THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 16.

THE CASE OF MUNROE STEWART.

The confessions of Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones made before their death warrants had been issued by Governor Pollock, were considered by that officer as entitled to so much weight, that he fixed the day of execution two weeks subsequently to that of his fellow convicts, who on Friday suffered the extreme penalty of the law. This was not only an act of mercy, but was done with a wise regard to public justice. The law is not vindictive, and its upright officers are not influenced by revengeful, cowardly or mean motives; its aim to punish offenses and curb crime. The punishment should not be more severe than the offense, and the most severe caution should be exercised to prevent the innocent from suffering its penalties. It is frequently remarked that circumstantial evidence is more convincing than positive testimony. We do not propose to discuss this proposition, but where the evidence of circumstances alone is brought to convict of criminal acts they should be so strong—so unbroken in their connection—so perfect in their unity, as to leave no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant. Under the circumstances of the case, it was eminently wise and proper that the execution of Munroe Stewart was delayed by the Executive of the State. The occurrences which have taken place since his conviction, have convinced us that he is not guilty of the crime of murder, and this we believe to be the opinion of nine tenths of this community who have watched the progress of the trial and the events which have succeeded it. It would be repugnant to our sense of right and justice, and regard for the public welfare, to become the apologist for crime. If we believed Stewart guilty we would say, "let him die the death." But to our minds there is more than a reasonable doubt of his guilt, and poor and obscure as he is, without interest of wealth or powerful friends to protect him, we deem it a duty to speak out boldly in his favor. Others may assume the position of volunteer detectives and *pro tempore* prosecutors, if it suits their self-esteem and the bias of their prejudices. They may argue guilt from unproven statements, and mysterious inuendoes of knowledge of circumstances of which neither the court, the jury, nor the public are aware, as the *Dispatch* has done. We believe Stewart to be guiltless of the crime with which he is charged, and whatever benefit the influence of our position as the editor of a public journal can give him, he shall have.

Of the fairness of the trial, and the verdict of the jury, under the testimony admitted, the prisoner has no cause to complain, for it must be recollected that the first confession of Charlotte Jones in which she charged Stewart as an accomplice, was admitted in evidence on joint trial of the three. It was competent testimony against herself, provided it was not procured by holding out hopes of benefit, but it was not competent as regards either Stewart or Fife. The court so instructed the jury, and the letters A and B were used in reading it, in place of the names of the defendants. But will any one pretend to say that this confession did not have an irresistible and overwhelming influence upon the minds of the jury in regard to Fife and Stewart? It is impossible that it could be otherwise. The human mind even when employed upon the solemn investigations of a capital case, is not capable of such nice abstractions and delicate distinctions as the law presumes. It is not common sense to suppose it. It will be recollected that when the Supreme Court affirmed the sentence of the inferior tribunal, two of the five judges dissented as to the propriety of the admission of Charlotte Jones' confession, and the law of *ubi* as laid down by Judge M'Clure. Both these points had on the trial a momentous bearing upon the case of Stewart. Suspicious circumstances were thrown around him by the verbal testimony, but during the time when the murder must have been committed, his presence with those who have already suffered the penalty of their admitted crime, was not proven. We have carefully reexamined the testimony upon the trial, and excluding the confession of Charlotte Jones, we can most readily conceive that a totally innocent party, who may have been an intimate associate of Fife, as Stewart was, could have been enveloped in all the web of suspicion which surrounded Stewart. The intimate companion and friend of Fife; with him up to almost the very moment that he started upon his murderous expedition; sleeping in the same room with him early on the next morning—all these facts would naturally enough induce the supposition of complicity and community of interest. But there is a hiatus in the chain of circumstantial testimony. Stewart was not proven to have been connected with Fife or his movements from the hour that they separated in the Market House at M'Keesport, until they again came together in the upper room of Wolf's Tavern, after the murder was consummated. Was it for Stewart to prove his whereabouts during this interval. Two of the learned Judges of the Supreme Court think not, and he is entitled to the moral weight of their opinion.

