The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 11.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY:

JACOB STUCKRATE.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

THOMAS FARLEY.

FOR ASSEMBLY

JAMES SALISBURY.

(To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James B. Hoe deceased.)

THE CAUSES OF CRIME.

In the county jail of Allegheny county there are now confined four young men under conviction for the crime of murder—three of them convicted capitally. In the same prison there are one or two other young men charged with murder. The youth of these capital offenders is remarked at once by every one. Pife, Stewart, Lutz and Sheridan are all young men, not one of them thirty years of age. Some of them are not twenty-five. Of the other criminals in the prison by far the greater portion are young men—of ages varying from 18 to 30 years. It is one of the saddest things we see in the age and country to witness the terrible and increasing developments of criminal depravity, especially among the youth of the land. In our larger cities the evil is more especially observable. In the city of New York, for instance, during the last year, there were sixty murders committed—more than one per week—and nine out of ten of them were the work of young hands—young in years, but old in crime. All our large cities appear to be more or less infested with gangs of young desperadoes,—vile, shameless, and only controllable by physical force. They gather on the corners, and you cannot pass them without being insulted by coarse ribald and impious remarks. They prowl about the purlieus of the city and haunt the lowest dens of vice and infamy with the pistol and the knife in their pockets, ready, as occasion offers, for any deed of violence, vice or infamy. Where ever disorder is, there they are ready to participate in anything which excites, and to practice new lessons of lawlessness and crime. Nothing that they lay their hands on is safe from pillage, and they do not stop at burglary, highway robbery or the incendiary's torch when their end can be accomplished thereby. Thus they go on from vice to crime, constantly adding to the enormity of their offences until the idler becomes the rowdy and the rowdy the thief and the murderer. Thus our jails and our penitentiaries are filled. Thus our lives and our property are endangered. Thus in one way or another the whole community suffers. Our criminal jurisprudence becomes in consequence enormously burthensome. The expense of detecting and convicting so great a number of offenders, guilty of all grades of crime, becomes intolerable. The taxes are increased, and thus the honest and industrious are made to pay for the criminality of the vicious and depraved. What shall be done? Shall we make the laws more stringent, and increase the number of capital offences? The humanity of the age forbids it. But we must do something to prevent crime from thus running riot over the land. Education does not seem to answer the purpose, for education without moral principle only increases the dangerous power of the mischievous classes in society. Juvenile depravity is not confined to the ignorant, the meanly attired and the badly provided with worldly goods. The rowdy and the thief is too often more genteelly dressed than his more honest neighbor. There is a cause for this social deterioration which is so manifest, and it lies, in the first instance, in the decline of parental discipline over the young. In our day, mere lads are suffered to control their own actions to an extent which would have astonished their fathers and grand-fathers. They form clubs; they run about at night; they earn money at first, and are permitted to spend it, instead of saving it; they go to the grog shops; they get drunk; and before they are grown to man's estate they refuse altogether to acknowledge parental, or, indeed, any other control. The family circle, the domestic hearth, is the true foundation of purity or corruption in public morals. If parents, through indolence or any other cause, suffer their sons to pass from under their control, they cannot expect them to become good citizens. Human nature is now the same that it ever was. Children are no worse than they ever were, but parents neglect to know how or where their sons spend their leisure time, until the evil is accomplished. This is the beginning. The gathered gangs of rowdies bound together by ties of crime, or perhaps of nominal, political or other association, grow and increase from the neglect of home. The street corners—the engine houses—the grog shops, become the prolific schools of vice. Juvenile Allens are attracted to join these crowds, and a few months is enough for ruin. Idleness and vagrancy is the apprenticeship of crime. Let parents at home prevent idleness and vagrancy, and abroad let the police do it. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. It is the duty of society to defend itself, and the best defence is not punishment, but prevention.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLACK.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania, the Attorney General of the United States, recently made his official debut as a speaker before the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Black, on this occasion, met the warmest expectations of his friends. The long time he had been upon the bench, and the consequent desuetude from public speaking, has not detracted from the powers of his eloquence. In speaking of his return to the forum, the correspondent of the United States *Gazette* says:

