The Daily Post.

WEDNESDAY MORNING: JULY 27, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE:
GEORGE F. GILLMORE, of Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
JOHN N. McCLOWRY, of Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATOR:
SAMUEL McKEE, of Birmingham.

ASSEMBLY:
JOSEPH H. DAVIS, of Allegheny City;
SAMUEL W. MEANS, of Robinson township;
PHILIP R. STEVENSON, of Moon township;
JACOB STUCKRATH, of Allegheny City;
ANDREW JACKSON BEAUMONT, of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER:
JAMES BLACKMORE, of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY AUDITOR:
JOHN T. SYMMES, of Pittsburgh.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:
JOEL KETCHUM, of Elizabeth.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
THOMAS NEEL, of Tarentum.

ECONOMY IN THE WRONG PLACE.

There is such a thing in the administration of public business, as in private transactions, as misplaced economy. When retrenchment becomes necessary and desirable, those entrusted with such reforms, while actuated by the best of motives, sometimes make the mistake of cutting down expenses, where expenses will not bear cutting down, and the result is a public injury, and, in most cases, a pecuniary public loss. The present able and efficient Post Master General, in view of the non-provision by Congress for the current expenses of his department, has, with wise prudence, been casting his eyes about to find places and means for lessening the cost of the postal service. He has done well; for the wasteful expenditure of public money, under the circumstances, would be a serious fault. The neglect of Congress already referred to, has no doubt seriously embarrassed the working energies of the Post Office Department, and it requires the energy and honest administration of just such a man as Mr. Holt to carry it through its present crisis. He has thus far saved the nation millions of money, and, as a general thing, has found it necessary to interfere, in but a slight degree with the accommodations which the public previously enjoyed. But there is a danger that this system of retrenchment may be carried too far, if, indeed, it has not already been done in some few instances. In changing the mails from daily to tri-weekly and weekly in some of the thickly populated districts of Pennsylvania, the citizens complain at their loss of mail accomodations, and with reason. This is especially the case on routes leading to towns of considerable importance, with a large population, adjacent to the larger cities. On some of these routes which have been thus changed, there are daily lines of coaches, and the additional trouble and expense of carrying the mail daily would be next to nothing, compared with the inconvenience which the people experience in being deprived of daily newspapers, and business letters delivered with promptness, as they have been accustomed to for years. We have no doubt that where proper representations of the facts are made to the Department, some of these important routes will be restored, for Mr. Holt, in his whole administration, has shown himself a lover of justice and equality.

We also regard the removal of the mail agents, on the great routes between the East and West as unwise in an economical point of view. The experience of many years has shown that these officers are almost indispensible to the safety and prompt delivery of the great mails on railroad routes. Their positions are by no means sinecures. They earn their money, and save to the public in various ways, ten times the amount of their aggregate salaries.

This subject is one in which the entire public is more or less interested. The present system works well and to the satisfaction of all. The department has been most fortunate in securing able and efficient men for these agents. The money to be saved by dispensing with their services is insignificant in comparison with their public usefulness and the public hope it may not be found necessary, as it certainly is not desirable to interfere with the present arrangements.

We adopt and agree with the following remarks from the Philadelphia *Argus* upon this matter:

In an article upon the proposed removal of the Route Agents upon the great Railroad lines between the East and West, that paper says that in its judgment the removal of these gentlemen would result in disadvantages to the public, not to take into consideration the probabilities of more positive evils, which would far outweigh the saving to be gained thereby to the Post Office Department. There are seven agents employed on this great through mail route, at a salary of one thousand dollars each per annum. This makes a total cost to the Department of seven thousand dollars a year. These agents receive the mails at the Philadelphia and Chicago post offices, and give their individual receipts for them. They have them under their charge over the entire route, and attend to their delivery at all the important stations, such as Lancaster, Harrisburg, and other points. The property and business thus entrusted to their care amounts to millions of dollars; and since they have been employed there have been no losses to the public, and the mails have been carried through in from twelve to twenty-four hours less time than was the case previous to their appointment. It is their business to see that the connection is made at Pittsburgh, and this is always done, while formerly the mails were generally delayed from one train to another at that place. The mail West of Chicago is now forwarded immediately on its arrival from the East, and so close is the connection that there is no time to deliver the pouches at the post office, but they are exchanged from the wagons on the streets, under the supervision of these through agents. Thus much time is saved to the business community, and this, it is well known, is equal to money.

