The Daily Post.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JAN. 17.

☞ ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, January 7th, 1860.

Committee met pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

D. D. Bruce, President in the Chair.

On motion of Dr. Alex. Black, it was

Resolved, That the Democrats of the County be requested to meet at their usual places of holding primary meetings, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, to elect two delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said county in the State Convention, which is to assemble at Reading, on the 29th day of February next. The meetings in the townships will be held between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, and in the cities and boroughs between 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order of Committee.

DAVID D. BRUCE, Chairman.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS, Secretary. 149

GOV. PACKER'S VETOES.

In his inaugural message Gov. Packer announced, in decided terms, his hostility to special legislation, and pledged himself that during his official term he would resolutely resist, on all suitable occasions, all measures which might be designed for the benefit of private parties where a general law provided for equal and exact justice in such cases. He has faithfully redeemed his pledge. A recent number of the *Pennsylvania Sentinel* contains no less than seventeen veto messages, all of which have been almost unanimously sustained by the Legislature. The bills vetoed are almost without exception special acts—many of them speciously and craftily worded, but the plain common sense views of the Governor have satisfied the people at large as well as the Legislature, that they should never become laws. The tenor of these vetoes is highly commendable and they will be warmly approved by the people of the State.

Our General Assembly has, in times gone by, given too much of its attention to legislation upon matters of special and local interest, which could be much better decided upon under existing general laws. This fact has derogated from their dignity as a public body, and has injured the reputation of the members. Questions of grave public interest to the whole people of the State have been neglected while their time was consumed in listening to borers and conferring special privileges, many of them unjust to the people and useless to the substantial interests of the State.

Gov. Packer has put a check—a most wholesome and wise one—upon this species of legislation and the people of the State thank him for it.

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

This favorite doctrine of the Democracy is so popular with all classes of the people, that the Republican party are making every effort in their power to claim it for themselves. It will not do! All the Convention resolutions which can be passed cannot take from the Democratic party the prestige of having been first to advocate this measure. Four or five years ago, Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette county, at present a prominent candidate for Governor, introduced a Homestead Exemption Bill into Congress, but, at that time, the Opposition refused to sanction it. It is too late now for them to claim the paternity of this most popular measure. The Homestead Exemption law is a bit of Democratic thunder, which our opponents would be glad to steal if they could; but it is too firmly established in the minds of the people that all great measures for thepublic good come from from the Democracy, to enable the Republican party to take credit for so popular a measure as this.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The terms and conditions precedent having been satisfactorily arranged, J. Edgar Thomson Esq., has accepted the Presidency of the Pacific Railroad Company. The Philadelphia papers state the policy of the company for the future was agreed upon by Messrs. Thomson and Fowlkes, and cordially assented to by the Hon. V. R. Stevenson, of Nashville, General Agent, and Hon. Samuel Tate, of Memphis, Commissioner of the Land Department. This arrangement secures, beyond a reasonable doubt, the construction of the Southern Pacific road. Messrs. Stevenson and Fowlkes left this evening for New York, and intend to proceed, in a few days, to Austin, Texas. The subscription to the stock now exceeds $700,000, and satisfactory efforts have been made for all the stock unsold. The stock books have been closed. A transfer office will be opened in Philadelphia, under the management of President Thomson.

LET US BE UNITED.

Now is no time for the Democracy to express feelings of bitterness towards each other. In all our intercourse and in all our conventions and public gatherings, let a conciliatory course be pursued. The year 1860, says the North Carolina *Standard*, will be the most trying year ever known in this country to parties, to States, and to the Union.

We believe that the only hope for the Union is to be found in the National Democratic party, as an organization, sustained and strengthened by conservative men in all parts of the country.

This, then, is no time for new party issues or tests in federal or in state affairs. This is no time for disputes about slavery in the Territories, for what do we care for Territories and embryo States, when sovereign States are themselves in peril?

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.

To-day, being the anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the fraternity of Printers in our city, will celebrate the occasion by a magnificent Banquet and Ball, at Lafayette Hall. The entertainment has been gotten up under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, and we are well assured, from the character of the gentlemen having the matter especially in charge, that the Festival, to-night, will be one worthy of our city, and honorable to the craft of which Franklin is the proud exampler, whom every follower of the Art preservative of all Arts, admires and strives to imitate.

