Pittsburgh Gazette.

TRI-WEEKLY. D. P. WILLIAMS, D. PENROSE, J. M'SPADEN.

R. BERETT & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1860.

SECESSION.

The noise and bluster in the South about Secession are rapidly abating. The reports which reached us by telegraph from that region were doubtless much magnified for the purpose of producing an effect in the North; but even these cheaply manufactured sensation articles have for some days failed to make their appearance, showing that the sources of supply have been cut off and that the mendacious telegraphic reporters for the Associated Press have exhausted their ingenuity.

That there is or was considerable excitement in the South no one pretends to deny. Artful demagogism found it necessary, in order to redeem their promises and maintain their standing, to create that excitement and stimulate it when created, but it was impossible to keep it up long. There was nothing to feed it with. The alleged cause, the election of Lincoln, was too slender a basis on which to build an enduring passion; and, if we may judge from the tone of the Southern press, which is beginning to speak intelligibly, there was, in reality, much less of it than the telegraphic reporters would have us believe. Their imaginations have evidently been stimulated by a warm climate, and perhaps harvest potations.

Men cannot keep up a Fourth of July enthusiasm long at a time nor maintain themselves in an everlasting passion. Excitements soon wear off, and the time for sober, calm reflection follows. It is impossible, therefore, that the sensible men of the South should not be able to see, now or soon, that the Cotton States have been making fools of themselves. There is abundant time for them to think the matter over coolly; and when the time that has been fixed for the assembling of the State Conventions arrives, the sober second thought will have taken the place of the excitement with which this flurry began. Already the evidences of a reaction are showing themselves, and these evidences will increase as the opportunities for them improve.

That South Carolina will keep up her hostility to the Union, we believe. She has carried on business under it for thirty years, and will, until some of her loose tongued secondrels are hung up to a tree. She behaved in this way in 1832, giving much further thee than now, and when Jackson's proclamation was issued, fretted, fumed, threatened and blustered much more fiercely and just as ridiculously as she has lately done. Yet she succumbed, then, notwithstanding her rebellious threats; and when she has to deal with the cool spirit and iron will of Abraham Lincoln, she will find that she can not do as she has done under Buchanan, and will yield to the new President as she did to Jackson.

But even if this were not the case—even supposing the people of the Cotton States to be cool and in earnest—there is in that fact nothing to change the purpose of the people of the Union who intend to abide in it. The Disunion flurry has not produced a ripple upon the calm surface of the popular mind of the North. Excepting the semi-panic so foolishly prevailing in New York, and partially prevailing in Philadelphia, there is not a single fact transpiring to indicate that the people of the North care one straw about what the South may threaten to do. There are no special sessions of the State Legislatures summoned; no meetings called; no mustering of troops; no attempt to mollify the apparent rage of the South. Reposing in the majestic calmness begotten of adherence to the right, the people of the North have heard with utter indifference the noise which the South has made. They have, in the exercise of a constitutional right, without transgressing one jot or tittle of the Constitution or Laws, elected Abraham Lincoln President, and they do not intend to be baulked of the fruits of their victory. They know their rights in the confederacy and the strength they possess to enforce them; and relying upon the justice of their cause, they intend to put him into possession of the National Government, and to maintain him there during his constitutional term, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere." When he is inaugurated, he will swear to support the Constitution and the Laws, *and he will do it.* The men who elected him have the nerve to stand by him, and no President ever entered the White House backed so thoroughly by an unyielding popular sentiment as Abraham Lincoln will do.

