PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1854

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notice to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 3 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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. sep4dw

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.

Having secured the ground we desire for our house, the next question is its improvement.—The first thing is to enclose it in a strong, tight board fence, at least six and a half feet high, except the front, which may be differently improved, as the taste or means of the owner may dictate. Before a good fence surrounds a man's premises he can scarcely be said to be in possession—at least he will be compelled to dispute possession with both biped and quadruped intruders.

Having the ground enclosed, then comes the serious question of building. Shall we go on and improve the ground for a few years,—plant trees, lay out walks, and establish lawns, preparatory to building,—or shall we build the house first, and make the horticultural improvements at our leisure? For our business man of small means, we decidedly prefer the latter course. It is cheaper, and the result will be better. Trees, and shrubs, and flowers, are all living things, and must be nursed, and fed, and carefully watched over, particularly in early life. If they are planted and neglected, they either die, or become poor, miserable affairs, which would be better off the ground than on it. Then, also, when you come to build, despite all your efforts, you will find that nearly every thing will be more or less injured. The man of wealth, who can afford to keep a professional gardener on his grounds for years before he intends to occupy them, may cultivate them in advance, but this will not answer for our man of small means.—Besides, one half of the pleasure of living in the country is to be derived from making the improvements, planting the trees, watching their growth, and at length plucking the flowers and fruits of one's own production. In every aspect of the case, we prefer to build at once, before anything is done to the grounds, more than preparing the soil, which may be done or not, as most convenient.

The particular spot where the house should be placed will of course depend on the character of the ground. On so small a lot no specific rules can be given. This matter is, however, of great importance and should be well weighed.—Where it is possible, we would advise every person about to improve a country home, to obtain the services of a Landscape Gardener, who, by paying a visit to the ground, and after ascertaining from the proprietor his orders as to the kind of improvement he desires and the size and character of the house he intends to erect, can draw up a plan on paper, or on the ground, by which to be governed in the future. If such services cannot be procured, and we are sorry to say that none are to be had at this time, then he must avail himself of the best information he can obtain, not forgetting first to locate in the position of the house may cause great future inconvenience and mar all his attempts at tastefully improving his grounds. In all cases he should have some general idea of his future plan of improvement, and place his dwelling in accordance with it.

The profession of a Landscape Gardener is one of great necessity and utility in a country such as ours, which is all ready and waiting to be improved and adorned. A practical, tasteful and judicious artist of this description, who could unite with it the profession of a Rural Architect, would be a great acquisition in any community, and we should think such a person could obtain a handsome living by following his profession in this city. Any inexperienced man undertaking to improve a rural home, would save money by employing such a person to furnish him with practical working plans. Although it might involve an outlay of fifty or one hundred dollars, or a larger sum, proportionate to the size of the place, money would be saved by employing such a person. A great deal of time and labor is lost by not having some definite plan, or by not having a correct one, to say nothing of the chagrin and disappointment which follows abortive efforts. Landscape gardening is followed as a regular profession in England, and there are a few persons who unite it with architecture in the neighborhood of New York. We hope soon to see some institution established where young men who possess a love of nature can learn the principles of the art. A vast change would soon take place in the aspect of our country, could such a profession be prosperously established.—But this is a digression.

Having decided to build the house, and having selected the spot on which to place it, then comes the question, what kind of a house shall be built. The size of the dwelling and the character of its adornments, will depend much upon the amount of means set apart for such a purpose, and also upon the wants of the family to occupy it. There should however, be some congruity between the grounds and the house to be placed upon it. A large castellated looking building would be as much out of place in the centre of a little ornate lawn, of some two or three acres, as a neat, unpretending lodge-like cottage would be in the midst of a large park. The fitness of things must be as carefully considered in this respect as in any other, because no power of art can change the want of congruity afterwards, without pulling down the house. In no one particular are more mistakes made in this country than in this. A large, staring red-brick mansion, devoid of all tasteful ornament to relieve its baldness, placed in the midst of a small lot, in which it is the prominent object, meets the eye in every direction. While the house should be, the centre of the landscape, it should so blend and harmonize with it as to appear naturally to form a part of it. It should improve the scene and not detract from it.

