PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1854.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 9 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. sepl6dw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL WHIG PARTY.—Immediately on the eve of the New York election a circular was published by Hon. FRANK GRANGER, announcing that measures were on foot for the re-organization of the "National Whig Party," by which term is meant the Silver Grey pro-slavery branch of the Whig party, to which Mr. Granger belongs, and of which he is one of the leaders. The idea was not received well at the south, because opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to be one of the planks in the new platform of re-organization. Since the election we have heard nothing more of the movement, until the following semi-official announcement, by the *Ontario Repository*, published at Canandaigua, the place of Mr. Granger's residence:

"In respect to the proposed convention at Albany, we will here say, and we speak for ourselves alone, and not for any clique, faction or party, that that convention was called under what appeared before the election to be an urgent necessity. Its object, as we understand it, is to affirm the principles of the National Whig party; but more particularly to give utterance to a National sentiment, and to oppose the forming of a sectional party based upon the agitations of the day.

"However necessary such a movement might have appeared before the recent election, the result of the election has shown that there is really less necessity for it than was at first anticipated. The people have, in a great measure, anticipated its contemplated action. It may or may not be held; but the American sentiment the only sentiment on which the great National party can stand, is elicited and manifested. It cannot be repressed or stifled; and if those with whom the idea of a convention originated have been foremost by a popular action, we are sure they will be the last to complain."

From this it would seem that the contemplated movement was intended to embrace Know Nothingism, the "American sentiment," and that the project is relinquished because the Know Nothings are too well organized, and too powerful to be controled. It is very certain that the Silver Greys of New York gave their vote to the Know Nothing ticket, and thus came near defeating the Whig candidate, Mr. Clark. They may now be considered as thoroughly incorporated into the Know Nothing movement.

The important question now arises, what position is the new American party to assume on the subject of Slavery. This is the most important subject in the whole range of American politics, and is destined to be for many years to come. We hear it asserted on all hands, that the new party is to be a *National* party, by which is meant that it will be made acceptable to the people of the South on the subject of Slavery. This is, in effect, to make it intensely *sectional*, so far as the most important subject of political interest is concerned. No doubt this is the object of the Silver Greys and of their Southern allies, who hail Know Nothingism as their deliverer from the dangers to be apprehended from the Fusionists and Republicans of the North. If this great American movement can be moulded to suit the views of the slave power, nothing will be in the way of that stupendous system of slaveholding aggrandizement which was supposed to be secured by the election of Pierce.

As yet we are perfectly in the dark as to the designs of the leaders of the new party in reference to the slavery question. They may resolve to establish their organization on truly national principles, which are the principles of freedom. Slavery is sectional—freedom is national. Whatever tends to extend, strengthen, perpetuate and aggrandize slavery, is sectional. On the contrary, whatever promotes the spread of the principles of human freedom, ameliorates the condition of the oppressed, and encourages and sustains the prosperity of free labor and free men, is national. If the new party adopts such national principles, it will lay its foundations broad and deep. Hundreds of thousands of anti-slavery men, who dislike its secrecy, and who are not as much alarmed about foreign influence as others of their fellow-citizens, would give it an outside support for the sake of the cause of freedom. If, on the contrary, the new party adopts the sectional principles, mis-named National, it will merely swallow up the Silver Greys of the North, and the Whigs of the South, and a number of the pro-slavery Democrats from both sections, but it cannot hope to become the dominant party of the country unless the old Democratic party is totally broken up, which is not at present probable.

The moment it is quite certain that the Know-Nothing party is to be a National Pro-Slavery party, it will lose vastly in all the Northern States. The sentiment of opposition to the extension of slavery, which has so deeply imbued the public mind in the free States, cannot be cajoled into a new movement where the opposite sentiment is to prevail. Thousands went into the new movement, for the very purpose of advancing the cause of human freedom, by breaking down the old pro-slavery parties. They will only remain while these objects can be accomplished.

