The Daily Post.

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::NOV. 24.

OUR WEEKLY.

THE WEEKLY POST for the present week is now published, and can be had at our counting room this morning. It is full of excellent reading matter. It contains all the news of the day, the latest market reports, and a great variety of interesting miscellany. In clubs of five this mammoth family newspaper costs but one dollar per year. Congress is about to meet, and those who desire full reports of the public business of the country, should subscribe for our weekly at once.

THANKSGIVING.

To-day having been set apart as a day of public Thanksgiving, in order that those employed in the office of THE POST may have an opportunity of enjoying the festivities and amusements of the day, no paper will be issued from the office on Friday.

THE RAILROAD BOND CASES.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Grier and M'Candless, several cases have been on trial during the present week, brought by parties to recover the amount of interest coupons upon bonds issued by municipal corporations to railroad companies.

The first case was Henry Amey vs. the city of Allegheny. This case was for coupons upon bonds issued to the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company since consolidated into the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.—The amount of bonds issued by Allegheny city to this company was, we believe, $750,000, and the decision in this case rules the whole of the Allegheny City cases. The plea was that the city was not indebted to the plaintiff, as charged in his declaration. The fact of the issuing of the bonds was proved, and the acts of assembly giving authority for the issue cited. The Court over-ruled the whole defence, and decided that the city was liable for the bonds issued. Judge Grier also administered a severe rebuke to the councils of Allegheny City for the attempt to repudiate these bonds, having voted their stock and received their dividends for a length of time, and assumed all the powers and enjoyed all the privileges of stockholders in the road. The case was placed in a position to be taken to the Supreme Court by a divided opinion of the Judges.

In this case, Judge Grier intimated the strong probability that his decision in the Oelrichs case would be over-ruled either by himself or the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, and that the court would hold the city bound by her acts, and that the power to subscribe includes the power to issue bonds.

The next case was that of Wood, vs. the county of Allegheny for coupons upon bonds issued to the Allegheny Valley, the Chartiers Valley, and the Steubenville Railroad Companies. The defence was over-ruled in all the cases, and the court decided that the various acts of the legislature authorized the issue of the bonds in every case, that the bonds were issued legally, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Judge Grier charged the jury in substance: That this suit was brought on coupons given for railroad subscriptions. The Supreme Court of the State have assumed the constitutionall vaidity of such subscriptions, and that question is not one now open for discussion. It was not for courts to inquire whether the subscriptions were wise or unwise, but to enforce the law and maintain the inviolability of contracts. Whatever regret there might be at the amount of debt that had been imposed upon the community for railroads, it is too late now to set up objections that ought to have been made before the bonds were issued, and had gone into the hands of innocent holders, who had advanced the money to carry on the work.

Repudiation of such debts is immoral; and a set of principles have been pushed forward in this community that are destructive to all morality, and have brought shame and dishonor on this city and reproach on the State. The objections made in this case to a recovery have heretofore been argued, discussed, and overruled. I overrule the whole of them, and instruct you to return a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of the coupons that have been given in evidence, and interest upon the coupons from the time they were payable until the present time.

The defendants counsel objected that interest could not be charged on the coupons, for that would be compounding interest.

Judge Grier.—Each coupon is a debt payable on a certain day; and for the non-payment at that day the plaintiff is entitled to interest. It is a mistake to call this compounding interest. The plaintiff is entitled to the amount of the coupons and interest thereon from the time they were payable, and the jury will calculate the amount.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, $978 21.

The court said that, in this case, they would also certify a difference of opinion, in order that it could be taken up, unless the Supreme Court, meantime, settled the points in the case.

