PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1854.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK;
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE;
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

County Ticket,

CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.
SENATE,
WM. F. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. S. GARRAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles,
JACOB GUY, Finley.
RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.
REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh
CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. BILANDS, Ross.
COMMISSIONER,
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair
AUDITOR,
JAMES K. KRANEGER, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins,
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. ☞ ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear on the Sunday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette renders it one of the most desirable medium of making the business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment in advance be made. The time for which the payment is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance, special exceptions will be where specified monthly or by regular contracts are made. sep15dw

IMAGINATION VS. FACT—OR, FICTION VS. TRUTH.—The *Post* seems a little sore and annoyed at our good natured notice of its imaginings concerning the New York Tribune, and it spends more than half a column yesterday to try to show that it spoke the truth. We beg leave to inform the *Post* that we are not the defender of the New York Tribune. The editors of that paper probably care but little for what either of us say about it. We merely referred to the *Post's* statements, for the purpose of illustrating and gently rebuking a most unhappy habit into which its editors have fallen, of stating for facts their own deductions or imaginings. We are sorry that our well meant reproof has produced so little effect. Instead of acknowledging their error, when it was pointed out, they persist in it, and endeavor by extracts from the New York *Herald!* and the Philadelphia *Argus!* to fortify their position.—We cannot let it off so. The papers it quotes from are even less reliable than the *Post*. Will the editors look at their statement and see if they can substantiate it? We will quote it for them.

"The New York Tribune is a failing concern. Its proprietors have lately reduced its size eight columns, and *announced that they are losing money on it every week!"*

Here are three facts stated. The first is a deduction of the editors, and we may pass it by as merely an erroneous opinion. The second is the statement of a veritable fact, to wit: that the Tribune has reduced its size eight columns. What would the reader naturally infer, but that the Tribune had now eight columns less than before? But this is not the case. It contains just as many columns as ever, slightly reduced in width and breadth. If the editors meant to say that it was reduced to the amount of eight columns, they would still be incorrect. However, they had some ground for the imagination to work on, so we will pass this over. We come now to the last allegation, which is, that the proprietors of the Tribune have "announced that they are losing money on it every week!" Did the editors or proprietors of the Tribune make such an announcement? If so, we invite the editors of the *Post* to quote their language. We affirm that they did not, neither did they use any language calculated to convey any such impression. What excuse, then, has the *Post* for its purely fictitious and imaginary statement? We are anxious to know by what mode it arrived at such an original and wholly incorrect idea. It is painful to conceive that it was wilfully invented, and we are not willing to adopt that supposition until the editors compel us to it by a fool-hardy obstinacy in defending an act wholly indefensible. It will not do to say that it is a small matter and of no consequence. A character for veracity is of priceless value and cannot be trifled with. Besides the *Post* was attacking the *Tribune* and endeavoring to injure it in public estimation, and striving to show that it was going down, failing. To make its proprietors assert that they lost money on it every week was to do immense injury, just as far as the *Post* had any influence. We trust we have, by this time, convinced the editors of the enormity of their conduct, and that they will make ample atonement in their next number. They say, in their last number, that they "state nothing but what they believe to be true." We would fain hope that this is the case; but how unfortunate it is, that by some strange perversion of their moral powers they should be led to adopt their own deductions and vain misgivings as facts, and state fictions as truths. It is this unfortunate habit that we are trying to correct, which, if it continues, will destroy their usefulness as editors. There is nothing so much prized by the public in a newspaper, as reliance. The public do not like to be deceived, and they will either become perverted themselves or will discard a paper that is in the habit of stating untruths, whether the editor has the singular habit of taking them for facts or not.

We hope the *Post* will take this rather long homily in the kind spirit in which it is worded, and that its amendment will be so marked that we shall not be under the necessity of directing its attention to the subject again.