With the exception of New York, the elections under the operations and efforts of the new movement, have been favorable to the cause of freedom. There is reason to hope then, that the new party will not hereafter disappoint the expectations of the opponents of slavery extension. We confess, however, that we have our fears. It behooves the friends of freedom to be on their guard, and to be prepared for all emergencies. If it shall become necessary to form a great Northern party distinct from Know Nothingism, for the defence of freedom against slavery, we should be ready for the occasion. It is indeed now highly probable that the bubbling political elements will settle down into three large parties. That party which is truly national, which is opposed to the extension and aggrandizement of slavery, which favors American labor and American ideas of progress, and which is open to the light of day in all its movements, requiring no oaths of secrecy from its members, is the party which any American citizen may be proud to belong to.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I was utterly astonished upon opening your paper to find my name suggested as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and above all as a suitable candidate for the Know Nothings, a secret society. I doubt very much, sir, the right or the propriety of this way of thrusting the names of different persons before the country as candidates for office, without previous consultation. Moreover, sir, I deny the right of any individual, whether friend or foe, to make my name the subject of comments in bar-rooms or grog-shops or political squads, and more especially to exhibit me in the attitude of consenting to stand as the candidate of a party bound together by some secret obligation.

I think, too, that my long connection with the Gazette might have entitled me to so much consideration from its present editor as to have protected me from the present annoyance.

Possibly the article I refer to may be from a friendly hand; but it certainly must be from one who does not know me so well as you do: and although you and I have not always agreed very well together in political controversies, yet you must know that I would accept no office at the hands of a secret society.

You have done me injustice in publishing an article *apparently* from a friendly hand, suggesting my name as a suitable one for the support of the Know-Nothings. I know that some persons are so fond of notoriety or office as willingly to accept all kind of support, and count as good fish every kind of creature that comes into their net; but I am not one of that sort. I therefore, ask that you will make room for this protest against your right to place me for an unpleasant position. If I were sure that the author of the article, H., intended merely to annoy me I would have treated his production with contempt; but as it may possibly have been intended in kindness, on the part of some one who is not thoroughly cognizant of my feelings and character, I must ask you to publish this note.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Note.—We are very sorry to have done Mr. Craig injustice. Nothing was further from our intention. We supposed that the publication of so flattering a notice, naming him for so distinguished an office, was a friendly act. It seems we were mistaken. We have, it seems, done him injustice. We will take care not to offend in this way again. We can assure Mr. Craig that we did not volunteer the publication. We objected to it, but the gentlemanly who furnished it, and who we believe is a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Craig, insisted upon it with so much pertinacity that we feared that a flat refusal would be interpreted into personal enmity to the gentleman so flattering spoken of, and who has taken the intended compliment as an insult.—Hereafter, no communication naming Mr. Craig for office, or complimenting his virtues and abilities, shall find a place in the Gazette, without Mr. Craig's endorsement. In that way we shall save ourselves from the charge of injustice, when we are wholly innocent of any such intention.

From the N. Y. Commercial.

THE REV. DR. DUFF.—We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter which makes special reference to this popular divine. It is dated "Bordeaux, October 30, 1854:

"Yesterday, Sabbath morning, we assembled, all refreshed and truly thankful that we have been brought so far on our way in comfort and safety.

"A quiet Sabbath we could not expect, especially as our hotel is situate on the great thoroughfare of the city (which contains 120,000 inhabitants.) On looking out we could see no appearance of the Sabbath, except an occasional shop closed,—merchandise, &c., passing and repassing, as on other days. At a quarter before 11, we started for the English church, and, by mistake, our guide took us to the *French* Protestant church. We discovered our mistake just as we were going in, and were then directed to the English church close by. Service did not commence there till half-past 11 A. M., and, of course, we had to wait a little. All was very quiet and Sabbath-like in that quarter of the town. The ladies went in to rest in the church, while I walked slowly up and down in the shade, as the day was very warm; while sauntering thus, who should I meet but Dr. Duff and his wife. Poor fellow, he is sadly shaken—for some two or three months he has been at Malvern, in England, (the water cure establishment,) and he says he feels greatly benefitted, and is just now wandering about the South of France. In a week or so he expects to be at Paris, and to remain for some time if it should agree with him; but he is sadly changed. While speaking to me for a few minutes he became a little animated—his head could not bear it, and he was obliged to stop. Mrs. Duff seems afraid almost of his recognizing an old friend. We went into the church together, and he occupied the same pew with us."

