Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL ERRETT, D. F. WILLIAMS, D. D. FERGUSON, J. M. STOREE.

R. ERRETT & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 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.

THE TAX QUESTION.—The Philadelphia *Press* has an article, a few days since, upon the Railroad Tax question, in which that paper *assumes* that Pittsburgh is perfectly able to pay the interest on its railroad debt; and arguing upon this basis, it proceeds to read our city a homily upon its sins which must render miserable the few in this city whom the opportunity befel of reading it.

The *Press*, in this article, sets out with the idea that Philadelphia bears, without grumbling, the enormous levy of $2,10 upon every $100 of valuation; and if Philadelphia is able to stand this heavy burden, surely Pittsburgh must be able to stand one *as* heavy, and thereby raise enough to pay the interest on its railroad debt.

The levy of $2,10 in Philadelphia embraces everything—State, city, poor and school taxes. Let us for a moment compare *our* rate of taxation with that.

The railroad debt of the city is $1,800,000. The annual interest on this is $108,000, requiring a levy of 12 mills on the dollar. The railroad debt of the county, of which the city would have to bear its share, is $2,800,000 (exclusive of the Penn'a R. R.,) the annual interest on which is $138,000, requiring a levy of 6 mills on the dollar. This does not include the back interest.

Let us look, now, at our present rate of taxation, and see what the railroad tax would bring it up to. We are now taxed as follows:

For county purposes	10 mills.
" city	5 "
" school (general)	4 "
" " (local)	2 "
" state	2½ "
" poor	2½ "
	26 mills.
Add rate necessary for city railroad debt	12 "
" " " " co.	6 "
	44 "

Forty-four mills, or $4,40 on the $100—more than *double* the heaviest rate of taxation ever paid in Philadelphia. We know of no city or community which bears or ever has borne such a rate of taxation as this; nor do we know of any that *would* submit to it. We feel quite sure that Philadelphia would not; and looking at it simply as a question of ability—aside from all the other questions involved—we feel justified in saying that neither our community nor any other could long survive such a ruinous rate of taxation.

Real estate, as a general thing, does not yield over 6 per-cent. A tax of four cents and fourtenths, added to charges for insurance and repairs, and the gradual but steady wear and tear of property, would absorb all this and leave nothing but the empty title in the hands of the possessor.

These are things, it may be said, that should have been thought of at first. Very true. That is the reproach which all those have to bear who lose by bad adventures. They were not properly thought of—more's the pity; but that cannot change the facts as they exist now.

We are not arguing this matter from any stand point but that involved in the figures we have given. We have remained quiet, under torrents of invective and abuse poured upon our people from abroad, because it is better to submit, in such cases, than to retaliate; but when men come down to the practical point, and challenge us to comparison of our condition with theirs, we cannot avoid giving the comparison, and asking those who have challenged it, how *they* would like to endure taxation at the rate of 4½ per cent.

THE COWARDICE OF SLAVERY.—North Carolina has just sent to prison for a year a man named DANIEL WORTH—a Wesleyan Methodist preacher—for the alleged crime of circulating Helper's book. There was but little evidence to show that he had circulated that book; but the cowards knew he was an anti-slavery man, and they have sent him to jail solely to punish him for daring to think of slavery as Washington and Jefferson and the Revolutionary heroes in North Carolina thought of it.

At the same time the "chivalry" is making all the war it dare upon CASSIUS M. CLAY in Kentucky, striving to compass, if possible, his expulsion from that State. No charge is laid against him; he is not a man to be proceeded against like a harmless preacher of the Gospel; and so they seek to terrify him with a life of constant watching and insecurity. They will drive him from their midst, if they can; and if they cannot, they will keep up a series of petty annoyances and persecutions looking to the accomplishment of that purpose by a more indirect method.