Although no public notice has been given, the attendance at the Supreme Court, this morning, disclosed that an occasion of more than ordinary interest had excited attention, and drawn together so large a representation of men eminent in the legal profession and in the walks of public life. It had become known that Judge Black was to make his debut before the august tribunal in his official capacity of Attorney General, and the curiosity of the profession as well as the anxiety of personal and political friends, was necessarily stirred to witness that first appearance which is too often the false standard for estimating merit which may, under such constraint, be but imperfectly developed. The case—United States vs. Henry Cambiston—pending was one of importance both in value and in principle, being an appeal from the United States District Court of California in a land claim, the decision of which may involve a precedent of large concern to the public and the government. Conspiracy, fraud and forgery were charged as forming the basis of this claim, and as the means by which it had successfully eluded the scrutiny of both the Board of Commissioners and the Court below. In these respects it was well calculated to call out what may not be inaptly called, and will be quickly appreciated by those who know his forte, the surgical ability of the Attorney General.

Without stopping to preface the cause by any of the personal references so common and so misplaced on first occasions he went at once directly to its legal examination, reviewing and analyzing the testimony with searching precision, exposing the weaknesses, tearing aside the flimsy covering of false pretence, and with searching sarcasm cauterizing the wounds so mercilessly opened. The legal propositions seemed to be uttered with an abrupt consciousness of assured authority, and the points were presented in forcible, juicy, and sinewy sentences, that almost surprised in their freshness of style, and the absence of accustomed proxy formality. What appeared most to fix the attention of the court and audience, was the continuous and consistent logic, in which the argument was sustained in all its parts, holding the mind of both with eager expectation of interest from the premises to the conclusion.

There was some apprehension from Judge Black's long association with the bench, and his limited experience in the forensic field of profession, that some training would be needed to fit him for the encounters of interest that what is expected in this great theatre, where only the master minds are engaged. Indeed when his allotted time expired to day, he unceremoniously admitted as much, saying, in a manner peculiarly his own, to Judge Taney, when it ended for the last, "I have no experience in this business—at least, none that I can remember." But the ability and skill exhibited in this opening off fairly relieved all anxiety, and have established his position where it may be contemplated with pride and satisfaction by the people of Pennsylvania, for whatever may be their differences of political opinion, the reputation of an eminent citizen is something to be cherished above all sectional considerations, and as an honored part of the property of the State. The Court and bar united in testifying their appreciation of the argument, assigning it a rank to which high ambition might well aspire.

THE ACQUITTAL OF FREDERICK BRENNINGER.

Our readers will see by reference to our local column, that the jury in the case of Frederick Brenninger indicted for the murder of Matthias Frank, has honorably acquitted the defendant. During his entire trial, Brenninger has had the countenance and advice of a large number of our best and most substantial German citizens, who have never doubted his innocence. The verdict of acquittal is beyond doubt a most righteous one. After it was rendered, and the prisoner discharged, he was escorted down Fourth street by hundreds of his countrymen, who were, if possible, more gratified at the result than the defendant himself. It is much in favor of a man that his character is such as to secure the disinterested friendship of his countrymen. This Brenninger seems to have done in a peculiar degree. His defence was most ably conducted by A. B. M'Calmont and John H. Hampton, Esqs.

(Correspondence of the Morning Post.)

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG January 8, 1856.

Yesterday I briefly noticed the proceedings in the House on the death of J. B. Backhouse, but to day they will be given more at length. Mr. Nicholas Voughty in a few appropriate remarks announced the death of his late colleague and concluded by offering the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the members of the House have heard with sorrow of the death of J. B. Backhouse, Esq., a member of the last Legislature, and member elect from the county of Allegheny.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate to the relatives and friends of the deceased the respectful confidence of the members of this House, and to express their deep sense of the loss that has been sustained by his death.

Mr. J. Heron Foster, in seconding the resolutions of his colleague, observed that he cordially endorsed the remarks of that gentleman in presenting them. Although he had not the pleasure of so intimate an acquaintance with the deceased as many members of this body, he knew him as a man of great kindness of heart, urbanity of manner, and irreproachable character. Endearing him to his constituents and to all. Although not gifted as a speaker, he was always at his post, and proved himself a faithful public servant and an honest man.