For our city business man of small means, economy is an important item. He cannot afford to build an expensive house, and we are glad to say that this is not necessary either for comfort or to fulfil the requirements of good taste. For a home of from three to five acres, a suitable house can be erected at from $1,500 to $3,000 or $4,000. These may be higher figures than many persons will say are necessary, but we do not wish to deceive, and most persons are disappointed in the cost of a house, when it is too late to correct the error. A neat and tasteful cottage, of three small rooms below, with comfortable attic bed-rooms, can be erected at a sum varying from $800 to $1,400, according to the character of the adornments and the completeness of the finish. A very handsome and tasteful house, with from seven to eight principal rooms, including roomy and well-ventilated bedrooms, can be erected at from $2,000 to $3,000. The same description of a house can be made to cost a thousand dollars more or less, without making much difference in outside appearance, by adding a more extensive description of ornaments, higher decorated portices and verandahs, a superior finish in the interior, marble mantels, *etc.* Whatever the size of the house or the expense may be, it should have some specific character, and should be designed to harmonize with the description of scenery it is intended to create around it. We would advise, in all cases, that an architect be employed. It will be found cheaper in the end, and a better job will be secured. Barr & Moser, of this city, have executed some tasteful designs, and can be safely trusted. The great difficulty is that most persons, even when employing an architect, insist upon having their own way, and thus render all his efforts to produce an artistic and tasteful effect abortive. A man who employed a painter to furnish him with a picture might with equal propriety insist upon putting the finishing touches to it himself.

Be careful not to attempt too much. It is not grandeur, or magnificence, or a great deal of room that is needed. Shelter and protection, with sufficient room to be comfortable, is all that is required in a dwelling. In the country, especially where more than one-half of the year the enjoyments are out of doors, it is useless to build and furnish large drawing rooms and parlors, to be only used on special occasions. Build a snug, cosy, tasteful rural cottage, as different as possible from a tall, narrow house in town, spend nothing more than is necessary to comfort and to render it a principal yet subdued feature of the landscape it is intended to harmonize with, and you will never have reason to regret it afterwards, and it will always be sufficiently attractive as to be sought for if you ever are so unfortunate as to be under the necessity of selling it.

Our Police System.—Our city police not only permit murderers to walk off unhindered, but they get up rows on their own account, and disturb the peace and endanger the lives of the citizens they are paid to protect. How long this state of things is to continue we cannot say, but we fear no reform can be expected while the present Mayor holds the reins of authority. We learn from the action of Councils that he has the power of dismissal solely in his hands, and as he has not used it heretofore, when required by the demands of justice and good order, as is clearly evident from the character the present police bears, we cannot expect much reform in the last two months of his incumbency.

We are glad that the Councils have been induced to consider this matter. The resolution, passed unanimously, offering a reward for the murderer Kremer, but excepting the Mayor's police from the benefits of it, is one of the most scorching rebukes which could possibly have been administered to his Honor, and if he does not feel it, he must have a hide like a rhinoceros. Such a dodge thrown upon the honesty and efficiency of the police of a great city, by the Councils thereof, is unexampled, and if such withering contempt does not induce an effort at reform, the case is hopeless.

We would fain believe there are some good and efficient men on the police, but they necessarily suffer the consequences of being associated with the drunken, the rowdy, and the inefficient.—The people will not take much trouble to discriminate, where they have so much to complain of.

We have but little hope now that Kremer will be arrested; still we are glad, for the honor of the city, that Councils have offered a reward.—It seems that three policemen, cognizant of the facts, permitted him to walk off, and that no efficient steps whatever were taken by the Mayor and his police, for his arrest. We hope nothing from that quarter, but the reward may induce some friend of the deceased, or some lover of justice, to run the risk of loosing his expenses, if he fails, by the offer of reimunertion if he succeeds.