THE COURSE OF TIME.

In 1830, there were forty practicing Attorneys at law residing in Allegheny county, including Judges Baldwin, Wilkins and Shaler. Of these, at least twenty-five have since died, and eighteen removed or retired. Only three remain in the practice.—Amongst the oldest of the survivors, are the names of Judge Wilkins, N. B. Craig, Charles Shaler, Alexander Brackenridge, James S. Craft, and Geo. Watson.

THE LAWRENCE ACCIDENT.

The papers continue to be filled with the painful and solemn details of the Lawrence accident. We publish this morning some of these details which possess an absorbing interest

Trial of Conspirators.

The Legislature of Virginia having authorized a special term of the Circuit Court of the county of Jefferson, Judge Parker has directed notice to be given that the term will be commenced on the first of February next. It is understood that Stephens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, will be tried. Business not reached at the last regular term is also to be despatched.

THE MINERAL OIL IN VENANGO.

It appears to be a fixed fact that the oil produced in Venango, and other counties along the Allegheny river, is destined to become a great and permanent source of wealth. In some localities the yield is tremendous. This oil, when properly purified and refined, is worth from ninety cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon in the Pittsburgh market, and, as it is used for a great variety of purposes, the demand is constant and increasing.

The last number of the Venango *Spectator* gives us the followowing new items regarding the oil product.

Since our last, a pump has been put into the oil well, on the farm of Hamilton M'Clintock, on Oil Creek, two miles above the mouth, and the yield of oil is beyond expectation, being near double that of Drake's. A number of person's have visited the well, and all agrees that at least, one gallon of pure oil is pumped every minute. The quantity appears to be limited only to the capacity of the pump, and no doubts are entertained of the supply holding out. The proprietors are busily engaged in making preparations to barrel the oil, which appears to be the great difficulty in the way.

California and Pike's, Peak will have to knock under to this.

Other wells are being sunk in that vicinity. One a little farther up, in which our young friend, Kim Hubbard is largely interested, has reached the oil, and bids fair to equal the best in productiveness.

There is no difficulty in obtaining sites by giving a percentage of oil, and there appears to be a general "pitching in," by those desiring to try their luck.

Who is Responsible.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer*, Black Republican, owns up squarely that its party is responsible for the protracted disorganization of the House. It says that the "Republicans have a large majority in the House," that "it would be folly for them to surrender," and that "they are entitled to have a speaker of their own choice," and that they do not intend to surrender." If they have "a large majority," why, then, do they not elect their man? Are they keeping the House disorganized to make party capital? A majority will, at any time, elect a speaker—specially a large one. If the sectionalists have it, then why don't they organize?

Money Matters in New York.

Money matters are still in a very uneasy position, and rates, if anything, are tending to a higher point. The three millions that were paid into the Sub-Treasury, the other day, on government account, are locked up, waiting the necessary authority from Congress to pay it out;—but alas! the non-organization of the House withholds that authority, and the consequence is, the tightest sort of a pinch in the money market. If these three millions were permitted to find their way back into the channels of business, relief would be experienced at once.

Kansas.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas is still at work, and it is probable that no business will be transacted by either wing till the opinion of the Attorney General, which has been called for by Governor Medary, can be relied on the subject of adjournment. The alleged reason of the majority for quitting Lecompton is the insufficiency of accommodation, but a settled antipathy to that place on the part of the Republican members on account of former associations.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15th, 1860.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, indicating as they do, the fact that the Democratic party of the North, with the possible exception of Pennsylvania, have decided in favor of the great fundamental doctrine of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional non-intervention, have produced a feeling of dismay among the enemies of Judge Douglas, both North and South.