This was the Colonel's maiden effort, but, notwithstanding his trying position, he was "cool as a cucumber," his enunciation being clear and distinct, and his manner entirely self possessed, although as Louisiana felt all the embarrassment which invariably attends beginners. He was followed by Mr. Struthers of Warren, who said:

Mr Speaker—As one of those who had the pleasure of associating with Mr. Backhouse as a member of the last Legislature, I cannot refrain from embracing the opportunity afforded by this painful announcement of expressing the sentiments of high respect and esteem inspired in the breasts of his fellow members—I think I may speak for all—by his gentlemanly bearing upon this floor, and in society, during the session. Always in his seat he gave constant attention to the business of the House, both of public and private character. Whilst he was ardent in his attachment to the interests of his immediate constituents, he was courteous towards those who sometimes differed with him in opinion; and in pressing those interests efficiently, he avoided all unkind feelings and heated discussions.

He was modest and unassuming in his general deportment, and ever as ready to extend as receive a favor. In the announcement of his re election, his old associates on this floor congratulated themselves on the pleasant reunion which would be realized by his return here; but the stern messenger who is in pursuit of us all, overtook and summoned him to other, and, I hope and trust brighter halls than these.

At the last session we buried a grave and most honored a Senator—one who had grown grey in the public services, and attained a high reputation as a statesman and public man. We also buried one of the youngest and most active members of this House—one before whom a bright course of usefulness was just opening. These were striking instances of the uncertain tenure by which we hold our places, not only in these Halls, but on the stage of life. And the decease of our friend, whose death is now announced, admonishes us with redoubled impressive significance, "be ye also ready!"

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Persons visiting Harrisburg have heretofore had much trouble in getting good hotel accommodations, and the curses of some of the victims have been not only loud, but deep. One of the handsomest hotels in Pennsylvania—if not the handsomest—both in exterior and interior decoration, is the "Jones House," recently erected at the south east corner of Market Square. It is the largest hotel in Harrisburg, is furnished in a style rivalling the Girard House of Philadelphia,—the silver ware being made by the same firm,—and when I add that it is kept by Col. Wells Coverly, nothing further can be added. Coverly is one of the most popular caterers in this section of the State. If any Pittsburgers visit this place I advise them to inspect this first class hotel: if they are not satisfied no one is compelled to go back. But of that I have no doubt.

The candidates for State Treasurer are beginning to gather in. Their names so far are H. S. Magraw, H. S. Mott, Peter A. Johns and John J. Mowry, of Philadelphia.

Both branches organized yesterday, and the members are nearly all out of town.

PAXTON.

(For the Morning Post.)

Mr. Editor—It will gratify many of the volunteers who served in Mexico, if our representatives at Harrisburg, especially Messrs. Irwin and Foster, will exert themselves to keep master William Fulton, employed as "page" of the House.

DUQUESNE.

—The *Herald* says that "courtesy, commerce and civilization," are reviving in New York city.

It was asserted in legal circles, says the Baltimore *Sun*, that Ross Winans, Esq., locomotive builder, of this city, was about bringing suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for alleged damage done to his business from the publication of a certain pamphlet by the company about a year since. The pamphlet is entitled "Papers relative to the recent contracts for motive power by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the reports of the officers of the different departments on the relative advantages of the Winans camel engine and the ten-wheel engine," &c. The damages are laid at one hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Nelson Poe, Esq., will appear for the prosecution.

—After all the talk about the immense value of Fremont's Mariposa grant, it is about being sold for unpaid taxes, amounting to $723,000.

The President's Message on Nicaraguan Affairs.

The following message was received from the President in response to the call for information relative to the recent events in Central America:

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the belief on the part of the officer, that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his soldiers and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever, which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to the laws and authority to instructions are the best and safest guides for our officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Ryanders presented himself at the State Department on the 29th ult. with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognise Gen. Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States. This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 17, 1818. That wise, prudent, and patriotic statesman says it is of the highest importance to our national character, and indispensable to the security of our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality laws should be prevented. No flaw should be left open for the evasion of our laws—no opportunity afforded to any one who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation.

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions, within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated character, and clearly engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the executive government possesses any or what power under the constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the laws of nations, is a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the Administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French Revolution.

The act of Congress of the 5th of June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties of this question which had heretofore existed. The fifth and seventh sections of this act which refer to the present question are the same in substance with the corresponding eighth sections of the act of April 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by this act may have its origin, must begin, or be set on foot, in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States, with whom we were at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores.

The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish the purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual, it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation before they actually succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually and in clear and explicit language, in the authority given to the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expeditions or enterprises from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

For these reasons, had Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer Fashion, with General Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, he would have prevented them from carrying on the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable but a praiseworthy act. The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality, and humanity, held sacred by all the civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States.

Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an insult to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder, and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is an usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the Government, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and punish it. It would be far better, and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen, for the Government itself to get up such expeditions, than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agency, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command, that all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them. Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use the best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua.

One thing is very certain—that the people never visited with wrath call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves, for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motive of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, regular interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual made of retarding American progress, although to promote is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings.

It is, beyond question, the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course; the tide of emigration will flow to the South and North, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress, if permitted to go there peacefully. Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits, as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraints of law, will preserve domestic peace, whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had no half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of General Walker, settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been in a great degree accomplished. These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion.

It is our policy to remove this apprehension and convince them that we intend to do them good and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition under the command of General Walker escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Peonias Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the practical settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, no Administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central America or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military adventurers.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

January 7, 1856.

IT ONLY SEEMS THE OTHER DAY.

Though sadly linked with regret whispers
How where'er we go, we know
But memory is the perfect bringer
Of glowing scenes long in view.
Thus early for me (somehow) was
Long first to see the days out in joy
And yet, though years have passed since then,
It only seems "the other day"

The friends we loved in days
To whom we pledged affection's vow,
Will glide before the eyes of memory
Though but in memory, bring back
Of that dark hour one days alone—
A treasured pillow—spot of decay
Yet words in that brother tone
Seemingly breathed "the other day."

The friends appear no more the same
That shared our mirth and sorrow years
Or taught me childhood's favorite game—
The song old friends I early prized
But when we ask, if they forget
Those memories of the past, they answer
"Though time has wrought some changes, yet
It only seems "the other day"

—The trial of Thomas Washington Smith, for the murder of Richard Carter at the St Lawrence Hotel is now in progress in Philadelphia.

—The census of the United States, shows that we have over two millions and a half of farmers one hundred thousand merchants, sixty four thousand masons, and nearly two hundred thousand carpenters. We have fourteen thousand bakers to make our bread; twenty-four thousand lawyers to set us by the ears; forty thousand doctors to "kill or cure," and fifteen hundred editors to keep the motley mass in order by the power of public opinion controlled and manufactured through the press.

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 this delightful Arcana. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., corner of third and Smithfield streets, and by Druggists generally.

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath, and the beautiful complexion can be secured by the use of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed

PETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

Woodland Cream—a Pomade for beautifying the hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair, it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It renders gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, and prevents giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

PETRIDGE & CO.,

Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers"

Wholesale and retail agents, George Ogden, No 56 Wood street; L. S. Cohen & Son, Seventh street; W. A. Fahlenkamp, opposite the Theatre; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Brown & Retter, corner of Liberty and S. Clair; W. Montgomery, opposite Pittsburgh Office; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH & VALLEY R. R. CO.

Pittsburgh, January 9th, 1856.

THE annual election for Directors of the Pittsburgh & Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at their office, No 2 Wall Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the Second Monday in February, being the 11th day of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., on the day aforesaid, for the purpose of electing a President and six Managers, for the ensuing year. The Annual Report of the Board, and a statement of the business of the Company will be submitted to the stockholders.

J. GIBSON, Sec'y pro tem.

jan11

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the Board and Contributors, will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at the Hospital, for the transaction of important business.

BY ORDER OF PRESIDENT.

jan11

THE PEOPLES TEA-PT.—A large and superior assortment of Teas, without the intervention of agents, at Washington Hall, Birmingham. The following gentlemen were duly nominated for Borough Officers, for the ensuing year:

Burgess—Wm. Symons, by nomination.

Council—Hubert Kinnear, Jr., James Kerr, Rodney Wood, Henry Gillon, Thomas McKee.

School Director—Matthew W. Ayres, Esq., John H. Smith.

DANIEL MAFFET, President.

G. J. Gazzam, Secretary. jan11

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, on

On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 12, 1856.

In the Lecture Room of the Cathedral.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—Commence at 8½ o'clock.

Tickets—TWENTY-FIVE Cents. To be had at the Music Stores, and at the Door. jan11:2

Lecture.

LECTURE BY GOVERNOR POLLOCK, before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Allegheny, in DR. ROGERS' CHURCH, corner Sandusky street and South Commons, on

Tuesday Evening, January 12, 1856

Commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the Book and Drug Stores, or at the door. jan10:2

A. B. BORCHARDSON.....SEPH BUDD.

BORCHARDSON & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, Cheese, Flour, Meats, and Produce Generally,

No. 204 and 206 North Delaware,

Third door below Arch street, East side,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE, a full assortment of Mackerel, Cod Fish, and Herrings, which they will dispose of at the very lowest market rates.