We learn that Dr. Duff remained at Malvern until it was found necessary for him to seek repose in Southern France. It was impossible for his medical advisers to keep him as quiet at Malvern, as his impaired health demanded. He was constantly receiving correspondence, and it was not in his nature to refuse an answer, and in consequence his removal from British shores was determined upon.

The expedition of Colonel Kinney and his command to the Mosquito Territory for the establishment of a new Central American Republic is an event of no small mark. It will tell upon history. There is not a shadow of a doubt that the expedition will be made, and a colony formed; and there is strong reason to believe its entire plan will be successfully consummated. The scheme, it is known, has been for a long while in contemplation. Many years since, a grant of the greater portion of the Mosquito Territory was made by the King of the Mosquitoes to Samuel Shepherd and two associates for a pecuniary consideration, amounting to about thirty thousand pounds; and it is under a transfer of that title, which, we understand, Mr. Webster pronounced to be perfectly valid, that the present company, consisting of some thirty gentlemen, among whom are Senator Cooper of Pennsylvania and William Cost Johnson of Maryland, are acting. Col. Kinney goes out as the agent and representative of this company. He is well known as the leader of the Texan Rangers in the Texan struggle, and is noted for his resolution and energy. The members of the expedition will number about a thousand, and each will receive, on landing, a certain allotment of land from the company's possessions.—The enterprise is in no sense filibustering. It involves, as we understand it, no invasion of foreign territory or occupation of other people's soil. It is favored not only by the Mosquito authorities, but by those of all the Central American Republic, and has the countenance of both the American and English Governments. The design is to found a new independent republic on the Mosquito coast; then to take measures for a convention from the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Costa Rica, Veragua, and New Granada, in order to adopt a Federal Constitution and establish a government analagous to that of the North American Union. It is stated that the most enlightened men in these various countries are decidedly in favor of the undertaking, and have confidence in its practicability. The lesson of Texan prosperity, and the very marked impulse given to the improvement of Central America by the influx of an American population consequent upon the opening of the various routes across the Isthmus, have completely broken down the old prejudice against the American character and influence, and have implanted a positive respect and confidence. It is calculated, and we think reasonably enough that the American colony or republic will speedily acquire a moral force which will put new life and energy into every State of the Federation; and that a security and stability and a symmetry will be given to the whole civil and judicial system of the country, which will not only have the happiest effect upon Central America itself, but will afford every South American Republic an example from which they may derive immense advantage. It will also have the valuable effect of removing a most troublesome subject of variance between the United States and Great Britain. The Mosquito dispute would be at once wiped out of existence. It does not at all enter into the plan to annex any part of the country to the United States, or to form any more intimate political connection with this than with any other nation. The moral bond which will unite the two Federations would be enough in itself to satisfy the largest desires of either.

The land ceded to this company comprises about thirty millions of acre. The entire Federal Union would extend over an area of nearly five hundred square miles, an area more than ten times as large as New York.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Ashtabula and New Lisbon Railway. This Company was organized July 1853, and during that year all the necessary surveys were made, stock subscribed, right of way secured, &c., &c. The line as surveyed is eighty-five miles, and for purposes of construction is informally divided into two sections, North and South, the Mahoning being the dividing line. That portion of the Northern section, between the Harlem and Clinton line, in Bristol was early put under contract for being prepared for the rails. The subscriptions for the Southern sections are nearly large enough to allow the commencement of construction, some $180,000 being the proposed basis for active operation on the 55 miles of road. The Northern section is somewhat more advanced, there having been thirty-six miles of road put under contract on favorable terms, the work to be done as fast as the Company has the means of payment and no farther.—The Directors have had with other evils considerable trouble with regard to land damages, although in some cases the Company has received grants of no slight amount. They had resolved from the start to settle all land damages by an immediate and amicable adjustment, and thus save to the Company and landholder the serious trouble and expense of the course required by the present laws, when legal process is resorted to. The amount (in value) of land given to the Company, for the road, track, station buildings and business convenience, including the valuable property at the harbor, presented by the proprietors, Messrs. H. Hubbard & Co., and Mr. E. Hubbard, of Middletown, may be set down as worth to the Company at least $30,000. The right of way for the most of the line, through Austinburg, Morgan, Rome, Orwell and Bloomfield, are given to the Company by written promise, and a beginning made for the final conveyance by deed.