DISCONSOLATE.—The *Union* is very despondent over the Maine election. After stating the election of Morrill, as Governor, it says:

"We need not attempt to disguise our regret that such is the case. It is not merely the natural aversion which we have, in common with other men, to suffering defeat. It is not the trifling annoyance of being for a time subjected to the sneers of malicious opponents. The result of an election such as that in Maine demonstrates a state of political parties, that no man who is not indifferent to the welfare of the country can regard without astonishment, and without some degree of national apprehension for the safety of our institutions."

Of course. It is all pure devotion to the country and its institutions which leads democrats to dislike those defeats. They wouldn't mind so much the mere fact of being beaten, if it were not that the country will go to ruin in consequence. The country is much obliged to the disinterested souls, but will doubtless manage to take care of itself.

The *Union*, like its neighbor the *Post*, is disposed to regard Pennsylvania as lost to the bogus democracy. It whines over the combination of the people to achieve this result, and mourns, in advance, over the terrible consequences to flow from the defeat of the party in power. We are sorry it should give our neighbors so much concern; and since they are inclined to look on the defeat of Bigler as a foregone conclusion we think we may venture to advise them not to look at things so gloomily. The worst effects of the Governor's defeat will be the agony it will give to his supporters.

The St. Louis Church difficulty in Buffalo is as far from settlement as ever. The Bishop presented to the refractory trustees a plan of reconciliation, which the trustees submitted to the Church; and the Church unanimously rejected it.

WHERE ARE THEY?—The Nebraska *Palladium* says:

Where are our territorial officers? and when will they assume the duties of their respective offices? is a daily inquiry of our citizens.

They are probably waiting until slavery has a chance to creep in without their aid.

A REMINISCENCE.—Recurring to the past history of politics in this county we lately came across a letter which we could not avoid copying We give it below.

In 1830, Walter Forward was a candidate for Congress in this county; and there being several other candidates, a number of individuals addressed a letter to Mr. Forward assuring him that he had no chance of election and begging him to withdraw from the contest. To counteract this movement the following letter was written and presented to Mr. Forward, insisting on his remaining a candidate:

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24, 1830.

TO WALTER FORWARD, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—The subscribers having been informed that a certain individual is circulating a paper calling upon you to decline standing a poll for Congress, are induced to express their sincere desire that you will not comply with such a request, and their firm belief, based upon the intelligence which they have received from all parts of the district that your election will be consummated by the suffrages of your fellow-citizens. The deep intreest which is felt thro' the nation at large that this great manufacturing community should be adequately represented, renders it an incumbent duty that you should not decline. We are therefore induced earnestly to request that you will continue to be a candidate.

Whilst we find the *South* represented by such men as Hayne, McDuffie, and others of equally intellectual powers, we shall not be among those who will voluntarily risk the sacrifice of our manufacturing city by sending a representative of secondary abilities to congress.

It cannot have escaped your notice that there seems a determined effort on *the part of the South* not merely *to prostrate the protective system* of duties, but likewise *to destroy that great system of Internal Improvement* so emphatically called *National*. It is in support of these that the best energies of the nation are required; and to which we had hoped that the efforts of your powerful mind would, on a future day, be again directed. The dangerous practices which, at present during the States independent in their exercise of powers, equally of acts of Congress and of treaties with independent nations, tend to sap the foundations of the Union and excite domestic commotions; and render it necessary that experienced and talented men alone should have a seat in the national legislature. In questions of constitutional construction—of State rights—of the sacred and binding effect of treaties, questions involving the safety and durability of the Union, no less than the national character for virtue, humanity, and *a strict adherence to compacts*, it were worse than useless to send a representation of men, who, so far from being accustomed to the investigation of such questions, could scarcely comprehend the terms in which they would be conveyed. It is to all these questions, and others equally ardious, that the attention of the nation is now called. It is in defence of the principles connected with these subjects that your services are now required.

We have assured our fellow citizens that you were in favor of the national system; of an adherence to the Union; and of sustaining those *principles that would conserve the honor and humanity of the government, and best comport with the National Faith*. We have assured them that you would readily forego your private interests and become a candidate for Congress on the side of the national cause.