P. S.—Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Barrelled Pork, or other produce taken in exchange, or sold on commission.

nov29, 3m

Jordan & Brother,
Stanley & Brother,
Wm. Smith & Co.
Jellison—2p

McMichael & Collins,
Coleman & Robb,
Boyd & Conly,
Pittsburgh.

GEO. BAILEY,

PLUMBER,

AND

Manufacturer of Pumps & Hydrants.

Which are superior to, and cheaper than any in the city.

Please to call and examine for yourselves.

129 FOURTH STREET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD STREET AND CHERRY ALLEY.

Hydrants and Pumps repaired. jan1:ly

LAST SALE, MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY MORNING, January 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the new Commercial Sale Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, the last sale of the exclusively elegant furniture, just in the latest styles and of the best manufacture. This extensive stock will comprise rich furniture embraces several choice varieties not to be met elsewhere, and must be disposed of peremptorily and to close invoices. Among the splendid articles of Mahogany, Rosewood, and Black Walnut are, Dressing Bureaus, with marble tops; plush and hair seat Chairs, with carved backs; plush and leather cushioned Library Lounges; ottoms and library Chairs; fine ottoms, sofas and easy Chairs; cushioned Tete-a-Tetes, Divans, and Sofas; marble top centre, sofa, and card Tables, elegantly carved; tapestry Brussels, Ingrains, Venetians, Hallens, and articles arranged for examination.

M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

jan11

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, January 12th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:—

50 shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
25 do Exchange Bank.
25 do Mechanics' Bank.
20 do Western Insurance Company.

P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

jan11

RYE FLOUR.—10 bbls. and 30 sacks, for sale by [jan11] HENRY H. COLLINS.

GEO. R. WHITE & CO., having completed their annual inventory, and reduced the cost price of their goods will sell their present stock at a further reduction of price. jan11

OPENED this day, one case assorted, colored Cotton, at 12½ cents per yard, the best ever had for the money. Also, a good bargain in unbleached Muslins at 9¼ cents per yard.

C. HANSON LOVE,
(Formerly Love Brothers.)
74 Market street.

jan11

JOS. F. HAMILTON & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

Liberty, Fifth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES for Grist and Saw Mills, Breweries, Printing Establishments, Manufactories, &c., made to order. They also continue the manufacture of their Celebrated Machinists' Tools, such as Turning Lathes, Iron Planers, Boring and Drilling Machines, &c. Also, Wrought Iron Shafting, with Pulleys, Hangers, &c., &c. jan1:ly

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—201 sacks Buckwheat Flour, for sale by

WM. H. SMITH & CO.

jan9

IRISH MOSS.—10 bbls. on hand, and for sale by [jan7] R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

APPLES—

25 barrels Golden Pippins;
50 " Bumbo and Bellefloower;
75 " choice Russetts;
100 " assorted kinds, in store and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER.

dec19

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—5000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour, in 50 lb. sacks, just received and for sale by

JAMES A. FETZER.

dec12 89 Water street

LADIES' SNOW BOOTS, Ballads and Gum Overshoes, at the People's Shoe Store, No. 77 Fifth street. [jan9] DIEFENBACHER & CO.

BAKING SODA.—200 kegs in store, and for sale by [jan7] R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

January 9, 1856.

ROBY PATTERSON, Esq., High Sheriff of Allegheny county:

WHEREAS a vacancy has occurred in the representation from this district in the House of Representatives of the United States, by reason of the death of James Buchanan, the member elect, from said district, as shown to the House on the first day of the session of Congress now in progress:

Therefore, I, A. Lawrence Lansdale, Speaker of the House of Representatives of said Commonwealth, in accordance with the authority in the Constitution of said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, do hereby issue my writ, in the name of said House of Representatives, to the Sheriff of said County of Allegheny, commanding him to cause a election to be held in said district, for a member to fill said vacancy, in the manner in which, I have been informed, it was done in a like case last year, when Mr. Grow was elected.