From an extensive acquaintance with Southern men, whom I have encountered in nearly every Southern State within the past few years, I am satisfied that those members of Congress who have pledged themselves in advance not to vote for Mr. Douglas, even if he should be the nominee of the Charleston convention, are in a woeful minority in their own States. I am not blind to the fact, that at present there is a very excited state of public feeling throughout the South, augmented by the intemperate zeal of Southern members in Congress. Yet, notwithstanding this, I am satisfied that the majority of solid conservative men of the South, are in favor of conciliatory counsels, and are disposed to leave the question of protection of slavery in the territories to Congress, and will not advise that it should be insisted upon in the Presidential campaign. I feel well assured that neither Texas, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina, nor even Mississippi will insist upon adding a single plank to the Cincinnati platform. On this subject I write advisedly, and from personal observation. It would be a strange spectacle indeed, if under such a state of circumstances, the State of Pennsylvania should make a common cause with the extremist minority of the South, and set up the standard of revolt against the common sense and judgment of the very large majority of the Democracy, both Northern and Southern, under whatever pretext of "and and nonest" from those in high places, even the highest in the Democratic party. In the debate of yesterday in the Senate, Judge Douglas very properly called the attention of Southern extremists to the fact that two-thirds of the Democratic party of the country held to the same opinions with himself on the Territorial policy of the country. If anybody is to be excluded from the party, *is it the majority or the minority?* It is time for the people to ponder this question. Especially is it desirable that the Democracy of Pennsylvania should consider well—whether they will remain firmly in their place as the democratic Key Stone, or whether they will seceed from their responsible position to favor the views of those Southern extremists who would, if they had the power, deprive Pennsylvania of that great protection to her material interests, to which all sound and just minded men within her borders agree and insist that she is entitled. It is ever the policy of an enemy to "divide and conquer." Let the sterling Democracy of the North stand united firmly upon principles so broad and truly national, that no true patriot, North or South, can fairly object to them, and it will be impossible for our adversaries to make head against us successfully.

In the House of Representatives discord still reigns supreme. How the House is to be organized, so that it can proceed to the transaction of the public business that presses upon them, is still a riddle that no man seems able to solve.

Your readers have seen the account of the painful row which took place in the House yesterday, growing out of a personal controversy between Messrs. Clark and Haskins. It was a sight to see. In the midst of the confusion the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, mace in hand, and proceeded through the Hall, restoring quiet wherever he went. In the meantime a laughable incident occurred in the ladies' gallery. A lady had brought her little daughter with her to witness the proceedings. The child manifested great excitement, and just when the confusion had reached its highest point, she spoke out: "Mamma, why don't they bring in the ponies, why don't they bring in the ponies?" The mother, amazed, asked, "What do you mean, my child?" "Why mamma," was the response, "why don't they bring in the horses?" The child evidently thought she was a spectator at a *circus!* Any one who ever visited the Hippodrome, at New York, and the Hall of the House, can readily understand that the child was not far out in her fancy.

On the whole, notwithstanding the row of yesterday, a better feeling pervades the House. Somebody may break somebody's head yet, before the election of a Speaker shall have been accomplished, but it is not quite certain that the loss of one or two Honorable members' brains would be any great loss to the country. QUID NUNC.

Thrilling Incidents of the Lawrence Calamity.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

One of the hands employed in the Duck Mill which is the next building to the Pemberton Mill, towards the east, happened to be looking out of a window at the time, and says that the first thing that he noticed was what appeared to be a squeezing out of a piece of brick work at the bottom of the southeast corner, about fifteen feet in height and six or eight feet on each side. This corner of the building fell first, and the floors, falling upon one another and crushing in, successively fell with a wave in the direction towards the canal. The time occupied in falling was just about one minute. The time was about ten minutes before 5 o'clock. To persons in the city the noise resembled that of an earthquake at first, and afterwards, as it is described, that of a team, loaded with iron passing over the pavement. The wall next to the Washington Mills, remained standing about one story in height, until the fire broke out, and most of the occupants of the weaving-room, which was on the lower story, escaped being crushed by the protection this afforded. They were rescued through the windows.

One young woman, 20 years of age, who was at work in the second story, heard the crash of a portion of the building, and saw portions of it tumbling down. She immediately started in an opposite direction, but before she had reached this point the walls were crumbling and threatened instant death. Almost panic-stricken, she rushed to a side door, and was just emerging to the entry when that was crushed in. She recollected nothing more than getting through a window and leaping to the ground where she was unconscious and much wounded. She was taken to her boarding house, as was supposed in a dying condition. This happily proved a mistake. It was a paroxysm of fright. She recovered during the evening, and on Wednesday was sufficiently well to stand in the doorway of her boarding house.