The third case is that of David Porter against the county of Lawrence, to recover interest coupons upon bonds issued by the county to the New Castle and Darlington Railroad Company. This case is different from the two foregoing. The Legislature had given authority to the county of Lawrence to subscribe to the Pittsburgh and Erie road. A subsequent act authorized the Pittsburgh and Erie to transfer these bonds to the New Castle and Darlington Road. The County Commissioners, of Lawrence county, it is charged, issued the bonds *directly* to the New Castle and Darlington road. The defence contend, in the first place, that there was no authority to issue the bonds to the Pittsburgh and Erie road; and secondly that no authority, whatever, existed for the commissioners to issue them to the New Castle and Darlington road. This was the entire case, and was most ably argued by Lewis Taylor, Esq., for the plaintiff, and Wm. M. Stevenson Esq., and General M'Combs for the county. The acts of Assembly authorizing the issue of the bonds to the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, and the transfer of $150,000 of the bonds so authorized to the New Castle and Darlington Company. The latter road was to be a connecting link between the Erie Road and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The transfer of the bonds was approved by the Commissioners of Lawrence County, and signed by all of them. Testimony was introduced, proving what the official acts of the Commissioners of Lawrence County had been in the premises, and their action from their minute book was read, reciting the issue of the bonds to the Pittsburgh and Erie Road and the transfer to the New Castle and Darlington, and a resolution, to pay out of the County Treasury any deficiency of interest which the company might not pay. Also another resolution subsequently to the transfer to the Darlington Company, appropriating money to pay the interest on the bonds.—To secure herself in this, the county took a mortgage on the New Castle and Darlington Road. This mortgage was duly recorded. An assessment of two mills was made, and set apart to pay the interest on these bonds. The County had directors in the Pittsburgh and Erie Road, duly appointed by the Commissioners, and they also appointed directors in the New Castle and Darlington Road. An Act of Assembly was read, legalizing any irregularity which had occurred in the issuing or transfer of these bonds, and authorizing the Company to dispose of the bonds at such rates as might be agreed upon between the Company and the purchaser. The Court adjourned, before this case was concluded, until Friday morning.

[For the Pittsburgh Post.]

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: A small volume has recently been published by N. B. Craig, Esq., purporting to be a notice of my "History of the Western Insurrection." I may, perhaps, at some future period, make some observations on it, although, as to its character, it is simply ridiculous. At present, my object is merely to repel any possible inference that may be drawn from my silence.

Neville B. Craig most strangely assigns to me the part of the assailant or aggressor, instead of the defense! This, is certainly, most extraordinary. No—he was the unprovoked, unscrupulous assailant on this occasion, and without any professions of saint-like piety, such as he now assumes, since he has had the worst of it. This is the third controversy I have had with him, the other two on account of Gen. Harrison and Henry Clay, whom he assailed with gross personalities. Such conduct seems to be a propensity of his nature, and yet he would have it to be thought that he is the most meek and lamb-like being in creation. My brother and myself had refrained from republishing the "Incidents of the Western Insurrection," solely from the fear that it might possibly wound the feelings of some unoffending survivor. The old feud between the heads of the families had been forgotten during a period of fifty years, and we were unwilling to revive it, and none but the most friendly feeling existed between their descendants, and (with the exception of the historian) I know of none other to this day. Now comes the book of Mr. Craig, with the imposing title of the "History of Pittsburgh," in *perpetuam rei memoriam*—chiefly laudatory of the "Neville connection" or families. To this I had not the least objection, and could have cheerfully joined in the greater part of the laudation. But the historian, not content with the display of an nimable vanity, must attempt to degrade another family by representing the ancestors of that family in an infamous light; my feelings prompted me to undertake the vindication of my father, and he that would not feel in such a cause must be duller than

"——the fat weed that *rots on Lethe's wharf.*"

Strange, indeed, that I should be considered the aggressor! In the vindication it was impossible for me not to say some things unflattering to the heads of the four powerful, aristocratic families of the "Neville connection," because they were charged with having wronged and done injustice to my father, possibly from unaccountable misconception. This necessity was forced upon me, but it was strictly confined by me to the case in hand, which belonged to history. There was no traveling out of the record, on my part, in search of personalities, as Mr. Craig has done; and nothing has been said by me to assail the character of any of the "formidable" connection, or to give just offence to the numerous and highly respectable descendants of those four families. The aristocratic feature has long since disappeared; and they are only known as composing some of our best and most useful citizens. The historian, in his "little book to look upon," abandons the issue between us, and, instead of insisting that Brackenridge was the "chief insurgent," is now content with the assertion that he *appeared* to be an insurgent. Here is a wonderful falling off.

