Pittsburgh Gazette.

RUSSELL BARRETT, D. P. WILLIAMS, D. S. FERGUSON, J. M. STORER.

R. BARRETT & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 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.

What is Before Us.

There be many who think that the Presidential contest will be a sort of one-sided affair—that the Opposition are to have an easy victory and walk over the course for want of an active competitor.

This idea has been encouraged by the demoralization of the party in power, and the apparent ease with which the administration has been beaten at the elections within a year or two past; and if the Presidential fight were to be nothing more than such contests as we have had in 1858 and-1859, there would be a strong justification for cherishing such a belief.

But there is a wide difference between contests for State supremacy and a struggle for National supremacy. The stake is immensely heavier and the temptations to fraud so much the greater. A party which has had a long lease of power, and whose very existence is involved in success, will fight like a desperate man for his life, and employ all the resources of violence, chicanery and fraud at its command.

The facts developed in the late Connecticut election show what kind of warfare we have to expect. Money poured out like water, voters colonized, bullies hired, the timid scared, the obstinate threatened, the mercenary bought and foreigners naturalized without limit—these are the operations we must familiarize ourselves with. Every State is to be contested as Connecticut was, where there is the least glimmer of success; and we venture the prediction that no campaign ever witnessed in this country, not even that of 1840, was so intense and exciting as this one will be.

That our readers may see what means were used in Connecticut by our opponents, we extract the following from the New Haven *Palladium:*

"The largest vote ever polled in Connecticut before, was in the Presidential election of 1856, when the total was 80,325. The natural increase in Connecticut in four years, as shown by tables of the vote for twenty years past, is about four thousand, and we have no doubt that from three to four thousand illegal and fraudulent votes were cast for the locofoco ticket on Monday last. The largest Republican vote ever before polled was in 1856, when Fremont had 42,715; Buchingham had 44,483, showing about half the natural increase. But the largest Democratic vote ever polled was for Pratt, in 1859—38,396. Allowing half the natural increase, and the legal Democratic vote would be about 40,000. Instead of that, 43,874 were polled on Monday, another indication that nearly four thousand fraudulent votes were cast for that ticket.

"The localities in which the locofoco vote was increased, give another indication of the means employed. In all the cities the locofoco vote increased beyond all honest possibility. In New Haven the increase is 1,122—very nearly 50 per cent. in one year! and this in the face of the regular and natural Republican increase of 349. If any man thinks that this increase of 50 per cent. is honest, let him look at Bridgeport, where the locofoco increase is about 300, or 33 per cent., or at Hartford, where the locofoco increase is about 700—38 per cent. in face of a regular Republican gain of 200, or at Norwich, where the locofoco gain is 300—nearly 50 per cent.—in face of a large Republican gain; or at Middletown, where the locofocos gained nearly 200, and Portland, where they gained 50 per cent. A similar comparison of the votes in towns all along the lines of railroad, or routes from New York city, shows very accurately just where the Wood regiment of shoulder-hitters located."

That this game will be repeated in every closely contested State in November, there is no reason to doubt. Massachusetts, Vermont and even New York may be given up as hopeless by the Democracy; and from these three States they can colonize as many voters as they need in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Is there any probability that the party in power will suffer these States to be lost if they think they can save them by such schemes as this?

It was by just such rascality that Pennsylvania was carried against us in 1856; and it will require our utmost vigilance to prevent a successful repetition of it in 1860. We can do it; but our friends may as well make up their minds at once that there is going to be the biggest kind of a fight and make ready accordingly.

The first and the main thing wanted is Organization. Not simply the formation of county and township clubs; but such a practical, efficient organization as will enable the active men of the party in each election district to know the politics of every voter in it. Every ward, borough and township club ought to institute at once a political census, and ascertain the name, residence, post-office address and politics of every voter in the district. Where this accurate knowledge exists it will be found next to impossible to colonize voters or set on foot any extensive fraud, and where this does *not* exist, there, we may be sure, will fraud be attempted.

