PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1854.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before noon, on Saturday.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time 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. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep16dtw

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper

Indiana and Illinois State Stock Banks.

We take this mode of notifying those who remit to us by mail that we can no longer receive the notes of the Indiana and Illinois State Stock Banks. They are not current in this city, and we cannot sell them except at a ruinous shave.

COUNTRY HOMES—FOR CITY BUSINESS MEN.

Every body cannot live in the country, however desirable it, may be to possess the enjoyments of a country home, and this renders it necessary to establish large parks for the health and pleasure of those whose residences are confined to crooked streets and brick walls. This want has been most shamefully neglected in American cities, where the opportunities have been especially great to have secured these cheerful breathing places for recreation and exercise. The people of Europe understand this matter better. London and Paris have provided ample accommodations of this kind, while New York and Philadelphia have neglected them nearly altogether. The high appreciation of the people for parks, and shady walks and public gardens, shows how deeply the love of nature in her most beautiful forms is implanted. Education and refinement increase the power and force of this natural sentiment, and no city which neglects to provide in some form for this want of our nature can expect to acquire and retain an enlightened and polished society. Men will endure confined houses and close streets and hot pavements, for the purpose of *making* money, but they will go elsewhere to *spend* it.—In Paris the people live much out of doors, and in London the immense parks are thronged with thousands of the population, of all classes. Out of door recreations are more common in Europe than in America, and the love of flowers and trees, of music and art is much stronger, and the amount of happiness thus conferred on the population cannot be estimated.

Country homes for city business men have been common in England for the last century.—The suburbs of London for twenty miles in every direction are studded with villas and rural cottages, presenting most charming scenes of home comfort, and rendering the landscape most lovely to the eye and cheering to the heart. Since the era of Railroads, our own country has rapidly adopted this mode of relieving the tedium and annoyances of a city life. The people of Boston, the Athens of America, were the first to embrace the facilities presented by railroads for the enjoyment of a country residence. The number of business men there whose families reside in a suburban residence is many thousands, composed of all classes, from the humble citizen to the princely merchant, and they have made the environs of Boston the most beautiful and captivating of any city in America. It is supposed that twenty thousand persons pass to and fro on the railroads, from the city to these country homes, daily. The people of New York are rapidly imitating this example, and the surrounding region, as well as the banks of the Hudson river, are dotted with the cottages and villas of her business citizens to the distance of fifty or sixty miles.

Our own city of Pittsburgh, if she is to have a prosperous and brilliant career, must make her homes in the country. No American city has less attractions within and more attractions without. We have no park, and there is no likelihood of any, unless one is secured somewhere beyond Oakland, which would be too far off for the great mass of our citizens to enjoy. Allegheny has ground for a respectable park, but the obstacles in the way of its improvement seem almost insurmountable. The coal smoke will also always prevent any park in the immediate vicinity of the city from becoming a clean and tasteful place of enjoyment and recreation.

With all these drawbacks, Pittsburgh possesses attractions for a healthful and comfortable home unrivalled by any city in the country. She possesses three large and beautiful rivers, and is surrounded on every hand by hill and dale, affording an amount of romantic and beautiful scenery not equaled by the environs of any city in America. In these valleys and on these hills *Pittsburgh must establish her homes.* In the city proper she may have her workshops and her business houses. Her social life must be in the country.

Until of late, want of access to country retreats, except in one or two adjacent locations, was an insuperable bar to the establishment of homes in the country. This difficulty has been measurably removed, and will become less every year. Already we have our east and west railroads, affording access to most charming country retreats. One of them gives access to the fine country between the city and Braddock's fields, affording room for houses for thousands of inhabitants, and the other keeps along the banks of the beautiful Ohio for twenty-five miles, affording almost innumerable sites, possessing the finest scenery. In a short time the charming Allegheny Valley will be opened up for city homes by the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Kittanning. The valles of the Monongahela and the Youghiogeny will afford a vast number of most splendid sites, as soon as Gen. Larimer finishes this terminus of the noble work he has undertaken. In a short time, also, the lovely and romantic valley of Chartiers Creek will be accessible by means of the Steubenville and the Chartiers Railroads. Taken altogether, where can be found for variety, beauty, health and scenery such a vast extent of country, made accessible to a large city by Railroads? Fifty thousand people can thus reside within half an hour of Pittsburgh, enjoying all the comforts and delights of a charming country residence.