Why is all this? Why is a quiet, inoffensive clergyman incarcerated, and a noble, courageous man harassed by a warfare more disgraceful than that of the Border Ruffians? Because Slavery is the very essence of cowardice. It dare not tolerate a free thinking man in its midst. Its only safety consists in putting padlocks upon the mouths and darkening the minds of all who are surrounded by it. It cannot allow freedom either in thought, speech or action. It enslaves the whites as well as the blacks, and makes cowardly oppressors of all who devote themselves to its maintenance. It will succeed, in time, in driving out every man who has the inclination to think for himself upon such subjects. The South is not worthy of such men as Worth and Clay; and when it has succeeded in ridding itself of them, and in thus showing up Slavery in all its hideousness and deformity, there may be a hope that the North will learn to feel that such an institution ought not to be permitted to spread one inch beyond its present domain. Its tyrannies, its persecutions and its cowardice are already a heavy reproach for the nation to bear; let us trust that the boundaries of such a curse may never be widened.

INSOLENT OFFICIALS.—The high-handed and tyrannical manner in which the officials or the deputy officials of the U. S. Senate attempted to arrest Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, is a fair illustration of the insolence of those trained to Southern rule. The U. S. Senate, as at present constituted, is practically a Southern body. Its presiding officer is a Southern man; the officers are mainly Southern men; the Committees have been organized upon a strictly Southern basis; Southern men have the lead and rule; and the tone and temper of the plantation, so prevalent among the Senators, has been infused thoroughly into the underlings.—Hence the effort to treat Mr. Sanborn just as these fellows would have treated a slave.

Mr. Sanborn was originally summoned as a witness before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee of the Senate, and declined to attend; a warrant was issued for his arrest, and put into the hands of a half-dozen Southern cutthroats, deputized by the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body; and these fellows, after dogging the heels of Mr. Sanborn through the day, sneaked into his house at night, handcuffed him without parley, as if he had been a burglar or murderer, and were for hustling him off, with the inborn zeal of kidnappers, minus hat, boots or coat, to some filthy prison, without one word of explanation or exhibition of legal warrant. Fortunately, their kidnapping propensities were checked before they had a chance to succeed; and the world is indebted to the stubbornness of a Massachusetts man and woman as well for the revelation as for the defeat of this unparalleled brutality on the part of our government officials.

Mr. Sanborn, if he had been approached in a gentlemanly manner, would, without doubt, have accompanied the officer to Washington without resistance or trouble. He did not, in this case, refuse to go; he merely refused to be kidnapped, or be forced to go without show of legal warrant. But the Oligarchs in Washington are determined to make us feel the weight of the Southern rod. It does not suit them to treat Northern men *as* men. They must be treated as slaves—seized, handcuffed and hurried off, hither and yon, without why or wherefore.

This is the rule of the South, so far as the Senate can enforce it. Let but the Charleston nominee be elected, and the whole government be absolutely in their hands, and the same kind of rule will manifest itself all over the North. We shall be treated as serfs—subjects of a power higher than and independent of ourselves. If we would escape such a fate we must see to it that the people realize what is in very deed the truth, that the coming Presidential contest is to be a struggle to maintain what little independence we have, and regain what has been lost.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, the home of Abe Lincoln, has, for the first time in many years, gone Republican by an average majority of 150.

The cities of the North, with very rare exceptions, have this year been carried at the charter elections, by the opponents of the administration. So general and sweeping a success has not occurred before since 1840, and it prefigures, now, as it did then, the grand success of November.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SEDITION LAW.—What has become of the "great principle" of Congressional Sovereignty over persons in the States, suspected of intention to excite insurrection or organize invasion? Has its author prudently put a martingale on the zeal which blazed so fiercely last winter? Is his Congressional code for trying and punishing suspicious persons in the Northern States, suffered to slumber till a more convenient season? Or has the unexpected disfavor it met with from Jeff. Davis, and other sharp-sighted Southern Senators, given it the *coup de grace?* It was certainly designed to gain Douglas votes and influence at the South, and to smooth the passage for the Charleston nomination—why, then, did he not press it? Why leave to Virginia Mason, and the Senate Investigating Committee, all the glory of ferreting out and punishing the Northern rebels and recusants, who were, or may be, suspected of complicity in John Brown's raid?