We are speaking, now, more particularly of and for Pennsylvania. With such an organization as we speak of aided by the protection which our election laws give us, we can prevent the enemy from cheating us; without it we cannot. And now is the time to effect it. There is no necessity for holding meetings, or hearing or making speeches, or getting up a fuss generally; the work needed can be and ought to be done without display as well as without concealment. This is the time for work; the time for speech-making will come by and by.

These thoughts are naturally suggested by the facts contained in the extract quoted; and while we feel sure that our readers will approve them, we trust they will pardon us for importunately urging upon them the necessity of showing their faith by their works. One day's preliminary work well done now will be worth a week of labor when the campaign becomes heated.

Wigfall, again.—We notice that Wigfall has been trying to explain away the speech in which he asserted that Poverty was a crime. His friends explain it by saying that he was drunk; he explains it by saying that he did not mean what he said. He did not mean, exactly, that Poverty in the abstract was criminal, but only that the poor men who did not use his brains and muscles to escape from Poverty was a criminal. Pah! Here is what he *did* say; and drunk or sober, he can not explain it away:

"It was popular to talk of the poor. Poverty, he said, *was a crime. The man who was poor had sinned*, and there was a screw loose in his head somewhere. He would amend the title of the bill to read, 'for the encouragement of crime, providing for criminals and violating the constitution.' It was popular, he repeated, to talk of the bone and sinew of the land, of wool hats and brogans, *but poverty was a crime.* He would not pander to prejudice by such talk. The bill provided for the purlieus of London, the Five Points of New York, and criminals who violate the laws when they get on the lands. The bill provides for those who could not provide for themselves. Gentlemen tried to be popular in the introduction of such a bill. It was a great mistake of any man to suppose that the people had no sense. (Laughter.) These lands would be occupied by the outpourings of jails, &c., and when they were represented in Congress he would like to see the man who wore the ermine. Great God! what a sight it would be."

These are plain, emphatic words, easily understood and not easily misunderstood. They have no double or doubtful meaning, and the Bacchanalian Senator from Texas cannot wipe them out or change them. "What is writ is writ."

Wheat in Indiana.—The Randolph *Journal* says: The wheat between here and Indianapolis looks fine. The winter has been unusually favorable, and unless a good deal of thawing and freezing without snow before the middle of April, wheat in this part of Indiana will have a fine start for an abundant harvest.

Report of Hon. John Hickman on the President's Protest.

Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Judiciary, made the following report on the President's protest:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Special Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, beg leave to submit the following report:

On the 5th day of March last, John Covode, a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, submitted, and the House of Representatives adopted, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory; also, to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute books, and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof; that said Committee shall investigate and inquire into the abuses at the Chicago and other Post-Offices, and at the Philadelphia and other Navy yards, and into any abuses in connection with the public buildings and other public works of the United States; and

Resolved, That as the President, in his letter to the Pittsburgh Centenary Celebration of the 25th of November, 1858, speaks of the employment of money to carry elections, said Committee shall inquire into and ascertain the amount so used in Pennsylvania, and any other State or States; in what districts it was expended, and by whom and whose authority it was done; and from what source the money was derived, and to report the names of the parties implicated, and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

The Message counsels a protest against the action of this House. The President complains that he has been "abused," and that the constitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in his person. The material positions assumed in the communications are substantially embraced in the following propositions:

1. That the House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution, except as an impeaching body, to accuse the President of the United States or any other officer of the Government.

2. That the first recited resolution is an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors against the President, and that his accuser has been constituted one of his judges.

3. That the charge is too vague and general.

4. That there is danger under such a precedent of an aggrandizement of the Legislative, at the expense of the Executive and Judicial departments.