Although the collection of instalments have come in slowly, the Directors have felt bound to order the contractors to commence the work and do a limited amount this winter. They aim to persevere in taking and pursuing such measures as will keep the affairs of the Company in a condition to enable it the next year, to finish for superstructure the thirty-six miles now under contract, and to extend their operations at least to points where abundant supplies of cost and lime may be reached. They believe that the completion of the road for at least fifty-five miles in less than two years, should depend on the simple contingency—the usual productiveness of the country through which the road passes, and that such completion would be speedily followed by extending the road to and beyond the terminus fixed by the present articles. The detention in construction has been partially owing to the unfortunate stringency in the money market, but the friends of the Company have no doubt that in consequence of this unavoidable waiting, they will save from $100,000 to $200,000 in the single article of iron. The Company is now in possession of means for a beginning, taking all the subscriptions and lands applicable to building the road from the Harbor to New-Lisbon, to the amount of $350,000 to $400,000.

Every day has further shown the value of the enterprise to its friends. It passes along its whole line through a rich and populous country, entering the coal, lime and iron some less than fifty-five miles from the Lake. The cost of the road for this fifty-five miles, ready for the reception of the locomotive, (calling the rails $50 per ton,) will not exceed, it is believed, $600,000. The cost of cars, locomotives and other furniture for a road, depends of course upon its business. A road of this length, if transporting in twelve months 300,000 tons of coal, lime, or iron, 25,000 of ordinary freight, and 50,000 passengers, might acquire an outlay for furniture of between $150,000 and $200,000. Here we have a gross income of about $500,000 per annum, on an outlay of less than $800,000.

This statement is made in good faith by the friends of the road, and if it is anywhere near the facts, the road can hardly fail of being a very valuable one at all events,—a very safe one for those personally interested in its being built.—One of its friends states that after it is in operation, "it will be found that, for several years it will do a heavy lumber business, that in one year after access to coal 50,000 tons will hardly supply the local demands north of Warren. An examination of the maps of the country and census table in connection with its resources, cannot fail of showing the substantial merits of the enterprise, in every aspect whether seen as rapid, easy and comparatively safe and cheap mode of traveling; as a means of increasing the value of all property along the line, and and from ten to fifteen miles from it, for the most part. We will come to the conclusion that it presents an opportunity for a profitable investment, and that for those interested in its success not to push the work forward with all possible despatch would be a work alike of imbecility and folly."—*Railway Times.*

OPENING OF THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, held on Monday, it was resolved to open the road from Milton, in Northumberland county, to Williamsport, in Lycoming county, a distance of 28 miles, on the 26th December. The completion of this link forms a direct railroad communication with the rich and fertile valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna, as well as Western New York, and nearly the whole lake country bordering on Lake Erie and Ontario. The advantages to accrue to our city, from this portion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, are incalculable, for while Philadelphia will be in a condition to compete with New York, for the immense trade of the lakes, a section of Pennsylvania, hitherto unknown to this market, will naturally be attracted here by means of the superior facilities for reaching a market. Such will also be the effects of the completion of the link in the main road to, that our merchants will be brought in closer converse with dealers in Western New York, and a new trade will immediately spring up from that section.