Will the *Enquirer*, which has preserved an ominous and unbroken silence as to the opinion of this last Douglas measure, have the kindness to inform us whether its candidate still holds to it or not? As the sole discoverable use of that journal to the public consists in its value as a full repository of information concerning Douglas, we presume it is posted upon this little matter. The *Enquirer* is one of the official organs of the Small Grant. It is Douglas' double—*alter ego* of that formidable specimen of gigantic littleness. In the language of Scripture, it knows his down-sittings and up risings, his goings out and comings-in, and is thoroughly versed in his ways. Now, for us to have the facts in the present condition and prospects of the Douglas Sedition Law!

If the Artful Dodger has made up his mind to dodge this his last pet measure, as he has time and again dodged its predecessor "great principle" of popular sovereignty, it will be only one more example of his surprising agility. The Sedition Law was designed to catch Southern gudgeons, as the popular sovereignty dodge had caught Northern ones. Finding it met with a cold shoulder in the South, violent opposition in the North, and cold comfort or ominous silence from his own organs, he has apparently turned his back upon it and let it go by default. The acrobatic feats of this political harlequin are aptly shadowed forth in the career of his great prototype, commemorated in the chronicles of Mother Goose:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into the bramble bush,
And scratched out both his eyes.

"And when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another bush,
And scratched them in again."

IRON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The following is a copy of a *bona fide* correspondence which recently passed between a Democratic wire-worker at Washington and an iron-worker residing in Baltimore. We transcribe the original letters, but omit the signatures in deference to the feelings of the proponent and the wishes of the respondent:

THE PROFFER.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1860.—*Dear Sir*: I write in a hurry to inquire whether, if your expenses are defrayed, you will go to Philadelphia and circulate a memorial among the Iron men for Guthrie as the best Protection candidate for President.

If you will do so, and Guthrie is elected, I will see that you have a permanent and respectable position in one of the Departments.

You understand what Guthrie has done and will do for the Iron men.

You may rely upon the promise I make you, for I shall be in a position to ask such a thing; and the members of Congress say that, if such a memorial is signed by the Iron men, his nomination is certain.

THE RESPONSE.

BALTIMORE, April 4, 1860.—*Sir*: Yours of the 2d has just reached me.

I am too much engaged at present to leave my business. And you know I have no faith in Democratic Protection. I am a Republican.

Yours,

[*N. Y. Trib.*

THE CONNECTICUT VICTORY.—The victory in Connecticut has been made doubly significant by the desperate efforts of the Democracy to prevent it.

There was no device they did not resort to. The Manufacturer was threatened with loss of custom, the Workman with loss of wages, the Merchant with loss of trade. Dismal pictures were drawn, from the stump, of ruined towns, deserted harbors, grass grown streets, idle factories, and farms abandoned to decay. The bloom-ing and busy Connecticut Valley was to be transmuted into a howling wilderness, peopled by emancipated negroes,—if they elected the "Black Republican" Ticket!

Caleb Cushing came down from Boston, and Fernando Wood came up from New York. Office-holders from Washington, office-holders from New York, and office-seekers from everywhere, swarmed over the State to defeat the "Black Republican" Ticket. Money from Wall street, money from the Custom-Houses, money from the Treasury, poured in, in a golden stream, to buy up the principles of the men of Connecticut. But their principles were not in market. The threats failed and the money failed. Connecticut spurned the one and despised the other, and taught the hands of corruption a lesson which the State which has furnished Schoolmasters for the Union knows how and when to use the fe rule.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Mr. SERVETOR HART has fallen heir to an estate under the following remarkable circumstances. Years ago, when in Paris, a lovely Jewess became enamored of him, but he did not return the passion. When he came back to New York, he still remained the object of her tender recollections, which were shown by her sending him, on the several annual feast days of her ancient faith, valuable presents—at memorable which only the delicate taste of woman knows how to summon up. Every feast of the Passover, as well as every other day of Mosaic mark, accordingly there were dispatched to this city, sentimental objects of art and vertu; and neither distance, time, nor the absence of a reciprocity treaty, could abate her love the least. As she was faithful in life so was she true in death, for one day after the other day that the poor lady had gone to the better world, and dying, bequeathed to Mr. Hart an estate. It was legally necessary for him to go abroad to look after it, and, accordingly, he sailed on Sunday for Hamburg, where the estate lies.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The *Times* correspondent says:

