PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 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 5 o'clock, 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. sep25dtf

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.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Receipts.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4, 1854.

Receipts in October 1854.....	$142,353 88
Receipts in October 1853.....	84,070 60
Increase.....	$ 58,283 28
Receipts in 1854, to October 31st...	$897,268 80
Receipts in 1853, to October 31st...	529,793 84
Increase, (69 per cent.).....	$367,474 96

This statement shows the earnings of the road, after deducting the sums received for other Companies. The road has earned in ten months very nearly the amount of my estimate for the whole year.

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

This is a most gratifying exhibit. As November and December are good business months, it is now certain that the receipts for the year will considerably overrun a million of dollars.

CHANGING FRONT.—The lead at the *Washington Union* in favor of repealing or amending the the naturalization laws will soon be followed by the administration press of the North. The Slave Democracy of this section claim to be peculiarly *national* in their views, and to avoid the appearance of sectionalism they make a habit of swallowing every measure suggested by their Southern brethren. Just now the South is alarmed at the influx of foreigners, because they all settle in the Northern States and help to build them up, and because there is danger to be apprehended from the anti-Slavery feeling of the Germans, especially. Hence the *Union* commences the foray against them, and in due time we shall see the whole press of the North, in the government interest, rallying under the banner raised by the President's organ. As first on the list, we present the following from the *Washington Examiner*, the war-horse of democracy in our sister county:

"Every year the vast tide of immigration which is constantly flowing from the European shores to our own, is landing among us hundreds of thousands of foreigners, unacquainted with our laws, our language, and the spirit of our institutions—vast numbers of whom are ignorant, superstitious, and turbulent. Have not the American people the right to demand that the laws shall be so modified as effectually to guard and protect their free institutions, and their distinct nationality, from the corrupting and deleterious influence of this foreign element. * * For ourselves, we are in favor of granting to foreigners the full privileges of citizenship upon such terms, however, and accompanied with such conditions and restrictions as will enable us to preserve our republican institutions and our national character against all dangers arising from foreign influence.—Such we believe to be the sentiment of a very large majority of the Democracy, as well as of many adopted—citizens. If this object can be affected only by a modification of the naturalization laws, there is no good reason why they may not be so modified. They are not unalterable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians."

We have not room for the whole article, but this is a fair specimen of its tone.

It will soon be time for the *Post* and the *Union* to speak; and it is not too much, we think, to apprehend that they will duly fall into the ranks and don their armor, apparently much impressed with the dangers of foreign immigration and the necessity for building up bulwarks against the "ignorant, superstitious and turbulent" foreigners who are so stupid as to prefer freedom to slavery.

THE FUGITIVE LAW IN OHIO.—Some time since three fugitive slaves were arrested in Sandusky, Ohio, without warrant or authority, and taken before an officer. An attorney named Sloane, who was employed as their counsel, advised them that as they had been arrested without legal warrant there was no power to detain them, and they were at liberty to depart if they saw fit. They did depart, and escaped to Canada; and suit was subsequently brought against Mr. Sloane to recover the penalty of $1000 for each slave, as prescribed in the fugitive law, for aiding slaves to escape. The case came on for trial before Judge Leavitt, at Columbus, week before last, and he instructed the jury to mulct Mr. Sloane in the penalty, which they did. It was proven satisfactorily that Mr. Sloane was an attorney, and that he did nothing but give his opinion, as an attorney, on a legal point raised by the manner of arresting the fugitives; but notwithstanding this plain feature of the case Judge Leavitt charged adversely to Mr. Sloane, and the result is as we have stated it—a verdict of $3,000 and costs against him.

Who is this Judge Leavitt? We were under the impression that Pennsylvania possessed the true, genuine American embodiment of Jeffries; but if we understand this Ohio case aright the questionable honor belongs to our sister State. Such a subversion of law and reason to please the oligarchy entitles the Judge engaged in it to dispute, at least, with his Pennsylvania cotemporary, the possession of a name more expressive than flattering.

The fact that this law, otherwise sufficiently infamous, is thus abused to insult the popular sentiment of the North, furnishes another most powerful reason for its early repeal.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The Nebraska bill, which was to work out the problem of "self government," is producing its natural fruits. Here is a specimen, taken from the *Weston (Mo.) Reporter*, of October 19th:

"On the 9th inst. was terminated the most unfortunate affair that has stained the virgin soil of Kansas.