By the removal of these agents the mail will be placed under the charge of the Baggage-Masters, and these the Department will pay ten dollars per month for their extra labor. There are twenty-four of these Baggage-Masters on the route, and their pay for attending to the mails will be two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars per annum, showing a saving to the Department of the pitiful sum of four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. It will be utterly impossible for these Baggage-Masters to give the same attention to the delivery and transportation of the mails from one train to another that the through agents give, and delays must necessarily occur. They cannot transmit it West from Chicago with the same promptness that is now done, and consequently a loss of time will occur there of about twelve hours in each mail. It is, therefore, positively certain that the public will suffer more or less from a change such as is contemplated, and it is fair to presume, judging from the past, that losses will happen amounting to infinitely more than the increased cost of the present arrangement.

DEATH OF JOHN M'GILL.

After a prostrated illness, Mr. John M'Gill, a well known and upright Pittsburgh merchant and a good man, died at his residence in Allegheny city, yesterday at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. M'Gill has been for many years in business in this city, has identified himself with its interests, and done much for its prosperity. He was quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, carefully and eminently just in all his dealings, a public spirited citizen and a Christian gentleman. By untiring industry and economy, he amassedn competency of this worlds goods. He leaves a large family connection to mourn his loss.

The Tragedy on Saturday—Infidelity and Murder.

The murder of his mistress by a Southern merchant, at the corner of Broadway and Canal street, on Saturday, in New York city, is the freshest horror among the many which periodically startle the denizens of that metropolis. It is remarkable, says the *Herald*, that homicides arising from the same cause—alleged infidelity on the part of persons whose whole life and very profession is infidelity—are very frequent in New York. We all remember the case of Amelia Norman who shot her paramour, a merchant, on the steps of the Astor House; and again that of a merchant who was shot by his mistress in front of the Carlton House—both murders originating in jealousy and culminating in revenge.

In the recent case the victim was the keeper of a house of prostitution in Mobile, and had lived with the murderer for five or six years, bearing him two children in that period. One would suppose that fidelity would be the last quality to expect in one whose mode of life almost demanded that she should be faithless; yet it appears that the equally unfortunate and foolish man who now lies in prison with a murder over his head was driven desperate, at discovering that what he seemed to fancy a goodly apple was rotten at the core, as other apples of the same species are; and, in the fever and madness of disappointment, he shot her through the brain, and attempted to perform the same office for himself.

In all the bloody affairs of this kind which have been a nine days wonder in this city, either the perpetrators or the victims have been men of the world, merchants, persons believed to possess common sense, and little of that keen sensibility which is supposed in novels to produce broken hearts or disordered brains. And it is stranger still that they whom themselves habitually living in violation of moral law and the wise regulations of society should deem that violation in others worthy of a violent death. As men sow, so shall they reap; and he who "garners up in his heart" that which is notoriously foul and unfaithful cannot expect that participation in her crimes will either purify or redeem her.

An eminent scientific writer remarks, that no matter how many and how grave the warnings, the same errors and crimes occur in exactly the same proportion one year after the other, relatively to the population. This observation seems to be accurately true with regard to crimes in New York. No experience, no caution, no certain knowledge of the results, appear to deter men from the commission of great crimes. And this crime of murder from motives of jealousy and vengeance, arising out of infidelity between the sexes, has become the most frequent of any.

Virginia Stewart, the courtezan who is the subject of these remarks, was still living at the latest advices, but in a very precarious condition.