"There are facts connected with the proceedings of the Committee, which have not yet been made public. The Committee agreed, soon after it commenced its sessions, that inasmuch as the evidence would probably reflect dishonorably upon the President, before the evidence should be closed, or a report made upon it, a transcript of all the testimony should be submitted to Mr. Buchanan, that he might have the opportunity to take such action upon it, or make such explanations, as he saw fit. This was done. The President never complained or filed protest until he discovered that the Committee had such evidence in the case, that these are facts, and that the charges substantiated by the testimony before Mr. Covode's Committee are most conclusive of the knowledge of the President of gross and shameful frauds.

DO THEY BURN NEGROES IN THE SOUTH!—The following paragraph appeared in the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, a week or two since: "We hear city of other grades and brands of Tobacco and for sale by that it has now been ascertained who committed the horrible murder of Alfred Jones, on Saturday night last, in this county. Two of Mr. Jones' own negroes, it is said, confessed yesterday that they murdered him. It seems, two or three days previous to this murder, Mr. Jones gave one of his negroes (Adam) a whipping, and that the negro then said he would be the last one he would ever give him,' and persuaded another boy to hold his master's horse, while he knocked him on the head with an ax. The two negroes, we understand, will be burned to death on Friday, 10th inst."

BUCHANAN'S COURT.—The following estimate of Douglas' votes in the Charleston Convention, circulated from hand to hand in Washington, is said to have been made by Mr. Buchanan:

Vermont	5	Michigan	6
Rhode Island	4	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	6	Texas	4
Ohio	23		
Indiana	13	Total	77
Illinois	11		

DIED,

On Saturday morning, at his late residence, in Washington county, Pa., Major ROBERT LOVE, aged sixty-eight years.

[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. 68 Fifth street, until the 16th of April; afterward at their own office, No. 77 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 confidence they have so liberally bestowed upon me, and 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 been a newspaper notoriety to recommend them to the public.

Yours, with respect,

ALEX. R. REED,
No. 64 Fifth street.

mr30d3d

HEADACHE arises in most cases from disarrangement of the digestive organs, which arises from a great variety of causes. WILSON'S PILLS have been proved, by an experience of twenty years, to be a simple, safe and perfect remedy for periodically returning headache. They are used by the Faculty as a regular prescription, and are not to be classed with patent medicines, made simply to sell.

These Pills are prepared and sold by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Druggists, and Proprietors of B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, No. 66, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ap6-d&w1

☞ 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 a testimonial in another column. fe13d3m-eTT

DRS. C. B. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
Physicians for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and other Chronic Ailments complicated with or causing Pulmonary Consumption. Office 1st Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. CONSULTATION FREE. A list of cases treated on their visiting terms sent on by letter. Inclose stamp. fe1-d&w1y

EVERY LADY IN AMERICA
WHO VALUES COMFORT, HEALTH AND ELEGANCE
Should have one of
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

New Advertisements.

CONGRESS.—XXII DISTRICT.—The Republicans and People's Party, of Butler county, claim that they are at this time entitled to the candidate. They therefore present to their political friends of the Allegheny side of the District the name of WILLIAM HAZLETT, of Butler, as a candidate for Congress before the Republican Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 24 of May. A recognition of local claims is asked in the same spirit in which it has ever been granted. BUTLER COUNTY.

ap9 [ap9]

OH!! OH!! OH!!!

WE'VE GOT THEM.

ONLY 150,000 ROLLS OF

WALL PAPER

AND BORDERS TO MATCH.