The historian quotes Cobbett (Peter Porcupine) against my father, and informs us that this unprincipled libeller, as I consider him, assailed him most unmercifully. So he did Governor M'Kean, Dr. Rush, and many of the best patriots of the land. I thank Mr. Craig for the compliment, although ignorantly and unintentionally bestowed. Between Craig and Porcupine there was no doubt strong sympathetic feeling. He was certainly a Cobbett or Porcupine, while an editor, although on a smaller scale. These libellers, (Porcupine and Calender,) "the monsters of the types," as they are styled in "Modern Chivalry," were the revered models, in point of editorial morality, of our antagonist—now the over-righteous historian who enjoys the "benefit of clergy" in the *Christian Banner and Advocate*. The historian claims for himself in his "little book," a high and lofty morality, almost up to the standard of christian perfectability. But he reminds me that we are both old, and should be thinking of something else—true, and I should not be surprised if he would be glad that we were both dead. Has he forgotten, or repented his dexterous *legerdemain* in smuggling through the Legislature the Connellsville railroad charter? thus using an artifice for the *good of his country*, which, according to the historian's present standard, the rigid moralist must condemn; and which nothing but the *motive* could in the least excuse. Can this be compared, as to moral latitude, with the arts practiced by "the chief insurgent," to prevent *civil war*, bloodshed, and disunions? Oh: most oblivious and obliquitous Mr. Craig!

The closing part of his book, (for which authors generally reserve their strongest points,) may fairly be taken as a sample of the whole, and of his cogent, peculiar, and irresistible mode of reasoning. He tells us that somebody wrote to somebody else—that there were four individuals in the West who were willing to receive money corruptly from some other body. And now, infers the historian, these could be no other than Brackenridge, Gallatin, Findley, and Smiley: *ergo*, Brackenridge was willing to receive money corruptly from the government, *ergo*, he did receive money corruptly from the same!

Mr. Craig is a bold man, and certainly not destitute of invention, but without the genuis of poetry. When seeing no mode of escape from the overwhelming evidence of James Ross, Gen. Wilkins, Judge Addison, Senator Hoge and Henry Purviance, he resorts to very palpable insinuations that these men were partners in guilt with Brackenridge, and also insurgents and instigators of insurrection! It is said that there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous; and that is the position now so boldly and fearlessly taken by the representative and champion of the "Neville connection" and there I leave him.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

THE MANDAMUS CASES.

In the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the mandamus cases to compel the payment of interest coupons issued by the city of Pittsburgh to the Allegheny Valley and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Companies, were argued by Messrs. Penney and Williams for the city, and Messrs Harding and Price, of Philadelphia, for the relators, Messrs. Gest and Reinboth. There was no new question discussed; the authority of the city to make the subscription, being mainly dwelt upon by the counsel on both sides. The chief point was that the first Act of Assembly, authorizing the subscription, did not authorize the issuing of bonds. The City Council passed an ordinance in February, authorizing the subscription "all legal difficulties being removed." In April the legislature passed an Act of Assembly, authorizing the issue of the bonds, which were then issued, subsequently to the passage of the Act. The date of the Act is not mentioned in the bonds, and the question was whether the issue was legal, or not made in this manner.

The decisions in these cases will not probably be made for some time—probably not at this sitting of the Court.

Rembrandt Peale is now on a visit to Boston. The veteran artist is now eighty-two years of age, but enjoys vigorous health.

THE NEWS.

A new paper has been started in Philadelphia, published by O'Neil & Co., called "The News from Home." Its character is literary and local.

We learn that the first mortgage bondholders of the Erie railroad have applied to the Comptroller of the State of New York to sell the road on account of its non-payment of interest, and that that officer has taken the necessary steps to accomplish that object.

The Republican State Convention of Kentucky met in Covington, opposite Cincinnati, on the 16th instant, and chose Cassius M. Clay and George D. Blakey delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, which is to be held somewhere in 1860.

During the past week, about 9,500 head of hogs have been shipped from Bristol, Tennessee, Eastward, over the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and from 6,000 to 12,000 are now there ready for shipment.

Jacob Carman, Esq., President of the Western Line Telegraph Company, and its largest stockholder, died at Baltimore on Sunday morning.

Here is a chance for poets. The Rochester *News* offers a premium of fifty dollars for a Carrier's New Year's Address for 1860. The address must contain about two hundred and seventy lines, and should be in the publisher's hands by the 15th of December.

General Thomas Thumb, who, although barely knee-high to a grasshopper, made a large fortune for P. T. Barnum and a snug one for himself, is about to unite himself in wedlock with a lady of youth and beauty.—The authorities differ about her height, as it is variously stated at three feet six and six feet three.

The subscription for the memorial of the late Alexander Von Humbolt, in Germany, has already reached the sum of seventy thousand thalers.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, has been nominated for re-election.

A beautiful and accomplished young lady was recently sent from Norfolk to St Louis, by the Adams Express. She was from Paris, and being unable to speak our "barbarous lingo," her friends had adopted this method of sending her to her destination; she was regularly entered upon the "way bill," and freight paid all the way through.