Another young woman, also about twenty, escaped an awful death. Unapprised of the fall of the building until the terrible catastrophe itself came upon her, she was at work in the third story. She only knows that the whole flooring above her was precipitated upon that on which she stood, accompanied by a terrific noise. She was crushed beneath some machinery near which she was at work, her head being pressed against a beam, seeming, as she described it, as if her head would "split in two every moment." Her limbs were forced in one direction, her arms in another. But one arm could be used at all.—Every second the heavy weight appeared to be settling closer and closer upon her. She saw nothing but death awaiting her. Her feelings were those of the most agonizing kind. She says that she prayed God that she might be delivered from impending death. Hardly had she uttered this prayer, than the falling of a wall in a distant portion of the building released her from the imminent peril about her. With a presence of mind that exhibited genuine heroism, she struggled amid danger and death, and in time reached a point of safety. This was after being in the ruins for upwards of an hour. She was, however, more injured than was at first supposed, as is evident from her inability not only to leave her bed, but hardly turn her body. Her physician apprehends some internal injuries of a serious nature. She conversed with difficulty.

A young man who was taken from the ruins after a confinement of some five hours says his feelings were of the most painful and indescribable nature. The groans of the wounded and dying met his ear at every moment. The shouts of the people without mingled with the terrible sounds within.—When released, such had been the pressure upon his person that he was nearly unconscious. He never expected to get out alive, and it is a miracle that he did.

One woman, Irish, about forty years old, gives a confused account of her escape from death. She was on the second floor when the wall at the side crumbled away. Appalled by fright, she ran to the opposite side of the room, when she was struck by the descending flooring above her, and thrust against the gearing of some mach nery, which caught her dress, and threatened an awful death. The machine, however, stopped suddenly just then, when the flooring buried her beneath the ruins, where she was saved, and subsequently rescued. She was much bruised.

A maiden lady, about 38, who worked in the upper (dressing) room, was precipitated to the ruins (or with them) below, and sustained no particular injury. Her escape is most extraordinary. She came among timbers, portions of the roof, bricks, machinery, &c., but was unharmed. It was one of the most wonderful of all the escapes of this terrible tragedy.

A citizen, who risked his own life in an attempt to save the operatives from the burning pile, worked his way to an inner apartment and looking through a hole in the wall, saw two men and a woman walking to and fro, apparently entirely unhurt. He reached through and took them by the hand, and with vigorous blows to make a hole in the partition. A moment too soon, the flames sprung up where he stood. A flood of water poured in upon it and blinded him, and he rushed from the place, warned by the engineer, and narrowly escaped with his life.

It is related by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered, "Is that you, Lizzie? Are you hurt?" The reply was another groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterwards rescued.

A young girl was released just before the flames burst forth, and in answer to a question, stated that she was unhurt. It afterwards appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist; but, in the excitement of the moment, and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a hand. It was a sickening sight.

One young girl, confined in a narrow hole, surrounded by broken machinery, and ragged timber and boards, succeeded in crawling out into the open air, but when she emerged from the ruins she had scarcely an article of clothing on her person.

Shortly before the fire broke out, and while there were thousands of persons exerting themselves to their utmost to save human life and extricate the dead, a little girl was discovered by a party at work in one part of the ruins. She lay upon her back, a large bar of iron, one of the iron columns, was so thrown over her that it was impossible for her to move; besides she had her arms pinioned by some of the machinery wiring that had got wound around them. Her face was badly lacerated, and the humane individuals saddened by the sight around them, proceeded to extricate the supposed corpse. After repeated trials at the bar of iron, without being able to move it off, a stalwart man, in passing by, stooped and easily lifting the bar, laid it to one side. The surprise of the party on finding the little girl alive and not fatally injured, may be imagined but not described. She had lain between some of the bricks and rubbish, so that but little of the floor and falling iron had come upon her.