Bridgeport Extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Notwithstanding the hard times for Railroads, it seems the "circumbendibus," as Judge Baird nick-named the river route from this city to Wheeling, has not been abandoned. We learn from the Wheeling American that the work on the railroad bridge, at the mouth of Wheeling Creek, at Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, is to be commenced immediately. The Company have purchased the warehouse formerly occupied by G. W. Anderson, as a commission house, and the Presbyterian church in Kirkwood. They have also purchased the right of way, as well as a large amount of property, in the town of Bridgeport, north of the creek. The general impression is, that they will erect the Depot on the South side of the creek, running their track through the warehouse, thence across the bridge to said Depot.

These preparations are now making, we presume, in view of the speedy completion of the Central Ohio road, which strikes the river four miles below Wheeling, where it will unite with the Baltimore and Ohio road by a Ferry. A branch will be extended up the river on the Ohio side to Bridgeport, where it will unite with the river extension of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road. In view of the completion of the Steubenville and Indiana road, and the Ohio Central road, this river extension becomes of great importance to Pittsburgh. It will be our only Rail road connection with that region, until the completion of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, which still drags along in a most uncertain state of progression, leaving us wholly in the dark as to its prospects and state of forwardness. We feel strongly disposed to ask some pertinent questions concerning it, for the benefit of its stockholders, the tax-payers of Allegheny County and the City of Pittsburgh, but we forbear for a little time in the hopes that its officers will relieve the natural anxiety of the public.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, Oct. 17, 1854.

The attack on Sebastopol is supposed to have commenced on the 8th inst., but no intelligence has yet been received regarding it. The report that "no news is good news," however, may be applied with all its force on the present occasion, since the Greek firms in London and Paris always hear of anything unfavorable to the Allies two or three days before the general public, and it is understood that these last have heard of nothing. They get their information from Russian sources via Odessa, and, in this way, it can arrive to them, from the Crimea in six days.

The reports on the subject received from other sources are that the siege was intended to commence on the 5th—that the opinion was that the fortress would be taken in ten days—and that Prince Menschikoff, at the head of 20,000 men, has experienced another reverse. With regard to the probable arrival of re-inforcements to the Russians, little seems known, but, by blocking up the harbor and destroying their fleet there they have been able to remove the crews and officers to take part in town defences, and thus virtually increase their forces by several thousand men.

The belief still remains strong that, whatever may be the extent of the outline indicted upon them, the Emperor of Russia will not give in, but will show himself to the last insensible to any arbitrement of reason, morality, or the sword.—Europe, at length, seems to be making her preparations accordingly, and a reconstitution of Poland is beginning to be talked of, especially in France. Whether much durable good can be gained by a revival of nationality among that turbulent race may be a question, but it prominently presents itself as an expedient in finishing all that is requisite for confining the Emperor Nicholas in the position he seems determined to work out for himself, of a third-rate sovereign.

The result of the Austrian intimation to the king of Prussia that the Court of Vienna intends for the future to pursue its own course, and to leave him to the contempt he deserves, (for such was virtually the purport of his communication), has been a Ministerial crisis at Berlin. Baron Manteuffel, the Premier, finding the King obstinate in his Russian sympathies, resigned his post and left the city. He was, however, summoned back, and has since resumed office under some kind of compromise, one condition of which, is alleged to be that the Prince of Prussia, the brother of the King and heir to the throne, who enjoys much popularity on account of his antagonism to the Czar, is to proceed from Berlin on a mission to the Emperor of Austria.

The object of this mission is, of course, assumed to be to bring Prussia into better relations with the Western Powers; but so long as Fredrick William remains on the throne, it would-be whatever may be her professions, be unadvisable to rely upon her course for a moment. Nothing but fear of his people keeps him from active cooperation with the Czar, although he has set his hand to a document proclaiming to the world that the conduct of Russia has been criminal.

