THE PITTSBURGH POST.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::MARCH 24 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WESLEY FROST,

OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

Reading Matter will be found on 1st Page.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The telegraph informs us of the fact that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas delivered his great speech on the Kansas question on Monday evening in the Senate. Every available spot in and about the Senate Chamber was packed, to hear the favorite son of Illinois. We have no doubt the effort of the Little Giant is equal to his most finished efforts, and will add to his reputation as a statesman and orator. The public will look with interest for the reprint of this speech by the press of the country.

MASS MEETING.

We are informed by advertisement and handbill of a meeting to be held this evening in City Hall, which will be addressed by John W Forney, Esq., and Will A. Stokes, Esq. The meeting is called by Democrats, and will doubtless be largely attended, as this Kansas question is now at its pinching point, and excites the attention of the entire community. We shall give our opinion in full upon this movement to-morrow.

TAMPERING WITH THE JURY BOX.

Wm. H. Laird, one of the deputy sheriffs of Philadelphia county, has been sent to prison ten days, and fined $20 for contempt of Court in summoning special jurors in the case of Freeth, recently tried for murder and convicted of manslaughter in that city. Samuel Carson, one of the jurors, was held to bail in $1000 for perjury. The facts of the case are these. The panel being exhausted, the Court directed the deputy sheriff to summon thirty jurors "from the body of the county." Mr. Carson thereupon walked up to the sheriff in open court, and received from him a paper, which he took out of his desk, and which was presumed to be a summons. Judge Ludlow decided that it was a defiance of the order of the court, to summon jurors from the Court House when ordered to summon them from the body of the county, and hence the punishment of the officer Carson swore he received no paper from the sheriff, but five witnesses swore they saw him take it and put it into his hat, and hence the perjury case.

It would appear from the remarks of the Court, that the jury tax is not a peculiarly institution in the good city of Philadelphia Judge Allison, speaking of the matter said, that this was nothing new; instances had occurred where it was almost certain that whole juries were packed in this manner. He alluded to a case which occured a year ago, where eleven jurors were placed specially in the jury-box by fraud. In that case the Sheriff took charge of the venire himself. Another case occurred not long since. A person was heard inquiring for the deputy Sheriff, saying that he was desired to sit on a jury in a capital case, and do what he could for the prisoner. This is nothing new; but this is the first case in which the Court has determined to act. The testimony in this case is so clear that nobody can deny that his orders had been defined. His instructions to the Sheriff were to go to the body of the county, away from the court house, and bring in honest and respectable citizens. The first juror called was summoned in the Court, (Mr. Geo. L. Miller,) in direct violation of this order. This is a case in which the testimony satisfied the Court there was an improper and corrupt understanding between Mr. Carson and Mr. Laird.

The Judges also said, the Court had lost all confidence in the deputies of the Sheriff and it will be a question with the Court whether it will not avail itself of its legal right to dispense with the services of both the Sheriff and his deputies, and appoint two respectable citizens to take charge of the processes of the Court.

UTAH VOLUNTEERS.

Over one hundred young men have already enrolled themselves in Philadelphia for the "Utah Expedition." If the Government should determine to accept of volunteers for this service, Pennsylvania will be ready with her quota of soldiers. The bill for raising five regiments of volunteers, which has passed the House, will probably pass the Senate. One regiment is to consist of mounted men and will be employed to defend the Texan frontier on the route of emigrant travel. The other regiments may be mounted men or Infantry, and may be called out or not, as the President's option. They will no doubt be called out. A regiment has been offered from Kentucky, also from New York, from California and other States. The five regiments will add five millions of dollars a year to the expenses of the military establishment.

Buried Alive.

A letter dated Holland, Erie county, Pa., March, 15, says:—"A very afflictive dispensation of Providence has taken place within twenty miles of this place. A Presbyterian minister named Reed was going to attend a meeting of the presbytery. He stopped over night with another minister at a private house. Mr. Reed was taken with a fit in the night, and it was supposed he had died. The other minister being in a hurry to get to the meeting in season had him buried the next day. On his return from meeting he left word at Oxford that their minister was dead and buried. His friends went immediately to get his remains and bring them to Oxford, when to their great sorrow they discovered that he had been buried alive. The cover of the coffin was split, and his shroud was completely torn off, and turned nearly on his face. He was a bachelor, and a very worthy man. His dreadful death is much lamented."

The End Approaching.

The end, not of the world, but of the everlasting Kansas question is believed to be approaching. The Washington *Union* thinks there will be no delay in the action of the House, and that perhaps the subject will be disposed of during the present week. Four Kansas sheeches were made in the Senate, and ten in the House on Saturday.

Walnut Hall

Who that loves a good dinner is not acquainted with the ways and means which Col. Fricker at Walnut Hall, has always at his disposal for the hungry man? The earliest delicacies of the season seem to reach him as if by magic. We have before us a "specimen of his quality" in the shape of a fine fresh shad of the largest dimensions. He who away from home wants a good meal, or he who wishes to take to his home "something nice," will always find Col. Fricker prepared to accommodate him.

GAS.

All over the country the people are demanding more light upon the gas question. Gas Companies are just now the object of legislation in New York, Massachusetts, and other States. The consumption of gas is a matter, (as has very justly been remarked by the New York *Journal of Commerce*) in which every citizen is interested, being an almost indispensable adjunct to the management of his household or office affairs, yet one over which he has little or no control. In fact, gas companies have held each individual in the community under a sort of vassalage, from which there was no appeal or means of redress. The great evil existing in connection with the management of these companies arises from the fact that the gas consumer has no satisfactory evidence that he is honestly dealt with. The article which he purchases is measured by an apparatus which may be fraudulently constructed; and there is equal liability to imposition from fluctuations in quality. The experience of the gas consumer early teaches him that remonstrances against exorbitant charges, or imposition of any kind, either real or suspected, is ordinarily of little avail; and that he has only to foot the bill presented, or have the gas shut off. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that legislatures are asked to interfere for his protection.