We recognize in you one whose habits, feelings and principles, identify you with the mass of of your fellow citizens; and we are anxious to show by your election that wealth aristocracy are not passports to popular favor in this republican community. Your answer will be anxiously looked for. We remain respectfully your fellow citizens.

This letter was signed by fourteen respectable citizens, and at the top of the list stands the name of CHARLES SHALER. We presume from this circumstance that Mr. Shaler is entitled to its paternity; at any rate he concurred in its sentiments.

As bearing upon the present sentiments and position of that gentleman, the letter deserves a careful perusal. Aside from the fact that Mr. Forward was running as an opponent of the regular democratic candidate, and was supported by Mr. Shaler as such, we ask attention to the opinions of the letter itself. Observe how Mr. Shaler (always presuming him to be its author) alludes to *the South* as the enemy not only of our local interests but of a protective tariff and internal improvements by the general government; and how indignantly a breach of national faith and violation of a solemn compact is rebuked. Who, reading this letter, would suppose that the same CHARLES SHALER is now one of the warmest friends of *this South* which he then denounced; that he now opposes a protective tariff as bitterly as the South did then; that he also now repudiates the doctrine of internal improvements by the general government which he then endorsed as *National* and eminently wise; and, above all, that he is now the advocate of a breach of national faith and violation of a solemn compact as flagrant as that which he then condemned? Yet so it is. The man who in 1830 encouraged an opponent of the democratic candidate to run for Congress because the times demanded such men to stand by the cause of protection, National improvements, and the faith of solemn compacts, is now himself the democratic candidate for Congress in opposition to all the principles which he then endorsed.

Times change and men change: but principles are eternal. There is as much need of protection to American industry in 1854 as there was in 1830; the degree of protection needed may not be so great, but the principle is the same. So, also, the propriety of improving our navigable rivers by the National government is as undoubted now as it was then; and the more so since our internal commerce is annually increasing and daily demanding more and more of the government protection from the dangers of inland navigation. But chief, over all these, stand the claims of national honor. In those days it was claimed that a national compact was violated in the passage of the Indian bill; in these days it is likewise urged that the solemn compact of the Missouri Compromise has been violated in the passage of the Nebraska bill. National honor is as really involved in the one case as in the other; and every reason that was urged in favor of keeping faith with the Indians at that time has the same claim to predominance in behalf of the inviolability of the Missouri Compromise. Alas! that Mr. SHALER should have abandoned the high ground he was content to occupy twenty-four years ago, and descend to an entire repudiation of all that he once held dear.

The eastern papers contain the letter addressed by Judge Smyser to the State Temperance Committee in answer to inquiries about his opinions on the Prohibitory question. The letter is of the same purport as Judge Black's, and inculcates the doctrine that candidates for judicial honors should not be questioned as to their opinions.

So far as the publication of this letter is concerned, we are glad it has seen the light; it is a fair offset to the claptrap and demagogism manifested in bringing out Judge Black's letter: and when one was published it was meet the other should follow. Neither of them, however, deserved to be unearthed, and it would have been better for the authors of both had they been permitted to enjoy the quietness of the tomb to which they were at first consigned. We have no confidence in the doctrine that candidates for the bench should not be catechized. There are questions, we know, on which it would be wrong for them to commit themselves, and there are circumstances under which it would be improper to press them for an opinion; but there are other questions, nevertheless, on which the voters are entitled to know what are the sentiments of those commended to their suffrages. The broad principle involved in the question of prohibition is one which has already been passed upon by the highest judicial authority in the land, and no candidate for the bench can be understood as prejudging a case, who expresses, when asked, a concurrence in the opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality of prohibition.—This, as we understand it, was the substance of what was asked of Messrs. Black and Smyser by the temperance men; and we must be allowed to consider their distinclination to answer as a great deal more nice than wise.

JUDGE POLLOCK.—We have heard of Judge Pollock's progress on his tour as far as Erie.—He had very fine meetings at New Castle, Mercer, Meadville and Erie, and produced an excellent impression everywhere. His health was good, and he was to proceed from Erio through the North-Eastern counties, holding meetings at the most important points.