But let us pass over the trial and the verdict of guilty. It is things which have occurred subsequently to this that have raised in our minds not only a strong and most reasonable doubt of his guilt, but a firm conviction of his innocence of the awful crime for which he has been condemned.

When the last hope had fled from the minds of Fife and Charlotte Jones—when the decision of the Supreme Court had knocked away the last prop upon which they leaned for life—without premeditation—without previous consultation—on the spur of the moment, and under the influence of utter hopelessness, and the agony of remorse, they fully confessed their guilt and entirely exhonerated Munroe Stewart from all knowledge of, or participation in their crime. This statement they have steadily persisted in for months. This statement they have solemnly reiterated at the last dread hour of their lives—with the unknown terrors of an eternity, where they professed to hope to find their sins forgiven, in full view of their mental vision. No matter what may have been the circumstantial evidence thrown around the case on the trial, can or does any one believe Henry Fife, murderer as he was, rushed into the presence of his Maker with a lie like this upon his lips. Was he but acting a previously rehearsed part when he said from that scaffold:

"And now, before these witnesses, and in the presence of Almighty God, before whom in a moment of time I expect to appear, and with the last breath that I am permitted to breathe on earth, with a full knowledge of my awful situation and my accountability I solemnly protest and declare that Munroe Stewart is entirely innocent of the murder of George Wilson and his sister.

No! Those words were the words of truth. Every one of those who heard them, believed them, and the jurors who were officially present at the execution, we understand have so expressed themselves, and declared their conviction of Stewart's innocence.

Equally strong, and equally convincing, was Charlotte Jones' denial of Stewart's guilt. She said:

"Now I expect to die, and have tried to make my peace with everybody, and I hope to be forgiven by God for my sins. I know the awful situation in which I am placed, and know at this time I shall tell nothing but the truth, because I fully believe that I shall be accountable hereafter for what I say. With this full knowledge I am willing to state, before man and before God, that Munroe Stewart is not guilty of the murder of my uncle and aunt, and I believe him entirely innocent.

Almost the last words she uttered upon the scaffold were incoherent expressions of anxiety that Stewart might escape. We do not believe it possible for a person to speak falsehood in such a position, without a momentous and all important object to be gained to themselves personally. The condemned criminal may deny his own guilt to the last, for hope of escape is strong to the very end, but that he should attempt to exculpate a fellow convict, if guilty with themselves, we do not believe. Had Munroe Stewart been guilty of the crime with which he is charged, he would have been hanged on Friday with his fellow prisoners. But Providence, who watches over the meanest, the most humble and lowly, has interfered to accomplish that which human wisdom could not accomplish.

The reason why Charlotte Jones inculpated Stewart in her first confession to Mayor Weaver, is fully and satisfactorily given in her last one. She "had a great dislike for Stewart," because she believed he was trying to get Fife, her paramour, and for whom she appears to have had the strongest kind of attachment, to leave her. It was a sufficient excuse to a person of her low order of intellect and blunted moral sense to "swear to a lie," that she sought to screen her lover, and be revenged upon her enemy. At death's door she has given this as the true reason of her first false statement, and we believe her.

The expressions which Stewart made use of after his arrest, and which are conceived to have implicated him in, at least, a knowledge of the murder, can be readily accounted for Knowing Fife's character as he did, it is not improbable that when he heard of the murder, he suspected him of it, and when he recollected the circumstances of his companionship with him the night before and the morning after it was committed, which were well calculated to implicate him, it is not strange that he should have endeavored to exculpate himself as he did. There was a fourth party arrested at the time of the murder, it will be recollected, whose conduct, unexplained, would have been quite as suspicious as that of Stewart. We allude to Gardiner, also like Fife and Stewart, a shoemaker, who left McKeesport on the morning of the murder in a very mysterious manner, but fortunately was able to give a satisfactory explanation of his movements. It not unfrequently happens that the behavior of innocent men men under arrest is much more suspicious than that of cautious, practiced, hardened criminals.