In Denmark, also, another of the royal admirers of Nicholas has fallen into trouble. Indeed, it seems to be the particular fate of the Czar not only to bring himself into disgrace, but to be the cause of disgrace to others. His friend King Otho only rules under the advice of French bayonets; the Montenegrins whom he likewise stirred into insurrection, has been obliged to sue for Austrian protection, the King of Prussia is forced to act against his will, and now the King of Denmark finds his favorite Ministers in the greatest peril, and his own throne, probably, in danger. It appears that the Cabinet have been impeached by a large majority in the new diet which the King had summoned in the express hope of finding it submissive to his designs.

In commercial affairs there is nothing new. Notwithstanding large arrivals of gold the Bank bullion continues slightly to decrease, and this has a depressing effect upon the funds. Some heavy receipts within the last day or two from Australia and elsewhere will be likely, however, to exercise a favorable influence. At the last date, Consols were quoted at 95¼. They have touched 94⅝, and the closing price this evening is 94⅞.

There have been no further failures at Liverpool, but it is well known that the affairs of Mr. McIlreany will exhibit most unfavorable results, and that in Mr. Oliver's case although an arrangement is in progress to enable his assets to be realized slowly and cautiously by trustees, instead of being suddenly sacrificed, the results will be very different from what were at first anticipated. Oliver, McIlreany, and Allen & Anderson have evidently been mixed up to a reckless extent, which whether in prosperous or unprosperous times must under any circumstances soon or later have ended in their break-up.

The effects of their fall have been most particularly displayed in Ireland, where during the past week, a series of extensive failures have been witnessed, chiefly of firms in the provision trade. Among the houses included are those of Perrins & Wright, Corcoran & Casy, Keogh & Reddy, James Whelan and Michael Smith, all of Dublin. In Limerick and Cork, failures of a still more serious character are reported to have taken place, but the advices respecting them do not give particulars.

The fact of the entire consumption of the country being now thrown upon English grain has caused extraordinary firmness in the wheat market, and a further advance has occurred, making a total rise of fully 4s. per quarter or of 10d. for 8 pounds of flour since my last. As the prices thus realized, however, will to a great extent go into the pockets of the home producers, the balance of the trade of our country will not be effected by the drain of bullion which, if the rise had taken place under different circumstances, would have been witnessed.

The War in the East.

Lord Raglan's latest despatches say that he expected to "open fire" in a few days, and private letters add that an attack in force on the town was to take place on the 9th instant. Prince Menschikoff kept the field to the northward of Sebastopol. The position of the allies was strong and easily defensible against attack.

The extreme right of the allied force leans on the slope of the mountains in front of Balaklava, which run like immense walls down to Aloushta. The body of the right wing is at Kamara, and outposts are posted on the Black River. The centre occupies the roads leading from Kadikai to Sebastopol, and from Baksiserai to Balaklava.

The body of the left wing is at Karani; the outposts at Khutor. The allies' siege artillery, and 60,000 gabions, faxines and piles, have been disembarked, and have mostly reached the camp. Menschikoff is said to have 100 field guns with his army.

On the 4th a cannonade took place between some English steamers and the quarantine fort at Odessa, without important results. Russia continues to amass troops upon the Austrian frontier, but has scarcely a regiment on the Prussian.

The inference is that the Czar distrusts Austria, and has an arrangement with Prussia. Confirmatory of this supposition, rumor at Vienna says that a secret treaty actually does exist between Russia and Prussia with respect to the Turkish war in which treaty Russia strictly lays down the limits in which Prussia may make a sham alliance with the German Powers.

From the crowd of telegraphic "despatches" we select the following as the only ones that indicate the progress of operations.

"Vienna, Oct. 16th, evening.—Lord Raglan has written to Omar Pasha that the regular siege of Sebastopol would begin on the 5th inst., and he thought the fortress would be taken in ten days."

"Vienna, Oct. 17th.—It is reported from Constantinople, 6th, that the Russians, 20,000 strong, under Menschikoff, have been again beaten; and that the Southern heights (of Sebastopol) are taken. The surrender of the city is looked for between the 12th and 16th inst.

The Russians seem fully determined to defend the Crimea even should Sebastopol fall. As evidence of the importance attached to the science, it is currently said in Russia that the Grand Duke Constantine will himself take command of the Southern army.