VARIOUS THINGS

—The police of Washington City are to wear uniforms.

—The Clark county (Virginia) *Journal* nominates Hon. R. M. T. Hunter for President at the next election in 1860.

—The Adams Express Company brought to the Patent Office, recently, a mammoth pear, from Oregon, weighing four pounds. It was transported in a glass jar, filled with alcohol. The pear measures twenty by eighteen inches in circumference, and about nine inches in height.

—It is a mooted question in New York, whether the Wall Street Banks or the Faro Banks are the safer institutions.

—Another of those bloody and fatal affrays, for which New York has unhappily become prominent, occurred at a dance house in Howard street, at an early hour Saturday morning. The actors in the affray were Paudeen McLaughlin, of Stanwix Hall notoriety, and a man named Daniel Cunningham Paudeen committed an unprovoked assault upon Cunningham, and the latter, during the melee, drew a pistol and discharged its contents into the chest of his antagonist.—Paudeen was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his wound was attended to, but it was not expected that he would live till morning. Cunningham surrendered himself to the police, and is now in prison, waiting the course of events.

—The Philadelphia Conference will meet on the 24th inst. at Easton, and Bishop Ames will preside. This conference now numbers about two hundred and fifty ministers, and embraces within its bounds the State of Delaware, the eastern shores of Virginia and Maryland, and the part of Pennsylvania lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Although covering but a portion of the territory originally occupied, yet there are at least one hundred and seventy-five stations and circuits; and there are now, allowing for the numbers who have been converted by the revivals now going on, perhaps sixty or seventy thousand members of the church within its bounds.

—The Boston *Post*. in noticing an excellent paper by James Madison, which was recently read in that city, says that "it was printed for private distribution by James C. McGuire, Esq., of Washington. The same gentleman printed at his own expense a quarto volume of the private correspondence of this illustrious patriot, among which are papers that, it is not too much to say, are invaluable; and which by his 'patriotic multiplication of copies are placed beyond the reach of accident. This gentleman has much more of the ex President's manuscript yet unprinted. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the public will be favored with the life and works of Jefferson's great friend—one whom Chief Justice Marshall complimented as 'the model of the American statesman.'"

How Wine is Made.

The adulterations of wines are statistically discussed in "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," and he makes it out that almost all the wine we drink is *disguised apple-juice*. He says:—

'*Cider*, prepared as a basis for every variety of wine, consists of—cider, forty gallons; pure spirits, under proof, three gallons; sugar, or syrup, three pounds; and of crude tartar, half a pound. These should be well stirred together in a full cask, which should be left with the bung open, and exposed to the necessary degree of temperature to produce fermentation; after which it is racked off, fined, etc., and kept for use. Thus prepared, and mixed with water, sugar, honey, tartartic acid, lemon juice, cream of tartar, almond oil, fresh grape juice, wine, alcohol, and yeast, it is used for imitating almost every variety of wine in commerce. The finest imitation of Champagne is said to be made of equal parts of native Catawba and prepared cider, with a little water, lemon juice, sugar, and tartaric acid. Champagne is also extensively intimated by charging low priced, *still* wines with carbonic acid. This is done by machinery adapted to the purpose, similar to that used for charging soda water."

"The prestige of *pure native* wines, derived from the spotless name of Longworth, has lately received a severe check by the *refusal of certain wine merchants in Cincinnati to have their wines inspected*. This circumstance is virtual *acknowledgement of adulteration*; and it is well known that the Cincinnati wine dealers are, to an equal extent, dealers in such crude materials as constitute a well assorted stock, according to the 'Wine and Liquor Dealers' Guide.'"

Appointments by the Governor.

Joseph Clark, of Armstrong county, Inspector of domestic spirits, Philadelphia

James Allison, of Mifflin county, Measurer of Corn, Salt, Coal and Lime Philadelphia.

William F. Comely, Philadelphia, Auctioneer.

Uriah S. Lowe, Commissioner to take acknowledgments of Deeds, Elmira, New York.

Solomon Fegel, Sealer of weights and Measures for Lehigh county.

Signs.—When will signs and wonders cease? Not a day passes but we see good and bad signs, as the following will show:

It is a good sign to see a man enter your sanctum with with a friendly greeting. "Here's two dollars to pay for my paper."

It is a bad sign to hear a man say he's too poor to take a paper—ten to one he carries home a jug of "red eye" that costs him half a dollar.

It is a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to his fellows.

It is a bad sign to hear him boasting of it.

It is a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face.

It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated in his nose.

It's a good sign to see an honest man wearing his old clothes.

It's not a good sign to see them filling the holes in his windows.

It's a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his face.

It's a bad sign to see him wipe his chops as he comes out of a cellar.

It's a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness.

It's a bad sign to see her husband sued for her finery.

It's a good sign for a man to advertise in the paper.

It's a bad sign for the sheriff to advertise for him.

It's a good sign to see a man sending his children to school.

It's a bad sign to see them educated at evening schools, on the public squares, &c., et cetera and so forth.