It would be well for the South, now that the time for reflection has come, to take note of this cool, determined attitude of the North. There is no fear, no quaking, no terror, no excited apprehension, but an immovable determination to stand by their rights under any and all circumstances. A thoroughly free people, roused to a full comprehension of what belongs to them, can neither be intimidated nor driven. We have elected the man of our choice, in a legal way, with an intention to administer the government upon the principles which guided Washington and Jefferson and the fathers of the government, and with no purpose to interfere with the rights of a single member of the confederacy, and nothing can drive us from our purpose. The South may rest assured that it is in no danger; but it may also rest assured that it will not be coaxed into obedience. The provisions of the Constitution will be faithfully observed; but the integrity of the Union will be maintained along with it. Let those who threaten to assail it take heed of the fact in time.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The Chicago *Journal* of Monday evening has the following in reference to the Illinois Banks:

"There was a serious attempt at panic-making in commercial circles on Saturday, and reports were industriously circulated that, owing to the decline in Stocks, the Banks of the State were in failing circumstances, and the Auditor was about making a call upon them for additional securities, which would at once close the doors of every Banking institution in the State.

"We are happy in being authorized to state that there is no cause for this alarm, and that the Banks of Illinois are sound, and the bill-holders secure, to a gratifying degree.

"The whole circulation of the Banks of this State is $11,009,600, which is secured by $13,500,000 of U. S. State Stocks. Of these stocks, there are now and a quarter millions of Missouri's now and against four and a half millions two years ago, these securities having been gradually withdrawn and replaced by others. Three quarters of the amount necessary to pay the January interest on Missouri Stocks has already been provided by that State, and there is no doubt but the interest will be promptly met.

"The Bank Commissioners have been in session at Springfield the past week, and on examination, find that there are but twenty-two banks that have not the stock to secure their circulation in full, twenty of which were organized under the old law, when no margin was required.

"The Commissioners have made a call upon these for an additional security, ranging, with but four or five exceptions, from $1,000 to $5,000 on each bank, and in the aggregate amounting to only $396,355. The call will undoubtedly be responded to by the banks in question, and it will be unnecessary for the State Auditor to throw any stock upon the market.

"Putting the worst aspect upon the case, there could not be a loss of over 10 per cent. (including arrearage) on any of the currency of the State, if any bank was put in liquidation, and the securities sold at present panic prices; so our readers may see for themselves, what ground there is for alarm, or what cause there is for depreciating the currency of Illinois."

In another column we present our lady readers with a notice of a new affair in domestic economy in the lengthy and explicit advertisement of William Gallager & Brother, "Concentrated Leaven."

To commend a card is ever a reluctant duty, but when the circular of the advertiser goes home to the special interest of every fireside embodying economy, convenience and the approving testimony of science and erudition; it becomes an object of pleasure, as well as duty, to give it that palpable prominence that its pressing importance demands.

The good standing of the Company in the commercial world is a guarantee that they would not herald an article whose qualities were any less than set forth in their advertisement.

The ladies, as a matter of course, will give the "Leaven" a trial, which is all it appears, necessary to bring it into general use.

THE FEELING IN GEORGIA.—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following letter from a highly influential citizen of Marietta, Georgia, with the remark that the writer is a staunch and zealous friend of Southern rights, who is willing to go to any extremity required in their defence:

MARIETTA, Ga., Nov. 14, 1860.

Dear Sir: The great political battle has been fought, the victory won by Lincoln, and the smoke sufficiently cleared away to count the number of the slain, and view prospectively the future. South Carolina will secede; no one will follow her or mourn her loss. Savannah, Columbus, and Atlanta have taken their position prematurely. They adopted the Savannah resolutions. The meeting was composed of the vulgar and the rabble of the city, with a few disappointed politicians, and some ten or twenty from the county. Said meeting will not give the sentiment of Atlanta or the country sround. I also attended a called meeting at this place on last Saturday that passed the Savannah resolutions. This meeting was like the Atlanta, only it had two military chieftains from the institute of this place. Two old citizens, one from the country, opposed the resolutions and called a meeting next Saturday, the 17th inst., and sent out the enclosed circular. Cobb county gave 700 majority for Breckinridge and voted 2,014, and will now give 1,500 majority for the Union; and so it runs, Northern Georgia against Southern Georgia. I am for fighting for our rights in the Union. I think the political struggle for office will soon pass, the panic subside, and the commercial atmosphere brighten and illuminate trade of all kinds. All who are able to take advantage of the present panic, will realize large profits.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* thus writes in reference to the payment of the instalments due on the late government loan, and the reprehensible conduct of Secretary Cobb in regard to that matter:

