PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1854.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor the 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 3 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. sepbldw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper WHAT IS TO BE DONE NOW?—The *St. Louis Republican* takes very much to heart the resistance manifested at Chicago to executing the Fugitive law. The fact that seventeen slaves ran off from St. Louis to Chicago, and that all the force of the general government was inadequate to their arrest in the latter city, fills the *Republican* with great sorrow; and it pertinently enquires, What is to be done now? Yes; what? We want to know. The *Republican* can hardly tell; but it hints that measures will be taken to drive the free negroes out of the State, and double the police force. Not a word about dissolving the Union is uttered, although that used to be the staple resort. Has that hugbear lost its force?

The *New Albany* (Ind.) *Tribune* predicts that JESSE D. BAYGHT, of Indiana, will be the next democratic nominee for President. His elevation to the Presidency of the Senate is supposed to augur that result.

Advices from Washington say that there is much discussion there as to the effect of Mr. Bright's election in Atchison's place. One party says that he can only hold the place until Mr. Atchison resigns; while another contends that he is entitled to hold it until a vice President is inaugurated in 1857. We incline to this latter opinion, without pretending to be dogmatic upon it; and have a suspicion, moreover, that there would be no question about the matter if Mr. Bright were a southern instead of a northern senator. The southern senators were rather disremembered in the matter; they yielded to the selection of Mr. B., presuming that he would give way to Atchison when he returned; but they now find their mistake, and awake, when too late, to the knowledge of the fact that both the President and the acting vice President are from the North. We dont see, however, that it should make any difference to them; for both Pierce and Bright are as thoroughly southern as any two men can be.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The *Washington Reporter* says that there are two children now in that county under conviction for larceny, whom Judge Gillmore intends to sentence to the House of Refuge at the February court. The *Reporter* suggests that, let the children are sentenced, the county should subscribe something towards the completion of the building. The suggestion is a pertinent one. Washington County was appealed to for aid at the very outset of this enterprise, and repeatedly since; but always without success. If she is to be among the first to avail herself of the benefits of the institution, she ought to be liberal enough to contribute a pittance towards its establishment. A debt of $20,000 will be incurred by the Managers, in putting the enterprise in operation, and to discharge this they have no recourse but to the several counties of the western part of the State. In such circumstances the rich and prosperous county of Washington should not permit herself to be outdone in generosity by her poorer neighbors.

The party in power at Washington is devising ways in which to put the surplus in the National treasury out of the way of its opponents. Hear "Ion" of the *Baltimore Sun*:

"Inasmuch as the character of the next House is already supposed to be determined, and as it is not expected to be remarkable for favorable to the views either of the administration or of the present majority of Congress, the expediency of depriving the next House of the sinews of politics—that is to say, the surplus in the treasury—is generally acknowledged.

Measures are in contemplation for reducing the amount of money in the Treasury, especially if the revenue be not reduced. Congress may find many and proper objects of public expenditure—in paying debts, settling long contested and troublesome claims, making public improvements, augmenting the Navy, and carrying out a proper system of coast defence, by stationary or other means."

This is locofocoism pure and simple. Let us squander the public funds for our own uses, say these fellows, lest our enemies come and grow strong upon what we will otherwise leave behind. The scheme will succeed. It never yet cost the locofocos any trouble to "reduce the amount of money in the treasury."

The *Alton Courier* assures its readers that the Decatur (Ill.) bank has not suspended; it only refused to redeem its notes in the hands of a broker. The bank expressed its willingness to redeem small amounts of its notes in the hands of the people, but could do nothing for any other class. We think that the Decatur Bank might as well suspend as offer such an explanation as this. Bank charters, we believe, do not specify any particular individual to whom payment may be denied when notes are offered for redemption; and a refusal to redeem for any one is equivalent to an acknowledgment of inability.

U. S. SENATOR.—The *Eastonian*, a whig paper published in Northampton County, contains a long article in favor of Gen. Larimer for U. S. Senator.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* contradicts authoritatively the report that Col. Curtin had declined the Senatorship, or that he had expressed a preference for any one else.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of this city has taken the preliminary steps towards giving this matter a good beginning. It is corresponding with other cities about the matter, and collecting all the information within its reach that can bear on the subject. Public action will be had when all is in readiness.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, and Cultivator Almanac for 1855—Embellished with One Hundred and Twenty Engravings. 1 vol. 12mo., 144 pp. Price 25 cents. Paper covers—bound, 50 cents—sent prepaid by mail. Albany, N. Y: Luther Tucker, Office of The Cultivator and The Country Gentleman.