Next Friday week is the day fixed by Governor Pollock for the execution of Munroe Stewart. His respite or pardon is in the hands of Governor Packer. After a careful examination of all the facts, and after calm, and, we believe, unprejudiced reflection upon them, we think the case of Munroe Stewart is such an one as imperatively calls for the interference of the Executive. The facts which have induced in our minds a belief of the prisoner's innocence, have many of them occurred since his trial, conviction and sentence. Had it been possible to present his case in its *present aspect* to the minds of the jury who tried him, it is morally certain that he would have been acquitted on the grounds of "reasonable doubt," if no other. That doubt can now be presented only to the mind of his Excellency, the Governor, with whom the fate of the prisoner for life or death rests. We believe that the ends of public justice, the majesty of the law, the good of society, will have been fully subserved by a full pardon in this case. We know that strong efforts will be made by those to whom the public welfare and respect for the laws is most dear, and who have no interest to gain to induce Gov. Packer to grant a pardon. If he errs in so doing which in our opinion he will not, he will at the least have the satisfaction of knowing that he errs upon the safe side. The wise ruler remembers that

"Mercy is an attribute to God himself
And human power doth then show likest God,
When MERCY seasons Justice."

A FRIEND of the Hon W. Montgomery, at our elbow suggests that perhaps our notice the other day copied from a New York paper might be misconstrued, and probably cause useless feeling in certain quarters. We cannot see how this can be possible. The Democratic journals tell us that no expression of difference occurred between Hon. Mr. Bocock of Virginia, and Hon. Mr. Montgomery of this State at the time the difficulty occurred between Messrs Grow and Keitt. We did not for one moment believe that either Mr. Montgomery or the gentleman from Virginia did anything else than to restrain the row, and prevent further demonstration in the Hall.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 13, 1858

Your readers are aware of the enormous appropriations voted by Congress to buy books for the National House and Senate—the sum, I think, being over one million dollars per annum—which practice originated in a small way, but has grown until it has become a crying evil. The nest egg for a similar practice in the Legislature commenced several years since by members voting themselves a copy of the Colonial Records and the Pennsylvania Archives, comprising twenty nine volumes of about as dry reading as could be well found, and this has been continued at each session since that time. The cost, to be sure, is only about $7,000 per annum, but the chances were good that it would increase until it became a heavy drain upon the finances of the State. And when it had become large enough to put a couple of hundred dollars into the pockets of members it would have required considerable self-denial to discontinue the appropriations—sanctioned as they are by precedents But I am happy to say the Committee on Ways and Means have negatived the book bill, this session, which, it is to be hoped, will do away with one of the small ways of pilfering from the Commonwealth.

The liquor bill will be reported by the Committee on Vice and Immorality. It principal features are giving the courts the power to grant license to all persons whom they think deserving; reducing the rate of licenses; requiring the person licensed to file a $500 bond that order will be preserved in his house, and granting separate licenses to persons selling malt and spirituous liquors.

The bill repealing the third section of the law of the extra session, which required the banks of the Commonwealth to take the notes of other bank at par, was before the Senate to-day, but postponed for the present. Those institutions that have resumed do not want to be compelled to take the notes of those that have not—reasonable enough. However, it will have a hard road to travel in the Senate, where the interests of "the Kedntry" are jealously looked after. The city banks have resumed specie payments, while the country have not.

The Senate to-day passed finally the bill, reported by Judge Wilkins, entitled "An act to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by bankers, trustees and other persons intrusted with property." Its provisions are very important, and therefore I will send you a copy for publication.

The following, of interest to the people of Indiana township, also passed the Senate finally:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That at the election for supervisors in Indiana township, Allegheny county, each voter shall vote a written or printed ticket headed or endorsed "supervisor," and with the number of the district in which the voter resides, and containing the name of a qualified citizen of such district; and the person, in each district, receiving the greatest number of votes of the district in which he resides shall be declared elected for such district.