"The depleted condition of the treasury will hardly admit an extension of the time for paying in the instalments due for the recent loan of ten millions on the 2d of December. With the fall in that security already, and the pressure on the money market from an unfounded panic, it is not difficult to suppose that this refusal on the part of Mr. Cobb, if it be adhered to, must cause embarrassment at this time. Yet it cannot well be avoided, owing to the diminished receipts from customs, which only reached $31,000 at New York on Saturday. It be had put the loan out in August, as should have been done, and as every dictate of prudence commanded, the government would have secured a quarter of a million of dollars in premiums, alone, the money market would have been eased, and this present tightening would have been avoided.

Mr. Cobb had another policy in view, and the country is now realizing some of its first fruits. The forbearance of the people was never more strongly exhibited than in the toleration which has been extended to the dynasty now in office, which for three years past has been ruled by traitors to the Union, who have conspired with avowed secessionists, and incited the revolutionary project which is in such full blast at the South."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph*—from which we copied the returns of the Pennsylvania election, that appeared in our paper of Tuesday—has since published a revised table, with the addition of the vote of Forest county, which increases Mr. Lincoln's majority. The vote stands as follows:

Lincoln's majority over Reading ticket.....62,785
Lincoln's majority over Opposition.....57,785

We shall republish the table for future reference whenever we are satisfied that it is no longer liable to correction. We observe that in the revised table in the *Telegraph* the vote of Berks county is transposed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

The President is engaged at the State Department daily for several hours, and has been for the last few days consulting authorities in the preparation of his annual message. Its main features, after a review of the foreign policy for the past three years, will be in reference to the present attempts at disunion. So far from favoring these schemes, or being pledged to secession, as alleged by Mr. Keitt and others, the whole argument will be directed to overthrow any such assumption, and to establish, by historical facts, that the contingency was not only never contemplated, but was expressly forbidden by the concurrent declarations of the framers of the Constitution, and the interpretation of the most eminent expounders. Mr. Buchanan has always held this theory, and, perhaps, will take peculiar pleasure in announcing it now under a sense of public duty, and for the purpose of striking an effective blow at the conspirators who have never exhibited the least recognition of his services to the South, or any sense of common gratitude for the sacrifices made by the Administration during the Kansas controversy.

Both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions ignored his Administration entirely, and the South generally have given it the cold shoulder in their State Conventions, after having received peculiar marks of favor.

There is scarcely any doubt but this message will be bitterly assailed by the secessionists. It will be sent to Congress two days before the election for delegates to the Convention in South Carolina, and, doubtless, form the principal topic of discussion when it shall meet on the 17th of December. It will have been circulated through the country long before the conventions of other States can be called, and must necessarily operate upon opinion in emanating from one who is admitted to be the champion of Southern Rights.

A fierce controversy may be expected in Congress when the Message is delivered, and public interest will be concentrated here, thus drawing off attention from the proceedings in South Carolina by a counter irritant of larger power. It will not be surprising to see the President's doctrines denounced by his recent defenders, and defended by his former opponents.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Governor Letcher will urge upon the Virginia Legislature, which has been summoned for the 7th of January, the policy of submitting propositions for an amendment of the Constitution, containing the basis of a new compromise between the North and South, and alternately a Convention of the Southern States to determine their course of action in the present exigency. As the first is almost impracticable, the latter will be most considered. That plan furnishes the only mode by which South Carolina can be extricated from her predicament; for no doubt is entertained that her rash scheme would be voted down in a conference, by which she would be bound to abide after consenting to enter it. And she could hardly refuse to attend if Virginia proposed a General Convention. Some plan will yet be devised to escape the last resort now threatened.

If South Carolina should proceed to the extremity of voting herself out of the union, and send a commissioner here, as now suggested, to arrange the terms of her withdrawal, no recognition would be extended to him.

Expounding the Constitution.