In consideration of the high source from which the manifesto proceeds, the Committee prefer to confine themselves to an examination of the postulates of the paper, however obnoxious to criticism its general tone may be on the score of taste and temper. But they cannot restrain an expression of their deep regret, that an officer who prides himself upon the fact that "the people have thought proper to invest him with the most honorable, responsible and dignified office in the world," and who declares he "feels proudly conscious that there is no public act of his (my) life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny," and that he defies "all investigation," should forget, amid the surroundings of the place, and power, and flattery, and that he is but the servant of the same people, and that he should shrink back in terror or anger from a simple inquiry into his stewardship. This is the first time, under the Republic, a Chief Executive has left a recorded admission that he has been made oblivious of the origin and paternal character of his position by the revelries of its enjoyment. To distinguish such conduct by approbation would be to sanction kingly prerogative, and to proclaim that rightful rule came "by the grace of God," and not from the confidence of men. The nation, always charitable in the interpretation of acts and motives, is not prepared to overlook such a delinquency.

The President of the United States, under the Constitution, possesses neither privilege nor immunity beyond the humblest citizen, and is less favored in this respect than Senators and Representatives in Congress. Article 1, section 6, reads: "They (the Senators and Representatives) shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same." No such exemption is made in behalf of the Executive or any other officer of the Government. The conduct of the President is always subject to the constitutional supervision and judgment of Congress; whilst he, on the contrary, has no such power over either branch of that body. He is left, under the law, without shield or protection of any kind, except such as is borne by all. He is as amenable for all his acts after inauguration as before. He can make no plea which is denied to any other citizen, and is subject to the same scrutiny, trial and punishment, with the proceedings, hazards and penalties of impeachment superadded. The President and citizen stand upon equality of rights. The distinction between them arises from an inequality of duties. Whenever the conduct of the latter is open to inquiry and charge, that of the former is not less so. The President affirms, with seeming seriousness, in comparing himself with the House of Representatives, that, "as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, he is their equal." This is denied in emphatic terms. He is "co-ordinate" but not coequal. He is "co-ordinate" for he "holds the same rank," but he is not coequal, for his immunities and powers are less. The members of the House may claim a privilege, whether right or wrong, which he cannot, and the executive or law-executing power must always be inferior to the legislative or law making power. The latter is omipotent within the limits of the Constitution; the former is subject, not only to the Constitution, but to the determinations of the latter also. To repeat the point, the President is not, in any respect, superior to the citizen, merely because he is bound to discharge more numerous duties; and he is not coequal with that branch of the Government which helps to impose and define those duties. The fact that he holds a limited veto over the legislation of Congress cannot effect the soundness of the views here briefly presented. His claims to "legislative capacity," in other words to possess legislative power, will scarcely be conceded in view of article 1, section 1, of the Constitution, decreeing that "All legislative powers herein [therein] granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The President, it will be observed, throughout his message assumes that the resolution to which he makes reference charges him with the commission of high crime and misdemeanors. This was necessary to the argument he has advanced. It is for such charges only the House has the power of impeachment. The *gravamen* of his complaint is, that the accusations are of such a nature, if true, would subject him to an impeachment, and that the House has proceeded to pass upon them, or is moving to pass upon them, through a form of proceeding not authorized by the Constitution. Herein lies the fallacy, and that which, unexposed, might operate as the deception of the plea. If this were in truth a *charge* against the President, calling for the form of trial prescribed by the Constitution, then the determination of this House might possibly be open to animadversion. Unfortunately for the attempted defence of that officer, there is no *charge* made of any grave offence calling for trial of any kind—it is a mere *inquiry* that is proposed. The language of the resolution may be cited as the best proof. The Committee raised is "for the purpose of *investigating* whether the President of the United States, or any other officer of the Government, has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any Committee thereof, &c.; "*to inquire and investigate* whether any officer or officers of the Government have, by combination or otherwise, prevented and defeated, or attempted to prevent and defeat, the execution of any law or laws," &c; and "whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law," &c. If no criminality is alleged, but, on the contrary, an *investigation* or *inquiry* alone is proposed, the question may be asked, with ruling force and emphasis, what has the House to do with the law of impeachment? The resolutions do not contemplate a judgment, and therefore there can be no formal trial under them. But, admit that charges proper for impeachment were made, would the House be bound to submit the matter any particular Committee, and allow the accused a cross-examination, as the President seems to suppose? By no means! The Constitution prescribes no rules for the House, but it is left perfectly free to adopt its own. It may refer the charges to a standing Committee, or a select Committee, or it may proceed without the intervention of either. It may allow cross-examination, or deny it, as to its members may seem most proper at the time. The precedent set in the case of Judge Peck, upon which great stress is laid, cannot take away the full discretion allowed by the Constitution, nor make the law either shorter or narrower than it is written. In such a case, each House of Representatives will determine for itself its mode of procedure without suggestions from a "coordinate," and rely upon the highest law as its charter. There is no Judge presiding over the Representatives of the sovereign people of the sovereign States to teach and inculcate legal proprieties. When they shall permit even the President to do so, then will there be a law superior to the Constitution, and a discretion locked in chains.

The resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1834, upon which the President seemingly had his eye in the preparation of his protest, presents a case very different from the present one. That body resolved as follows:

"That the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws but in derogation of both."

The complaints made by President Jackson, to this proceeding were, that the acts charged upon him constituted one of the very highest crimes which that officer can commit, impeachable from its very nature; that the Senate, as his constitutional judges in such a case, not only accused, but found him guilty of the charge, without any opportunity on his part to defend himself. And Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 16 1837, speaking on the subject, declared that the Senate had transcended its constitutional power, because the resolution charged an impeachable offence against the President; that criminal intent was involved in the charge, as it was to be presumed from an illegal or criminal act.

The resolution of the House, on the contrary, do not even imply censure, much less pass judgment. They propose an examination merely such as may be instituted by any member of society against any other member of society, to test informally either honesty or respectability. And has it ever been conceived before, that such a privilege—that of inquiry—does not pertain to every human being? The fact that such investigation may lead to the conclusion that the party against whom it is brought to bear is guilty of nefarious practices, cannot affect the right; it is preliminary to accusation, trial, and judgment. So here it cannot be made an objection to the action of the House that evidence may thus be found hurting the official character of any or many officers of Government. If it shall be found, in executing the command of these resolutions, that the President is open to a direct charge of high crimes or misdemeanors, it will but prove the wisdom of the proceeding. Then, and not till then, may the party sought to be implicated demand the full hearing secured to him by the Constitution. And yet he is subject to the law of the *citizen*, hereafter, possibly, he may invoke the law of the *officer*.

The President esteems it "a violation of the principles of universal justice," that the members moving the resolution should have been appointed one of the Committee provided for by it. His ten years of service, in this body, of which he reminds us, not to speak of his senatorial career, ought to have enabled him to recall to mind the precedents of Congress in such cases.

This is a new and startling objection, condemning as it does, in terms of severe reproach, a practice in legislation coexistent with our national existence. Certainly it has been the practice to appoint the mover of a special inquiry chairman of the committee raised. Mr. Cushing, in his *Law and Practice*, says: "On the occasion of the appointment to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, which had been ordered on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, that gentleman was first appointed one of the committee raised." A reason for this course is, doubtless, to be found in the presumption that the person proposing examination has grounds to believe it important, and is, or that account the best qualified to conduct the proceedings.