A husband was seen anxiously searching the promiscuous wreck for his wife. The search was long and untiring. Every little nook was carefully examined, and finally the lost one was found. In turning over some of the roofing, in a pile of rubbish, she was discovered imbedded among brick, iron, splinters of wood, &c. It required some time to clear it away, and when once it was found the husband took the supposed lifeless body away. Before he reached home the lady recovered consciousness, and, with the exception of a few slight injuries, is probably as well as ever.

Of the five overseers of the different establishments of the mill, but one, Mr. Branch, was killed. The other four—Messrs. Tatterson, Nevis, Glover and Shove—were fortunate in escaping uninjured. But a few moments before the falling of the building, Mr. Chase, the Agent of the Company, Mr. Clark, the Clerk, and several of the overseers, were together in the weave-room. Mr. Chase all at once noticed something unusual and heard a cracking sound, when, almost instinctively, he started for the door, the only available means of egress. This door, which it had been the practice to fasten, was opened by a boy just as Mr. Chase and his companions reached it, and the party had just time to get half a dozen feet from the wall when it fell.

Shortly after this, a little girl appeared in the window of the north-west corner of the building which was standing, and jumped out. She was caught by some gentlemen, and sustained no injury.

A brother and sister—Robert and Mary Moore—employed in the weave-room, were burried in the falling mass. They say the whole affair passed off so quickly that they hardly knew what had happened. Instinctively both laid flat upon the floor, and both came out of the ruins safe and sound.

SCENES AT THE CITY HALL.

The City Hall was made the depository of he wounded, the dying and the dead. The scenes here were agonizing beyond description. Stretched upon a matress in one part of the hall was some poor mortal in the last throes of death, his countenance blackened with smoke, with broken limbs, burned garments, and giving utterance to piercing groans. In another place was a woman with fractured limbs, a broken head, and with body mutilated in a most shocking manner. At one time there were twenty eight men and women thus lying in the most exquisite torture. Some were heroic even in death, exhibiting the most unflinching courage while surgical operations of the most painful nature were performed, in the vain hope that waning life might be restored. Others entirely conscious that they were counting their last sands of life, were resigned, and displayed a repose and valor almost sublime. Of this noble stamp were two or three women.

Near the platform, was a poor German, suffering excruciating pain. He could not talk English, and no one from the 'Fatherland' had found him.

On the opposite side were three girls, all young and beautiful, but with the cold hand of death already on them.

Letter of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., to the Tammany Hall Sachems.

We publish below a letter, written by Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, an energetic, whole-souled, talented lawyer of Philadelphia, in reply to an invitation to attend the 8th of January celebration at Tammany Hall. It is brief, pointed and characteristic, and in every way worthy of its author, expressing sentiments which it would be well for the country if they were more generally diffused:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7th, 1860.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to the festival to be held at Tammany Hall on the Anniversary of Jackson's victory over the British.

I much regret it will not be in my power to be present. I pray I may be pardoned for departing from my usual practice in offering a few observations, suggested by your letter.

Indeed we are living in perilous times, and unless the masses arise from their indolent and ignoble slumber, the cry of "too late" that startled the Bourbons when all was lost, may yet be heard on this side of the Atlantic. The National Capitol, instead of being the endeared spot where American Statesmen meet in council to preserve inviolate the institutions of our Fathers, and bind still closer the ties of brotherhood, which I pray God, will ever unite all the people of these States, has become the "ring" where brawling demagogues offensively exhibit their braggart bravery, seek to generate section against section, and risk, if not destroy all that is precious in government. Virginia did right in hanging John Brown and his confederates, and may such be the fate of all who attempt, in a like manner, to outrage the laws, and commit such excesses. O, Liberty! in thy name. Justice should not stop there, but arrest, convict, sentence, and hang every Southern traitor, who dares, on the floor of either the House or the Senate, preach treason against the Constitution which he has sworn to support.

"Oh for one hour of grand old Jackson in the Presidential chair! backed by an united people, his voice would be heard firm and clear above the din: "The Union must and shall be preserved."

He whose action awed the giants of his day would, with his very look annihilate the pigmies of the present hour.