Some for 6 Cents,
Some for 8 Cents,
And some for 10 Cents.

Thousands at 12 1-2 Cts.

Beautiful Glazed Paper at 20 and 25c.

MAGNIFICENT GOLD, VELVET, OAK AND MARBLE

Panels for Halls.

BRILLIANT CEILING DECORATIONS.

With an endless variety of New Designs for

CHAMBERS,
LIBRARIES,
PARLORS,
OFFICES,
PALOONS,
CHURCHES, &c.

FOR SALE BY

W. P. MARSHALL,
—7 WOOD STREET,
AT THE STRIPED FRONT.

ap6-1mdeT

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO LICENSES ON VEHICLES in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Manchester, and granting additional powers to said city of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Burgess and Council of each of the boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Manchester, are hereby authorized and empowered to assess and collect, in addition to the tax or taxes, rental, valuation or rates of license as they may deem proper on all carts, drays, wagons and other vehicles kept for hire: Provided, That no tax, rental or license shall be imposed upon any vehicle used exclusively by them from all persons, firms or corporations: Provided, also, That they may use the services of either or all constables or boroughs, whether residents or not, regularly elected, under such penalties and fines as they may deem proper, not exceeding fifty dollars for each case, as they may prescribe; Provided, that this act shall not apply to strangers or transient persons passing through or to farmers off-ing produce to the city, or any of said boroughs: And provided further, that the rates of license to said cities shall in no case exceed the rates established by ordinance in the city of Pittsburgh, and the rates in said boroughs shall in no case exceed one-half the rates now established in Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. That all persons subject to pay license under this act shall be required to pay the same to the proper officers of the city or borough in which they reside, and all persons not residing in any of said municipalities, and all firms or corporations, subject to license as aforesaid, shall be required to pay the same to the proper officers of the municipality wherein the principal portion of their business is transacted, or their principal factory, mill, warehouse, store or place of business is located, and no person, firm or corporation that shall pay a license according to the provisions of this act to any one of said municipalities, shall be required to pay license to any other.

SEC. 3. That the said Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh are also hereby authorized and empowered to confer upon the Mayor of said city full power to collect licenses for dramatic or other public exhibitions in said city, and to proceed by summary conviction and fine in such cases as they may deem proper, not exceeding for any person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay the license imposed by the ordinances of said city.

SEC. 4. That this act shall not be so construed in any case or in any way to impair, change, alter or affect the liability of Passenger Railway Companies under existing laws to said cities and boroughs.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved the thirtieth day of March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

ap9

BECK & LAZEAR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS,
185 *Liberty Street.*

Have for sale
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
500 " Dry Apples;
50 " Potatoes;
50 " Beans;
200 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
80 chests Tea—Fine Blacks, Young Hyson, Imperial;
20 bbls N. O. Sugar—fair to prime;
40 dozen Brooms, assorted;
50 bbls and half bbls White Lake Fish, Trout, Herring and Mackerel.

Also, Coffee, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars, Coffee Sugars, Spices, &c., &c. ap9

SUNDRIES,
ON CONSIGNMENT
600 Dry Flint Hides;
200 bus Ear Corn;
50 " Seed Nebannock Potatoe;
1500 lbs choice Maple Sugar;
6 bales Flax;
200 doz on Corn Brooms;
100 bus White Beans;
200 " prime Oats;
200 " Bright Dried Apples

Now in store and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
corner Market and First streets.

ap9

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between O. T. Russell and William Clendinin, under the firm and style of RUSSELL & CLENDININ, was dissolved on the second instant by mutual consent.

The business of the concern will be settled by either party at the old stand, No. 51 Hand st.

O. T. RUSSELL,
of Russell & Clendinin.

Pittsburgh, April 7th, 1860. 3t*

TEETH—SAVE THEM BEFORE
It is too late. D. ELL has removed to 240 PENN STREET, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. G. H. Keyser, opposite Christ's Church. He will give all the benefit of his improvements. Teeth inserted at various prices, from $10 to $20 per set.