The President likewise disapproves, in terms of severity, of the phraseology and scope of the resolution. His expression is: "It is as vague and general as the English language affords words in which to make it." If it be true, as he further says, that there is a general right to inquire into the conduct of private citizens and public officers, which may and may not lead to accusation and trial, then the remark strikes to cavil. Under such circumstances, it is not necessary to apprise the individual upon the inquiry bears or either the subject or the object of inquiry. The first opportunity for him to require notice is in the legal proceeding which is to end in his acquittal or condemnation. What would be thought of a rule of law requiring even a prosecutor to define his charge, and frame his indictment, without preliminary proceedings or opportunity to inform himself as to its true character? A bare suspicion would scarcely be regarded as a defensive prudence. In the case of an officer controlling millions of patronage, and an influence penetrating every city, town and hamlet of a vast country, it would be absurd to assume informers and witnesses would volunteer against him, especially as favorites and beneficiaries would be the most likely to possess the knowledge needed in the ascertainment of truth. For Congress to reach the conclusion to which the President would lead them, would be to practically settle forever that impeachments were obsolete, and that executive officers had the immunity of perfect irresponsibility.

Indistinctness and uncertainty must necessarily precede research. If it were otherwise, all investigations would be rendered useless. As far as bounds may be set for investigation, the resolution in question will compare favorably with that introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mason, Dec. 5, 1859, bearing upon the invasion of Harper's Ferry. This will be readily admitted by a comparison of the two. The following is the resolution referred to, passed by the Senate Dec. 14, 1859, under which the mover was appointed Chairman of the Committee contemplated by it, and testimony is now being taken.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the Armory and Arsenal of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, by a band of armed men, and report—

Whether the same was assisted by armed resistance to the authorities and public force of the United States, and by the murder of any of the citizens of Virginia, or of any troops sent there to protect the public property;

Whether such invasion and seizure was made under color of any organization intended to subvert the Government of any of the States of the Union; what was the character and extent of such organization; and whether any citizen of the United States not present were implicated therein, or accessory thereto by contributions of money, arms munitions or otherwise;

What was the character and extent of the military equipment in the hands or under the control of said armed band; and where, and how, and when the same was obtained and transported to the place so invaded.

That said Committee report whether any and what legislation may, in their opinion be necessary on the part of the United States for the future preservation of the peace of the country, or for the safety of the public property, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Could there well be a more limitless field for experiment? It covers every foot of the country, if not the earth, and lays open every act and motive of every citizen of the United States to analysis, comment and exposure. It is not deemed necessary to extend remark, as it is sufficient for the argument to propound the question: Where is to be found the doctrine of jurisprudence, or justice, or propriety which subjects the every-day life of every merchant, farmer, artisan and laborer to such a test, and protects their servant, the President, from it?

President Jackson, in his Message of April 21, 1834, to the Senate, explanatory of his protest of the 15th of April of the same year, says:

"Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the persons intrusted with such property or treasure, (the public money and property of the United States) nor less he be an officer whose appointment is, under the Constitution and laws devolved upon the President alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, *or for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.*"

President Polk, of whose Cabinet Mr. Buchanan was a member during the first session of the Twenty-ninth Congress used this language:

"If the House of Representatives, as the grand inquest of the nation, should at any time have reason to believe that there had been malversation in office by an improper use or application of the public money *by a public officer, and should think proper to institute an inquiry* into the matter, all the archives and papers of the Executive Department public and private, would be subject to the *inspection and control of a Committee of their body.*" &c.

The committee, entertaining the view herein expressed, recommended the adoption of this resolution:

Resolved, that the House dissents from the doctrines of the Special Message of the President of the United States, of March 28, 1860:

That the extent of power contemplated in the adoption of the resolution of inquiry of March 5, 1860, is necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional duties devolved upon Congress:

The judicial determinations, the opinions of former Presidents, and uniform usage, sanction its exercise; and

That to abandon it would leave the Executive Department of the Government without supervision or responsibility, and would be likely to lead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President dangerous to the rights of a free people.