Let the masses rise in their might and wrath, and hurl from the high places the unfaithful servants who by their actions insult the majesty of the people. Let the Democracy cry out, "Down with factionists and place-hunters—conciliation and lasting friendship between North and South—equal rights to all sections, special legislation for none—success to Democratic principles, and the Constitution and the Union forever."

With great regard,
I remain your friend,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

To Isaac V. Fowler, John Kelley, Richard B. Connelly, William Miner, and others, Sachems of Tammany Society, New York.

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

What has Anti-Slavery Done?

1. It has divided the great Methodist Episcopal church.

2. It has divided the New School Presbyterian church.

3. It induced the American Board of Missions to abandon one of its mission among the Indians of our country.

4. It filled Kansas with blood and carnage.

5. It led to the horrible scenes at Harper's Ferry.

6. It has carried on for years an organized system of freebooting upon the Southern States.

7. It has stolen the negro from his comfortable home, to leave him in the midst of poverty and crime.

8. It has inflicted a deep wound upon our noble Medical Schools.

9. It is laboring to divide this magnificent Union.

10. It is at this hour staying the wheels of the general government to the untold injury of the nation.

11. It is waring upon the interests of our merchants and business men, to the amount of millions of money.

12. It has alienated the hearts of our countrymen, the one from the other, to a fearful extent.

13. It has made the press of our Northern and Western States to groan with the most infamous falsehoods against the South.

14. It has desecrated multitudes of our pulpits, and influenced many of the *professed* ministers of the gospel to become beligerents instead of men of peace.

But time would fail us to tell half the mischief it has done and is doing, and will continue to do, if the Republican party should get into power, for then what appaling sights of human butchery must follow! What parricide, and fratricide must and will follow!!

EDWARD EVERETT said at a school anniversary, at Boston, that "a man wants a little arithmetic to go to market with." There's a good deal of truth in the remark; but a little arithmetic without money will be of little use during the holidays, when poultry is so high.

Cumberland County.

The Democratic Convention of Cumberland county met on the 9th inst., and appointed John B. Bratten Representative Delegate, and T. P. Blair Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention at Reading.

Persons of Sedentary Habits,

Who are generally affected with *Vertigo, Languor and Exhaustion, Nausea and Headache*, have in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a grateful remedy. It gives strength and energy to the system, stimulates the digestive organs, and corrects acidity of the stomach.

We would caution the public against purchasing any of the many imitations of the delightful tonic. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

Read Carefully.—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 this truly celebrated Medicine has induced 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.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in the business of manufacturing Stoves, WM. VANKIRK. The style of the firm will continue as heretofore. A. BRADLEY.

January 2, 1860.

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.

A. BRADLEY,

NO. 4 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Manufacturer of the greatest variety of Cook, Parlor and Heating STOVES in the State. Also, Grates, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c. Persons in want of the best Coal Cook Stoves, for family use, will do well to call and examine our celebrated Patent Gas and Smoke Consumers, TROPIC, EUREKA and ARBITER, all of which have double tops, an improvement protected by two patents, and found in no other Stoves.

Be sure to ask for the Double Top Stove, if you want the most durable, as well as most economical Stove in use.

The attention of builders is invited to our large variety of GRATE FRONTS. ja16

JUST ARRIVED.

THE NEW CONCERT GRAND PIANO announced a few days since has arrived, and will be opened to-day. The musical profession and the public are respectfully invited to call at the Piano Warerooms of the subscriber and examine it.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
No. 81 Wood street.

ja14 Sole Agt. for the sale of Chickering & Son's Pianos.

SKATES,
SKATES,
SKATES,
CREEPERS,
CREEPERS,
CREEPERS,
Of all variety and sizes, at
BOWN & TETLEY'S,
ja14 No. 136 Wood street.

New Advertisements.

State Mercantile License.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT paid their State Mercantile License for 1859, are hereby notified that it must be paid on or before the 25th inst. or it will be put in the hands of an Alderman for collection. WM. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1860. ja17:3t

To Rent.