A "Pat" Reason.—The medical attendant at the St Louis Hospital accosted an Irish servant at the door of the same the other day, with, "Did you give the medicine as I told you?" "Faith an' I did Sir." "And the brandy?" "Shure, an' I thought it a pity to waste so much good liquor on them that were bound to die anyhow, so I drank it myself."

BY TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Replies of Messrs. Toombs and Green.

Passage of the Lecompton Constitution.

YEAS 33; NAYS 25.

NEWS FROM THE UTAH ARMY.

Arrival of Despatches from Col. Johnston.

Passage of Lecompton Resolutions in the Pennsylvania Senate.

SINKING OF A PITTSBURGH STEAMER.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Despatch to the Morning Post.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Gazzam, House bill 49, relative to the Aqueduct, and House bill 432, entitled an act to incorporate the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, were passed finally, but having been amended, go the House for concurrence therein.

House.—This being Private Bill day, the House took up bills on the private calendar, acting upon the following, among others:—No. 570, entitled an act to incorporate the Manchester Gas Company, and No. 597, to incorporate the Mount Pleasant Union College, in Westmoreland county. These bills were passed finally, and go to the Senate. Also, the House bill for the incorporation of the Kittanning Water Company.

Bill No. 576, to incorporate the borough of Malta was, on motion of Mr. Scott, objected off the private calendar, and will require a two-thirds vote to take it up.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Senate, Messrs. Gazzam and Schofield debated the Kansas resolutions, and Buckalew's Lecompton resolutions were passed by a vote of 11 against 8.

The House passed finally several bills which passed a first reading in the forenoon, among them a bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Gymnasium. Also bill 551, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Birmingham and Brownsville Macadamized Road Company. Bill 234, relative to Allegheny Commons, before being passed, was first amended on motion of Mr. Voeghtley, that damages and expenses of improving the Commons, be borne by individual subscription.

Eighty bills were acted on to-day, eight of them belonging to Allegheny county.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The Senate re-assembled at 7 o'clock. Mr. Douglas, on entering the Chamber, was received with applause, which he deprecated by shaking his head and making gestures to the multitude to stop. Not a foot of vacant room was left in the galleries, and the reporters were overrun by the invading border ruffians. All the seats on the floor were also occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled.

After alluding to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he said that Congress eventually decided that new Territories should choose their domestic policy for themselves. He was one of those who, for want of power to carry out his own measure, agreed with this new line of policy, with a view of healing the sectional strife and restoring peace to the country. The object was to localize, not nationalize, slavery. The people of Illinois approved of his course, and the Legislature passed resolutions to that effect subsequently. As a Senator from that State, he felt it his duty to apply to the Kansas-Nebraska bill the principle which had been substituted for the geographical line. Now, said Mr. Douglas, the question arises, is the Lecompton Constitution in accordance with the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and in accordance with the organic act? Have the people been left to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States? Does the Lecompton Constitution embody the will of the people of Kansas? If it does, you have the right to admit her into the Union under it, and waive any irregularities that may have occurred in minor details. The whole action of this house turns on this: whether or not the people had fair expression of their will in that act? But what evidence have we that it is so?

At a subsequent election the vote against it was 10,000. This was evidence to his mind that the Lecompton constitution is not an expression of the will of the people. It has been said that the election of December 21st was legal, and the one on January 4th was not legal. The legislature possessed as much power on January 4th as on December 21st and February 20th. If you can judge this constitution by technical forms of law, it was voted down. You are called on now to give it validity, but as you approach it in a spirit of statesmanship you find it was no embodiment of the will of the people. Hence I deny your right to make it the organic law, and if it becomes so it will be by the act of Congress and not by the will of the people. We are told that the constitution may be changed, and that it is a small matter. The principle is the same when you set the example of violating the principles of free government for a day or for a year and give precedents to unscrupulous men. Further, it is said, that the people may change their constitution when they will; that they had no right to tie their own hands till 1864. He did not agree that the people could not tie their own hands. He held it as a fair interpretation that when one mode of changing it was prescribed, every other mode was proscribed. It could not be altered until 1864. He did not object to it because it bound them till 1864, if it is the will of the people; and if it is not, you have no right to bind them to it, even for a single hour. What right has Congress to annul the provision prohibiting a change before 1864? If Congress can change one clause, it may annul or alter another and another until the whole instrument is subverted. You have no right to annul it, to alter it, or to construe it. Lay not your sacrilegious hands on it—be it alone the people's act and deed. Farewell to State rights—to State sovereignty—when Congress undertakes to construe State constitutions. States would become provinces, with no more independence than their counties now possess.

The latter portion of his speech was devoted to the Washington *Union*, attributing its hostility to his declining to vote for the publisher as public printer.

Mr. Toombs then followed Mr. Douglas at great length, and characterized the gentlemen who now voted with Mr. Douglas as hypocrites, &c.

Mr. Stuart briefly remonstrated against the impropriety of applying terms so ill-advised to Senators who had only followed what they believed to be the line of their duty. In the use of personalities, when arguments had failed, the Senator from Georgia had certainly won the laurels. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23.—The Senate was again crowded. The preliminary business was unimportant.