Excommunication of Victor Emanuel.—The Turin correspondent of the *Presse*, of Paris, says that on Friday evening, March, 17, the episcopal court of Turin, as likewise all the episcopal courts of the kingdom, received the text of the excommunication pronounced by Rome, on account of the annexation of the Romagnas. On Friday evening this document was taken by the grand-vicars of Monsignore Fransoni (still absent at Lyons) to the Minister of Justice. On Saturday the Council of State, duly informed of it, declared the bull null and void, and prohibited the publication of it, on account of its not having received the royal exequatur. It is said that a decree is about to appear to this effect.

Opening of the N. Y. Canals.—The Canal Commissioners of New York, at a meeting held in Albany on the 6th, resolved that the Canals of that State should be opened and ready for navigation on Wednesday, the 25th of April next.

Young Joe Smith in His Fathers Shoes.—From the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* we get the particulars of the formal installation at Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, on 6th of April, of Joe Smith as "Prophet, Seer and Revelator in Zion," as successor to his father, in the Mormon Church.

There were present fifty male and female Mormons from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. Joe Smith made an address, saying that he of late has been giving revelations though the Holy Spirit of the will of God; he said that for two or three years past the Church has been exciting the wrath of God and he, Smith, had now reorganized it, and that the doctrines of Brigham Young he holds in abhorence.

Presidents of Seventies, Presidents of Quorum and a Bishop were then chosen and prayers offered up for the "Saints in bondage in Utah."

The Result in Rhode Island.—Mr. Sprague, the Coalition candidate for Governor, is elected by 1,671 majority. The Senate will stand 19 Republicans to 13 Coalition, and the House 36 Republicans to 36 Coalition.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, April 12th, in Allegheny City, by Rev. David H. Kerr, Mr H. H. SMITH, of Pittsburgh, and Miss VIRGINIA H. RENO, of Allegheny City.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, of Apoplexy, Mrs. ANN HAMILTON, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Kinney, No. 54 Sixth street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

[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. 65 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 friends and patrons 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 say that I feel assured 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. 64 Fifth street

mr16:9td

The beautiful manner in which the packages of Wilson's Headache Pills, and B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge are now put up, by the proprietors, attracts the attention of the trade. These medicines are beyond a doubt the best family medicines now sold in the country—They are prepared of the purest and best materials, by skillful apothecaries, and sold by the proprietors, B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. sp12:lawF

☞ 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 insure 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. feb25:dwly:T

New Advertisements.

WALLACE'S FOUNDRY.

Engine and Boiler Shop:

STEAM ENGINES, all sizes, on hand or made to order, warranted to give satisfaction. STEAM BOILERS MILL GEARING, PULLIES, SHAFTING BLOCK MACHINERY AND CASTING FOR GLASS AND IRON WORKS, VAULT AND CELLAR GRATES AND GRATE BARS, all sizes, always on hand.

☞ JOB WORK AND REPAIRING done on short notice.

☞ OFFICE—319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

W. W. WALLACE.

TO MILLERS

Anchor Bolting Cloths, French Burr and Mill Stone, Portable Flour and Chopping Mills—the best in the country—Rush's Patent Water Wheels, Smut Machines and Mill Furnishing of all kinds, at the lowest prices. W. W. WALLACE,

mr16:6m Office 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh

STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTLES always on hand, at LOW PRICES.

MARBLE TOPS,

For Furniture, Wash Stands, Counters, &c;

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, GRAVE STONES, &c;

Made by Machinery and sold at low prices.

☞ WAREROOM—343 Liberty street. Mantle Room on second story. OFFICE—319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLASTER PARIS, WHITE LIME, DELMONT CEMENT, the best in the market for Cisterns, warranted good. For sale at 319 Liberty street.

mr16:6m W. W. WALLACE.

Spring Novelties.

HAVING completed our Spring purchases, we are prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

Our Stock is constituted of some Rare Styles and latest Novelties of the Season.

Our stock of SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS is composed of the

Newest Styles of the Season,

To which we invite ESPECIAL ATTENTION.

☞ We will still be adding to our already large stock EVERY WEEK during the Spring and Summer, new, desirable and seasonable Goods, which will be particularly adapted to a Pittsburgh Trade.