The bill for allowing notaries the privilege of giving written notices to endorsers was negatived in the Committee. PAXTON.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SONORA, Tuolumne County, Jan. 18, 1858

Mr. Editor:—As I have a little spare time at present, I take the liberty of dropping you a few lines in regard to matters and things in this State, which may be of interest to your readers.

As you are probably aware, the ninth session of the California Legislature convened at Sacramento on the 4th inst. No bills of importance have as yet been passed. As it is largely Democratic in both branches, the people look with high expectations for a new and better order of affairs. Much discussion has taken place all over the State with regard to the payment of the State debt. As the people decided at the last election that it should be paid, and the Supreme Court declared it to be constitutional, the next and most important question that presents itself is, where is the money to come from with which to cancel this indebtedness. A great many schemes have been suggested to accomplish this, and the most plausible and highly favored seems to be the proposed taxation of mining claims. Hitherto they have been exempt from any taxation whatever. The members of the Legislature from the mining counties will oppose the passage of a bill to this effect; but these from the agricultural districts will favor it. They are pretty equal in number in the Assembly, the mineral districts having a majority of one; but in the Senate the miners have a large majority. The miners are very bitter in their denunciation of the proposed plan of taxing their claims, contending that the State has no legal right to tax the mineral lands, as it does not belong to the State. A great diversity of sentiment is manifest all over the State with regard to this matter, and it is thought by some that it will cause a split in the Democratic ranks, if adopted as a Democratic measure. A law of this description will doubtless be passed at no distant day, if not by the present Legislature, for it will not be long before the agricultural interests will be paramount to all others. Our Governor, Col. Weller, in his inaugural, lately delivered at Sacramento, takes decided ground in favor of the taxation of mining claims.

The miners in and around this camp are not doing very well at the present time, owing to the lack of water to work their claims. However, winter has now begun in good earnest, and it is not probable they will have to want long for this necessary article for mining purposes. Snow fell to the depth of six inches here last week, which is a very unusual occurrence. It is said to be, by that very respectable and well known old gentleman, the "oldest inhabitant," the heaviest fall of snow we have ever been favored with. Our citizens enjoyed the season greatly, and were in no wise sorry of the occurrence.

There is a large number of Pittsburghers in this vicinity At our little camp alone, (known as Brown's Flat, situated about a mile from this place,) there are upwards of thirty miners, who were formerly residents of the "Iron City." They are all doing well.

The Chinese form a large portion of our population in this neighborhood. They had a grand holiday last week, at this place. Any quantity of fire works were consumed on the occasion; in fact the Chinese seem to enter more fully upon the celebration of their holidays than any other class of people. There is considerable feeling manifested in this country with regard to their working mineral land, and it is thought a great deal of trouble will yet result before the matter is settled. The miners are very much exasperated with them. A bloody fight occurred with them about four days since, at a mining camp in this county, in which one man was killed, and several others severely wounded. The State draws a large revenue from the Chinese, but the amount which they yearly take away from the State is enormous

There is a large number of Digger Indians about here who live principally by begging and stealing. Several have been killed while engaged in this latter operation by the miners.

With this I must close as it is growing late.

I remain yours, R. F.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The undoubted success of city railroads in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, has induced a wealthy citizen of the District of Columbia to examine into the feasibility of establishing a railroad from the convent in Georgetown to the Navy Yard, passing along Pennsylvania Avenue. A survey has been made, the stock all taken up and operations will be commenced as soon as a charter can be obtained from Congress.

—Some of the best penmen of Berlin are engaged in making copies in German, English, and French of the marriage contract between Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Victoria of England. Copies are also being made in German, Portuguese, and French of the marriage contract of the King of Portugal and Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says the "Paulding county hyena" did not escape to the woods, after all. In fact, there was no hyena, and no Jacob Poffenberg or little boy injured by the ferocious brute, and the grave yard at Paulding remains undisturbed The whole story turns out to be moonshine

—It is stated that the Southwestern Bank at Wytheville, Va., has just suspended specie payment. This is a new bank which went into operation only a few months ago.