The question is discussed with much earnestness as to the possibility of re-inforcements reaching Menschikoff, so as to enable him to resume the offensive in the field against the Allies, and compel them to raise the siege.

The Russians say they have already 20,000 men entrenched at Baktchisarai as a nucleus for the expected re-inforcements, and the army of the Crimea will be by the middle of October in a position to operate with 60,000 men in the field, in aid of the besieged garrison, which numbers 30,000. The total Russian force will then be 90,000 men.

Mr. Upton, an Englishman settled in the Crimea, and son of an engineer of fortifications in Sebastopol, has been taken prisoner by the British, and is sent to Lord Raglan's headquarters to have information extracted from him respecting the works.

The Principalities.—The Turkish army is reported ready to second the operations of the Allies, and we again hear that Omar Pasha is preparing to assume the offensive in Bessarabia.

It is supposed that his operations will commence on three points, the Pruth, the Drobudschea, and the sea.

Eight thousand additional Turks are under orders to embark from Varna, and the Egyptian extra contingent of 7000 will proceed direct from Alexandria to the Crimea.

The Russians will soon be outnumbered, and as the allies have siege artillery—for which 800,000 shot and shell are already landed—and all arms of warfare, there is every probability that Sebastopol will fall, and perhaps speedily.

Ten thousand additional French troops are to be instantly forwarded from the camp near Marseilles to the Crimea. One thousand French mariners are at the same time to be sent to Greece.

There is a report that 2000 Russians made a sortie from Sebastopol, and were badly beaten. No further mention.

Intercepted letters of Menschikoff's say that the city cannot hold out. (Doubtful.)

Constantinople letters state that to the 4th instant, stormy weather had prevented the embarkation of the Turkish reserve for the Crimea.

A Russian despatch via Vienna says that the French General Canrobert, after having chosen his point of attack, and made every disposition for the service of the siege, ordered that the Russian outposts should be driven in, on the 9th, to the main wall before Akhtear, and that the construction of batteries should be immediately commenced.

Winter threatened to set in early this year. Already, snow had fallen in the North of Scotland.

The Queen Victoria and her Court had returned from Scotland to London.

France.—There are various indications that the Courts of France and England have under consideration the practicability of re-establishing the kingdom of Poland, as an independent power. Such a stroke of policy, it is believed, is a favorable project of Napoleon III., who hopes thereby to cripple Russia's influence over the German Powers, and as the influence of Russia diminishes, to build up that of France in its room. A pamphlet which has just appeared in Paris, entitled "A Letter to the Emperor on the Eastern Question," is suspected of having been inspired by Government as a suggestion. It argues the case with some ability.

Russia.—An ukase was promulgated at Petersburg, on the 14th inst., by which the three provinces nearest Austria (this designation we presume indicates Podolia, Volhynia, and the Kingdom of Poland) are declared in a state of siege, and Gortschakoff appointed generalissimo of the army.

China.—Letters from Hong Kong, of August 2d, state that political affairs at Canton remained in the same critical state as previously reported, and that dissection was spreading. The insurgents were in great force in the surrounding country, and three attempts were made to take the city, which, however, failed. Hunan, opposite Canton, was threatened, and the people were believed to be quietly preparing for an open revolt against the Mandarins' authority. At Whampa, contributions were forcibly levied.—The river between that place and Canton continued to be infested by pirates, and trade could only be carried under convoy of armed steamers. The approaches to Whampon both by land and water were in possession of the insurgents. The transit of teas had been stopped by the heavy exactions demanded, and inquiry for goods having ceased, the business at Canton had been limited to shipping off the teas that were on the market. An attempt had been made to effect a compromise with the insurgents, but unsuccessfully.

The news from the insurgents in the North is very scanty, and the impression was that they were meeting with reverses and were retreating. The latest Pekin Gazette, dated June 28th, contains nothing interesting. All was quiet at Ningpo to August 4th. At Foochow much activity was going on in the shipment of teas; a fire had destroyed 1,000 houses. On the 18th, all was quiet at Amoy, and a fair trade was going on. There was no change in political matters at Namao to the 8th of August, the insurgents being still around the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured.