Mr. Green replied, denying the assertion of the Senator from Michigan that the friends of the Lecompton Constitution have been driven from their position. The Senator from Illinois implied the same thing, but it is not so. The committee report stands unchallenged. Its every individual charge is sustained by official evidence, and the only exception taken to the report is by the Senator from Vermont, who objects to the use of the harsh appellation of rebels. He made some desultory and preliminary remarks in reply to the Senators from Illinois, Michigan and Vermont, and then went into the main line of the argument, saying that the Kansas government was the government *de facto*, quite as much as in the case of California, even if you admit that the alleged frauds were committed. He drew a parallel between the cases of Kansas and California, citing Mr. Douglas' opinions on the latter in support of his own views on the former. He said that the statement that nineteen counties were disfranchised in Kansas was meant to deceive. Those counties were a wilderness, without inhabitants. He defended the early steps for the formation of the Lecompton Constitution, and denied the assertions of the Senator from Vermont, Mr. Foot, that there were broken pledges on the part of Governor Walker and the President. Everybody knows that Walker was in favor of submitting it to the people; he advocated it, but had no power to pledge it. The Senator from Illinois says that the only reason they did not submit the whole Constitution was because it was said that it would be voted down. Who said so? No one, except the Senators from Illinois and Michigan. The great question is, does the Constitution embody the will of the people? which is the legally expressed will? The rules of evidence are the same in equity and law; we cannot take flying rumors and the opinions of Governors as evidence; that it is fraught with a danger that, if carried to its ultimatum, would bring bristling bayonets and cannon pointed at the walls of the Capitol, to substitute the opinions of a mob for forms of law. All the legal forms having been complied with in completing the Lecompton Constitution, it was a completed fact, and the people had no right to vote whether or not it was a Constitution. What would the Senators say if the Constitution of our State, after being in actual operation, was to be submitted to the people to see whether it is a Constitution or not? The Senator from Kentucky says it could do no harm, but only show abundant care to submit it again and again to the people. Yes, try again, try again; Col. Fremont would have liked that principle, to try again. As to the cry of fraud, it reminded him (but he did not apply it to the Senator) that a lie well stuck to and often repeated is as good as truth.

Mr. Green continued to analyze the reputed frauds, admitting that if the frauds did exist, there were none to vitiate the Constitution. Further than this, no legal evidence goes to show that the Lecompton Constitution does not embody the will of the people, and if we go beyond the legal evidence we strike at the very principle of liberty. He then referred to the statement of Mr. Douglas that the Constitution can only be changed before 1864 by the exercise of a revolutionary right. This is not so. New York and other States have done it, and a provision was inserted with a similar interpretation in the Kansas Bill of Rights. The people must have that right to change the Constitution in a legal way, otherwise they could not regulate their affairs, but would be bound by the preceding generation. In summing up, he said he would not appeal to the Americans to build up the Democratic party, but would ask them to help break down the only party dangerous to both.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, said he would not reopen the debate, but made the explanation that his statements were made on official records, not on conversations of the Governors of Kansas. Thank God, he could distinguish right from wrong, and had the courage to say so. He followed conviction, not party. Kentucky's maxim, "Be just and fear not," was also his. He believed his course to be the best for the North and for the South; he had never used the words, "arrayed himself on the side of the Northern Democracy." He wished neither to build up nor to break down any party. He made an affectionate reference to his compatriots of the Senate when the Senate was great, and included among its members Clay Calhoun, Webster and Benton. He professed himself an American, and it was his principle to protect the ballot box as the only instrument by which the people can exercise their sovereignty.

When Mr. Crittenden had concluded, Mr. Green, without further remarks, moved three amendments.

Mr. Green withdrew the bill altogether, and moved three amendments to the original bill: 1st. To strike out the preamble and insert the following: Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas, did by a Convention of Delegates, called and assembled at Lecompton on the 9th of September, 1857, to form for themselves a Constitution and State government, which said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on equal footing with the original States, &c. Carried. [See enacting paragraph.] 2d. To amend the second section by inserting and adding the following clause: That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe on any right of the people asserted in the Kansas Constitution, at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper; Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it is Republican in form and does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 23. 3d. A verbal amendment in the eleventh line of the second section of the bill: to cancel the word "of" in the sentence, in the ordinance of the said Constitution, and substitute therefor the words "annexed to," to make it read "in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution." Carried.

Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment of March 21 to amendment of Mr. Green, and substituted another that the federal laws not inapplicable be extended into the State of Kansas; that a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, District Attorney and United States Marshal be appointed and paid as in Iowa. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill, in substance that the Constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention be submitted to the people of Kansas now; that if it be approved, the President shall admit Kansas by proclamation; if it be rejected, that the people of the Territory shall call a Convention to frame a new substitute. The substitute makes a special provision against the occurrence of frauds.

Several Senators here took occasion to explain their votes.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, as a conservative middle man, would support Mr. Crittenden's substitute, reserving the right afterwards to vote for the original bill in obedience to the resolutions passed by the legislature of his State.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, reluctantly voted against the bill for the same reason.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, defined his position.

Mr. Green accepted the suggestion of another verbal alteration.

Mr. Crittenden's substitute was then put and lost, yeas 24, nays 34.

The bill as amended to admit Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution was then put and passed, yeas 33, nays 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelly concluded his argument in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution, commenced yesterday.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, while advocating the Lecompton Constitution, reviewed in condemnation the Northern movement against slavery, expressing the belief that there were members of the House who have stolen slaves from their masters.

Mr. Howard maintained that there was nothing clearer than that the admission of a new State was in the nature of a contract. If the people were not represented, its admission would be not only intervention but oppression. He denied that Kansas was properly here. Its Constitution was the work of a few reckless men in the Territory. The Legislature which brought the Lecompton Constitution into existence never had a legal existence, and no recognition on the part of any branch of the government could give it validity.

Mr. Burnett said that the Republican party was responsible for all the trouble and the revolutionary spirit in Kansas, by sending armed emigrants to exclude Southern property.