REFERENCE—Rev. W. D. Howard, Rev. Samuel Findley, A. Hartley, A. G. McCandless, M. D., J. H. Hopkins, W. H. Vankirk, Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, W. Nimick, Samuel McKee. mr9-d1y

WILLIAM H. GRANT'S
5's and 8's Tobacco.

This well established and very superior brand of Tobacco received regularly on consignment, together with a variety of other grades and brands of Tobacco and for sale by

JOHN P. PLEASANTS & SONS,
ap9-2awd2m No. 52 South st., Baltimore.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES FROM THE GENESSEE VALLEY, NEW YORK.

"Carters," "Carter-Rushes,"
"Jersey Peach Blow," "Mountain Jane," easily grown;
"Blackeye," "Mercers," White and Blue,
"New Scotia Blue," most prolific, and probably a few bbls of "Davis Seedling," superior to all; each other choice variety as they are sold for.

HERRY & HARRIS,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

New Advertisements.

FINE TOBACCOS—
20 gross Mrs. Miller's Fine Cut;
10 do do do Forest Blend;
10 do John Anderson & Co's Fine Cut;
22 do do do Select;
50 boxes Dalrimples Chewing.
For sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 53 Wood St.
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
ap9

SUGARS—200 bbls. A. Coffee Sugar;
25 do do B Powdered do
25 do do B R. Granulated Sugar;
25 do do do Crushed do
Just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 53 Wood st., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
ap9

PRODUCE—3 bbls, prime Roll Butter.
6 boxes do do do
4 bbls Eggs;
6 kegs Lard;
14 bbls Maple Sugar, in cakes;
5 bbls. Mess Pork;
In store and for sale by SORIVER & DILWORTH,
130 and 132 Second street.

FLOUR—2,000 bbls. all grades in store and arriving this day for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
122 Second and 151 Firststreet.
ap9

DRIED APPLES,
800 Bushels, prime, for sale by KDGERTON & STEWART,
ap9:2wd No. 107 Wood street.

VA. SIX TWIST TOBACCO.
200 KEGS BRADFORD'S, warranted,
for sale by KDGERTON & STEWART, Agts,
ap9:1wd No. 107 Wood street.

FANCY DRESS GOODS—A large assortment at low prices: Shawls, Mantles, Dusters and Burnous a good assortment. Domestic goods of all kinds cheap. C. HARROW LOVE, 74 Market Street.

CORN! CORN!—6,000 bus Ear Corn;
1,000 do Shelled do
In store and for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.

WHEAT! WHEAT!—500 bush. Wheat in store and for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
ap9

SACKS AND BAGS—2,000 Bags;
2,000 Gunny Bags, 10 Gold Sacks for Tanners,
for sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
ap9

56 HHDS. PRIME AND CHOICE N. O. SUGARS to arrive per Alexander Silver Wave, and or sale on Levee by SHRIVER & DILWORTH.

WANTED—A Partner with a capital of $1600, to invest in a good paying business. Address Box N, Allegheny City P. O. ap9-1wd

NEW DATES—10 mats Arabian just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
ap9 No 53 Wood st., opposite St Charles Hotel

PIGS—500 drums fresh Smyrna just rec'd and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON,
ap9

LANDS IN OHIO.—One Lot, 80 acres, price $5 per acre,
One Lot, 60 acres, price $5 per acre,
One Lot, 160 acres, price $6 per acre,
Two Lots, 3.0 acres, each $6 per acre,
One Lot, 240 acres, price $6 per acre,
One Lot, 90 acres, price $6 per acre,
One Lot, 65 acres, price $10 per acre.
The above Lands will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase good land, will find this a favorable opportunity. Title indisputable, and clear of incumbrance. Purchasers can be shown the above Lands at any time. Persons in want of Lands in the vicinity, and wishing to purchase, will please call on the undersigned for further information.