The road so soon to be made ready for passengers and freight, is one of the best in the Union. It crosses the Susquehanna river twice, over two of the most substantial bridges ever constructed; and it is laid with T rail, 57 pounds to the yard. The distance to Milton by the Reading Railroad, Little Schuylkill Railroad, and Cattawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad, is 69½ miles. To Williamsport the distance is 198 miles. At this point the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad connects it with Elmira, N. Y., 75 miles distant, and the New York and Erie Railroad to the city of Erie, 223 miles, making the distance between Philadelphia and Erie 511 miles—ten miles nearer than from Erie to New York.—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Supreme Court of the State of California recently made a very important decision upon the admissibility of Chinese testimony in the Courts of that State. A white citizen of California was indicted for murder and convicted on the testimony of Chinese witnesses. He appealed on the ground that by the State Law regulating criminal proceeding, "no black or mulatto person, or Indian, shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of or against a white man." The question investigated by the Court was, whether, under either of these descriptions, and if any, under which natives of China must be classed to make them incompetent to give testimony in criminal cases against whites. The opinion of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Murray, was that Chinese are not competent to give testimony against whites, in the Courts of California, and accordingly the verdict in the case was set aside."

What injustice and oppression!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Derangement of the Liver, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most common disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has proven fully tested in time and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none of the other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M' Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had (ALL) respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.
dol-dawlm Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredibly short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle or Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drugs is perfectly harmless, and has cured in less than five hundred cases out of a hundred. We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. This is the strongest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. nov29 1m[illegible]

Weak, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is always for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial unequaled Dr. Graefenberg German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. Sold everywhere.

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the flat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as a model one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 171 Wood st. nov24-tf W. D. HALL.

Wright's Premium Kathairon.—This invaluable preparation for the Hair, has attained the greatest popularity, and become the universal favorite in every family. It has won the sanction, and is strongly recommended by the principal chemists and physicians in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all the principal cities of the Union, as an unequalled preparation for the

Preserving the Human Hair,
Improving its growth and beauty,
Preventing its falling out or turning gray,
Removing Dandruff,
Strengthening the Roots,
Making it soft and glossy,
Correcting hair dressers and dryers, and as a Toilet article, it has no equal for its delicate and refreshing perfume.

After one bathing its effects are truly delightful; entirely removing those disagreeable sensations, such as headache, dizziness and lassitude; invigorating the nervous system, and above all, in preventing any injurious effects in the sudden changes from heat to cold. Its unprecedented sales and innumerable recommendations from men of the highest standing, are a sufficient proof of its superiority over all other preparations for the hair.

Be careful to ask for Wright's Premium Kathairon, as they may give you a worthless article.

For sale by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood st., corner of Virgin Alley. Price 25 cts. per bottle. oct23-dawT

Invalids recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long continued illness or 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 Parsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

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 ddw1mT

To Persons who are Stoop Shouldered—Shoulder 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 his "Washington Suspender Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. It serves admirably the purpose for which it is intended, is slight 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. 28, 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 suspenders, 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 weight of their garments, MISS should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned as many of the braces sold are humbugs.

N. B.—I also keep every variety of Trusses, Supporters, Body Braces, Pile Pipes, Elastic Stockings, Rosemary Bandages, &c. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Broadhill 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 fixtures and tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.

oct10 RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

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 sound 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. oct7-dmd&wf

A CARD.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce that he has made arrangements to extend his stay in Pittsburgh till Monday evening Dec. 16th, during which time he may be consulted daily, at his Rooms, at the Orr House, for PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, and all other Diseases connected with or predisposing to Consumption. To those who have previously consulted Dr. Fitch, no charge for consultation will be made, as it affords us pleasure to see our former patients, and all consulting Dr. Fitch on the present occasion may continue to correspond with him in New York, without further expense.

Office Hours—Nine to Five daily, Sabbath excepted. nov7-dawtf

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, that an election will be held at West Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve the coming year.

THOMAS J. ROWEN,
President.

— nov13-td

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

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

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

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 establishment where entire satisfaction is invariably given, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Light skylights erected for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as taught by one of the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. NELSON flatters himself he is able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either Only or in Groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock, p. m. oct-dawtf

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

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their order at the Mill, or in our boxes at Lyon, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Drum & Reiley, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

fa2-6 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

JOHN FLEMING. WILSON, JR. COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE RIVERS AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES. *Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.* ALSO against Perils of the Lakes and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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