Mr. Blair said that those who were elected as friends of the President, and the President himself, have fully exposed his forfeiture of his pledges to the people that Kansas should decide the character of its own institutions.

Mr. Potter attributed the present agitation to the violation of the pledges of the Democracy by repealing the Missouri Compromise, thus opening territory to slavery which gives no repose to its victims, white or black.

Adjourned.

The Utah Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Leavenworth *Times* of the 19th says: "Yesterday morning two companies of infantry and two of cavalry left the Fort for Utah, numbering about three hundred and thirty men. They design overtaking Colonel Hoffman and escort, the supply train for Colonel Johnson's army, from Laramie. The train consists of one hundred and sixty heavily laden wagons.

The *Republican* publishes extracts from a private letter from Colonel Johnson to a friend in this city, dated February 5th, which says that he has received no communication from the Government since the 22d of October. He complains that the contractors take more than three months to carry the mails to Utah, when the contract says the service shall be done in two months.

Col. Johnson describes the march to Camp Scott, and compliments the troops. He says that the Mormons have fully, as words and actions can manifest intentions, that they will no longer submit to any government but their own. And that the people of the Union must submit to the usurpation of their territory and have a government erected in their midst acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to Federal authority, or act with vigor and force to compel them to succumb, and expresses an earnest hope that every exertion will be made to forward supplies early in the spring under a sufficient guard of mounted men.

Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The steamer St. Lawrence, from Pittsburgh for New Orleans, struck on rocks near Pomeroy, on Sunday, and sunk. The boat was valued at twenty thousand dollars, and is a total loss. A portion of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

Despatches of Col. Johnson.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23.—Col. Johnston's letter is of such a character that it is deemed advisable not to permit a copy of it to be made for publication, although it is said that nothing of particular interest has transpired since the last advices.

THE HAREM UNVEILED.—A Moldavian countess, a frequent visitor in the harems of the late Redschid Pasha and other dignitaries of Constantinople, thus takes the romance out of the popular idea of those Mohammedan paradises:

"Women, fat, ill made, dirty and stupid—such is the *personnel* of all harems. Add to this, that the woman pass their days in jealousy of each other, disputing, abusing, and even fisticuffing, and then you will understand that the happiness of Messieurs the Turks, which has for centuries inflamed the imaginations of romancers and poets, leaves much to be desired to make it perfect.

"The harem is a hell, where four or five furies busy themselves in torturing a poor devil whom they call "master and lord."

"A well-kept harem, of four women only, costs $75,000 a year, and that of the Sultan, for 1856, cost 100,000,000 of francs, or $20,000,000. The young Turks, who have adopted European ideas, regard the harem as an institution that has had its day."

"AMELIA, for thee—yes at thy command I'd pluck the stars from the firmament—I'd pluck the sun, that oriental god of day that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'd tear it from the sky—"Don't, Henry! It would be so very dark!"

GLYCERINE AND CAMPHOR SOAP.—1 gross just received and for sale by
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
mr17

GLASS.—200 boxes 8x10 Glass for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.
mr16

DRIED APPLES.—30 sacks prime Dried Apples received, and for sale by
McCANDLESS, MEANS & CO.,
Corner of Wood and Water streets.
ja23

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, with large lot of ground to each house, situate on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, will be sold on favorable terms, by
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
51 Market street.
mr17

"REDUCED BY DYSPEPSIA TO A MERE SKELETON."—CURED BY "BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS."—Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was *reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere skeleton;* I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now *weighed* 200 *pounds,* and that this wonderful change had been produced by Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

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.

☞ ANOTHER INSTANCE OF TAPE WORM CURED BY THE USE OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions; and the result was I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M. SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

[26] mr19-1yd&w FLEMING BROS.

WHOLESALE CLOCK DEPOT,

No. 42 Fifth street, near Wood.

REINEMAN & MEYRAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS.

WATCHMAKERS' TOOLS

AND

WATCH MATERIAL,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

mr13

Office of Sealer of Weights and Measures.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, *SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,* May be found henceforth, in Cherry alley, between Third and Fourth streets, where orders may be left.

mr13:tf CHARLES BARNETT.

WM. MILLER, Phila.......................C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'h

MILLER & RICKETSON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES AND SEGARS.

Nos. 221 and 223, Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON, NAILS, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. mr2

TERRA COTTA OR STONE

WATER PIPES,

From two to six inch calibre.

PRICES from 12 to 30 Cents per Foot.

ALSO—ROCHESTER

PEARL STARCH

For Sale Wholesale at Manufacturers Prices by

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 25 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

JOHN MOORHEAD has removed to No. 74 Water street, below Market

---

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

NO. 74 WATER STREET, BELOW MARKET,

mr19 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

A. H. BOOKHAMMER.......................JOSEPH BUDD.

BOOKHAMMER & BUDD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

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

Nos. 204 *and* 206 *North Wharves,*

Third and fifth doors above Race street,

PHILADELPHIA,

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

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

REFER TO

Jordon & Brother,	McCutcheon & Collins,
Stroup & Bro.,	Coleman & Kelton,
Wm. S. Smith & Co.,	Budd & Comly,
ja11:3m—2p	PHILADELPHIA.

BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 18 and 20 Wood Street,

mr15 PITTSBURGH.

BOWN & TETLEY'S

SHOOTING GALLERY,

No. 136 Wood street.