Finances of New York City.

The following is a summary of the accounts of the Comptroller for the city of New York, for the year 1858:

Total receipts of Finance Department	$21,960,213 00
Total disbursements	17,810,434 00
Balance in the City Treasury	$4,149,779 00
Of the above receipts were raised by taxation	$6,621,091 31
Taxes raised in 1853	5,909,550 05
Gain, an increase in five years, of	$1,551,441 26

The valuation of property and the amount of taxes for the last two years, compare as follows:

	Valuation	Amount of Taxes
1858	$531,194,290	$8,621,091 31
1857	520,559,492	8,066,566 92
Increase of taxes from 1857 to 1858		$564,524 79

The entire debts of the corporation, exclusive of the floating debts, amounted, on the first of December, 1858, to $22,689,298.

KANSAS has a bill of rights proposed, which has not, however, been adopted. It prohibits slavery in the State, proclaims religious toleration, defends the soundness of the writ of habeas corpus, protects the freedom of legislative debate, forbids the transportation from the State of any party for any offense committed within the State limits, prohibits imprisonment for debt, insures to naturalized citizens the full privileges accorded to natives, and declares that no citizen of the State shall be held to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from the Supreme Court of the State, but that when appeals are taken on questions of inter-State law they shall only be through or from the District Courts of the United States.

"ION" writes to the Baltimore *Sun*: It is believed that a very extensive military and prominent movement is now on foot in this country, with the purpose of uniting in a plan for the regeneration of Mexico. About ten thousand men have already been enrolled as "Knight Crusaders of the order of the Montezumas." Funds and munitions of war have been, or will be, fully provided for the enterprise. Loans based on the generosity of an adequate American firm will be taken, and by British bondholders. The resources of Mexico, under a general government, would be immense. The whole debt, foreign and domestic, would be but a "flea-bite," as Mr. Disraeli would say, in comparison with the revenue to be derived from her vast mineral and agricultural wealth.

GEN. PAEZ and a number of other prominent Venezuelans arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, having left their country in consequence of the political troubles to which it has fallen a prey. President Castro is in a precarious position; his treasury is exhausted; his councils are vacillating, and between the adverse factions of insurgents, white and black—the negroes having revolted—he is leading an unpleasant life.

"MOTHER," said a little girl in the vicinity of Clarion, the other day, as she saw the clergyman passing to conference, "don't all these ministers come from Ohio? "Why do you ask?" said the mother. "Because," replied the child, "you know all the great fat cattle come from that State, and, as these preachers are so healthy and fine looking I thought they came from the same locality." The mother bade the child go to school.

[Correspondence of the Post.]

LETTER FROM BROOKVILLE.

BROOKVILLE, July 23, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—A little business, together with a strong desire to see the country hereabout, and to get away for a few days from the smoke, heat and bustle of the city, induced me to make a break, and here I am snug enough, in the shire town of Jefferson county, a place containing some two thousand as intelligent, enterprising and clever people as can be found out of doors anywhere.

Getting here, as the Yankee would say, is "considerable of a chore," but still there is a good deal of fun, excitement and variety in the trip after all. In company with an old and esteemed friend, some ten days since I took the cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at 6:15 a. m., for Kittaning. The scenery along this route is beautiful beyond description, and to see and admire it is a great relief to one who has been kept closely confined to Pittsburgh, during the recent warm and sultry weather. Shortly after taking our seats, we reached the green fields and running brooks, and could not but approve and commend the good taste displayed in the building of numerous country residences near the road. Among them I would mention as especially worthy of admiration, the villas of Col. Crossan, of the Monongahela House, and Mr. Greer, of the city. No traveler can go over this route in daylight, without seeing and admiring these suburban palaces. The arrangements are all so neat and tastefully made about Col. Crossan's place that many persons take the barn for the house, it being nearest the road and meeting the eye first.

There is no place within my knowledge, better calculated in every respect, for country residences, than this immediate neighborhood, and my only wonder is, that more of them has not been erected.