We hear a reader say, "this is all very well to talk about, very pretty on paper, but can it be realized?" Is the plan for homes in the country for city business men, feasible?" We not only believe that the ideas here *can* be realized, but that they *will be.* They *must be*, if Pittsburgh is to take her proper position among the cities of America for social and intellectual life. It is only a question of time, and our object in these articles is to hasten the day of its achievement. We firmly believe that the plan for houses in the country for city business men is entirely feasible, and in the next article on this subject we will commence to give some hints for its accomplishment.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* does not appear to view Barnum's last scheme, with any great degree of favor. It says Mr. Barnum's Autobiography is now in the market, owing to a disagreement between some of the parties engaged in the preparation of it. He says of it in his preface:—"It will be seen that I have not covered up my so-called 'humbugs,' but have given a full account even of such schemes as 'Joice Heth,' the 'Feejee Mermaid,' and the 'Wooley Horse,' while I trust that I have displayed no more than an honest pride in recounting the history of the American Museum and General Tom Thumb." We cannot see any object to be obtained by the publication of such a book, except the gratification of a petty curiosity; and that hardly seems a sufficient motive for the issuing of an autobiography during the lifetime of the author. The era of Barnum's humbugging is about over. This autobiography is the last effort, and will prove a failure.

Gov. Wright has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 30, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in Indiana.

Railroad Bridge.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, some time in August, when the contractors commenced the piers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge across the Allegheny, they have made astonishing progress. Four of the piers, those in the deepest water, have been brought above low water mark, one of them, in fourteen feet water, is twenty feet high, or six feet above low water mark. This is the height it is intended to leave them during the winter. They will thus be out of danger in freshets and strong running ice, and be in a good condition to be completed early next season.—If the water continues low and the weather as favorable as at present, the two remaining piers will also be got in, and raised to six feet above low water. The abutments, being altogether above low water line, can be prosecuted at any time when the weather will permit. The contractors certainly deserve great credit for their perseverance amidst the discouragements incident to the late sickly season.

It is now rendered pretty certain that the bridge can be, and doubtless will be, finished next season, and the connection of our eastern and western railroads in this city completed.—The importance of this connection cannot be gainsayed when the fact is considered that the expense of transhipment of passengers and freight now amounts to *Five Hundred Dollars per day!* This certainly justifies the Company in prosecuting with energy the means of intimate connection, and shows that it will be absolutely necessary to enable it to compete with success with the various roads which will soon come into competition with it. The immense trade and travel on the Ohio and Pennsylvania road shows plainly, also, that it will need all the room it now has in Allegheny, in addition to all the facilities it will derive from the connection, to enable it to do the business pressing upon it. On one day last week there were loaded freight cars moving on the road, *three quarters of a mile in length*, reaching as far as from the Federal street Station to the outer Depot. Great difficulties are now experienced for want of room, and this gives rise to almost innumerable complaints from shippers and consignees, who cannot get their business dispatched, with sufficient expedition. As other western connections are in rapid progress of completion, and freight is accumulating to overbrace the first opportunity of transhipment, there is but little prospect of relief until greater facilities are provided than the present narrow limits, however ample they were thought to be at first.

We understand that it is contemplated to build a double track bridge, with side-walks for foot passengers on the outside, which will most probably be left free. The Allegheny Valley road, it is understood, have adopted the Pennsylvania gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches, which is also the gauge of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road. The track will be so laid down, that the cars of the several eastern roads, and of the western road, can pass to and fro, thus enabling them to use all the space for transhipment which can be obtained on both sides of the river. This will give greatly increased facilities for the transaction of the immense business to pass through, and to be transacted in, this city. For our part we do not believe that the immense business which will be done by Railroads in this city and vicinity, within five years from this time, has entered into the conceptions of the most sanguine. It will then be seen that any rivalry which has existed about the place where Railroad business shall be transacted was unfounded, as the question will be, not what space shall be occupied, but where space can be found to be occupied.

The Grinnel Arctic Expedition.—This expedition, consisting of the brig *Advance* under the command of Dr. Kane, sailed in June 1853, and still remains out, nothing having been heard from it since August of the same year. The Advance has entered upon a different field of exploration from the British ships, they having gone up Lancaster Sound, while the American vessel has endeavored to penetrate to the unknown regions beyond Smith Sound, which opens, farther up, into Baffin's Bay. It was the design to take the ship as far as practicable in this direction, then to send out a party during the winter, with a light boat capable of being used either on ice or in the water, laden with provisions, to be followed by a fresh party from the ship in the spring, fresh, and prepared to prosecute the exploration with great vigor through the summer. All the British ships having returned, this American expedition is now the only one left for the exploration of the Arctic regions, or to search for the lost Sir John Franklin and his crew. Dr. Kane has been left entirely free to protract his stay in the Arctic regions at his pleasure, and whether he returns soon or late, he certainly will not return so long as anything that he can do remains undone.