The Charleston *Courier* has just put forth a whimsical crotchet, which, coming from so respectable a journal, is curious enough to be amusing. The *Courier* has discovered that Congress cannot organize if the whole delegation from any one of the States is absent; and it pronounces the discovery one of "immense importance." Here is the gist of its reasoning:

"Note carefully the provisions of the Constitution. Section I. provides that all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which *shall consist* of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section II. declares that the House of Representatives *shall* be composed of members from the *several states*, while section III. declares that the Senate of the United States *shall* be composed of two Senators from each State.

If, then, a state is absent; if the two Senators *do not exist*; if the representatives of the people have resigned their power and office, Congress cannot organize. No powers legally, constitutionally necessary to construct a Congress of the United States are not present. If, therefore South Carolina having no Senators, and Congress being invoked, none were appointed by the proper authority, the remainder of the states could not legally organize, or proceed to any business for the country. Such an assembly would not be a Congress of the United States under the requirements of the Constitution."

This novel interpretation which is seriously broached, shows how fully the reigning excitement has taken possession of the writer. The proper answer (if such a whimsy deserves an answer,) is found in the plain language of the Constitution itself. That instrument declares that "a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day." Unless, therefore, a state should have a majority of the members of one of the houses; it could not block the wheels of legislation by their withdrawal; nor even then could it dissolve Congress, as a number smaller than a majority are empowered to adjourn from day to day.—*N. Y. World.*

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—The chivalry of South Carolina, it would seem, are not without influential sympathizers in the Empire City.—The telegraph announces that a "distinguished officer" of New York had offered Gov. Gist to enlist under the Palmetto flag "at the head of twelve hundred fighting New Yorkers." The name of the officer is not given, but another dispatch describes him as "a prominent New York Captain." This points directly to Marshal Rynders, as the only prominent "Captain" among us who would be capable of any such gross BY transcendent folly. The fact that the ocrimad has been finished, and that the slave trade has, of late, been seriously interfered with at this port, together with the near approach of March, 1861—must naturally make the illustrious Captain desirous of securing a new field of profitable operations. Let South Carolina only relieve our City of his presence, and the

New Advertisements.

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FOR MAKING

Bread, Tea Cakes, all kinds of Pastry, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

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CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research. All the ingredients are prepared in the highest state of purity, and compounded with a view to produce bread of a far better quality, and in much less time, than by any other process; and the manufacturers submit it, with entire confidence, to the judgment of discriminating housekeepers, bakers, etc.

Bread of a Biscuits made by using Concentrated Leaven, is lighter, more digestible and nutritious; has an agreeable, natural taste; is less liable to sour; will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is valuable because it is not perishable, and may be rendered available in pic-nic and at times when yeast is not within reach as at sea. In all climates and under all circumstances, it may be relied, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment, which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is also valuable as regards economy, as it has been ascertained that a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 10 per cent. In the common process, much of the nutritive of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, or spirit, and the waste is incurred entirely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven, this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally sufficient. Fermentation, as has been stated, destroys a part of the flour or meal, and, in consequence, a barrel of flour weighing 196 lbs., which, by the common method, ordinarily makes about 250 lbs. of bread, gives by this process 280 lbs., thus effecting the very important saving of 15 per cent in the quantity of flour. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES,

Assayer to the State of Massachusetts.

"I have analyzed the *Concentrated Leaven*, manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency for making the effect of yeast in distending dough and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is scientifically compounded, from perfectly pure materials; it raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the sense of weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the old or yeasty; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry cook.

"The experiments made by me confirm the statements made by the manufacturers, and prove this compound worthy of public approval and extensive use.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,

16 Boylston street, Boston, September 25, 1860."

DIRECTIONS.

Breakfast and Tea Rolls—Two or three teaspoonsful of Leaven, (according to the quality of the flour) to one quart of flour, mix thoroughly, if pastry or thereabouts through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter half as large as an egg; mix with cold milk or water and boil ten minutes.

Chamber; tired Cake—Sift together two large cups of flour and two teaspoonsful of Leaven; put in half a cup of butter and a cup and a half of sugar; mix with cold milk or water to a stiff batter, add spice to suit the taste, and bake immediately.