Kennedy & Bro. have issued a semi-monthly edition of their invaluable Detector, containing the latest money intelligence. For sale at the office, 83 Third street.

THE MARKET HOUSES AND MARKET STREET.—While the new Market Houses in the Diamond were erecting we entertained the pleasing impression that when they were finished Market street would no longer be obstructed so as to render it almost impassable for foot passengers two or three days in the week. The public had for long years labored under the inconveniences of a bad and obstructed foot walk, separating Market street into two parts, and subjecting our citizens to great annoyances. We say we labored under the pleasing impression that this nuisance was to be abated, but we find we were entertaining only a fond delusion. The Market Houses are finished. They are fine structures to look at, and they contain an immense quantity of room, but so far from relieving the street it is more completely blocked up than before.—During about half of four days in every week it is almost impossible for a foot passenger to make his way through it, unless he takes to the mud in the middle of the street, where his life is endangered by wagons and drays, or goes round or *through* the magnificent Market Houses.—Inside the Market Houses there is plenty of room. The west half of the lower story of the west Market House is a perfect solitude on the most crowded market days.—If any of our readers desire a quiet place in which to promenade or meditate undisturbed, we would commend them to the butcher's stalls of the West Market House. In the second story, also, of this Market House, one half of the vast space is wholly unoccupied. In the East Market House there are also large spaces unappropriated. Then, there is the space in the rear of the Market Houses, on the streets which could be used without detriment to the public convenience.

We beg our City Fathers to abate this nuisance. Have compassion on foot passengers or they will be compelled to desert Market street from sheer inability to get through it. There is plenty of market room without using Market street at all, which ought to be left absolutely free from obstruction. We see no use of erecting fine Market Houses and leaving them almost a solitary waste, while the street is diverted from its original use. The property on the lower end of Market street is greatly injured by this nuisance, and its owners ought, if they regard their interests, to require the street to be kept free, at least until the Market Houses are fully occupied.

SLAVE CASE IN CHICAGO.—It is said that during the late session of Congress Mr. Douglass urged on his friends in Chicago the necessity of capturing a fugitive slave, to show that the law could be executed in that city. The attempt was made last Sabbath. Three slave catchers from St. Louis met a runaway slave in the street, and arrested him; but he succeeded in wresting himself from their grasp, and in securing a revolver dropped by his captors.—Thus armed he defended himself and escaped; but the slave-catchers were then, in turn, arrested for creating a riot and for kidnapping.—The punishment for both offences is heavy, and the offenders will be doubtless held to a strict accountability. The attempted arrest of the slave was made without any warrant.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We learn from the *Washington Reporter* that the Locofoco Senatorial Conferees from Washington and Greene counties met at Amity on last Friday, but did not agree upon a nominee—both sets of Conferees insisting upon their right to the candidate. The Conference adjourned *sine die*, from which fact we are to infer there will be two locofoco candidates in the field, Thomas Watson, of Washington county, and Lewis Roberts, of Greene. John C. Flenniken of Greene is the Anti-Nebraska candidate.

In the Venango representative district, S. P. McCalmont announces himself as an independent, Anti-Nebraska Democratic candidate for Assembly. He is the son of Judge McCalmont, formerly speaker of the House, and a promising young man. The Whigs and Free Democrats ought to unite on and elect him.

The Temperance men of Philadelphia county have nominated Samuel Hamilton (Native) for Senate, and R. M. Foust, J. S. Fletcher, N. Thorn, N. F. Campion, G. F. Gordon, (Natives,) E. G. Waterhouse, S. H. Bowman, J. A. Simpson, A. R. Schofield, (Whigs,) and George Getz and A. H. Cummings (Democrats,) for Assembly.

CATHOLIC TOLERANCE.—We have often been pointed to the colony of Maryland, established by a Catholic, as evidence of the tolerance of Catholicism. The following clauses of the Act of 16 and 17 Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, are evidence to the contrary. [See Laws of Maryland at large, by T. Bacon, A. D. 1765.]