THAT CONVENIENT THREE STORY Brick Dwelling House, (containing twelve rooms,) No. 67 Grant street, corner of Fourth street. Apply to BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., cor. Wood and Second sts.

ja17:3t

☞ STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK.

Pittsburgh, January 16th, 1860.

Capital	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	672,276 60
Due by other Banks	33,622 65
Notes and Checks of other Banks	30,622 05
Specie	108,730 30
Circulation	220,455 00
Due to other Banks	2,500 14
Due to Depositors	212,296 85

This Statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cash'r.

Affirmed unto before me this day.

ja16 ROBERT FINNEY, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK.

Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1859.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$805,745 73
Due by other Banks	18,359 05
Notes and Checks of other Banks	23,829 04
Coin	92,029 40

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$292,480 00
Due to other Banks	28,565 07
Individual Deposits	185,111 40

The above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. W. COON, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of January, 1860.

ja17 ROBT. FINNEY, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Monday, January 16th, 1860.

Circulation	$ 224 797 00
Due Depositors	144,125 69
Due other Banks	119,659 33
Loans and Discounts	$249,297 00
Coin	93,126 73
Notes and Checks of other Banks	49,209 19
Due by other Banks	29,117 75

The above Statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. M. FULTON, Cash'r.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1860.

ja17 WM. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

☞ A STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Monday Morning, January 16, 1860.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,708,423 05
Real Estate and Ground Rents	44,785 82
Stocks and Miscellanies	4,641 44
Due by other Banks	29,153 00
Bank Notes and Checks	16,490 00
Specie	351,453 25
	$2,217,547 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,142,700 00
Profits and Earnings	179,670 59
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	5,048 12
Due to other Banks	67,065 72
Circulation	243,820 00
Deposits	579,296 59
	$2,217,547 02

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN HARPER, Cash'r.

Sworn to and subscribed this 16th day of January, 1860, before me,

ja17 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, January 16, 1860.

Loans and Discounts	$1,533,135 58
Real Estate	50,000 00
Specie in Vault	176,617 75
United States Treasury Notes	100,000 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	27,227 04
Due by other Banks	19,019 25
	$1,906,201 20
Capital Stock	$882,000 00
Circulation	554,205 00
Deposits	212,884 53
Due to other Banks	61,937 22
Contingent Fund and Profits	195,474 35
	$1,906,301 20

I certify that the above Statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1860.

C. W. ERNEST, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH. Monday, January 16, 1860.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	504,605 00
Due to other Banks	19,245 81
Due to Depositors	86,435 48
	$410,386 29

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$816,102 46
Due by other Banks	25,879 27
Notes and Checks of other Banks	24,233 74
Specie in Vault	77,014 78
	$943,231 25

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. M'GREW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 16th day of January, 1860.

ja17 A. W. FOSTER, Notary Public.

SAM'L GRAY & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 19 FIFTH STREET,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE of their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,

Preparatory to Receiving Their

SPRING GOODS!!

Are now offering them at 15 PER CENT LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES. Their stock embraces all the New and Leading Styles of the Season, comprising a fine assortment of

Black and Colored Cloths,

PLAIN AND FANCY

FRENCH & ENGLISH CASSIMERES,

BUSINESS AND OVERCOATINGS,

Silk, Plush and Cassimere Vestings, &c.,

Which will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the Latest and most approved manner. ja17

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—This TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 17th, at 7 o'clk, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold—

50 shares Mechanics' Bank.
33 shares Allegheny Bridge Company.
35 shares Eureka Insurance Co.

ja17 J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and LOTS IN SIXTH WARD AT AUCTION.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 21st, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, that valuable Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Washington street, near Wylie street, having a front of 21 feet and extending back 107 feet to an alley about 14 feet wide; thereon is erected a well-finished, modern style, two-story Brick Dwelling House, (No. 96,) with large back building, at present occupied by Mr. James Harding, subject to an annual ground rent of $60, payable half yearly.

Also, the adjoining Lot, being the same size, and subject to same amount of ground rent, on which is erected a carpenter's shop.