Remember the place, No. 60, Corner Market and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.

ap13:tjul SPENCE & CO.

FOURTEENTH LIST of Applications for Retailing Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to April 12th, 1860.

Barnard Daniel, tavern, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Brawly Martin, do 5th do do
Baccarnin Adam, eating house, 5th ward, Pittsburgh,
Bumenschein, George, tavern, 3d do do
Crob Theodore, eating house, 4th do Allegheny;
Eisley O H, tavern, 6th do Pittsburgh;
Frohlich Frederick, tavern, Reserve township;
Harvey James, do East Deer do
Hart John jun, do Lawrenceville;
Helling J Xavier, eating house, reserve township;
Hilderbrand Lewis, do do do
Ireland James H, tavern, Penn do
Kearns Leonard, do 23 ward, Allegheny;
Rauch Lampert, eating house, 31 do do
Klengman Adam, tavern, 4th do do
Kleiss John, do 4th do do
Lewis Wm H, do West Elizabeth;
Lynch Edward, do 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Lehman William, eating house, Reserve township;
Revere Dietrich, tavern, 21st ward, Pittsburgh,
Merriken John, do West Elizabeth;
Morgan Margaret, do 21 ward, Pittsburgh;
Miller Valentine, with other goods, Claridge township;
Matthews Joseph J, tavern, 21 ward, Pittsburgh;
McLaughlin Francis, do 21 do do
Nothing Conrad, do 1st do Allegheny;
Ossler Henry, do 4th do do
Pane James, do 4th do do
Roth John, eating house, 1st do Pittsburgh;
Rutger Casper, do 5th do do
Romping Christ, tavern, 4th do Allegheny,
Smith Hugh, do Versailles township;
Shimmer John B, do East Birmingham;
Schmidt Joseph, with other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Steele Matthew, tavern, 21 do do
Speer J M M, do East Liberty;
Smith George, do 4th ward, Allegheny;
Wellison Robert, do Ross township;
Weisert Julius, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh
Wrasell William, do 4th do Allegheny;
Wiggle Frederick J, tavern, Elizabeth township;
Weber Joseph, do 4th ward, Allegheny.
Young N, eating house, 21 do Pittsburgh.

THOMAS A. ROBLEY, Clerk.

Clerk's office, April 12, 1860. ap13:2td

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of Charles Brewer, dec'd, late of Allegheny City, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

WILLIAM HOLMES,
Corner of First and Market sts., Pittsburgh,
Or F. H. EATON,
No. 17 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Executors.

ap13:3w4w

NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between Charles Brewer and Andrew H. English, under the firm of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., has this day been dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by A. H. English, at the old stand, No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HOLMES,
F. H. EATON,
Executors of Charles Brewer,
A. H. ENGLISH.

ap13:3md

ROGERS' CITRATE MAGNESIA,

IN POWDER.

The BEST ALTERATIVE IN THE WORLD for Sick Headache, Sickness of the Stomach. It affords IMMEDIATE RELIEF after eating or drinking too freely—superior to Saratoga Waters as a cooling drink—and one bottle is equal to three (in the medicinal properties) of the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia. Selling rapidly. A MILLION OF BOTTLES sold in New York alone last summer. For sale by all Druggists in Pittsburgh. Manufactory 193 Spring street, New York city.

☞ Ask for ROGERS', and use no other. ap13:3md

GROCERIES—
250 bbls. N O Molasses;
100 hf do do
25 do Golden Syrup;
200 bags prime Rio Coffee;
75 bbls N O Sugar, fair to prime;
75 tierces Rice;
75 boxes Brand 10s choice Tobacco;
25 bbls Cut and Dry Tobacco;
15 kegs Twist do
35 bbls N C Tar;
12 " Pitch. ap13 WATT & WILSON.