"(1). Blasphemy against God, denying our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or denying the Holy Trinity, or the God-head of any of the three persons, &c., was to be *punished with death* and confiscation of lands and goods to the Lord Proprietary.

"(2). Persons using any reproachful words or speeches concerning the Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of our Saviour, or the Holy Apostles or Evangelists, or any of them, for the first offence to forfeit five pounds sterling to the lord proprietary, or in default of payment, to be *whipped* and *imprisoned* at the pleasure of his Lordship or his Lieutenant General. For the second offence to forfeit ten pounds sterling, or in default of payment, to be *publicly whipped* and imprisoned as before directed. And for the third offence to forfeit lands and goods and be forever banished out of the province."

The *Boston Journal* having commented severely on the inhuman laws of Louisiana and South Carolina for the imprisonment of unoffending colored seamen, the *New Orleans Bulletin* responds in the usual Southern style, of which the following is a specimen:

"But, would the *Journal* be so exceedingly sympathetic if the law was changed so as to apply to *white* seamen instead of "colored seamen?" We doubt it. Black is about the only color that excites sympathy in Boston or Connecticut."

Why don't you change it so as to apply to white men? Is it because you dare not? If you think Boston or Connecticut, or the North generally would make no fuss about it, just try the experiment, and see.

In Col. Bissell's district, Illinois, the Douglasites have been unable to make a nomination for Congress. The Convention refused to let a German delegate be heard, and after various scenes of confusion, the several County delegations withdrew one by one until the Convention was left desolate. Hon. P. B. Fouke, of Madison, announces himself as an independent Nebraska candidate. He was beaten two years ago by Col. Bissell.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

CUMMING'S MINOR WORKS. Lindsay & Blakiston, of Philadelphia, have given us a handsome volume, of a size and appearance conformable with the previously published works of the Rev. John Cumming, D. D., containing the smaller works of that distinguished living divine, entitled "The Finger of God," "Christ our Passover," and "The Comforter." Those who have had the pleasure of reading Cumming's larger works, his Lectures on Daniel, and on the Parables, etc., will be pleased to have this addition to their stock of vigorous and warm-hearted works on religious subjects.

Lindsay & Blakiston have also just published their *"Half Yearly Extracts of the Medical Sciences,"* a work of great interest and utility to the Medical profession.

The above works are for sale by B. T. C. Morgan, 104 Wood street.

Democrats have no occasion to be discouraged. The vaporing of our opponents about the great number of the members of the secret order need alarm no one. We can triumph over all opponents this fall, if Democrats all turn out and work. —*Post.*

The only democrats that have, so far, turned out to work, are the anti-Bigler democrats.—*They* are as active and industrious as bees.

The steamer Parthenia, from St. Louis, arrived at this port last evening. Her cargo consisted principally of 113 barrels turpentine, and 72 bbls. flour. She discharged at Louisville, 100 bales of hemp and 80 bbls. of flour. She reports twenty-four inches water on the bars; and the steamers Cuba, Huron, Fairfield and Louisville aground at Warsaw, and the Dart Henry aground at Aurora. *Cin. Com.*

At a Locofoco Convention at Barnesville, in the Monroe District, one of the candidates for Congress, became so excited that he let his bottle fall upon the floor.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A NEBRASKA "SETTLER."—Last year Lamoille county, Vt., gave a majority of 1200 *against* the Whig candidate for Governor; this year, 626 *for* the Whig Candidate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Tape Worm cured by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

☞ A certain lady in this city testifies that after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, (she passed a tape worm ten inches long: and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms: as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Drug gist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe sts.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M' Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.
se15-d3wS Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

More Proof in favor of Myer's Frost Wort or Rock Rose.