—A few days ago we recorded an astounding cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madrid-street, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in this section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, oct27-d&w3t Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 50 Wood st

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 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. jy17-6m&ewtf

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OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

Citizens and Strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known and long established gallery, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having some of the largest and best arranged Sitting and Dry Rooms ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and the improved system of Daguerreotyping now being practiced by the celebrated Houts, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to produce pictures of the size, finish, and quality, unsurpassed either studly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mar4-dtf

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

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850.—MASTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL—$250,000.

Office S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

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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

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To Physicians of Pittsburgh.—Physicians who use alcoholic liquors in cholera, should prescribe Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup in preference to any other stimulants. Read what the Evening Express and Boston Post says of the article.

(From the New York Express, Aug. 7.)

☞ Under the head of "Remarkable," and in its leading columns, the Boston Post of August 4th, has the following commendatory notice of the temperate use of the Schenkan Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, in the form of tea Sold by them:

"Dr. Schenck's ability as a lecturer, the Committee deem it unnecessary to speak; it has proved its claim to the confidence of two Boards. The stands acknowledged the Watchmen of the city. The Committee have been so fortunate as to secure her presence, and hearing what it has done for many incidents, and that, the refore, will be the only opportunity for the people of Boston to hear her, they have left all engagements elsewhere and will not permit of her again lecturing during the season.

Doors open at half past six: Lecture to commence at seven. Tickets of admission 25 cts., to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms, Lecture Committee and at the door.

JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK,
WM. B. HOLMES,
WM. H. KINKAID,
HENRY WYMAN,
Lecture Committee.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. If I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of one bottle.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, 639 R. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. (Papers advertising Petroleum copy.) oct26

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. HIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,

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WAREHOUSE, No. 31 Wood st., between First and Second
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. W. GOUGAR.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Hydromagen Cork Soles just rec'd and for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st

FALL FASHIONS.

McCORD & CO.'S HAT STORE,

DRESS HATS,

WIDE-AWAKE HATS,

LADIES'

Riding Hats and Gloves,

FANCY CAPS,

Corner Wood and Fifth Streets.

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

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;

OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES M. HOOD, President.

CHARLES A. CORDON, Secretary.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to connection with LIFE RISKS.

Also against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

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Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh

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OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE BIG AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES. ☜

Also Inland Navigation and Transportation Risks generally. ALSO against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently been considerably enlarged, by additions of large buildings and numerous features and now, with ample facilities for propelsions to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.

oct18 RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LECTURE.

Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mercantile Institute.

MISS LUCY STONE, of Mass., will deliver a Lecture (and but one) before the Association, in the Hall of Sewing, on Friday evening, 3d inst., on the subject of the Lecture—*The Present, What it Promises, and What it Needs.*

Of Miss Stone's ability as a lecturer, the Committee deem it unnecessary to speak; it has proved its claim to the confidence of two Boards. The stands acknowledged the Watchmen of the city. The Committee have been so fortunate as to secure her presence, and hearing what it has done for many incidents, and that, therefore, will be the only opportunity for the people of Boston to hear her, they have left all engagements elsewhere and will not permit of her again lecturing during the season.

Doors open at half past six: Lecture to commence at seven. Tickets of admission 25 cts., to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms, Lecture Committee and at the door.

JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK,
WM. B. HOLMES,
WM. H. KINKAID,
HENRY WYMAN,
Lecture Committee.

Removal.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair Worker and Perfumer, has removed from Third street to Fourth street, one door above Wood. He solicits a continuance of former liberal patronage. mh 30

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN, Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Flour, Bacon, &c., No. 10, corner Smithfield and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh, Pa. oct1

Notice to Assessors.

THE ASSESSORS elect for the County of Allegheny are hereby requested to call at the office of the County Commissioners, without delay, in order to enter their oaths of office, and enter into bonds with sufficient sureties, as it is desirable that the coming assessments shall be completed as early in the season as possible.