A. CAMPBELL & SON, Real Estate Agents,
ap9 51 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Those in Want of any the agent or Medicines of the Day can be supplied with the genuine article, at the shortest notice, in the dozen or gross, at lowest prices. An assortment of my stock would, I think, show it to be at variance to any assortment I have seen in the city, and to show it, being purchased by myself in person from head to toe as any other agent. JOHNSTON'S Medicines.

Also, a large assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Goods, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and examine my stock. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address JOHN D. LOGAN, Pittsburgh.
ap9

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO WHOLESALE GROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND LARGE DEALERS.—The entire Trade in Pittsburgh of the leading House in England and originators of Cod Tom, will be given for a reasonable period to a responsible firm. It was introduced into the New York market in December last, and upwards of four hundred orders have already been received for sale. Apply to J. & C. MOORE, 49 Broadway, N. Y., for full particulars.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 20 WALNUT STREET,
INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
On Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Goods of personal, and no Risks, Steamboats, Vessels, Cargoes, Freights, &c., in Town or Country.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000
ASSETS 500,000

Invested as follows:—
In First Mortgages on City Property, worth double the amount loaned $186,600 00
Ground Rents, first class 2,475 00
City of Philadelphia six per cent Loan 50,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad six per cent Second Mortgage Loan, (60 years) 27,000 00
Allegheny County six per cent Loan (Pennsylvania Railroad) 4,000 00
Collateral Loans, well secured 4,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Co. Mortgage Loan 4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co Stock 3,500 00
The Canal Co 2,000 00
The Delaware M 4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad 3,125 00
Commercial Bank 1,000 00
Mechanic's Bank 1,000 00
Union M Insurance Co 1,000 00
Bills Receivable 2,216 00
Book Accounts, secured and unsecured, &c. 3,353 16
Cash on hand and in Trust of Agents 1,500 00
$300,000 00

The Directors, in January, declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable on demand, to the Certificates of Profits outstanding, for the year ending December 31st, 1859, with interest on the same from the 1st January last.

Also a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT, payable on and after the 2d April next, to the holders of certificates of profits of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1859, being the amount of profits, bearing interest, will be allowed to the Stockholders, and to the insured entitled to receive the same, under the provisions of the charter.

In addition, will be issued for any less sum than ten dollars, for any fractional part of one dollar. Sums less than ten dollars, and not less than one dollar, will be issued to the insured on the 1st day of the company, and if, within any period of ten years, the said credits amount to ten dollars, certificates therefor will be issued.

Certificates of Profits are liable equally, with the Capital Stock, for the losses and expenses of the Company, and may be converted into Capital Stock at any time, at the option of the holder.

☞ THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability to future losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clem Tingley, Samuel Hogsden,
Wm R Thompson, Robert Patterson,
Peter Schoenberger, William Wilson,
Cornelius Stevenson, Benj W Tingley,
John R Worrell, Marshall Bell,
H L Gowen, Z Lathrop,
Robert Toland, Charles Ireland,
Frederick Lennig, Jacob T Darling,
Charles S Wood, Smith Bowen,
Jas S Worrall, John Rupert, Philadelphia.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B M HINCHMAN, Secretary.

ap4-1m[ap4]

J. G. GOFFIN, Agent,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

D^R. MOTT'S
CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE
PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC Preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexion indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innumerable are its notalties to which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Bilious Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Phthisis or Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Phthisis or Liver Complaints. Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Phthisis or Pulmonary Consumption, and in Female Complaints.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from the slow but complete wasting of the constitution has proved successful to an extent which no description can fully convey, and which can only be realized by actual experience. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world after a period of from a protracted travel in a distant land. Some very liberal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, enfeebled victims of oppressive nervousness, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for unlike the old cordial, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them. In many hundreds of cases of habitual costiveness, without any other complaint, one trial of this invaluable remedy has proved successful to an extent which no description can express or written testimonial convey. Invalids so long bedridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world after a period of from a protracted travel in a distant land. Some very liberal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, enfeebled victims of oppressive nervousness, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

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