LECTURE.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, an eloquent Catholic divine, will lecture on Sunday evening next in the basement of the Cathedral, for a charitable purpose. The reputation of Dr. Moriarty will attract a large and appreciative auditory.

New York City Politics.

The politicians of the city of New York are excessively busy in making preparations for their approaching municipal election, and the contest promises to be an exceedingly animated one. Fernando Wood is in the field for re-election to the office of Mayor as an independent Democratic or Mozart Hall candidate. The Tammany Democracy, fearing his strength, have endeavored to present a ticket that would be acceptable to a portion of the Republicans, and all the candidates heretofore spoken of have therefore been withdrawn and ex-Mayor Wm. F. Havemeyer has been unanimously nominated for Mayor, and Samuel Tilden for Corporation Counsel.

On Tuesday evening the Republican Convention nominated George Opedyke for Mayor.

The Warren Bank.

The Warren (Pa.) *Ledger* says: On Saturday last, the North Western Bank destroyed by burning $113,000 of the office notes of the late Warren County Bank, which had been used by the bank, and redeemed; also, at the same time, $90,000 of unsigned bills were destroyed. This destruction was consummated at the banking-house in the presence of directors, officers and a notary public. We understand that there is $6,400 of the Warren County Bank circulation still out, and the officers of the bank have no knowledge where it is held. The present circulation of the North Western Bank is $24,280.

The Evergreen Bluff Mine.

The product of copper at the Evergreen Bluff Mine for the month of October, was seven tons mass and barrel work, besides the stamp stuff, which is said to be richer of copper than of other mines, and of which, it is estimated, they now have a sufficient to produce over thirty thousand dollars worth of copper awaiting the erection of stamp works. The force now employed is thirty men, eighteen of whom are miners. The full complement of supplies for the winter has been sent forward, and it is expected, from the recent flattering accounts from the mine, that the developments and product of copper the coming winter will be highly satisfactory to the shareholders, most of whom are residents here.

Cortinas.

There has been an indictment against Cortinas, in Brownsville, for murder for the last eight years, and at the last term of the court several indictments were found against him for horse-stealing. Much had been said about arresting him, and hence his anxiety to put the civil authority out of existence. Since his attack of the 29th of September, he has had the audacity to propose that, as a consideration for his retiring, the authorities should pledge themselves to dismiss all indictments against him, and that in future no prosecution should be instituted against him or his men.

A Chinese Dinner.

During the visit of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, to Pekin, China, he was honored with a sumptuous dinner. Though only the three Chinese Commissioners, and Mr. Ward, his Secretary, and two interpreters, were present and sat down to it, the supply was enough for at least a hundred, and the expense was estimated at one thousand five hundred dollars. It consisted of various dishes—birds' nests, sharks' fins, heifers' tents, watermelon seeds, &c., &c., the whole amounting to no less than *thirty courses*.

Morals in Texas.

Judge Buckley, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of the District Court of Galveston, presented a most deplorable state of morals in Texas. Among other things he said there was no country inhabited by the Anglo-Saxon race in which there was so little regard to law and order as in Texas, and continued;

"During the four years that I have been on the bench, there have been between fifty and sixty cases of murder before me; and if in each of the twelve judicial districts in the State there has been a like number, then there has been upwards of six hundred cases of murder in four years, showing a state of things unequalled in any country: and that of these six hundred cases, not six of them have been found guilty by the jury before whom they have been tried. It is not possible to suppose that, in all these cases there was a deficiency in evidence, and the only conclusion at which I can arrive at, is that the jury must have forgotten or disregarded their oaths."

Official Vote of New Jersey.

The following is the official count of the vote for Governor at the recent election in New Jersey:

Charles S. Olden, Republican	53,367
Edwin V. Wright, Democrat	51,738
Republican majority	1,629

THE rumors started by the Republican newspapers that the troops ordered to the Rio Grande were for the "invasion" of Mexico, are utterly without foundation. The order for the troops to proceed from Fort Leavenworth was countermanded as soon as it was ascertained that their presence was not necessary. The order was made simply for the protection of American citizens, American property and American territory, against the banditti of a foreign country, and the perils of a border warfare.

Miss Eliza Logan has not yet, it appears, been tied by a nuptial knot, as reported. She is, however, *engaged*—theatrically—at Montgomery, Alabama, and is about fulfilling *that* engagement.