To the Rock Rose Company:—

MESSRS.—A Medicine under the name of *Myers' Extract of Rock Rose*, has recently found its way into this country, and from the newspaper account (or recommendation) I was induced to make a trial of its healing properties in the case of my wife, who had for years been laboring under a disease known by the name of Scrofula. Its prominent symptoms were open ulcers in the throat, enlarged parotid glands, diseased condition of the mucus membranes of the head, and to that extent many times she could not breathe except when the mouth was open, there being no passage through the nostrils, with many other painful symptoms that often attend this scourge of human happiness and life. I believe it is the opinion of the medical faculty generally, that this disease is the foundation of almost every case of consumption that fell destroyer, that carries to the grave annually its tens of thousands. Mr with has taken three bottles, and it has restored her to perfect health, healing all the ulcers, reducing every gland to its original size, and removing from the lungs a difficult respiration, or breathing, which, at times, was painful. In my opinion, it is due to the medicine and its inventors, to say, at least in Scrofula there is no specific that can equal it. Yours, with esteem

WILLIAM FLOYD, Surg. & Physician.
Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1854.

SALT RHEUM, OR TETTER.

This is to certify, that after having used Myers' Compound Extract of Rock Rose for the Salt Rheum, with complete success, I would sincerely recommend it, as the best article in use, to all who are troubled with the like complaint. IRA WALKER.

Boston, March 27, 1852.

DYSPEPSIA.

A. B. L. Myers:—Dear Sir—I have suffered for a long time from Dyspepsia: and it gives me great pleasure to inform you that, after using six bottles of your Compound Extract of Rock Rose, I received so much benefit that I can cheerfully recommend it to any one thus afflicted, as being a valuable medicine, and the best I ever used.—Yours, truly, ELIAS PIERPONT,

corner of Grand and Oliver streets.

SICK HEADACHE.

This certifies that one of my daughters has been subjected to periods of Sick Headache and Vomiting for some years—that some of the attacks were very severe, and were almost sure to follow extra exertion. Hearing of the beneficial effects of the "Rock Rose" upon others similarly afflicted, I was induced to purchase a bottle. From the commencement of her using it, (several weeks since,) she has been free from this distressing complaint. Her general health has improved and is now good, and we attribute this desirable result to the properties imparted by a merciful Providence to this valuable preparation.

New Haven, Jan. 2, 1852. RODNEY BURTON.

ERYSIPELAS.

This will certify that I have for years suffered with the most obstinate Erysipelas, which, it seemed to me, nothing would cure. I was finally induced by my friends to attend Howard Collins' Lectures in Boston. Dr. Kellogg prescribed the Syrup of Rock Rose, which gave me immediate relief, and cured me of a disease from which I never expected to recover. J. JONES.

Boston, Dec. 1851.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of George H Keyser, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar, au21-d&w8

FALL FASHIONS.

McCORD & CO.'S HAT STORE,

DRESS HATS,
WIDE-AWAKE HATS,
LADIES'
Riding Hats and Gloves,
FANCY CAPS.
Corner Wood and Fifth Streets. se9dm

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak Knees and Weak Ankles.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various appliances used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of diseases.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh30-d&w8 No. 140 . . . Wood . . . st

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

HARDWARE

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

comprising one of the most complete assortments in the city.

—RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms, Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 52 Wood str Pittsburgh.
(4 DOORS ABOVE DIAMOND.) RED HOUSE.) se14-d&w8

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in town at Wilson & Co.'s Wood street, or Brown & Reizel, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Smith & Co., Fifth st., Bell & Co., Second st., Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour at the Mill delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery. BRYAN. KENNEDY & CO.

se5-d3

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS

MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnaces. Churches, School Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jail Hotels or Dwellings, No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $350,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA;
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA:
Capital $200,000.
OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH;
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
au5-dwly A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,
Prepared expressly for their sales for Medicinal use. J. C. B. & Co. having employed an agent at the Fisheries to superintend the manufacture of their Oil, assures the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from pure fresh and healthy livers.

All Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be relained in the most delicate stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and Hospital practice, and well deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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For sale by all the principal Druggists. je17-d&w6m

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