Light Cream Ale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and the public, that owing to the price of Barley and Hops, and to suit the times, they are brewing a light and delicious flavored CREAM ALE, which they are selling at $4 ℘ barrel, and have KEGS OF TEN GALLONS each, to accommodate private families. They have also, X ALE, at $6; XX at $7, and superior KENNET at $8 ℘ bbl., and smaller casks in proportion. Also, excellent PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

☞ Orders sent to their Brewery on PITT STREET, will receive prompt attention.

mr10:3m GEO. W. SMITH & CO.

A NEW OUTFIT OF TIN, COPPER, and Brass Ware: Brittannia and Block Tin Ware, in sets or single pieces. Also, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays and Bells; Cooking Stoves and Stove Pipes; Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware, and other articles too numerous to mention, can be had cheap for cash, at the stores of the subscribers

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Nos. 44 Wylie, and 102 Smithfield streets.

N. B.—We invite builders and others having job Work to give us a call, as we will guarantee satisfaction.

mr20.3td&1tw

NESHANNOCK POTATOES.—25 sacks received and for sale, by

mr20 HENRY H. COLLINS.

PAPER HANGINGS, FOR SPRING OF 1858.—The best assortment ever brought to Pittsburgh. Prices range from 6 cents to $5.

Wall Paper for

Parlors,

Dining Rooms,

Chambers,

Entries,

Churches,

Lodges,

Plain Oak, Panel Oak, Walnut, Marble, Fresco, Borders, Statues, Paintings, Testers, Ceiling, Fire Screens, Window Shades. Come and see. W. P. MARSHALL & CO.,

mr5 87 Wood street.

HAVEN'S First Quality Lead Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Warehouse of

W. S. HAVEN,

mr19 Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Market street.

$275 PIANO FORTE FOR **$175**

An elegant Rosewood, second-hand, PIANO FORTE in perfect order, which cost when new, $275 will be sold for $175.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

Old Established Piano Depot,

mr19 118 Wood street, second door above Fifth.

LINSEED OIL.—24 barrels for sale by

mr18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTATOES.—50 bus. for sale by

mr18 HENRY H. COLLINS.

CLOVERSEED.—10 bushels received and for sale by [mr17] HENRY H COLLINS.

WHITE FISH.—10 half bbls. received and for sale by [mr17] 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, Bruses, &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 chang the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRACY OF THIS CITY AND COUNTY, opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, will meet at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th, at 7 o'clock, and will be addressed by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, editor of the Philadelphia "Press," and WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq. mr23:2t*

SPRING FASHIONS.

THE SPRING STYLE SILK HAT, IS now ready, at C. H. PAULSON'S, No. 73 Wood street.
mr24 3w

TO THE MEMBERS OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—After this date no books will be given out, until further notice. Members having books in their possession, will please return them before APRIL 1st, as the Library Committee are about to classify the books, and publish a Catalogue. By Order of
mr24 LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

NEW AND OLD CHOICE BOOKS, BY CATALOGUE.—On SATURDAY EVENING, March 27th, at 7 o'clock, will be sold by Catalogue, on the second floor of the New Auction Building, No. 54 Fifth street, a very valuable collection, mostly from private libraries, of new and old choice Books, comprehending some of the very best English and American literature. The catalogue will be found rich in the best editions of complete series of Works, such as the Pantalogia, 12 vols. London; Gilfillan's Edition of the British Poets, 15 vols.; Fennimore Cooper's Novels and Tales, 33 vols; Sir Walter Scott's complete Works, 10 vols; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols, etc, etc. Also, the Works of Charles Lamb, 2 vols; Dean Swift, 2 vols.; Laurence Sterne, 2 vols; Lord Byron's Works, 4 vols; Joseph Addison. 6 vols., etc.; Dyce's Edition of Beaumont & Fletcher, 2 vols; Kenny Meadow's Edition of Shakspeare, 2 vols.; Sharp's History of Egypt; Lynch's Dead Sea Expedition; The Ethical and Physical Sciences; Comprehensive Bible Commentary, 6 vols; Robertson's Historical Works, 3 vols.; Cotton Matther's Maghalia; Folio Copy of the Bible, printed in 1708; Large Quarto Scrap Book of Engravings; Horne's Ancient Mysteries; Stanbury's Expeditions to Utah; 2 vols. Bound Piano Music; Pictorial Gallary of Fine and Useful Arts, 2 vols.; Illustrated London News, 3 vols; Wilson's French and English Dictionary; The Wonderful Magazine, 2 vols, etc., etc.

Catalogues are now ready, and the Books will be arranged for examination on Friday morning.
mr24 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

BAROUCHES, BUGGY AND JINNY CARRIAGE, AT AUCTION.—This WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 24th, at 11 o'clock, at No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold, 1 Eastern made Jenny Lind one horse Carriage;
1 " " one horse Barouche;
1 Pittsburg " second-hand "
1 Eastern " substantial Buggy.
mr24 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING, Blanks, and Duncan's system of Penmanship, for sale by W. S. HAVEN.
mr24 Corner Market and Second streets.

500 GROSS HAVEN'S No. ONE PENS. Just received and for sale by W. S. HAVEN.
mr24 Corner Market and Second streets.

PERRY & CO.'S fine and extra fine Pens, for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S Stationery Store,
mr24 Nos. 31, 33 and 35 Market street.

P. K. SETS AND COLLARS, Corsets, White and Colored and Long and Short, and a full assortment of Needle Work, White Goods, Dress Gooods and Shawls. C. HANSON LOVE, Formerly Love Brothers.
mr24 No. 74 Market street.

10 BAGS Dried Apples, for sale by BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,
mr24 Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street.

10 SACKS FEATHERS, for sale by BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,
mr24 Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street.

10 DRUMS COD FISH, for sale by BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,
mr24 Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street.