A. LAWRENCE LANSDALE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

And in pursuance of the foregoing writ, I, ROBY PATTERSON, the Sheriff of said County of Allegheny, do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of said district, that a special election will be held in said district on Tuesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1856, at the places of election in the several wards, townships, and boroughs, within said district, as fixed by the laws of said Commonwealth, and that the polls will be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where the qualified electors of said district are to meet and vote by their respective election tickets, for a person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the United States, for the remainder of the term for which the last Congress of the United States was elected, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1855, and ending on the 3d day of March, 1857, and that the person receiving the highest number of legal votes cast in said district, will be the person elected to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the United States, for the remainder of said term, and that the returns of said election will be made to the undersigned, Sheriff of said County of Allegheny, at his office, in the City of Pittsburgh, within the time prescribed by the laws of said Commonwealth, for the return of the election of Members of Assembly, and that no person will be voted for as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at said general or special election in this Commonwealth, and that no person is eligible to any office to be voted for at such election shall be entitled to receive any vote for such office.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 16th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 14th section of the Act of July 2d, 1839, shall not be construed to prevent any militia officer, or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First Ward, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Edward Stewart, at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Jacob Snyder, in said Ward, being the place where the last ward election was held.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Benjamin Jamison, on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Kane, on Grant street, being the place where the last ward election was held.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Jacob Snyder, in said Ward, being the place where the last ward election was held.

The electors of the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house of Benjamin Jamison, on the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The electors of the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the First Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Wendelkow, on Robinson street.

The electors of the Second Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Wilson Thompson, north west of Ohio street and the Public Square.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of J. Smith, on the corner of Robinson and Anderson streets.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the School House, second precinct at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham to meet at the lower school House in said borough.

The electors of Brightwood borough to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the house of James Sharp in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the office of The Burgess in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperance to meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny to meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Manchester to meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allsbaugh to meet at the house of H. G. Taylor, formerly occupied by Geo. Anderson, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the public School House in said borough.

The electors of Election District No. 1, Pa. Township, to meet at the Union Hotel in said township.

The electors of Election District No. 2, Pa. Township, to meet at Peter's tavern in said township, where the resident voters residing to meet at No. 3, 7 and 11 [illegible] by law, for the purpose of voting at all general elections in said ward of the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Election District No. 3 of Pa. Township, to meet at the house of John Beatty, in the village of Sand Hill.

The electors of Collins Township to meet at the house of Wm. McCall, Jr., in the village of [illegible].

The electors of Crafton Township to meet at the house of John Shafer, on the Greensburg Turnpike road, in said township.

The electors of Ross Township to meet at the house of John Summerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Abraham Taylor, on the north ridge road, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house of Donaldson, on the Perrysville road, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the public school House, on the farm of David Shaw, near Mt. Washington, formerly occupied by Thomas Neal, now by W. A. Shaw.

The electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of George Webster, formerly occupied by John Walker, in Elizabeth township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Gibson, formerly occupied by Jacob Kugle, in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jos. H. Noel, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of James Conner, in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the house lately kept by E. Hello, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Bed road, in said township.

The electors of Clairview township to meet at the house of Wm. Gray, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

The electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of Sarah M'Farland, formerly occupied by M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland & Armor, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Crafton township to meet at the house of H. Thompson, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Cowan, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Peter Reyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of A. Hays, on the farm of G. Hill, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Bridgeville, in said township.

The electors of Collier township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Scott township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The electors of Baldwin township to meet at John Shaw's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House of Christy Gray.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line of the farm of Jas. Cable, and running a northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd, to the north east corner of Cable's farm; thence running a westerly course to the Sewickley township line, in such a manner as to embrace all farms or lots located in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the place in said borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

one person for member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. B. Buchanan.

Given under my hand and seal at Pittsburgh, this eighth day of January, A. D. 1856, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty second.

ROBY PATTERSON, Sheriff.

jan11

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House with a good Store Room, situate on Robinson street near Fort Wayne, Allegheny city. Price low and terms easy.

S. CUTBERT & SON, 57 Market st.

jan11

FOURTEEN CENTS A DAY.—At this rate, for two years, you can purchase a good Building Lot, 25 feet by 100, pleasantly situated within 20 minutes walk of the City. Price, $100; terms, $1 a week, with immediate possession. For further particulars apply to

S. CUTBERT & SON, 57 Market st.

jan11

STAR CANDLES.—200 boxes assorted sizes 4's, 5's and 6's Adamantine Star Candles, on hand and for sale by [jan11] R. C. & J. H. SAWYER.

HOTEL CANDLES.—50 boxes 12's and 18's, Hotel Candles, on hand and for sale by

R. C. & J. H. SAWY