—Mrs. Catherine Sinclair Forrest has purchased, it is said, an estate in Scotland for $50,000, the savings of her short theatrical career.

THE BOILERS OF THE LEVIATHAN.—In a recent discussion before the London Society of Arts, Mr. C. W. Williams the well-known engineer, exhibited a drawing of the boilers of the Leviathan steamship, and took occasion to say that they presented the greatest violations of natural and chemical laws that he had ever witnessed. He ridiculed the idea of their burning coal in the furnaces, without great waste of fuel or an enormous evolution of smoke. Each boiler—double boiler—of the Leviathan contains twelve furnaces and about four hundred thousand cubic feet of atmospheric air per hour are required for proper combustion of the gases alone; but in what manner the air is to get into the furnaces does not appear. Mr. Williams remarked that it really seemed that the utmost pains had been taken to exclude the air—it being as impossible for the air to be supplied through the fuel on the grate as for a man to breathe the air that comes from the lungs of another person. It is an ascertained fact in chemistry, that a ton of coals producing ten thousand cubic feet of gas requires one hundred thousand cubic feet of air for thorough combustion; and by some it is estimated at even double that quantity.

CONSUMING SMOKE.—A simple and effective method of consuming smoke has been discovered by Mr. Hugh Mair, of Scotland. It is applied to a short cylindrical boiler, having an interior flue containing the fire-place. On both sides of the inner flue there are a number of tubes below the water lever, for bringing the hot air and flame back again to the chimney, which is placed in front. At the further end of the boiler there is a double iron casing or smoke box, which covers the end of the fire flue and return tubes. The inventor finding that this double casing became inconveniently hot drilled a number of small holes through both the plates, with a view of admitting a current of cold air between them for the purpose of keeping them cool. The immediate result of this was, that it became a most perfect smoke consuming apparatus The volume of smoke coming from the fire is thus directly met by numerous jets of hot air passing through the casing, the opposing currents causing an intimate mixture, and a complete combustion of the suspended carbonaceous matter.

GEORGE BANCROFT.—The New York *Tribune* of yesterday morning, publishes the address of George Bancroft, prepared for delivery at the Anti-Lecompton meeting on Friday night. He takes strong grounds against the Lecompton Constitution, and says, that the policy of enforcing it is neither wise, expedient nor possible.

Another Murder in New York—A Vigilance Committee Appointed.

There was a great excitement in Brooklyn on Sunday in consequence of the death of George H. Simonson, who was assaulted by a party of rowdies on Saturday night. The parties implicated in the assault were promptly arrested and lodged in the Station house Sunday evening an impromptu meeting of the citizens was held at which ex mayor Hall presided, when it was resolved that no effort should be spared to bring the assassins to punishment, and a committee was appointed to carry out this view. Subsequently a committee of Vigilance, to aid in protecting the lives and property of peaceable citizens from violence, was also appointed. At one period there was a decided disposition manifested to lynch the prisoners, but better counsels prevailed, and the idea was abandoned.

SEASONING TIMBER.—The desiccated floor of the London Coal Exchange consists of upwards of four thousand pieces of wood, of various kinds and qualities. The peculiar feature in regard to the floor is, that the whole of these pieces were, only a few months previous to their being thus used either in the tree in the growing state, or cut from wet logs, and were prepared for use in the course of a few days, by a unique method of seasoning. The names of the woods thus introduced are black ebony, black oak, common and red English oak, wainscot, white holly, mahogany, American elm, red and white walnut—French and English—and mulberry. No one piece of the four thousand occupied more than ten or twelve days in seasoning.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT INDIANAPOLIS.—On Sunday night about twelve o'clock, two Irishmen entered Buscher's saloon in Indianapolis for the purpose of purchasing liquor. Upon being refused, they attempted to raise a disturbance among persons who were in the saloon at the time, when the bar-keeper named Hohl, a German, and a man named Castillo an American interfered to prevent a fight. The Irishmen both drew revolvers and fired into the crowd. Castillo was shot three times, and died last night. Hohl was shot twice, and is not expected to live. One of the Irishmen has been arrested. A good deal of excitement prevails, and Lynch-law is loudly talked of.

Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

See what the dealers, men who will sell anything in their line, and who are not interested in the medicine, more than any other, say:—

We think highly of your article, and expect to have a large sale. BARNES & PARK, New York.

The demand is greatly increasing.

T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia.

Most medicines require time to introduce them; yours sells at the start.

HOFFMAN & MURWITZ, Philadelphia.

It is steadily gaining ground.

DR. E. F. MILES, Peoria, Ill.

The demand is increasing.

C. & W. CASPARI, Baltimore.

The lot will soon be sold—send more.

WM. THOMPSON, Riceville, East Tennessee.

We are out—send another lot at once.

D. M. & A. J. TUCKER, Fulton, Mo.

We have not a medicine that sells so readily.

BARCLAY BROS., Chicago, Ill.

Bœrhave's Holland Bitters meets with a large sale, and it always has given good satisfaction.

LOUIS WARLICH, Chicago, Ill.

We have been selling Bœrhave's Holland Bitters for some months; and, although, when first introduced, we did not urge its sale, being unacquainted with the article, still we found the public determined to have it, and to meet the demand we have been obliged to purchase more of this article than we ever have of any other patent medicine whatever. Every day brings new testimonials of its efficacy in removing the various complaints for which it is recommended, and in offering it to our customers, we do so with more confidence in its virtues than is due to most preparations of the kind.

GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 134 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill

Caution!—Be careful to ask for *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., No. 27 Wood street, between First and Second streets, and Druggists generally.

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
fe12 191 Penn street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

☞ GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.—C. G. MERSHON, Merchant, says—

SIMPSONVILLE, Shelby county, Ky., March 30, 1855.

"The German Bitters give general satisfaction, and I herewith hand you a certificate of Mr. MORTON BERKLEY, a respectable farmer of this county."

SIMPSONVILLE, Ky., March 30, 1855.—Dear Sir: I would inform you that I have been afflicted for several years with *Dyspepsia*, in a very aggravated form, for which I used sarsaparilla and various other remedies, without obtaining any relief From the various testimonials in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to try them, and I now state with pleasure, that through their use I am enjoying better health than I have done for years past, and cheerfully recommend the Bitters to all afflicted with that terrible disease Respectfully yours,

To Dr. C. M. Jackson MORTON BERKLEY.

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and by GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. fe12:2wdaw

☞ THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WHOLE LIST OF medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR OR LIVER REMEDY. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or general debility. [fe12:1mdaw

JAMES A. PETZER,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant.

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit and Produce generally,

Corner of Market and First streets.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REFER TO—Francis G. Ball & Co., William Dilworth, Sr., S. Cuthbert & Son, Pittsburgh; Boyd & Ott, Heinkoll & Swearingen, S. Healy, Cash. M. & M. Bank. List & Howell, Maugle & Co., George W. Anderson, Doub Paxton & Co. Wheeling. my28:2mf

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Ja16:1y] No. 27 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,

DEALER IN

FLOUR. GRAIN. BACON, LARD, LARD OIL,

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY

No. 299 Liberty street,

fe6:1d&2dapc PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

ISAAC JONES.....JNO. L. BOYD.....WM. McCULLOUGH

JONES, BOYD & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL.

ALSO,

SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, SPRINGS AND AXLES.

Corner Ross and First Streets,

jy25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ISAAC JONES.....D. M. ROGERS

D. B. ROGERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ROGERS' IMPROVED PATENT

STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH,

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL,

Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,

Nos. 167 and 170 Second Street.

ap10:1yd2dp

GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS. —A choice selection of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Wines and Liquors, Fruits, &c., too numerous to mention, just received, which we will sell at prices to suit the times. Call and examine, at the Old Established Tea Store of

HAWORTH, BRO. & BROWNLEE,
Corner of the Diamond and Diamond alley,
de8 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CIDER—2 bbls. received and for sale by
fe5 HENRY H. COLLINS

☞ A LADY OF OUR ACQUAINTANCE, MRS. POWELL, NO. 18 STANTON STREET, NEW YORK, was troubled with liver complaint for a long time, and after trying many remedies, was advised to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. She did so, and says that with one box she was effectually cured.