The crops all along the whole route, particularly from Pittsburgh to Kittaning, looked exceedingly well, if you except, perhaps a few fields of wheat. The corn and oats are looking first rate, and farmers frequently told us that when the latter was cut and threshed, they would not bring in market more than twenty cents per bushel. All hands agree that the great lamentations about the frost were louder and longer than were justifiable under the circumstances, and that the people were worse scared than hurt.

A ride of something like three hours brought us to the old town of Kittaning, where we were compelled to bid good bye to our friends, Capt. Alexander, the popular and gentlemanly conductor, and Mr. M'Gregor, the efficient mail agent. Here we took the packet boat belonging to the admirable line of Messrs. Lighthouse & Piper, and were towed up to the mouth of the Mahoning, a distance of twelve miles, and after partaking of a good substantial dinner at Mrs. Clarks, we took a seat in the stage for this place. A ride of thirty-five miles brought us through all safe, although somewhat fatigued, as the road is not quite as smooth as I presume the Citizens' Passenger Railway will be when finished.

The Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has been in session here several days, but as Major Brady, the enterprising editor of the *Jeffersonian*, has been publishing a daily paper to give the proceedings, I need not repeat them here. Methodist preachers are pretty good feeders, I should say from their appearance. Turkies, chickens, beef, and provender generally, I am informed, suffered some, during their stay.

By the way I must mention that your old friend Brady has been placed in nomination by the Democracy here as a candidate for Assembly, and should he receive the district nomination, of which there is little doubt, will be elected by an overwhelming majority. He is the most popular man in his party in the country, and richly deserves the position, as he has been foremost in every movement calculated to advance the interests of the people. Although comparatively a young man, he has been three times elected Brigade Inspector, which speaks well for his standing among the military.

Brookville is one of the most flourishing towns in the North-Western part of the State, it being the central, or trading point for a very large region of lumber country. Lumbering has, to some extent, interfered with the farming interest in this vicinity, yet I see a great many elegant farms about. A large amount of flour, whisky, fish, &c., are brought from your place here.

Should any of your readers ever come this way, they should, by all means, stop at the American House, kept by the Thompson family, I say family, because all hands, from the "old man," down to the youngest child, dwell in their power to make one's comfortable, although young John, I believe, is the land lord, proper.

As ever, yours,

ITESEW ADO.

A Big Swindle.

The New York *Express*, of July 17, has the following:

"On Friday, three unsophisticated countrymen connected with the Society of Friends, from Philadelphia, came to this city on business. Unfortunately for them, they fell in with a nest of Wall street sharpers, who, by false representations and mutual system of references well known to New York sharpers, induced the unfortunate Quakers to sell or part with $150,000 in the first mortgage bonds of a Pennsylvania railroad at 86, although the bonds are worth par, taking in exchange bills on a worthless Southern bank, falsely represented by a fraudulent combination of the same worshipful fraternity of sharpers as redeemable. The Quakers subsequently discovered that they had been done, the bills they received in exchange for their bonds not being worth one cent on the dollar. The managers of the railroad company are endeavoring to get the bonds back, and it is expected the that the whole affair will lead to a legal investigation. The names of the sharpers are known, as also the names of the railroad and bank that figure in this disreputable transaction; but for obvious reasons they are suppressed for the present, to await further developments."

Concerning this operation, the New York *Tribune* of July 20th, has the following:

"The road which has been alludad to as having suffered a loss of $180,000 of its bonds, by falling into bad hands here, is a road leading from Hollidaysburg, Pa., to the Sunbury and Erie road. The parties interested in this road and in the Central Bank of Hollidaysburg are the same, and the Central Bank became embarrassed by the extension of its aid to the road. In order to relieve it, the officers of the road came here to endeavor to negotiate some of its bonds. They fell in the hands of men much shrewder than themselve, and parted with $180,000 of the bonds for $200,000 of the notes of the Southern Bank of Georgia, a concern which has had a black mark against it for some time in the respectable Bank Note Reporters. After discovering that the notes were worthless, the road officers endeavored to regain their bonds, but have not yet been able to discover their whereabouts."