100 BBLS. N. C. TAR, for sale by BAGALEY, COSGRAVE & CO.,
mr24 Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street.

POTATOES.—400 bus. Pink Eye Potatoes, received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner First and Market streets.

80 BBLS. Potatoes, received and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner Market and First streets.

DRIED APPLES.—100 bus. choice Dry Apples, received and for sale, by JAS. A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner Market and First streets.

APPLES.—24 barrels Green Apples, rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner Market and First streets.

BUTTER.—6 barrels prime Roll Butter, received and for sale by JAS. A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner Market and First streets.

EAR CORN.—500 bushels prime Ear Corn, received and for sale, by JAMES A. FETZER,
mr24 Corner Market and First streets

For Rent.

A HOUSE WITH SEVEN ROOMS ENTIRELY new, with Gas and Water Fixtures, suitable for a small family situated on Sandusky street, first door below Robinson. Rent, $150. Inquire of R. WILLIAMS,
mr23:3t Second door from the above premises.

WEST ELIZABETH BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—26 valuable lots of ground, situate on Second, Third and Fourth streets, and will be sold on easy terms. Price, from $55 to $200 each. Now is the time for bargains—call and see the plan.
mr23 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

GREEN, MARSHALL AND BOONE Counties, Iowa—valuable lands in these counties, for sale by S. CUTHBERT & SON,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE AND LOT OF Ground, 50 by 100 feet, situate on Mt. Washington, for sale on accommodating terms, by
mr23 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

FOR SALE—A Cottage House of hall and 4 rooms, kitchen and cellar, portico in front, peach, apple, pear and plum trees, stable, coal house, grape arbor, etc., etc., situate on Mt. Washington. The owner's business requires him to remove, and a good bargain will be given.
mr23 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

TONIC CHOCOLATE DROPS OF PURE IRON AND HYDROGEN.—Highly esteemed for their tonic influence in imparting strength, and a healthy color to invalids and children. For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
mr23 Corner Diamond and Market street.

CONGRESS, EMPIRE AND BLUE LICK WATERS constantly on hand, and for sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
mr23 Corner Diamond and Market street.

WOLFF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large supply of this valuable medicine constantly on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
mr28 Corner Diamond and Market street.

THORN'S PASTE—Another supply of this celebrated English remedy received this day, by JOS. FLEMING,
mr23 Corner Diamond and Market st.

IF YOU WANT YOUR CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER, CALL AT CHESTER'S
A brilliant assortment of
SEASONABLE PIECE GOODS
on hand at CHESTER'S GOTHIC HALL,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
We Study to Please. mr13

I. HIRSHFELD & SON,
NO. 83 WOOD STREET,
Will this day, open their SPRING AND SUMMER stock of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting in part of
FANCY SILK TIES AND TUBULAS,
GOSSAMER AND SILK SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
CAMBRIC AND BORDERED HDKFS., ETC.
Our assortment of SHIRTS is at present complete, and consists of
WHITE AND COLORED MARSEILLES BOSOMS,
LINEN CAMBRIC and
EMBROIDERED BOSOMS, in all styles.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER.
mr20 I. HIRSHFELD & SON.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY WAREHOUSE. WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO,
mr20 57 Wood street.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE. WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
mr20 57 Wood street.

WHOLESALE BLANK BOOK WAREHOUSE. WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,
mr20 57 Wood street.

MILLINERY GOODS.—Spring Ribbons, French and American Flowers, Crapes, Silks, Ruches, Joined Blonde, etc—new stock now open, and for sale to milliners at low prices. JOS. HORNE.
mr20 77 Market street.

EGGS.—10 bbls. fresh Eggs just received and for sale by mr20 HENRY H. COLLINS.

BRANDY FRUITS.—
15 dozen Brandy Peaches;
15 " " Cherries, French. Just received and for sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No. 39 Wood street,
mr20 Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

CITRON.—3 cases fresh Leghorn Citron, just received and for sale, by REYMER & ANDERSON.
mr20 No. 39 Wood street.

LIQUORICE.—
10 cases Sicily Liquorice;
10 " Calabra " For sale by REYMER & ANDERSON, No 39 Wood street,
mr20 Opposite St. Charles Hotel

LAND, LAND, LAND.—640 acres of land situate in Woodbury county, Iowa, for sale or exchange for real estate in, or near the city, by
mr19 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

ON THE WEST COMMON.—FOR SALE two lots of ground, each 20 feet front by 110 deep to an alley, with a Double Frame Dwelling House, Fruit Trees, and Shrubbery. Price, $2400. S. CUTHBERT & SON.
mr19 51 Market street.

SIX BUILDING LOTS, on Overhill street Price, $400, each—for sale by
mr19 S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market street.

POTASH.—10 casks on hand and for sale by [dal8] B. L FAHNESTOCK & CO.

INSURANCE.

FARMERS & MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

N. W. CORNER SECOND AND WALNUT STS
Philadelphia.

THE following statement exhibits the business and condition of the Company to January 1st, 1858:

Premiums received for Marine Risks undetermined in 1857		$99,271
Marine Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1857		118,155
Fire Premiums received during the year ending December 31st, 1857		192,555 85
Interest on Loans		8,445 62
Total receipts for the year		$418,327
Paid Marine Losses	$122,640 09	
Paid Fire "	15,253 88	
Expenses, Returned Premiums and Re-Insurance	54,216 58	
Salaries and Commissions	32,468 38	
		$304,5[illegible]
Balance remaining with Company		$113,8[illegible]

The ASSETS of the Company are as follows:—

Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Bank and other Stocks	$21[illegible],45[illegible] 02
Loned on Stocks	3[illegible],050 00
Trust Fund in New York	33,161 05
Deferred Payment on Stock	97,[illegible]00 00
Bills Receivable	74,294 01
Cash on hand and due from Agents	45,000 25
Premium on Policies recently issued, and debts due the Company	35,5[illegible] 33
	$610,204 31

The officers and Directors, of this Institution, feel great pleasure in laying before the public the above statement, with a view of arresting their attention to the *great importance* of insuring their property.