Indigestion, stoppage of the menses, costiveness, and general irregularity of the bowels, are all diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreadful scourge, DYSPEPSIA. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of all their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. Try them. The money refunded if not satisfactory.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* [28] FLEMING BROS.
(fe12:1wdaw)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

MONDAY MORNING, February 15th, 1858.

LIABILITIES:

Capital and Profits	$775,947 68
Due to Individual Depositors	150,194 97
Due Commonwealth	2,865 22
Due to other Banks	30,268 38
Notes in Circulation	99,280 00
	$1,058,556 25

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$763,224 91
Real Estate and Banking House	39,125 49
Specie—Gold and Silver	149,155 08
Notes of other Banks	26,752 00
Due by other Banks	76,654 46
Expenses	3,743 42
	$1,058,556 25

The foregoing Statement, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. DENNY, Cashier

Sworn and subscribed before me this 15th day of February, A. D., 1858. J. F. MACKENZIE,
fe16:1t Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK

MONDAY, February 15th, 1858.

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$251,750 00
Circulation	69,615 00
Due to Banks	2,269 92
Due Depositors	37,303 96
Interest and Exchange, less expenses	5,507 75
	$361,046 63

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$301,561 87
Due by other Banks	17,881 21
Notes and Checks of other Banks	4,164 00
Protest account	6 05
Coin	34,029 90
	$361,046 63

J. W. Cook, Cashier of the Allegheny Bank, being duly sworn says, that the above Statement is just and true, as he verily believes. J. W. COOK Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 15th day of February, 1858. [fe16] C. W. ERNEST, Notary Public.

☞ STATEMENT OF THE EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, February 15th, 1858

Loans and Discounts	$1,357,253 91
Real Estate	45,920 66
Specie in Vault	463,969 35
Notes and Checks of other Banks	70,678 88
Due by other Banks	73,768 07
	$2,011,590 87
Capital Stock	$ 818,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	170,431 91
Circulation	722,780 00
Individual Deposits	257,640 42
Due to Banks	42,738 54
	$2,011,590 87

I, H. M. MURRAY, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

Affirm d before me, this 15th day of February, 1858.
fe15 C. W. ERNEST, Notary Public.

JUST OPEN.—New styles Mous de Laines. Also, a good assortment of Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Shirt Bosoms, and the largest assortment of BLK SILKS at the lowest prices that they have been offered at in this city for many years. Please call and see them.

C. HANSON LOVE,
(Formerly Love Brothers,)
fe16 No 74 Market street.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Nearly 1000 Cases and Packages of Every description of DRY GOODS selling at Very low prices, at the store of

A. A. MASON & CO.,
fe16 No 25 Fifth street.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.—Another supply of this valuable medicine just received by JOS. FLEMING,
fe16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

HAIR DYES.—Batchelor's, Christadora's, Woods' and Wator's Hair Dyes on hand and for sale by JOS FLEMING,
fe16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

PERFUMERY—Of descriptions and prices, can be had at JOS. FLEMING'S,
fe16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

ANOTHER supply of Low & Son's superior London Toilet Soaps received to-day, by JOS. FLEMING,
fe16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

PURE Wines and Liquors carefully selected for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand at JOS. FLEMING'S,
fe16 Corner Market street and Diamond.

PARISIAN TOOTH PASTE, prepared under the supervision of Dr. Hullihen, Surgeon Dentist, for sale by. JOS. FLEMING,
fe16 Corner Diamond and Market street.

EXPANSION.—A lot of new Expansion Skirts, just opened at JOS. HORNE'S, 77 Market street.
fe 5

THE BEST FRENCH CORSETS.—For Cne Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.
fe15 JOS. HORNE, 77 Market street.