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ST. LOUIS has got its first city railroad in operation, and the papers are loud in praise of its convenience and its utility. An impetus has been given to the enterprise, and now they expect others to be speedily built.

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LOUIS NAPOLEON IN 1840.

His Speech at Ham.

At the present time, whatever is adapted to throw light on the history, character and purposes of the leader in the great European movement is of interest. It will be remembered that in 1840, Louis Napoleon, then an exile from his country, crossed the English Channel with about fifty friends, and landing at Boulogne, marched to the barracks and called upon the soldiers to surrender or join his party. It was said he carried in his hands a live eagle, with which he intended to perform some symbolical manœuvres. He was taken and brought to trial before the peers for a conspiracy to overturn the government. His speech on that occasion, as reported to the London *Weekly Chronicle* by its Paris correspondent, we reproduce from the papers of that day.

Our readers will remark some striking coincidences between the account which he gives of his own plans and principles and the course which he has since pursued, both in the *coup d'etat* and in his subsequent movements. His advocate, the talented M. Berryer, "a strong legitimist, took the ground that, "as changes are made by revolution; as the people dethroned the Bourbons, then voted for the Empire and the succession of the Bonaparte family; then in 1815 took back the Burbons, and then again, in 1830, turned them out of possession and established a constitutional government, they *may* want to go back to the Empire; that perhaps the French would like to have Louis Napoleon for king, and that he was guilty of no crime deserving punishment in offering himself for their acceptance in the attempt at Boulogne." At that time everybody considered Louis Napoleon as a mere mad-cap, and he was sentenced for his dangerous folly to close confinement in the fortress at Ham. A Paris correspondent of the time says of him: "The Prince has been the dupe evidently of older heads in this matter, and in his turn has duped others."

The account proceeds thus:

"At half past twelve the whole of the accused were introduced into the court. Prince Louis Napoleon was dressed black dress coat, which was buttoned up, with a large waistcoat underneath, and black trousers and boots. He wore a large star on his left breast, and appeared perfectly composed. At one o'clock the peers entered, and it was remarked that several of them saluted the Prince *en passant*. Not more than one hundred and eighty of the peers were present, and the bench appropriated to the deputies did not contain more than a dozen individuals. The reading of the accusation occupied two hours. Prince Napoleon asked permission to address the court, when he read from a written paper, the following speech:

"For the first time in my life it is at length permitted to me to raise my voice in France, and to speak freely to Frenchmen. Notwithstanding the guards who surround me, notwithstanding the accusations that I have just heard, filled with the remembrance of my early childhood in again finding myself within the walls of the Senate, in the midst of you whom I know, gentlemen, I cannot believe that it is necessary for me to justify myself here, nor that you can be my judges. A solemn occasion is presented to me to explain to my fellow-citizens my conduct, my convictions, my projects—my whole soul and what I desire. I without pride, without weakness, I recall the rights placed in the hands of my family, it is only to speak of the duties that these rights have imposed upon us all.

"For fifty years that the principle of *the sovereignty of the people* has been consecrated in France, by the most powerful revolution ever effected in the world, never has the national will been more solemnly proclaimed, never been more established by votes as free and numerous as those for the adoption of the constitution of the Empire.

"The nation has not attained this great act of its sovereignty, and Napoleon has said: Everything which is not done by the nation is illegal. Be, therefore, on your guard, against believing for a moment that in yielding to the dictates of personal ambition I may have wished to attempt in France, in despite of the country, an imperial restoration. I have been formed and brought up under high lessons, and I have lived under noble examples. I am born of a father who descended his throne without regret the day when he no longer thought it possible to reconcile with the interests of France, the interests of the people whom he had been called to govern.