It seems that a difficulty had for some time existed between Samuel A. Burgess and Wm. A. Snyder, both formerly residents of this county with regard to a land claim on Stranger Creek. Each of the parties claimed a squatter's title to the same quarter section. They met upon the ground to adjust their conflicting claims. The matter then proceeded from words to blows, among which Borden was knocked down by stones and a hatchet, thrown by Burgess and his son, and the two Davidsons. Fleming S. Thompson then interfered to assist Borden, and was stabbed by some of the party in two places. It was feared that Thompson's wounds would prove fatal, but we are happy to state that he is now doing better, and thought to be recovering.—There seems, from the testimony some doubt by whom the first blow was struck. It is certain, however, that all the men—four on one side and two on the other—were engaged in the melee.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—The following, from the *Philadelphia Ledger*, furnishes food subjects for reflection which must sooner or later force the attention which many are now unwilling to yield them. The unpleasant condition of monetary and commercial affairs prompts us to a faithful consideration of the worst aspect of things about us:

"Good may be drawn from the greatest trials, and so of the present stringency in the money market, which is teaching its political as well as its economic lessons. It administers its wholesome rebukes in the quarters where they are most needed. The extravagance, waste, riotous living and aristocratic ostentation of the large commercial cities, have long called for some corrective. The industry, the skill, and the enterprise of the country have been made to pay excessive tribute to the capitalists who stand at the ports of our commerce. It is time this was checked. It is time that men were made to pause and calculate the problem of how long wanton hands can waste the fruits of the persistent industry of others. It is time too, that men were taught to reflect upon the tendencies of legislation. There is a day of reckoning for communities as for men. States are not above the universal laws of trade, nor cities, nor corporations. The cities that have been converting the property of their inhabitants into scrip for brokers and speculators to hawk about will learn that the course of such profligate legislation returns upon the authors sooner than they reckoned for. Every such law is an usurpation and aggression. It presents to a community the alternative of submission to agrarian outrage or of repudiation—defrauding of innocent creditors. Every act that allows a railroad corporation to use the credit of a city or town, gives it a mortgage upon every house and lot therein, with the right to sell its lien abroad. Such laws which contemplate the payment of principal for thirty or sixty years, and which provide temporarily for the interest of loans, are easily passed and are tempting in their immediate prospect—but they carry ruin wherever they become part of the legislation of the country. The disorganization of the money market now is the fruit of the excesses of credit and abuses of legislative power. It will be well, indeed, if no harsher retribution falls upon those communities which have been dragged into this reckless career than that which they now suffer, and to which they have exposed others."

CUBA.—The *Washington Union* has at last thrown off all disguise, and acknowledges that the Administration is pledged to the acquisition of Cuba, at all hazards. A letter from Madrid in Blackwood's Magazine, from which the *Union* gives extracts, affords the text for the following disclosure:

"These extracts recall attention to the unfaltering purpose of President Pierce in regard to Cuba. *He came into power resolved honorably to acquire that island, and he believes this duty to be binding upon him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relation to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom.* While Spain adheres to that resolve, and to the miserable policy which has disgraced her authority there, it will be impossible to suppress the active sympathy of thousands in this country for those who suffer from despotism in sight of our shores. The same causes will continue to annoy our merchants and our shipowners; and thus Cuba will be as long a source of discontent to Spain than a pretext for armed expeditions from the United States. It is in view of all these circumstances, and others familiar to the world, that the President, while sternly ordering our laws against those who contemplate filibuster expeditions upon Cuba, has persevered in every honorable manner to induce Spain to come to terms on this issue."

We place this on record for future reference. It is an admission that the President is determined to acquire Cuba, by negotiation and purchase if he can, but by war if he must; and it is well that the country should be warned in advance of its desperate and wicked purpose.

SOPHISTRY.—Gen. Cass in his speech at Chicago uttered such sentiments as these:

"I cannot violate the natural God-given right of man to govern himself. * * * * * * *

Government has no power to annul or destroy these rights; * * * its right to forbid slavery concedes the right of government to establish it."

Not at all, General. Government has the right to forbid many things which it has not the right to establish or legalize—larceny, for instance, and crimes generally. Government prohibits these, because it is for such purposes that governments are established; and as the preservation of human rights is also a design of government, it is legitimately employed in prohibiting any infraction of them. The power of the government to forbid a thing does not necessarily include the power to permit it, any more than the right of a man to do right includes the right to do wrong.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

LONDON, October 20, 1854.