Jokes from an English Paper.

A wee laddie was brought before one of the Glasgow bailies, who asked, "Where did you learn so much wickedness?" Do you ken the pump in Glassford street?" "No," said the bailie. "Weel, then, do you ken the pump in the Briggate?" "Yes, sure," was the reply. "Weel, then, gang there and pump as lang as ye like, for I'm hanged if ye pump me!"

WHAT A SCOT ONCE HEARD AN ENGLISHMAN SAY.—We (*Border Advertiser*) once heard an Englishman giving his hostler orders as follows: "Harry, take the arnees hoff the orse, slip the alter hover his ead, hand give him some ay hand some hoats."

FOUL IS FAIR.—An unmarried miserable on the Wansbeck is suspected of having written the following pithy poem on the ladies:

Lazy, if tall;
Cross-grained, if small;
If handsome, vain;
Shocking, if plain.

One day a beggar man, who had long been known as the do-no-good of the place where he lived, met another laden with two pannier. On asking what was in them, and told that they contained rags and bones, he exclaimed "Well then toss me in, for I'm nowt else."

Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy a hat. They were delighted with one, instead the crown of which was inserted a looking glass. "What's the glass for?" said one of the men. The other impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed, "What for? Why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits him, stupid."

WHY IS LUTHER REPRESENTED WITH A SWAN?—John Huss is represented with a *goose*, and Luther with a *swan*; and the explanation given in Lutheran churches, where the representation occurs, is, that John Huss (whose name in Bohemian signified goose,) used to say, "Though they kill this *goose* a *swan* shall come after me."

[*From Notes and Queries.*

WHICH END OF TROUBLE.—Not long ago a bridegroom returning home from his wedding, was met by a friend, who thus addressed him. "Well, Jack, I'm glad to see thee in thy happy position, thou'st seen the end of thy trouble now." "Thank thee lad," was Jack's answer, "I hope I have." About a month afterwards the two friends again met, when Jack, speaking rather warmly, exclaimed, "Bill, thou toldst me a lie that morning I got wed! Didn't thou say I'd seen th'end of my trouble?" "I did," said Bill; "but I didn't tell thee *which* end."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A green sprig from the Emerald Isle, entered a boot and shoe shop to purchase a pair of brogans. After overhauling his stock in trade without being able to suit his customer, the shopkeeper hinted that he would make him a pair to order. "An' what'll ye ax to make a good pair of 'em?" was the quury.—The price was named, the Irishman demurred, and after a "bating down" the thing was a trade. Paddy was about leaving, when the other called after him, asking, "But what size shall I make them sir?" "Och," cried Paddy, promptly, "I don't mind about the size at all—make them as large as ye conveniently can for the money."

"Elder will you have a drink of cider?" said a farmer to an old temperance man who was spending an evening at his house. "Ah!—hum—no—thank ye," said the old man.—"I never drink any liquor of any kind—specially cider; but if you call it apple juice, I think I'll take a drop."

A popular writer says that "of all the trees of our island the oak bears the palm." Doesn't he forget the palm tree?

We know an old medical practitioner, one-fourth physician and three-fourths quack, who publishes that "his great object in life is to exalt his profession." The only way in which he can serve it is to quit it.

Any paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new administration, but what paper in the world is half large enough to publish the disappointments.

An Irish coachman driving past some harvest fields during the past week, addressed a smart girl engaged in shearing, exclaimed, "Arrah my darling, I wish I was in jail for stealing yo."

An Irishman on enlisting, was asked by the recruiting officer, "When you get into battle Paddy, will you fight or run?" "Ah, faith," replied Pat, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be after doin', yer honor, as the majority of ye does."

THE Catholic States of Europe and their colonial dependencies are assessed to the amount of $2,722,163 towards the support of the Papal Government. This is in addition to taxes levied on imports, wines, lands, &c., within the Papal States. The income derived from these sources, native and foreign, in 1789, amounted to $5,843,073. The receipts in 1856 were $12,634,757, which did not quite equal the expenditures. The Pope receives about $600,000, out of which he has to provide for the entertainment of the Cardinals, the maintenance of the Swiss Guard, and pensions to persons employed in the churches, palaces, museums, and other institutions. He takes $4000 for his personal expenses and sacerdotal vestments. The army costs about $2,000,000, and consists of about 15,000 men.

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New Advertisements.

