will be RODGERS & DILWORTH.

RYE FLOUR—50 bbls very superior Rye Flour in store and for sale by
ap2 HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
157 Front and 142 Second sts.

CEMENT.—150 bbls Uniontown Cement, warranted to be superior to any other in market, just received and for sale by LECH & HUTCHINSON.

LIME—200 bbls. this day rec'd for sale by
ap2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

EGGS—7 bbls. fresh rec'd and for sale by
ap2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls. fresh Roll Butter, this day rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED APPLES—300 bus. for sale by
ap2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

RYE.—500 bush Rye just received and for sale by LECH & HUTCHINSON.

FLAX.—3000 lbs Dressed Flax in store and for sale by ap2 LECH & HUTCHINSON.

New Advertisements.

Wampum Coal and Iron Company.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of the Commissioners, named in the first section of the Act to incorporate the Wampum Coal and Iron Company," approved the 20th of May, 1857, books will be opened at the Exchange House of William Bagaley, Esq., No. 18 and 20 Wood street, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue open for three days from 10 until 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Company.
ap2:d3w

SUNDRIES ON SALE.—
Hides—100 selected Flint;
Beans—50 bush prime White.
Dried Apples—50 bush prime.
Corn—1000 bush Ear and Shelled.
Hominy—10 bbls sweet. RODGERS & DILWORTH,
ap2 80 Water and 28 Front streets.

CORN.—1000 bush prime Yellow Shelled Corn in store and for sale by
ap2 LECH & HUTCHINSON.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Fresh Butter and Eggs received Daily and for sale by
ap2 LECH & HUTCHINSON.

LINSEED OIL.—20 bbls pure Linseed Oil in store and for sale by LECH & HUTCHINSON.
ap2 Nos 116 Second and 144 First streets.

CORN.—1 car load Shelled Corn, 1 car load Ear do, at 2, Ft. W. & C. R. R. Depot, for sale by
sp2 J. A. FETZER, cor. Market and First sts.

ROLL BUTTER.—9 bbls Fresh Roll Butter, to arrive to day and for sale by
ap2 J. A. FETZER, cor. Market and First sts.

COTTON.—13 bales Tennessee Cotton received and for sale by LECH & HUTCHINSON.

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

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

FISH.—Mackerel, Herring, Codfish, Whitefish, Trout and Lake Herring, in store and for sale by
mr31 HERBST & BARKER.

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

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 Pan-Payors, without their 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 hereby authorized to transfer and assign the said Railroad Stocks, with all the right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh therein 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 which, finally, 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.

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

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest, R. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH McELHATTAN,
Clerk of Common Council. mr30:3td

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 12 till 4 o'clock P. M. every day this week.

TERMS—$5 per scholar per qr. of 11 weeks, in advance. Day pupils, $10 " " " "

Testimonials.—I take great pleasure in saying that Mr. H. Williams is an excellent teacher—intelligent, discreet, 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 conscientiousness. In which I can testify from my own knowledge that parents and patrons may fully confide.

ALEX. T. McGILL,
Western Theological Seminary, April 20th, 1850.

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

His method of teaching and managing his pupils exceeds by far any I have known for many years.
S. M. SPARKS, Pitt Township.

Touching is a profession for which he is peculiarly fitted.
JOSEPH P. GAZZAM.

Within the range of my acquaintance he has no superior.
JOSEPH P. GAZZAM.

He is one of the best teachers under whom I have ever had my sons. JOHN B. WARDEN.
(mr20)

PAINTERS.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
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FLAGS, BANNERS, BADGES AND TRANSPARENCIES done in every style; WINDOW SHADES for Business Houses, up to the latest styles; DRUGGISTS' JARS and BOTTLES LABELLED in any color; GILT CHANNEL and in any styles required. GILDED SIGNS IN GLASS done at the lowest rates.