"The Emperor, my uncle, preferred to abdicate the empire, rather than accept by treaties the limited frontiers which might expose France to the threats and disdain which are at this moment launched upon her from abroad. To cause the triumph of the will of the people—to maintain *Prépose* at the elevated post she ought to occupy, from her genius, her military force, her civilizing power—these are the political principles which the history of my family has revealed to my youth, and which alone have dictated my resolutions.

"Never for one day have I ceased to remember these lessons. The undeserved proscription which has for twenty-five years accompanied my life, from the glorious throne on the steps of which I was borne down to the prison which I have just left, has not sufficed to irritate my mind nor cause me to despair. It has not for one moment estranged me from the dignity, the glory, the rights and the interests of France. When, in 1830, the people reconquered the sovereignty of the people, when you proclaimed the great dogma of modern politics, we had a right to conclude that the result of the conquest would respond to the conquest itself. But the country has had its sad experience these last ten years.

"In the present juncture of affairs, I thought that the vote of four millions of citizens, who had confided to my family the destinies of France, imposed on us the duty, at least, to make an appeal to the nation, in order to ask its will. I thought it pertained to my person to place himself as an obstacle to worth one cent on the dollar. The managers of the railroad company are endeavoring to get the bonds back, and it is expected the that the whole affair will lead to a legal investigation. The names of the sharpers are known, as also the names of the railroad and bank that figure in this disreputable transaction; but for obvious reasons they are suppressed for the present, to await further developments."

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DIED:

On Tuesday morning, 26th inst., at 11¾ o'clock, Mr. JOHN McGILL, in his sixty-third year.

His funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, on Rebecca street, Allegheny City.

GREAT INDUCEMENT.—All persons wishing Artificial Teeth, will find it to their interest to call upon C. SILL, Dentist, No. 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House. He will insert full sets of teeth with continuous Gum, upon fine gold, for $25; half sets for $37; continuous Gum upon platens, at the SAME PRICE, which is but a little over one-half of the usual price charged by the best Dentists. Silver and other base metals, prices reduced in proportion. Cornfits at $50 per set; $35 half set—none but the finest material executed in the most durable and satisfactory styles, will be offered. All work warranted. Persons wishing to avail themselves of these very reduced rates, will do so before the 20th of September, as the usual price will be charged from that time.

We think a first class set of teeth could not be objectionable at the nominal sum at which they are offered, when the best of references can be given as to the adaptation of his work, and specimens can be seen at his office.

REFERENCES:

Rev. W. D. Howard,	A. G. M'Candless, M. D.,
A. Bradley,	J. M. Fulton,
W. M. Fahrer,	Joseph Abel,
W. K. Vankirk,	J. H. Hopkins.

jy26w

The Selling Qualities of Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 20, 1854.

We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us one gross. JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 1, 1854.

Send us two gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market.

JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Boerhave's Holland Bitters. WM. H. WOLFF,
per H. B. BRAGDON.

HALLIDAYSBURG, PA., Dec. 25, 1856.

Send me three dozen more Boerhave's Holland Bitters. I will remit on receipt of same.

J. R. PATTON.

LEWISTOWN, PA., Dec. 24, 1856.

Send me six dozen Boerhave's Holland Bitters, per R. R.—will remit less discount. CHAS. RITZ.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 1, 1856.

Send me another box, three dozen, Boerhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.

WM. H. KIRKER.

YORK, PA., February 4, 1857.

Please send me, per express, six dozen Boerhave's Holland Bitters. We are entirely out.

C. A. MORRIS & CO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 29, 1857.

We have a great many calls for your Boerhave Holland Bitters, and would like to have the agency.

WM. SPRINGER & BRO.

Look Out for Spurious.—The Genuine highly Concentrated Boerhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half pint bottles only, and retailed at one dollar per bottle. The great demand for the truly celebrated Medicine has introduced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 27 Wood, between First and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

New Advertisements.

I. O. S. M.—A regular meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their new hall, Wood street. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. By order

GRAND COMMANDER.