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I.—"Irish Social Character and Humor."
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Doors open at 6½ o'clk; Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clk.

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no19 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONTRADICTION.

AN ADVERTISEMENT in the Peoria *Transcript*, of November 4th, calls on Coal Diggers to come to Peoria to work. It states that from 150 to 200 can find employment. As we deem such an advertisement calculated to mislead many already nearly impoverished miners, we take this occasion to state, there is now more coal-diggers here than can find employment, and warn all to stay away. Many that have been attracted here by such unwarrantable calls, are in a suffering condition, after paying out their little all to get here.

A COMMITTEE FROM ALL THE MINERS HERE.

no15:tm

JOS. W. SPENCER, 80 MARKET ST.
JOS. W. SPENCER, 80 MARKET ST.
JOS. W. SPENCER, 80 MARKET ST.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

Rich Wool Delaines 40 cts., Worth 75c.
Rich Wool Delaines 40 cts., Worth 75c.
Rich Wool Delaines 40 cts., Worth 75c.

SHAWLS. CLOAKS.
SHAWLS. CLOAKS.
SHAWLS. CLOAKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS.

Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods establishment, in great variety at low prices.

SPENCER'S.
SPENCER'S.
SPENCER'S.

No. 80 Market Street.

no10

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE

WELL-KNOWN STORE OF

W. & D. HUGUS,

Corner Fifth and Market Sts.,

A Large Assortment of

REVERSIBLE SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND DUSTERS.

ALSO,

FIGURED AND STRIPED WOOL DeLAINES,

WORTH ONE DOLLAR,

Selling at Fifty Cents.

no9

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY.

ANDERSON & PHILLIPS

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO their several kinds of

HOT AIR FURNACES,

SUITABLE FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND PRIVATE HOUSES. Especially adapted to

PITTSBURGH COAL,

And not liable to CHOKE WITH SOOT. aug22

CASSIMERES!!

SAMUEL GRAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of their customers, and the public in general, to their choice and varied assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CASSIMERES!

Adapted to the best City Trade. no23

L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

NO. 83 WOOD STREET,

Will open this day, in their Tailoring Department, new styles of

FANCY COATINGS,
OVERCOATINGS,
VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Which they have purchased at present low prices in New York, and will enable them to furnish Garments at largely reduced rates.

L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

no23

GENTLEMEN'S

TRAVELING SHAWLS,

ALL WOOL,

SELLING LOW AT

No. 19 Fifth Street.

SAMUEL GRAY & SON.

no23

NEW STYLES OF

SILK SCARFS,

And SCARF TIES, received this day.

L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

no23 NO. 83 WOOD STREET.

ENAMELLED

PAPER COLLARS,

In all styles. A package of ten for twenty-five cents.

L. HIRSHFELD & SON,

no23 No. 83 Wood street.

$10. RIFLES, $10.

AT

BOWN & TETLEY'S,

no19 NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

A CARD.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

IT is well known that first class Dentistry has been beyond the reach of the mass of people on account of its costliness, and the majority, rather than take up with the inferior workmanship of "cheap Dentists," have adopted the wiser course and done without any, for if a set of teeth be imperfect in workmanship and inexact in fit, it is worse than useless and dear at any price.

THE CORALITE AND PORCELAIN TEETH have inaugurated a new era in the science of dentistry—being the very best Artificial Teeth now in use, they can be afforded at prices that place them within the reach of all.

Being the first to introduce these new styles of work to this community, I accordingly fixed such prices as I deemed would remunerate the best artistic and mechanical skill. Since then, however, the unprecedented favor with which the work has been received, has compelled other Dentists to adopt it, some of whom wish to retain the old gold plate prices, which I consider would be exorbitant for, though the new styles are really more valuable than the best gold work, they are made of less expensive material. The increased amount of work done also compensates for the reduction in price.

On the other hand, a few Dental Quacks of this city, who possess neither mechanical skill or common honesty, advertise the work at prices slightly less than my own, notwithstanding they have neither the ability nor the right (it being patented) to manufacture it. The object of this trickery is merely to obtain an opportunity to disparage the Coralite and Porcelain and recommend some of their own worthless work.

I have felt bound, in justice to myself and the public, to make known these facts.