Terms—$500 cash; $500 on first day of April next; residue in one and two years, with interest.

ja17 J. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

SELLER'S IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP;

Has received favorable testimony from Thos. A. Spence, No. 73 Market street, and from a host of others residing in this city. Prepared by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

☞ And sold by Druggists everywhere. ja17

SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE saves money, time and labor, and is sold at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, drug store, ja17 corner of Diamond and Market street.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, kept constantly at FLEMING'S ja17 cor. of Market st. and Diamond.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY, for all diseases of the blood, for sale by ja17 JOS. FLEMING, in Diamond.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, for sale at ja17 corner Diamond and Market streets.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative, and Zylobalsamum, constantly on hand at FLEMING'S Drug Store, ja17 in the Diamond.

COMMERCIAL, Packet, Post and Bath LETTER PAPERS; Commercial, Congress, Packet and Fancy NOTE PAPERS; Legal, Record and Commercial CAP PAPERS; Extra and Common Size BILL PAPER. ja17 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, CASH BOOKS, DOCKETS, MINUTE BOOKS and RECORDS, always on hand or manufactured to order, at ja17 KAY & CO'S, 55 Wood street.

PRINTED BLANK BOOKS, DRAY, TIME, RECEIPT, ORDER and CHECK BOOKS, ja17 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

ENVELOPES, of all sizes and qualities. ja17 KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

DRESSING ROBES AND ROBE DE CHAMBRES Just received for the HOLIDAYS, at L. HIRSHFELD & SON'S, Men's Furnishing Warehouse, de29 No. 83 Wood street.

WHITE FISH.—150 half bbls. for sale by ja16 HENRY H. COLLINS.

J. HARVY DAVIS.....PHILLIPS.....JOSEPH H. DAVIS

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS FOUNDERS & MANUFACTURERS,

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS;

Manufacturers and Dealers in

PLUMBING MATERIALS, GAS FIXTURES, PUMPS,

AND BRASS WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AGT'S FOR ALLEN'S CELEBRATED STEAM & WATER GUAGES.

MANUFACTORY, NO. 110 WATER, AND 104 FRONT STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

WAREROOMS, 67 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, AND FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

ja12:2dp3f

GEORGE W. SMITH,

BREWER, MALTSTER, AND HOP DEALER

Pitt Street, Pittsburgh.

HAVING COMMENCED BREWING for the season, I am now prepared to furnish my customers with a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FRESH ALE.

In addition to my regular brands, I am manufacturing a very FINE FLAVORED BITTER ALE, put up in small packages expressly for family use.

This Ale is not only a delightful beverage, but is highly recommended by the medical faculty, for invalids, where a mild, nourishing tonic is required. I have also my celebrated

WHEELING BOTTLED ALES,

Constantly on hand, consisting of KENNETT BITTER AND CHAMPAGNE; PORTER AND BROWN STOUT. Packages sent to any part of the city. ... ja11:1m

GEORGE P. HAMILTON.....WM. W. W. ACHESON.

HAMILTON & ACHESON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office, No. 149 Fourth St.,

ja9.1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

New Styles—Reduced Prices.

SHUTTLE MACHINES.

NEW STYLES.

NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED.—The particular attention of TAILORS and SHOEMAKERS is called to these Machines.

Office, Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,

OVER HUGUS' DRY GOODS STORE. ☞ Entrance on Fifth street. ja10:2m:2d

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS in the Birmingham Commercial College, are referred to P. W. JENKINS, Iron City College, or HENRY WILLIAMS, 28 St. Clair street, with whom arrangements have been made.

G. H. LEITHEAD.

☞ All papers interested please copy. jg22w

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of M'CANDLESS, MEANS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st ult. The business of the firm will be settled by their successor, MEANS & COFFIN.

DAVID M'CANDLESS.
WILLIAM MEANS.
HARRISON A. COFFIN.

Pittsburgh, January 2d, 1860.

The undersigned have, under the laws of Pennsylvania, relating thereto, formed a limited partnership, as follows, namely: The firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is,

MEANS & COFFIN.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and it is to be conducted in the city of Pittsburgh. William Means, residing in the City of Pittsburgh, and Harrison A. Coffin, residing in the City of Allegheny, are the General Partners, and David M'Candless, residing in Re