THE IRON CITY TRUST CO.,

No. 256 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

GEORGE E. WARNER, President.

ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ, Cashier.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE OPEN and ready for business on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST.

Exchange will be made in all the Principal Cities of the United States and the Canadas, and proceeds promptly remitted to any desired point on day of maturity.

Sight Exchange on the Principal Cities of the East and West.

Deposits received in Par and Current Funds.

Interest allowed on time deposits. jy27dw

PRIVATE DISEASES.—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last *twenty-five years*. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

in need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and has experience in the treatment of diseases, so as to insure a speedy cure to the sufferer, at the same time permanent relief, by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES

never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impotence and Secret or Solitary Affections. Also, all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of scrofula, pustules, and a great variety of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons unaffected, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS

Dr. Brown's remedies for this alarming trouble, brought on often by that solitary habit of sexual gratification, which the young and weakminded often give way to, (to their own destruction) are the only reliable remedies known in this country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease in a few days—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Fistula, Gonnorrhœa, Stricture, Freshal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Pains in Any Nervous Affections, Pain in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

Letters describing the symptoms, containing a $ 5, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

Office and Private Rooms, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy22

ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH.—A delicious compound of gums and aromatics, cleansing to the teeth, healing to the gums, a fragrant to the mouth.—Sold by L. WILCOX,
corner Smithfield and Fourth sts.

HUSBANDS CALCINED MAGNESIA; a large supply of this highly esteemed and popular article just received, and for sale by L. WILCOX,
cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—This unrivalled preparation has stood the test of long use, and still stands at the head of the numerous preparations for the hair. A large supply just received, and for sale by L. WILCOX,
cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.

RAILROAD SPIKE COMPANY.

Jos. Dilworth, - - D. W. C. Bidwell,
President. Secretary.
(*Successors to A. Porter, Bell & Snyder.*)

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD SPIKES,
CHAIRS AND BOAT SPIKES.

Cor. of Water st. and Cherry alley,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

F. A. MIERSCH & SONS,

FRENCH AND

AMERICAN CONFECTIONARY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Ice Cream, Cakes, Soda Water, Gum Drops, and Confections of all kinds always on hand.

jy20 **42 St. Clair street.**

A Country Place for Sale.

THAT LOT CONTAINING ABOUT

SIX ACRES,

Adjoining the residence of Paul Hugus, Esq., situated on the

EAST LIBERTY TURNPIKE.

It is beautifully situated, and has between two and three hundred fruit trees of different kinds in full bearing. Also a small tenement HOUSE and STABLE and a WELL OF GOOD WATER. For terms, apply to

C. H. PAULSON,
jy25dd No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Copper Mine for Sale.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the RIDGE MINING COMPANY, of Ontonagon county, Mich., held this day, it was resolved to sell their mine, and all their property in said county. The mine is in good working condition, with the stationary engines attached, viz: one hoisting engine, and one stamping engine with twelve heads, and room sufficient to attach eight head more with the latter engine; there is a good saw mill in same building. This Company own 640 acres, and have buildings enough to accommodate a large force of men.

For further information enquire of the subscriber.

Proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received until Monday, the 15th of August next.

JOSHUA HANNA, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, July 22, 1859.

Boston Courier, New York Times and Detroit Free Press, insert 3t, and send bill to this office. jy25

LAST SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—On Wednesday Morning, July 27th, at ten o'clock, in the second floor, auction room, No. 54 Fifth street, will be held the last sale of elegant Oil Paintings, imported from France and Germany this season, comprising valuable originals by eminent living artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated pictures by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe. This collection embraces entirely new pieces, constituting a different variety from former sales. Among the subjects are life-size Groups and Figures; Historic Sketches; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cattle Pieces; Marine Views; Game, Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, etc.; the whole forming altogether the best collection ever offered in this city. The attention of all lovers of good pictures is respectfully invited to this last sale. The paintings will be arranged, and the room open to the public, day and evening, until sale. P. M. DAVIS,
jy25 Auctioneer.