Since the departure of the last packet, there has been a remarkable absence of news—commercial or political. The stagnation of the public has had enough to absorb it, to the further details furnished by the daily journals, of the movements of the Allies, after the battle of the Alma, until they had established their siege works on the Southern heights round Sebastopol. These details have been almost to the exclusion of those of the battle itself, since the march by which the armies gained their new position and intercepted a large convoy of Russian ammunitions, is a strategical event that will occupy an important place in the history of the war.

According to the postal arrangements of the English Government, a mail should arrive from the Crimea, every five days, but we are now more than a fortnight without news. Changes of weather and accidents of navigation must however be allowed for. Meanwhile the conviction that no news is good news is daily fully entertained, since the Greek firms both in London and Paris, begin without a single word of intelligence from their usual Russian sources.

From the latest reports, it appears that nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol up to the 10th inst., and that Prince Menschikoff had left 20,000 men in the town, and had himself moved Northward, with a larger number, to effect a junction with some re-inforcements advancing from Perekop which would raise his army to 76,000 men. These are mere rumors, although they have an appearance of probability as to the meaning of the statement that nothing of importance had taken place before Sebastopol, it can be estimated from Russian sources as nothing more than that the assault in advance had not yet been attempted.

The conduct of Russia or rather of the King of Prussia, continues to excite attention, but although a strong feeling of indignation exists on the subject which may lead to summary measures, the belief of well informed persons is not taken that, in the end, that country will prove herself more true than any other to the cause of constitutional liberty in Europe. Although the English people rejoice that France has done her duty, and that Austria, even at the eleventh hour is likely to join, they are not led by false anticipations. The combination is simply analogous to that of the respectable inhabitants of a street who might each take their share of duty and danger in putting down an incendiary who had come amongst them.

Some of the inhabitants might, like Prussia, refuse their quota while they shared the advantages of these efforts, but while the others joined heartily for the one common duty they would have nothing to do but to sympathize with each other's success. It would be no business of any individual in the combination to question the motives of another because a partiality to the working plain to all they are bound to assume that that is the true one. But in all this there need be no change of opinion or abandonment of caution, in any future relations that may occur.—The English nation has not changed its opinion of the antecedents either of the Emperor of the French, or of the Emperor of Austria. It is enough for them to feel that they intend to treat these potentates from time to time in such manner as their actions deserve. So long as they seem to do good they will get all the credit and aid which their goodness calls for.

But acts and not persons are, it may be hoped what the nation will always look to, and people of plain common sense are not to be betrayed into the belief that monarchs who have done wrong can never do otherwise, any more than they will assume that because they have at length gone right they will never again deviate. The French alliance is the most agreeable event of the present epoch to the English people, because nothing can be finer than to see the cause of simple justice upheld by two nations at an immense sacrifice, and upon the avowed understanding that it shall be for no personal aggrandizement. But this alliance is not, as far as they are concerned, except among the most superficial classes, a sentimental one. It is an alliance not with France as France, but because France has allied herself to what is considered to be the cause of justice. So long as the Anglo-Austria are regarded as true to that, England will be true to them. But England wants no alliances as mere means of personal strength or support, her true support, even if the whole world were banded against her, being in the conviction that there is a heaven above all.

The subscriptions to the patriotic fund for the widows and orphans of the army promise to be enormous. The machinery is hardly in motion, yet, but the amount already received is about £100,000. In addition to this, a fund is being raised for the supply of extra comforts of all kinds for the sick and wounded toward which £7,000 have been contributed in about a week. This latter sum will be administered by an agent despatched for the purpose by the Times newspaper, to which all the donations have thus far been sent.

The London market during the last few days has shown rather more ease, although the attention has been slight. The funds meanwhile remain inactive. During the last fortnight nearly two millions sterling of specie have been received, and yet, notwithstanding the large and continuous arrivals, no permanent increase takes place in the stock held by the Bank of England. The Turkish loan has absorbed a considerable sum, and there have been heavy payments lately on account of continental railways, and also the Grand Trunk line of Canada.

Considerable anxiety continues to prevail at Liverpool, but it seems to be expected that the efforts to enable the estate of Mr. Oliver to be wound up by trustees instead of by the Court of Bankruptcy, will be successful. In any case the creditors will have to expect great losses, but the great object is to conceal their extent so that the standing of individual firms may not be compromised, and also to allow of partial moratory assistance being rendered, where it is essential to prevent fresh stoppages.