This Company has entered upon the third year of its existance, during which period the Receipts have amounted *to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, and have paid *Losses over six hundred thousand dollars*, which is equal in respect to character of business to the very best and oldest offices.

We append the names of a few large and influential Merchants of Philadelphia, who patronise the Company by giving it a large amount of their Insurance, and to whom are respectfully referred any gentlemen who may wish to Insure with this Company.

M. Baldwin, Steam Engine Manufacturer; David S. Brown, Merchant; John H. Brown, Merchant; Thos. Sparks, Merchant; T. & L. Thompson, Merchants; Faust & Winebrenner, Merchants; D. P. Deitrich, Gum Elastic Manufacturer; Michael Bouvier, Merchant; Butcher & Bros., Merchants; J. Van Brunt, Merchant; Wm. Rogers, Coach Maker; Goldsmith & Co., Clothiers; E. M. Seely & Son, Merchants; Jesper Harding & Son, Printers; Rice & Kelly, Plumbers; Wm. F. Fotterall; P. Bushong & Sons; Malone & Taylor; John Hare Powell; John L. Broome & Co.; William F. Hughes; Bloom & Davis; D. & C. Kelly, Manufacturers; Charles L. Bute, Sugar Refiner.

The Company have discontinued the Ocean Marine business since August 1st, 1857, and confine themselves exclusively to Fire and Inland Insurance.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
JOHN THOMASON, General Superintendent.
THOS. J. HUNTER, Agent, Pittsburgh,
ja19:1y:2p No. 90 Water street.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE.

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by River, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 2, 1857.

Bonds, Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,350 94
Philadelphia City, and other Loans	137,011 35
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	12,508 00
Bills Receivable	230,291 95
Cash on hand	38,893 66
Balance in hands of Agents, Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued, on other debts due the Company	92,730 57
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
	702,785 37

DIRECTORS.

William Martin,	James C. Hand,
Joseph H. Seal,	Theophilus Paulding,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
John C. Davis,	William Eyre, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	J. F. Peniston,
George G. Leiper,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Hugh Craig,	Thomas C. Hand,
Spencer McIlvain,	Robert Burton, Jr.,
Charles Kelley,	John B. Semple, Pittsburgh
H. Jones Brooks,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob P. Jones,	J. T. Logan, "

WM. MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
de6 No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

GEORGE DARSIE, President; F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 92 Water street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

A Home Institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

ASSETS, OCTOBER 31st, 1857.

Stock Accounts,	$121,500 00
Mortgage,	2,100 00
Bills Receivable,	4,161 67
Office Furniture,	240 00
Open Accounts,	9,478 64
Cash,	14,311 45
Premium Notes,	40,2[illegible] 00
Bills Discounted,	125,063 73
	$317,341 73

DIRECTORS

George Darsie,	R. Miller, Jr.,
J. W. Butler,	George W. Jackson,
James McAuley,	Alex. Speer,
Andrew Ackley,	Wm. Knight,
Nathaniel Holmes,	Alexander Nimick,
D. M. Long,	Wm. H. Smith,
C. W. Ricketson,	

F. M. GORDON, Secretary.
nov24

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH.

JAMES A. HUTCHISON, President.
HENRY M. ATWOOD, Secretary.
OFFICE—No. 98 Water Street.
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

James A. Hutchison.	George A. Berry,
Wm. B. Holmes,	Robert Dalzell,
William Rea,	Thomas S. Clarke,
Wilson Miller,	John M'Devitt,
	Wm. A. Caldwell.

ja8

Pennsylvania Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH.

Office.................No. 63 Fourth street.

DIRECTORS;

Jacob Painter.	J. P. Tanner,	Geo. W. Smith,
Rody Patterson.	C. A. Colton.	A. J. Jones,
W. B. McBride,	Jas. H. Hopkins,	Wade Hampton.
I. Grier Sproul,	A. A. Carrier,	Robert Patrick,
A. C. Sampson,	J. H. Jones,	John Taggart,
Henry Sproul,	Nich's Voeghtly,	

Chartered Capital..............$300,000
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS TAKEN, of all descriptions

OFFICERS:
President—A. A. CARRIER.
Vice President—RODY PATTERSON
de30 Secretary and Treasurer—I. GRIER SPROUL

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., PITTSBURGH GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

Capital Represented, $3,000,000.
COMPANIES OF HIGHEST STANDING, Chartered by Pennsylvania and other States.
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE RISKS TAKEN, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 63 FOURTH STREET, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*
A. A. CARRIER. }
S. A. CARRIER. } [de30-1y]

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL,

Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,
Nos. 167 and 170 Second Street.
ap10:1yd2dp

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

IMPORTER & DEALER IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

No. 74 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE subscriber is now opening a well selected assortment of foreign and domestic Hardware, all new, and will be sold on as good terms as any other house in this city. He will always keep on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.
mh26 SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

HORNE'S
NEW SPRING GOODS!
UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY, STYLE AND PRICE.
OPEN DAILY FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE.
mr16 At 77 Market Street.