Ohio State Fair.—This came off at Newark, last week. Twenty thousand persons, it is supposed, were in attendance on one day. The exhibition was poor in vegetable productions, and in the produce of the Dairy, owing to the drouth. There was also a poor show of Flowers. In the mechanical and fine arts, and in Horses, Cattle, Hogs, etc., the exhibition was pretty fair, though hardly equal to former years. Pickpockets were thick on the ground, and many persons were eased of their pocket books.

"None so poor as to do him reverence."—At the medical banquet which came off in Covington Kentucky, on Friday evening last, all the sentiments, except one, were enthusiastically responded to. That one was "The President of the United States." When it was announced, there was a profound silence. No one offered a response and no one was even called on. At length the band struck up "Clear the track for old Kentucky," and a burst of applause came from every part of the house. Is it not painful to contemplate that the distinguished office of President of this great country should have fallen into such bad repute? No disrespect was certainly designed to the office, but it was impossible to separate the office from the individual who now occupies it.

Bishop Simpson.—Our townsman, Bishop Simpson, is now in Washington, D. C., and the following description of his pulpit eloquence is from a letter addressed to the *Baltimore Sun*:

"Wesley chapel was, this morning, thronged with a large audience. The ministers present were the Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Henry Slicer, Rev. Mr. Hawk and the preachers of the station, Messrs. Brown and Dashield. Bishop Simpson arose and announced his text from the 14th chapter of Romans, part of the 7th verse, "*For none of us liveth to himself.*" His theme was, what is the great object of life? with several other interrogatories in connexion. The benevolence of God to man was briefly and beautifully illustrated in surrounding nature, the products of the earth, the seasons, &c. His next view was that the whole race of mankind is one great family, bound together and dependent upon each other, by ties strong and inseperable. As artizans, mechanics, ploughmen, ore-diggers, laborers or lawyers, no man could boast of independence. The text inculcates love to *the whole human family.* Philanthropists and heroes were honored of the world. Washington lived *not* to himself. The Bishop's remarks on Washington were delivered with eloquence, and when he said, in conclusion, "this name shall ever ascend as a beacon light of liberty," difficult repressed feeling was apparent.

Passing on, the speaker said the great centre of the social system is the cross of Christ. This part of the sermon was delivered in a strain of surpassing grandeur and sublimity. In conclusion, the Bishop did not inquire whether or not his hearers belonged to the church—but in the most comprehensive view, he would ask are they living to themselves? Earnestly and philanthropically did he enforce the duty of good will to all—active benevolence—the prompt and unceasing performance of which would produce the happy results of ever blessing and being blessed.

The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church to morrow afternoon at half past three, will be attended by an immense concourse of citizens and visitors. The Masonic fraternity will be out in full strength.

We shall, doubtless have a fine specimen of western eloquence and power in the speech of the Rev. Bishop Simpson.

Retired.—John D. Defrees, Esq., who has for many years been the distinguished editor and publisher of the Indianapolis *Journal*, and the proprietor of the large printing establishment connected therewith, has sold out his entire interest, and retires, we hope, with a handsome competency.

The yellow fever shows no signs of abatement at Augusta, Ga. There were four deaths on the 19th, and twenty-three new cases reported.

A Great Publishing House.—Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, have published a new catalogue of the English and American books in their stock. The number of authors named in the catalogue is 4,773, of whom 1,503 are American. The number of female authors is 294, of whom 146 are American. The aggregate number of works specified is 8,241, and of volumes, taking only one copy of each work, 19,481. The most expensive work is Hoefnagl's Collection of Paintings, price $1,000. The greatest collection of authors, in one set of books, is "Chalmers' British Poets,"—containing the works of 148 authors. The most profusely illustrated work is the "Illustrated London News," containing over 15,000 spirited engravings. The longest continued work is the "Annual Register," which has been published, without interruption, for the long period of 95 years. The greatest variety of editions of any authors, is of "Shakspeare." The most saleable English author is Shakspeare—then Byron—and Moore the third! Of American authors—essayists, Irving; historians, Bancroft, poets, Bryant. The greatest number of any American work sold by the Appletons is "Benten's Thirty Years,"—of which upward of 50,000 were sold before publication. This gives some faint idea of the literature of the age, and how much there is to learn in the short lifetime of a man.

County Fair.—The stock and manufactured articles for exhibition were placed within the enclosure yesterday, and the Fair will open today. It will be the finest ever held here, not excepting even the State Fair of last fall. The display of everything will be magnificent. As the weather promises to be propitious we have no doubt the attendance will be large

House of Refuge.—A notice in our advertising columns announces a meeting to be held in behalf of this institution to-morrow night, at Masonic Hall. We trust it may answer the purposes for which it has been called.