Another extraordinary advance in the Wheat market has added to the public disappointment regarding the probable price of food during the Winter. There is no alteration in the estimates of the remarkable yield of the late harvest, but the suspension of foreign supplies causes the demand upon it to be far more active than was expected. There is a great difference, however, between paying high prices to our own producers and sending away gold to obtain supplies from other sources. Since the last packet, there has been a fresh rise 4s. per quarter.

Consols at the last dates were quoted at 94¼, and they have closed this evening at the same price.

The War in the East.—Siege of Sebastopol.

Reports as to the fall of Sebastopol had been again circulated simultaneously in Vienna, Paris, and London, and large stock operations were said to have been made on the strength of the statements, but the public were slow to believe. For the sake of comparing these rumors with the facts when they transpire, we may mention that reports say the quarantine fort was taken on the 11th, and the rest of the defences were speedily carried by storm. Government employees, however, say that "serious intelligence" must not be looked for before the beginning of November.

The latest official despatch is of date no later than October 3d, and is from General Canrobert to the French Minister of War. No fresh military operation had been effected up to that date since the taking possession of Balaklava. The French and English armies were established in an excellent military position, the English drawing their *material* and provisions from Balaklava, and the French from two small bays to the North of Cape Chersonesus. This position of the allied armies had naturally determined their mode of distribution on the ground before Sebastopol.—The French will have the left of the attack, from the sea to the Southern fort; and the English will take the right, from the Southern fort to the ruins of Inkerman. The French army is divided into two corps—the first, under Gen. Forez, and composed of the third and fourth divisions, will make the siege; the second, under the command of General Bosquet, and composed of the first and second divisions, will form the corps of observation. The Turkish division will be placed in reserve, according to circumstances. Similar arrangements have been made by the English; one portion of their force will assist in the attacks against the place, and the other part, forming a corps of observation, will be placed with the corps of General Bosquet. These arrangements (says General Canrobert) are of a nature to remove all doubt as to the result of the siege.

The *Soldaten Freund* says that Prince Menschikoff left 20,000 in Sebastopol, and entrusted the command of the army there to General Chotmoff. He left on October 1st for Perekop, where three infantry divisions, and eight Cossack regiments had been concentrated. On the 7th he (Menschikoff) set out on his return from Perekop with these re-inforcements, and it was expected that with the reinforcements advancing from Cherson the Russian army would, by October 20th, be 70,000 strong. The Northern forts of Sebastopol, and not Bakshiserai, now form the base of the Russian operations.

The correspondent on Sir Edward Belcher, for having abandoned his ships in the Polar Seas, has terminated. In the case of Captain McClure and the other officers who acted under Sir E. Belcher, the verdict was that they are honorably acquitted; and in each instance the sword was returned with a complimentary remark. In the verdict on Belcher, the word "honorably" was omitted, and his sword was returned to him in silence. The proceedings are reported at full length in the London papers, and the examination elicited some interesting particulars of Arctic life.

TURKEY.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador at Constantinople has succeeded in procuring a firman to suppress the trade in Circassian and Georgian slaves. Some persons, taking the peculiar features of Oriental life into account think this a measure of questionable philanthropy.

The wounded Turks at Pera are getting on very well, so are their sick, and though they are somewhat short of hands, it is in much more favorable proportion; beds, coverlids, bandages, lint, &c., had all been prepared beforehand.—Their wounded number from 1,100 to 1,500, but their sick are very numerous. There is a convent of French *Sœurs de Charité* here, who have had enough to absorb it, in the further details furnished by the daily journals, of the movements of the Allies, after the battle of the Alma, until they had established their siege works on the Southern heights round Sebastopol. These details have been almost to the exclusion of those of the battle itself, since the march by which the armies gained their new position and intercepted a large convoy of Russian ammunitions, is a strategical event that will occupy an important place in the history of the war.

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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.,
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OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and lasting likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best lighted side and Sky Light over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. S. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from Sunrise A.M. to Sunset, P.M. ma6-daw

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FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 80 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills &c.

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

L. GRAFF, (successor to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) office 130 Second street, Pittsburgh, *Agent for Hazard Powder Company.* All varieties of Powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Orders solicited. 1y17

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.
Families will be supplied with our various grades of GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our house at Lemon, Wilson & Co.'s, corner of Second & Ferry, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; Thos. H. Schwartz, or J. T. Logan, Duquesne, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities, TERMS CASH on delivery.
Office BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
jal2-lw

Chest Protectors for sale at KEYSERS', 140, Wood street.

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ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL—$250,000.
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OFFICERS OF THE HOME BOARD AT PHILADELPHIA
DIRECTORS.