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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 TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1860, the Freemen of the Fifth Ward of the said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their usual places for holding elections in the said Ward, and there elect by BALLOT ONE PERSON TO SERVE IN THE BOARD OF COMMON COUNCILS for the Ward aforesaid, in the room of JAMES M'CLELLAND, Esq., resigned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh the 27th day of March, A. D. 1860, and of the 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,
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☞ WHOLESALE as well as RETAIL BUYERS will find an excellent assortment of everything in our line, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Marshal's Sale.

S. E. HOACH &c.,
Against
DENNIS LONG.

In Chancery, No. 13,699.

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 66 feet front on Ninth street, and a point on the west side of Ninth street 131 and three-twelfth feet north of Main street; thence westwardly 25 and one-fourth feet; thence northwardly 26 and one-fourth feet; thence westwardly 78 and three-fourth feet, more or less thence northwardly 18 and three-fourth feet; thence westwardly 105 feet to the center of the square, between Ninth and Tenth streets; thence northwardly 310 feet, more or less to Water street; thence with Water street eastwardly about 110 feet; thence southwardly about 370 feet to a point about 378 and three-twelfth feet north of Main street; thence easterly about 103 feet to Ninth street; thence southwardly 242 feet 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 same.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth on a credit of four months and the balance on a credit of 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. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
J. C. D. BAILEY,
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, consisting of Coal, Iron, Tools, Patterns, &c. Hand Lathes on Cast Iron Wheels, Single and Double Head Lathes, 22 to 30 inches swing, and turns 16 feet. Large Turning and Boring Lathes, 7 feet swing, one turns 30 feet; Upright Boring Lathe; Combined Planing Machine and large Planer, as all other Tools requisite for carrying on a first class Machine Shop and Foundry.

TERMS.—For Cast and Iron, Cash. For Implements, under $500, cash. From $300 to $1000, 6 months. Over $1000, 4 and 8 months. Bond with approved security bearing interest will be required. For information apply on the premises to Dennis Long.

DENNIS LONG, Survivor.
S. E. ROACH, Adm'r of S. Roach, dec'd.
mr26:td&w4w

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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.

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

COOKING STOVES, only the best patterns;
TINNED AND ENAMELED IRON WARE;
Plain, planished, japanned and grained TIN WARE,
TOILET WARE, TRAYS, TABLE CUTLERY, SAD IRONS.
The celebrated POLAR REFRIGERATOR—the most complete Refrigerator in the United States.
The common ICE CHEST, BAKES, BIRD CAGES—of every description.

In fact a larger variety and better selected stock of ware has never been offered in this market; and as to prices call and see, at the WHITE FRONT,

No. 124 Wood street,
Five Doors from Fifth.
mr30:1wd T. J. CRAIG.

SUNDRIES—10 bags Flaxseed;
50 sacks Potatoes;
6 barrels Hominy;
25 do Dried Apples;
3 do Hickory Nuts;
In store and for sale by HERBST & BARKER.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.—2 oz of which will make a quart, and a half of rich Crystaline Jelly. Sold by S. JOHNSTON,
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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. B. HARRINGTON, and is called

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This article having proved its utility has now come into general use, so much so that scarcely a carpet will be put down without 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.

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☞ Send for a Circular. mr29:3md

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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, 16, 20, 23, 30, 35, 40 and 50 HOOPS.
EVERY LADY
Is requested to examine them before purchasing other makes.
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DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
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84 Maiden Lane and 17 Cedar Street,
NEW YORK.
PAPER, CORDAGE AND TWINE.
mr23:2m

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FROM EPERNAY,
DE VENOGE & CO, FRANCE.

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 can be had in no other brand. Although one year has elapsed since the 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 and owners. De Venoge & Co. in this country.

Sold in this city by MILLER & RICHERSON.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
mr6:2md Nos. 488, 490 and 491 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE AND BACK.

The Vanderbilt Ferry Steamships of the United States Mail Steamships sail every FORTNIGHT between New York, Southamp