The following communication is from an old and much-respected friend, on whose statements the utmost reliance can be placed. Dr. Fitch is now in this city, and those especially concerned can have an opportunity of ascertaining for themselves the mode of treatment and the grounds on which he predicates his promises or expectations of relief:—

Salem, 23d of 10th month, 1854.

D. N. White:—*Respected Friend*:—Learning that Dr. C. M. Fitch is about to commence a course of lectures in your city, and believing thou art always willing to make known through the columns of thy paper such truths as may be of importance to the community; and knowing, also, that any facts connected with the cures or cruelty of Consumption cannot cease to be of interest while that destroyer continues to afflict our land; as we know this to be the case, perhaps it will contribute to the relief of suffering humanity to communicate a few facts relating to Dr. Fitch's success in treating Pulmonary diseases, some of which have come under my immediate attention and others are well attested.

Dr. C. M. Fitch lectured in this place in the 6th month last, and at the time prescribed for a large number of patients, with many of whom I am acquainted, and in nearly every instance which has come to my knowledge where he gave any decided encouragement the patient has received very great benefit, and also in some cases where he gave but little.

One case, a little boy, whom I saw last week, was afflicted with a bad cough for nine months previous to his parents applying to Dr. Fitch, and was entirely relieved by his prescription in one month.

The daughter of my neighbor but two doors from me had suffered with a cough for a long time, and her general health declining, Dr. Fitch also prescribed for her, in the 6th month last and she is now entirely well.

Another, a friend of mine, who consulted him at the same time and to whom he gave but little encouragement, has received the most decided benefit from his prescription, and the result is more than her friends could have anticipated. Her daughter also consulted him at the same time and has received great benefit, and I understand, is nearly or quite well.

I could enumerate many other cases but wish to condense as much as possible, and presume these are sufficient; and if the should deem this worthy an insertion in thy columns, no doubt it would do a favor to the sick and an act of justice to C. M. Fitch, who has spent so much time in the investigation of those diseases, and who, by his correct diagnosis and successful treatment, is acquiring an enviable medical reputation. Thy friend, H. C. B.

City Hotel, Pittsburgh, Oct. 24, 1854.

Messrs. Editors—Sir, with your permission I wish to state a few facts to those who contemplate going to Kansas, and those in favor of establishing freedom in that Territory. I shall leave this place next Friday morning with a party for Kansas, and all wishing to go with me will make application between this and Friday morning. I shall be most happy to give all the information possible in regard to our movements. We go to Kansas for the purpose of building up a free and prosperous city.

I extract from our circular the following:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, do hereby form ourselves into a Joint Stock Company, to be known as the "AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY," for the purpose of settling a county in aid of making a *Free State* by locating a large tract of land, in the Territory of Kansas and founding thereon a City, with a municipal Government, which shall have the literary, social and civil privileges of the old States, viz:—Free Schools, Free Library, Lyceums, Reading Room, Printing Press, Churches, &c., &c.

The general plan of the Company is to secure 20 miles square of ground, and to form upon it a county settlement, comprising about 1500 farms of 160 acres; and in their midst to lay out an elegant and spacious city of three miles square, divided into plots varying in size from two to eight ordinary city lots. Said city to have in its centre a Park, containing eighty acres, also other Promenades and Public enclosures for ornament and pleasure.

The Stock of the Company has been divided into shares of $5. Each share represents a membership and one City Lot. Each settler is entitled to one or more city shares, according to the amount of his subscription. In order to avoid speculation and to enrich settlers, the number of shares have been limited, and no person will be allowed to subscribe for more than six; thus keeping the immense and incalculable rise in the property, which must accrue, within the hands and to the benefit of the origina l pioneers.

The locating Committee have already gone upon the ground, which however had been previously marked, as a great site, by Mr. George Walter and Mr. Max Green who are personally acquainted with the country. It is situated in the most luxurant part of the Territory, and for other valuable reasons, is a choice spot.

Mr. O. H. Stebbins, the General Superintendent of this Company, now at Kansas, will lend all his assistance and information to the parties as they arrive upon the ground.

Parties will not probably be called upon by Government to pay for their farms in less than three years. The great favor with which the "Homestead Bill" is received, gives strong hopes that nothing will be required from those who settle upon the ground; but in any case, it will be at the fixed government price.

Donation Books have already been received, for the formation of a Free School and Territorial Library.

For the satisfaction of those who feel interested in this subject, we would state that many thousand settlers have already located themselves upon the pure, free soil of Kansas, and we fully trust that the next year will add at least 100,000 strong votes for law and equity.