FISH—50 bbls. large No. 3 Mackerel;
15 hf do. " " 2 do;
10 kits No. 1 family do;
25 bbls Bay of Iceland Herring;
50 hf bbls No. 1 White Fish;
10 bbls Lake Salmon;
15 bbls " Trout;
25 " Pickled Herring;
(ap13) WATT & WILSON.

For sale by

OAKUM ROPES AND CORDAGE—
75 coils Manilla Rope ⅝ to 1¼ inch;
100 bales Navy Oakum;
50 " Spunyarn do;
75 dozen long and ex. long Manilla Cords;
50 " " " " Hemp Cords;
500 lbs. assorted Twines;
100 " colored Broom Twine;
For sale by WATT & WILSON,
ap13 No. 206 Liberty street

New-York Advertisements.

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.
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat. May 5	Wed. May 23
ILLINOIS, Griffen	Sat. May 19	Wed. June 6
	Sat. June 2	Wed. June 20
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat. June 16	Wed. July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat. June 30	Wed. July 18
	Sat. July 14	Wed. Aug. 1

These ships have water-tight compartments.

Price of Passage either way the same:—

1st Cabin $120 & $100 | Second Cabin ....$60 | Third Cabin $30

Certificates of Passage issued from Europe to America.

Specie delivered in London or Paris.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

mr13 3md

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 supervision 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, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 HOOPS.

EVERY LADY

Is requested to examine them before purchasing other makes.

☞ WHOLSALE DEALERS SUPPLIED BY

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,

51, 53 and 55 White St., New York.

mr19:1md

WILLARD, HARVEY & CO.,

84 Maiden Lane and 17 Cedar Street,

NEW YORK.

PAPER, CORDAGE AND TWINE.

mr22:3md

Prince Imperial Champagne.

FROM

DE VERGOE & CO. EPERNAY, 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 those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although one 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 highest pitch standard. The Prince Imperial Champagne is imported solely by us, we being the sole agents of Messrs. De Vogue & Co. in this country.

Sold in this city by MILLER & RICKERSON.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT,

mr6:3md Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, N. Y.

SPRING OF 1860.

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

The subscriber has in store from 5 to 6 hundred thousand dollars worth of the above goods, half a million dollars in value of this description of Goods, and constantly receive weekly from his Factories in Paris, the newest designs, which he offers for sale to the trade in large quantities to merchants on liberal terms. ALEX. T. McGILL.

Western Theological Seminary, April 20th, 1859.

I fully concur with Dr. McGill in the above statement

D. ELLIOTT.

His method of teaching and managing his pupils exceeds by far any I have known at any time.

S. M. SPARKS, Pitt Township.

Teaching is a profession for which he is peculiarly fitted.

CHARLES SHALER.

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

He is one of the best teachers under whom I have ever had my sons. (mr30) JOHN B. WARDEN.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.—

A CLASSICAL & COMMERCIAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Situated in the Village of Sewickley, 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

REV. J. S. TRAVELLI, A. M., Principal.

The Thirty-fifth Session will commence on the FIRST MONDAY OF MAY.

For Circulars, etc., inquire of JOHN IRWIN & SONS, 57 Water street, or T. H. NEVIN & Co., 25 Wood street, or of the Principal, Sewickley, Pa. mr27:eod1md

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT SEWICKLEY, PA.

Rev. A. WILLIAMS, D. D., Principal.
Prof. V. DELAM, Teacher of Music and French.
" A. 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 applications are desirable. For terms, &c., see Circulars, which may be obtained at the Book and Music Stores, or by application to the Principal. mr31:4td&w

A CARD.

OLOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—We have the pleasure of announcing to the friends and patrons of this Institution, that the spring Summer Session, (commencing on the first Monday of May) will open under very favorable auspices. A corpus of Teachers, of superior worth and qualifications, has already been secured, and no efforts will be spared to render the Institution worthy the public patronage.

Circulars announcing the course of study, terms, &c., will be issued within a few days, and