Cincinnati Sponge Cake—Two cups of white sugar beaten with the yolks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beaten together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water and three teaspoonsful of Leaven; flour with two teaspoonsful of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

Jumbles—Sift together one quart of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven; rub in one teacupful of butter, add a cup and a half of white sugar, and spice to suit the taste; mix stiff enough to roll out, and bake quick.

Rice tea Cake—One quart of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven; sifted together; add one pound of currants, two cups of white sugar, and one teaspoonful of cinnamon, mix with cold milk to a stiff batter, and bake in a slow oven.

Corn Cake—One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and two teaspoonsful of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of melted butter and two eggs; mix thin with milk and bake in a slow oven.

Cup Cake—Five cups of flour and three teaspoonsful of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

Ladies' Cake—Three quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonsful of Leaven sifted together; add a pound of sugar and six ounces of butter beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs well beaten, and the juice of one lemon mix with milk.

Rich tea Cake—Five cups of flour, three teaspoonsful of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

Packed in Cases of One, Two, Four and Six Dozen Cans.

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All the branches of a General Banking Business carefully attended to.

The Bank will be open on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Discount days—MONDAY and THURSDAY.

oct15:lmd JOHN STEWART, Cashier.

ALLEN, McCORMICK & CO.,

VALLEY FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 52 St. Clair street.

MANUFACTURERS OF COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, Parlor and Kitchen Grates, Hollow Ware, etc.; Sheet and other Moulds, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas, Water and Artisian Pipe, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pelleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Couplings, and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable mills, with Steam or Horse Power.

mo15:3md

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Antisceptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious, it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by S. A. MAINWARING & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold also by Druggists generally. no22:lmd:wtf&2

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!—

100 half-chests Fine to Extra Oolong Teas.
50 do do Young Hyson Teas.
10 do do G. P. and Imp'l Teas.
(10 caddies various styles and quality.
25 bbls New Orleans and Honey Sugar Syrups.
50 cans and boxes Pure Ground Spices.
50 bbls Pearl and Silver Gloss Starch.
75 do Colgate's and Toilet Soaps.
50 do Oatmeal and Dalzell's Soaps.
6 bbls Prime Zante Currants.
6 do Ground Rice and Java Coffee.
Prime Rio, Laguayra and Old Government Java Coffee.
Porto Rico, New Orleans and Refined Sugars.
Chocolate, Cocoa, Broma and Cocoa Shells.
Pimento, Vermicelli and Essence of Coffee.
20 dos Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

oct22:lmd J. F. WILLIAMS, 114 Smithfield st.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—100 bbls. N. O. Molasses, in store.
200 bbls Prime W. I. Molasses, to arrive.
1000 bus Rio Coffee, to arrive.
100 bbls Apples.
200 bbls Pearl's Saratoga and Buckeye Flour.
200 bus Wood's Southern Red Oats for sale by
oct22 FRANK VAN GORDER, 114 Second st.

Wants.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, to take a share in a manufacturing business, about to be established in PITTSBURGH, which will yield large profits. Shares $5,000—one-half to be paid in the business will pay the balance. Inquire of
HENRY S. KING, corner of 4th and Grant sts.
n20

WANTED—5,000 bus Clover Seed; 1000 bus Timothy Seed—by
L. G. GRAFF,
no21 253 Liberty st.

WANTED—5000 bus. CLOVERSEED, by
L. G. GRAFF, 253 Liberty st.
no2

WANTED—500 bus. prime New Clover Seed, by
JAS. A. FETZER,
no2 Corner Market and First sts.

WANTED—BEESWAX.—The highest price will be paid for BEESWAX, at the NEW KEY-STONE CANDLE WORKS, 140 Wood st.
oct2:1mP

Attorneys at Law.

B. F. LUCAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, No. 74 Grant Street,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL A. DUNLAVOY, Late of Butler, Pa. VITAL J. COFFEY, late of Indiana, Pa.