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Benj. W. Tingley,	George M'Henry,
Andrew Johnson,	Laurence Johnston,
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Allegheny City, R. R. Sidney, M. D.
GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent.
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50 gross M'Lane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge for sale low at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st.

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LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their
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 coming East will find their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best lighted side and Sky Light over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. S. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from Sunrise A.M. to Sunset, P.M. ma6-daw

To Physicians of Pittsburgh.—Physicians who use alcoholic liquors in cholera, should prescribe Wells's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in preference to any other stimulants. Read what the Evening Express and Boston Post say of the article:

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

☞ Under the head of "Remarkable," and in its leading column, the Boston Post of August 4th, has the following commendatory notice of the remarkable cures of his Schiedam Schnapps as a remedy for cholera. We should be sorry to say so much as a mere puff of an article of alcoholic drink, but medicinally of an article we have never used, but this beverage being commended 1 by so many hundreds of physicians as a pure and wholesome medicine must have undoubted virtues as a cholera medicine. As immense quantities of bad liquor are drunk in these times, as a remedy for the cholera. It checks diarrhœa and dysentery inclinations for the moment, but leaves the system weak and debilitated. Whatever may be a suitable is a true remedy for disease, should be used, and hence we give the Boston Post of Friday, credit for the following statement.

"REMARKABLE.—Not a person who has used Wells's Schiedam Schnapps, during the warm season, has died with the cholera, and the sale of it has been twice as much during the last two months as during any previous month, days excepted. For sale retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store No. 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. JOHN KEYSER, submitted to our inspection some specimens of Dr. "Washington Suspender Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of Wood and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. It serves admirably the purpose for which it is intended, is light and easy, and altogether free from the objections attached to the many other Braces in general use. It is an excellent suspender, while at the same time, it preserves the shoulders in a healthful 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.]

☞ DR. EXPANDER—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 suspenders, the weight of trousers will be sustained by the shoulders instead of bearing the shoulders to their natural position, and sustain the chest. We purchased one some time ago, and have so pleased with it, that we unsolicited give it a "puff." grat

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of their enormous "skirts" should also procure these braces. Be particular in inserting the kind mentioned, as many of the brace sold are humbugs.

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

☞ Having worn one of Dr Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, until it is no longer fit for service, we feel perfectly competent to recommend them to merits. In using it, the weight of the pantaloons adds to the firmness of the shoulders and spreading the chest, while it answers every purpose of suspenders. No one who is "stoop-shouldered" or has a sunken appearance in the breast, should be without one of these braces. Women and girls whose health is so often injured by the weight of their under garments should wear them. We have tried several kinds, but none seem at all adapted for the purpose, and we will advise others to procure one. They banish all those clogs upon happiness, and restore the system to high health. See ad vertisement. oct31-dw&wtf

HOLMES, RABE & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Roofing and Pailings for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
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 as to make as easy on the head as could one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. W. OGILBAY. ap28-tf

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FALL FASHIONS.
McCORD & CO.'S HAT STORE.
DRESS HATS.
WIDE-AWAKE HATS,
LADIES'
Riding Hats and Gloves,
FANCY CAPS
Corner Wood and Fifth Streets. sep13tf

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

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

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 lathes and tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of locomotives, on liberal credit.
se19 RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

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

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is required now this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the omniscient Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than he heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different parts of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest is in this extract, and it is adapted to the universality of diseases. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of this medicine. The virtues of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and of his Invigorating Elixir or Cordial, are truly miraculous in their operation. The victims of dyspepsia, who have spent the best part of their lives in this evil, and they have been in a most enviable respect, will find a day for surprising joy at the result of their health.

The above list comprises all the sad prices and as exacts mentioned offered for sale by the subscriber in general and in detail. Having the largest and best assortment to be found in the city, in order to insure purchasers with a large, *substantial and reliable* Piano, and at *factory prices*. Persons in want of a first class Piano, are invited to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere. HENRY KLEBER,
Sole Agent for Nunns & Clark's Pianos.
Also Dunham's Pianos.
No. 77 Wood st., 2d door from Fifth.
Sign of the Golden Lyre.

Old Pianos taken in exchange at their full value.

R. E. SELLERS' celebrated Liver Pills, are counterfeits or base imitations.

Also, the Imperial Cough Syrup—pronounced the most pleasant and effectious cough remedy now in use.