The qualities of the PORCELAIN AND CORALITE PLATE TEETH, which establish their great superiority over the best gold or other metallic plate are—entire freedom from all metallic taste, smell or tarnish, being incorrodible and impervious to the juices of the mouth; perfect adaptation or fit, (impossible in metallic work,) which, with much greater strength and lightness, enables them to be worn with more ease, comfort and utility. They are also far more durable, less liable to accident and more easily repaired.

The public are invited to call and examine these new styles of work at

No. 191 Penn Street,

no7:lmdaw N. STEBBINS, M. D., Dentist

GRAND PIANO!

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has just received a splendid 7 Octave Carved Rosewood Grand Piano, from the Factory of Chickering & Sons; the *First* one of their New Improved Scale that has been in Pittsburgh.

This Piano has received the most unqualified admiration from all who have seen it, and has been pronounced by competent judges to possess, in an eminent degree, those qualities which constitute a fine instrument.

The public are invited to call and see this splendid Piano, at the Warerooms of

JOHN H. MELLOR,

no16 81 WOOD STREET.

CHICKERING & SON'S

NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS,

WITH THREE STRINGS TO EACH NOTE

In the Treble—New Felt Hammers—Braced Bottom, and Repeating Action.

A NEW LOT of the above Piano Fortes just received direct from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, Boston, selected personally by Mr. Charles Mellor, consisting of superbly Carved and Plain Rosewood Cases.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these splendid instruments. For sale only by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

no16 Sole Agent for Chickering & Son's Pianos, for Pittsburgh and Western Penn'a.

CHICKERING & SON'S

NEW SCALE 6 1-2 OCTAVE PIANOS

THE SUBSCRBER has just received, direct from the manufactory of Chickering & Sons, Boston, a new and splendid lot of their NEW SCALE 6½ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES, in elegant Rosewood and Black Walnut Cases, selected personally by Mr. Charles Mellor, at the Factory, for this market. Prices from $250 to $500. For sale only by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

Agent for Chickering & Son's Pianos,

no16:daw 81 WOOD STREET.

RARE CHANCES

FOR

INVESTMENT.

THE MOST COMPLETE

SHINGLE MACHINE

EXTANT.

DURABLE, PERFECT AND CHEAP.

STATE, TERRITORY,

AND

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

THE IRON CITY SHINGLE MACHINE,

PATENTED BY MR. S. C. COFFIN, Inventor, of Pittsburgh, Pa., June 7th, 1859, is now introduced to the public, and commends itself for the following advantages:—Its simplicity, durability, utility cheapness and excellence of work. Its superiority to other Machines, consists,—

First, That it is provided with an apparatus by which the edging of the Shingle is performed by the saw which cuts it, and which is a SAVING OF FROM

FORTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. IN COST.

SECOND, By the means of two treadles, the block when placed on the Machine is adjusted in any position the operator may desire, by which there is a SAVING of

Twenty Per Cent. of Timber.

THIRD.—IT WILL SAW AND EDGE

SIXTY SHINGLES

PER

MINUTE!

The Machine will also cut Veneering, Looking Glass Racks, Barrel Heads, Cigar Boxes, etc.

The Iron City Machine

Can be furnished complete for $150, by the manufacturer in this city, Mr. S. S. FOWLER, and can be seen in operation at the Planing Mill of Mr. W. Dilworth, corner of Seventh and Grant streets.

RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The inventor and patentee will dispose of County, State and Territory Rights for the sale and use of the Machine, on very moderate terms. Persons desirous of investing, cannot find a better opportunity than the present.

Call and examine the Machine. oct22:daw

Steinway's Pianos

JUST RECEIVED by THE SUBSCRIBER a superior lot of the unrivalled

STEINWAY PIANOS,

To which we direct the attention of the lovers of these fine instruments, and of the public generally.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos,
No. 83 Fifth street.

N. B.—To obtain a choice, an early call is solicited, as the supply is quite inadequate. no22

CLOTHING—

AT FLEMING'S;
HATS AT FLEMING'S;
CAPS AT FLEMING'S;
SHIRTS AT FLEMINGS;
UNDERSHIRTS at
FLEMING'S:

no23 cor. of Wood and Sixth sts.

MEDALLION PENS—For sale by

no16 J. R. WELDIN.

Net Fire Premiums received..... 32,169 29
Net Marine Premiums received..... 37,221 40
Interest..... 2,645 31
Salvage claims and premiums, policies recently issued..... 4,300 00 $ 76,436 00
$ 208,605 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses under Marine Policies.....$ 22,775 43
Losses under Fire Policies..... 19,015 88
Profit and