DUNLAVOY & COFFEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Pittsburgh, Pa. Office in Neilson's Building, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
ap21 no21:1y

GEORGE F. HAMILTON. MANNUS W. ACHESON.

HAMILTON & ACHESON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 149 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. [ap21:d

C. B. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

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KUHN'S LAW BUILDINGS

No. 13 Diamond Street,

my16:dly.s3 Next door to St. Peter's Church

THOMAS EWING,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Office, No. 166 Fourth street, near Grant,

sn11:d&wTly PITTSBURGH, PA.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

BAKER & CO.'S MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT COD LIVER OIL.

THE TASTE AND SMELL

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND EFFECTS, BEING THE SWEETEST AND BEST PREPARED.

Its use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the digestive organs, invigorate the blood, give a general rounding to the figure and add energy to the mental and nervous system. Its value has been established by its successful use in cases of Consumption, where ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted for years. Also in Scrofula, Rickets, Debility, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Wasting, and every form of DELICATE CHILDHOOD. Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of genuineness, has guaranteed for it the confidence of the most eminent Physicians throughout the country, as the written testimony of the Faculty of the best medical schools; the Professors of the

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
JEFFERSON COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA,
PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, and others.

Invalids should be careful to purchase only an article of reputation, if they desire the most speedy and immediate advantages of the remedy. That which we prepare has received evidences of superiority over other brands. Manufactured only by
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,
oct1:mwh,Sl No. 154 North Third st.

Toys, Baskets and Fancy Goods.

JOHN DOLL, No. 120 North Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA,

Just received, his 1st NEW STOCK, a very large assortment of Toys of every description, Also, Fancy Baskets, Work Boxes, Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Canes and Fancy Articles, which in large variety are being imported direct from the manufacturers, enabling me to offer at very low prices. ☞ *PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK.*
no13:3m

Hide, Oil and Leather Store.

KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 31 South Third Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, have for sale

DRY AND SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanner's and Currier's Tools, at the lowest prices and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash or taken in exchange for Leather. Leather stored free of charge and on commission.
no13:3m:lis

G. A. & D. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Solar, Star and Tallow CANDLES.

Pure Sperm, Lard, Bleached Whale, Sperm, Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Olaine and Red OILS.

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical, Olive, Fancy, and other SOAPS.

August 8, 1859. aug7:6md

ROMAN CEMENT, HOSENDALE CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, GROUND PLASTER, &c., *Wholesale and Retail*, at low cash prices, by
EDWIN A. SMITH & BRO.,
North-West corner Front and Walnut streets,
feb14:1y Philadelphia.

S. PUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

HAVANA CIGARS,

No. 818 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1830. [Established 1830.

We receive regularly, and offer, a choice assortment of desirable Cigars.

The attention of Druggists, Grocers and others is invited.
oct4:1yd

CARDS! CARDS II CARDS II

PRINTER'S SHEET AND CUT CARDS

Best and Cheapest in the Market.

Cards for Mounting Photograph Pictures,

Of Superior Quality and at Low Prices.

Blue and White and Fine White Plate-Boards, Straw Boards &c., on hand and for sale by

A. M. COLLINS,

PAPER and CARD Warehouse, 600 MINOR STREET, jy5:1yd PHILADELPHIA.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

M. PIPER & CO.,

Lehrandi & M'Dowell's Building, N. W. corner *Second and Race streets,* PHILADELPHIA.
oct6:1md *Goods Guaranteed*

LEATHER—3 doz. Sides Fair Upper Leather, for sale by
WATT & WILSON,
no16 No. 138 Liberty st.

DRIED BERRIES—2 sacks Dried Blackberries; 1 sack Dried Elderberries—for sale by
WATT & WILSON, 138 Liberty st.
no16

WATT'S SHIP AXES AND ADZES—for sale by
R. WOLFF, JR.,
no16 corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

MEAT CUTTERS AND SPOONERS, of all kinds, for sale by
R. WOLFF, JR.,
no16 corner St. Clair and Liberty sts.

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