Also, Sellers' Vermifuge Candy, and Worm Syrup, highly recommended by physicians. For sale by the proprietors No. 57 Wood st., and by Druggists generally. nov

FLK DRESS GOODS—A. A. Mason & Co. are receiving an extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, comprising Black and Fig'd Alpacas, Silks, rich Fig'd Wool Plaids, striped and fig'd Mousde Laines, &c., with a variety of desirable shades French Merinos, exceedingly low. Fall and Winter Delaines, &c.

FLANNELS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just received a very large assortment of Red, White and Fancy Flannels, which will be sold at very low prices.

MURPHY & BERCHFIELD have received a supply of Barred Flannels by express. Economy White Flannels. nov4

BLANKETS—A large lot of superfine quality, just rec'd at North East corner 4th and Market sts.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

NEW BOOKS rec'd by S. Sadler, Federal st., Allegheny.
Letters of the Madisal and Visits to their Prisons, by John Pitcairn.
Leila Ada, the Jewish Convert; an authentic memoir.
Sabbath Day Book; a prize for Children's own Sabbath Book.
Memoirs of Celebrated Females of all Nations, Vol. 1.
Life of Cox and Jay.
The Outcries of Alde's Valley, a Legend of Frontier Life.
Irish Sam; the Spy, 1861; from series, complete.
Sacred Lyrics; Psalms and Hymns, a fine assortment of extra and plain bindin. New publications, from A. S. Barnes & Co., Presbyterian and Family Christian Almanac for 1855.

DRY FRUIT—10 bxs. Dry Apples:
12 do do Peaches, for sale by
D. E. R. nov6 BELL & LIGGETT.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE—A 5 years lease of a good Tavern stand, with gas fixtures and an eleven month's lease included.
nov6 MCLAIN & SON, 21, 5th st.

CITY WARRANTS WANTED.—Pittsburgh and Allegheny Warrants wanted by
nov6 McCLAIN & SON, 21, 5th st.

PRIME FRESH OHIO BUTTER just rec'd at
nov6 ROSS, PATTON & McSHANE,
East side of the Diamond.

MEDICAL WORKS—
Human Physiology, by Dunglison, 1 vol. Svo
Domestic Medicine, do do
Elements of Physiology, by Carpenter, do do
Medical Jurisprudence, do do
Dental Surgery, by Harris, do do
Medical Student's Surgery, 12mo.
Operative do. do.
Essay on the Puerperal Fever, by Churchill, do do
Colic on the Human Brain, do do
Medical Practice of Medicine, 2 vols. do
Eclectic Dispensatory, by Newton & Powell, 1 vol. do
Dunglison's Domestic Medicine, do do
Beasley's Receipt Book, Practice & Family Physician, do
Laurence on the Eye, by Hayne, do do
Lectures on Surgery, by Liston, do do
nov6 LAVA & CO., 55 Wood st.

VALUABLE BOOKS—
Dr. Cumming's Voice of the Night, 1 vol. 12mo
" Voice of the Day, do
" Voice of the Altar, do
" Scripture Readings, do
" Lectures on Romanism, do
" Church under the Cross, do
" Benedictions, or The Blessed Life, do
" Parables, do
" Lectures on Daniel, do
" Lectures on Isaiah, do
Barnes' Notes on Daniel, do
Beautifully in Advance, do
Dr. Wilson's Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, 2 vols. do
Heaven, by H. W. Clark, do
Modern Horse Doctor, by Dr Dodd, do
Philosophy of Mysterious Agencies, and Reply to Lord Brougham, do
Also the new publications of Harper & Bros. soon as published.
nov6 LAVA & CO., 55 Wood st.

ASSOCIATION of ideas dones natural—
November and decreats, decreats and CHEESE
Rent now ready. 74 Wood st. We study to please. nov6

NOTICE—A regular Quarterly Meeting of the EAGLE ENGINE HOUSE No. 6, will be held on the evening of October 30th, at 7½ o'clock.
By order of
nov6 HENRY HAYS, President.

A YOUNG MAN with a small capital wanted, to purchase a business, stock good, well and fix'd. Apply at the office of N. CUTHBERT & SON, 140, 2d st.
nov6

LIQUORICE—2 cases Calabria for sale by
nov6 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

MUSTARD—30 kgs. English for sale by
nov6 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

200 OZS. QUININE for sale by
nov6 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

BRIMSTONE—170 lbs. for sale by
nov6 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Rose,
Peppermint, Wintergreen, Pine Apple, Rose,
Nutmeg, &c. For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS—Have just received a large assortment of these goods, which they offer at a large discount from former prices. These goods consists of every description of