EGGS—3 boxes, this day, received and for sale by [fe15] HENRY H COLLINS

BUTTER.—1 barrel fresh Roll received and for sale by [fe15] HENRY H. COLLINS.

RYE FLOUR.—30 sacks just received and for sale by [fe15] HENRY H. COLLINS

TIMOTHY SEED.—15 sacks received, and for sale by [fe15] HENRY H. COLLINS.

SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.—3 gross on hand and for sale by B. L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe18 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

BROWN'S ESS. JAM. GINGER.—6 gross on hand and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe:3 Corner of Fourth and Wood street.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—10 gross on hand and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe13 Corner of Wood and Fourth streets

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. 1 gross on hand and for sale by B L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe13 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

EX. LOGWOOD.—2000 lbs. on hand and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe13 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

GLAUBER SALTS.—10 bbls. on hand and for sale by B. L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe13 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets

COOPER'S SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.—20 cases on hand and for sale by. B. L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe13 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

LAMPBLACK, Ass'd.—30 bbls. on hand and for sale by B. L FAHNESTOCK & CO,
fe13 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

PIANOS TO RENT.—Two elegant Rosewood 6½ octave Pianos, will be rented to private families only. Apply to JOHN H. MELLOR,
f 13 82 Wood street.

A TIME FOR ALL THINGS.—Now is the time to buy Shoes of every description CHEAP We are desirous to clear out our winter stock, which comprises Gents', Ladies', Misses', Youth's and Childrens' Wear Remember the place, "The Peoples' Shoe Store," No. 17 Fifth street, near Market.

fe13 DIFFENBACHER & CO.

GUM, BUFFALO, CALF AND CLOTH OVERSHOES, offered low, at "The Peoples' Shoe Store," No. 17 Fifth street, near Market.

A. C. SAMPSON,
fe13 DIFFENBACHER & CO.

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES—Now is the time to buy BOOTS AND SHOES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF

J. H. BORLAND,
fe13 No. 93 Market street, two doors from Fifth.

TWO hundred dollars in hand, and four hundred in two yearly payments, will secure a dwelling house and large lot of ground, pleasantly situated on Mt. Washington. For sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON,
fe12 51 Market street.

FOR MEN.—Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Mufflers, Scarfs, and heavy Knit Socks, At low prices while the cold weather lasts
ie12 JOS. HORNE, 77 Market street.

BROOM CORN.—25 bales, this day, rec'd and for sale by [fe11] HENRY H. COLLINS.

LARD.—13 pkgs. No. 1 received, and for sale by [fe11] HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES.—100 bbls. for sale by
ja28 HENRY H. COLLINS

OATS.—300 bus. just received and for sale by [fe] HENRY H. COLLINS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, For February.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, For February.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, For February.
GODEY'S MAGAZINE, For February.
Just received at ROBERT A. LOOMIS', Post Building, 41 Fifth street.
ja18

LADIES' SNOW BOOTS, Buffalo and Gum Overshoes, at the Peoples' Shoe Store, No. 17 Fifth street. [ja21 DIFFENBACHER & CO.

MILL FEED.—2000 lbs. Middlings, for sale by JAMES A. PETZER,
fe3 59 Water street.

APPLES.—30 barrels choice Russett; 60 " assorted Apples, received and for sale by JAMES A PETZER,
fe3 59 Water street.

GREASE.—White Grease for Wagons, Omnibuses, Carts, Drays, Carriages, etc., in barrels and kegs, for sale by [fe3] HENRY H. COLLINS

S. JAYNES,

AGENT, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

FOR THE SALE OF DR. D. JAYNES' FAMILY MEDICINES.

CONSISTING OF

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
JAYNES' TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.
JAYNES' SPECIFIC, FOR TAPE WORM. It never fails.
JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholics, Cramps, Cholera, &c.
JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
JAYNES' AGUE MIXTURE, for the Cure of Fever and Ague.
JAYNES' LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruises, &c.
JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja9:3m-2p PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

A. B. BOOKHAMMER.....JOSEPH BUDD.

BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

*Nos.