WM. ALDEO,
R. J. BROWN,
R. H. COOPER,
Commissioners of Allegheny Co.
(Post copy.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Isbester, Herrin and James Patton, Glass blowers in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and Federal st., Allegheny, under the firm of MORRIS & PATTON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th of October. All having claims against the late firm will please present them at either of the old stands for payment, and those indebted will please settle.

NEW FIRM.—Mr. JAMES PATTON, Jr., late of the above firm, has associated himself into partnership with Messrs. Isaac & Wyncoop, of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and will continue to do business at the old stand, viz., the Glass ware of ISBESTER, PATTON & MORRIS, as Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Glass ware, Produce, Wines, Liquors, &c.

☞ Mr. MORRIS, of the old firm will continue to superintend the *TEA DEPARTMENT* of the new firm, so that the public may still be able to procure the best Teas in Pittsburgh, at the Old Stands, at the lowest market prices. oct-31-1

INDIA RUBBER HOOKAH—The above is entirely new article for smoking cigars, is esteemed for its pleasant mode of inhaling the smoke through the eyes, cleanliness, its handiness whilst reading; also, that one, two or three persons may easily engage in smoking at the same time. For sale at the Liberty Tube Depot, 116 Market street mol J. & H. PHILLIPS.

200 DOZ. nas'd sizes, and of different qualities—Tufts, Stand and Hurwit Covers, of new and beautiful patterns, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Factory Warehouse, 116 Market st. mol J. & H. PHILLIPS.

FRENCH MERINOS—A full assortment of the various qualities at greatly reduced prices, just opened.

Plaid Flannels—We have received our usual fall supply of above article, warranted genuine.

Kentucky Jeans—We have received a supply of these desirable goods.

American Undistrainable Flannels—These deservedly popular goods always for sale by

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
oct North East cor. Fourth and Market sts.

Evening Class in Mathematics.

IN the Mathematical Department of Duff's College, Young men are taught Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.—Great pains will be taken to give the most concise and practical methods of calculation. We have recently discovered a new rule for Long Division, the Square Root, &c., by which the usual labor is rendered more than half; also, several abreviations in Multiplication. These principles are general, and will apply to any problems. Class meets every evening except Saturday. Hours, 7 to 9, P. M. Terms $10 per half session. P. HAYDEN, A. M.,
oct-19 Professor of Mathematics.

It would hardly do for any one to have the temerity now-a-days to question the excellence of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, which are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. In cases of dyspepsia, liver complaint, and derangement of the digestive organs, their many virtues have long since been made plainly apparent. They purge from the system the morbid humors which retard the natural functions and bring paleness to the cheek and suffering to the brow. They banish those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to rich health. For sale by oct31-2w&wT

Invalids recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation or the slightest change in diet.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement. oct1 d&w1mT

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired now this great restorative is accomplished by using such extraordinary means, we reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than he bestowed on any other vegetable, or which, if collected in all the apothecaries' shops of Philadelphia, and the various other societies in the United States and Europe, would require a ship of 1000 tons burden to convey them. Several editions of this work, published in 1854, by S. S. Hallenbeck, for sale by

oct1 KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.

SHELLED CORN—500 bus. Shelled Corn for sale low, by JAS. M'LAUGHLIN,
nov1 No. 10 Smithfield st.

MATCHES—50 grs. superior Percussion Matches just received and for sale by
nov1 J. W. McFARLAND, 206 Liberty st.

SCALED HERRING—15 bxs. for sale by
nov1 J. W. McFARLAND.

COD FISH—Kenail just rec'd by
nov1 J. W. McFARLAND.

CHEESE—Odor, prime Goshen Cheese just rec'd and for sale by J. W. McFARLAND.

GERMAN CIGARS—10,000 La Norma 1 Cigars, a superb article just rec'd and for sale by
nov1 J. W. McFARLAND.

ROLL BUTTER—Pkll. good just rec'd from Ohio, for sale by J. W. McFARLAND.

CHEESE—