BIRMINGHAM

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AND

WRITING ACADEMY,

College Hall, Diamond Birmingham.

TERMS, CASH ON ENTRANCE.

For Ornamental Writing.....$15
" Plain Writing.....10 } Time unlimited.
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FACULTY:

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C. F. WELLS, Professor of Book-Keeping and Commercial Calculations.
REV. W. B. BOLTON, Lecturer on History and General Subjects.
HON. R. P. FLENNIKEN, Ex-U. S. Minister to Denmark, a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, Lecturer on Commercial Law.
PROF. M. F. EATON, Lecturer on Elocution.

Call and see what has never been before attempted by any penman, namely: Specimens of Ornamental and Practical Penmanship *executed in your presence*, in the short space of from 20 seconds upwards.

Good boarding at $2.50 per week. Students enter at any time. For specimens of off-hand Business Writing, enclose two postage stamps, and address

G. H. LEITHEAD, Principal,
jy23-1ydaw Buchanan, P. O., Pa.

New Advertisements.

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN HEALTH INSTITUTE.
July 16th, 1859.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An election will be held for officers of the Allegheny Mountain Health Institute, at Cresson, on the First Monday of August, at 2 o'clock. T. BLAIR MOORE,
jy26td Secretary.

NOTICE.—Books will be opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the MONONGAHELA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, at the St. Charles Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. jy22

CITY AND COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of an act of Assembly relating thereto, and the Charter of Incorporation, approved April 11th, 1859, Books to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the City and County Insurance Company of the city of Allegheny, will be open at the office of PETER PETERSON, Federal street, Allegheny, on MONDAY, the 11th of July, and be continued until the whole number of shares are subscribed, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., each day.

Josiah King,	James L. Graham,
Henry Irwin,	William B. Pusey,
Peter Peterson,	John Birmingham,
O. G. Craig,	Wm. P. Baum,
James Old,	John Irwin, Sen.,
James Gibson,	John Sampson,
C. Yeager,	George Lewis,
Samuel Gormly,	Nicholas Voeghtly, Sen.,
John A. Scott,	R. P. M'Dowell,
John W. Riddle,	David Greig,
Samuel Lindsay, Jun.,	J. Longmore,
M. Boreland,	Thomas Farley,
D. M. Evans,	Alex. Hilands,
R. W. Poindexter,	Thomas Donnelly,
James Park, Jun.,	James A. Gibson,
D. Lect Shields,	*Commissioners.*

jy11d

TO NEW CASTLE BY CANAL.

TO PASSENGERS GOING TO NEW CASTLE AND NORTH OF THAT PLACE.—You will not forget that the daily line of Packets between New Castle and New Brighton still connect with the accommodation train, on the 5:30, P. M., and with the 6:05, A. M., at New Brighton. By going by this route you will save time and money, which is a great object at the present time, as money is scarce, and the frost has done great damage

jy25:3md

HUGH M. BOLE,

ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, GREAT WESTERN PLAINING MILL, *cor. Marbury and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.* will make to order, and warranted as good as can be made, the following machinery, viz:—Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, for wood and iron; Planers, for wood and iron; Drilling Machines; Horse-shoe and Tobacco Screws; Patent right and Model Machines, in the best manner; Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers, of all sizes and variety; Screws, of any diameter and pitch, to fifteen feet in length. Will also make, and have on hand, Doctor and Nigger Engines, and Deck Pumps for steamboats, &c. Lathe Shears and other Planing done to order; can plane 32 inches wide, by 9 feet 6 inches long.

All Orders Promptly Filled and Earnestly Solicited.

N. B.—Particular attention and promptitude given to repairs on Printing Presses and other Machines.

jy13-1ydis

To Housekeepers.

SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS, is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the bread or cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas, and passes through the bread or biscuit while baking; consequently nothing remains but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.

It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper labeled, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus," also, printed on the back, a loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purch