I shall be most thankful to receive contributions of books for the foundation of a free library in Connell City. C. ALBRIGHT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best brands constantly on hand, and for sale Wholesale and Retail by
se12-2m* D. W. HERSTINE & CO., 63 and 95 Front

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The Canal Commissioners having made an arrangement with the Penna. R.R. Co. to haul our cars to and from Johnstown, we are prepared to carry freight to and from the Eastern cities as heretofore.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 2, 1854.—oct-dlw D. LEECH & CO.

Neatsfoot Oil—For sale at KEYSER'S, 140. Wood street.

Chloride of Lime for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

Tobias' Venetian Liniment for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

L. G. GRAFF, (successor to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) Office 120 Second street, Pittsburgh. *Agent for Hazard Powder Company.* All varieties of Powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Also, Safety Fuse. 177

McLane's Vermifuge.—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Vehango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 115 more.

Jonathan Hunckham, of West Union, Park county, Ia. writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of others that none is equal to Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colten, of Winchester, Ia., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

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 form the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct20-d&w Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street

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, assure the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from none but fresh and healthy livers.

All Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be retained 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.,
No. 100 North 2d st., Philadelphia.
For sale by all the principal Druggists. oct-dtwtf

Chest Protectors for sale at KEYSER'S, 140, Wood street.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL—$250,000.
Office S. E. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia
OFFICERS OF THE HOME BOARD AT PHILADELPHIA
DIRECTORS:
Stephen R. Crawford, Paul B. Goddard,
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Allegheny City, R. R. Stewart, M. D.
GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent,
mh17 74 Fourth street, Pittsburgh

50 gross M'Lane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge for sale low at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st

A Physician's opinion of my Braces.—DR. LANE, editor of the Chambersburg Transcript, under date of Sept. 18, 1854, in speaking of these Braces, says—Our friend, Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, submitted to our inspection a very fine specimen of the "Washington Suspender Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. It serves admirably the purposes for which it is intended, is light and easy, and should prove free from the objections urged to the many other Braces in general use. It is an excellent suspender, while at the same time, it preserves the shoulders in a healthy position, without at all restraining the natural movements of the body. The Dr. will send them by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Union.

[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, Feb. 26, 1852.]

Chest Expanders—Shoulder Braces—An Excellent Article.—Persons who have acquired a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation, will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and suspender; the weight of pantaloons is so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position, and expand the chest. We purchased one some time ago and have been so pleased with it, that we unsolicited give it a "puff," gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the wrich of corsets, should also procure these shoulder braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Feb. 4, 1854.]

Having won one of Dr. Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, some time ago, for a friend, we feel perfectly competent to discourse upon its merits. By using it, the weight of the pantaloons aids in throwing back the shoulders and expanding the chest, while it answers every purpose of a good brace. No one who is a confirmed invalid, or whose occupation is sedentary can afford to be without one of these braces. Women and girls whose health is so often injured by the weight of their under garments should be fitted and best arranged side and [illegible]. By the use of this article for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the well known Fragrant Hygeia, as now practiced by the celebrated Doctor of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. M'Adams begs leave to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Inspectors, free, singly or in groups, which has never been equalled. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mh24wtf

PITTSBURGH
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 country.
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.
21 DOORS ABOVE STREET. REF. HOLLY. 5d-1yd&w5

Heal the Sick.—Men of liberal education at the present day, devote as their talents to discover the means whereby their fellow beings may be relieved of maladies which assail the human frame. There is no doubt but that of healing the sick, considering the numberless diseases to which man is liable, and which may cause him years of a protracted life of distress, or suddenly cut him off in the bloom of his existence and usefulness. We should gratefully close upon every means of counteracting their baneful effects, or regaining a removal of those dogs to happiness. In those cases where the Liver or the Stomach is the cause, we would highly recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. No medicine at this time stands higher than these Bitters, and to those who are suffering from the horrors of indigestion we say they are the antidote.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. sep9-dtd&wtf

To Physicians of Pittsburgh.—Physicians who use alcoholic liquors in cholera, should prescribe Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in preference to any other intoxicating liquor. Read what the Evening Express and Boston Post says of this article.

[From the New York Express, Aug. 7.]

Under the head of "Medicine," and in its leading columns, the Boston Post of August 4th, has the following commendatory notice of the temperate use of the Schiedam Schnapps as a remedy for cholera. We should be sorry to see a drop of any Bank or other Institution, or any thing else, substituted for the temperate use of the Schiedam Schnapps, during the warm season, also all with the [illegible] of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and in the