This is a very nice little volume and affords much valuable information to every person who tills the ground, whether farmer or gardener.

"THE WIFE'S STORY, and other Novelettes; by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth." Philadelphia: published by T. B. Peterson.

The talented author informs us in her preface that the tales composing this handsome volume were each written to illustrate some distinct Christian principle, and were among the first productions of her pen; and were warmly welcomed and extensively copied by the literary and Christian journals of the country. Mrs. Southworth is a beautiful writer, and we are glad to have these tales in this form. For sale by Gildersleeve & Co. and Miner & Co., of this city.

"POPULAR TALES. By Madame Guizot.—Translated from the French, with Illustrations, Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co."

This is a collection of stories which have deservedly earned the title of popularity. They are told in a simple and artless yet highly effective manner, and are calculated to deeply interest the young. For sale by Kay & Co.

"CHILDREN'S TRIALS, or the little Rope Dancers, and other tales, with colored lithographs. Translated from the German of Linden. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co."

Another collection of stories for the young, and told in quaint German style. The narratives are all full of interest, to children; and as the season for presents approaches, this book will be found an appropriate one. For sale by Kay & Co.

Three of the seven, whom the "king of darkness" shot at Cairo, a few days since, have since died.

The *Railroad Record*, of Cincinnati, places Fort Wayne in *Ohio*, and claims for that State the whole length of the Ohio and Indiana Road. The *Record* will have to overhaul its geography.

We are indebted to Mr. Howe for a copy of the Patent office report for 1853, on agriculture. It has been long coming, but is welcome. Mr. Howe has our thanks.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE PACIFIC.

A Liverpool correspondent writes that "since the battle fought at Inkermann on the 5th of November, in which the Allies lost nearly 4,000 men, and the Russians nearly 10,000, neither party has been in a condition to renew active hostilities. On that occasion both sides claimed the victory. The Russians were the attacking force; the battle raged from dawn till afternoon, when they retired to Simpferopol, from which they came—the Allies being unable to pursue. No incident of importance has occurred since then. The report of another battle on the 13th, is discredited."

The urgent necessity of reinforcements to the Allies has called for an unwonted degree of activity in England and France, and, ere this, reinforcements to the extent of 30,000 men must be in position before Sebastopol. This will enable the besiegers to continue their attack with renewed vigor. Reinforcements are in like manner augmenting the Russian strength, and it is thought that another great battle, or series of battles, must be fought before the fate of Sebastopol is decided.

The diplomatists of Russia, Austria, Prussia and the lesser Germanic States are particularly active. England and France have, however, taken a higher tone than they have hitherto assumed; and have notified the German Governments that the Western Powers no longer recognize the four points as a basis of negotiations—also that they intend to hold the Crimea, and will, in their own time, dictate terms of peace. From other parts of Europe the news is destitute of interest.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
LONDON, November 23, 1854.

The chief event of this week has been the announcement that Parliament is to meet in a fortnight instead of at the usual period—the beginning of February. With regard to the progress of the war, public attention has been absorbed in the full details received of the battle fought before Sebastopol on Sunday, the 5th inst., and which is now called the Battle of Inkermann.

The first effect of these accounts was to recall to every mind the battle of Aginncourt. The number of Russians brought to the attack was at first variously estimated at from 50,000 to 90,000, but is now generally conceded to have been 60,000. Against these the fight was carried on for three hours solely by 8,000 English—Subsequently, 5,000 French came up, and this was the total force actually engaged on the side of the Allies throughout the day.

The struggle lasted from between 6 and 7 in the morning until between 3 and 4 in the afternoon; but the certainty that it would end in the repulse of the Russians was arrived at some hours earlier. The loss of the Russians is alleged to have been 15,000 men, and Prince Menschikoff himself states it to have been 9,000. That of the English, is killed, wounded and missing, was 2,612 and of the French 1,786, making a total loss on the side of the Allies of 4,348.

The Russian army included 48,000 men, who had arrived the day previously from Perekop, whence they have been transported in the light carts of the country, so as to bring them up for action in the highest possible order. The sons of the Czar, the Grand Dukes, Michael and Nicholas, had also arrived expressly to witness, as they gave out, the decisive battle that was to drive the invaders of Holy Russia into the sea; and beside the impulse thus afforded, had the benedictions of the priests bestowed upon them before they went forth, with that abundant supply of *raki* which is ascertained to be a customary incentive of their courage. The majority of the English, on the other hand, had not even breakfasted, and a very large proportion of them had passed the preceding night in the trenches, in a penetrating rain.

The Russian advance was timed and conducted so as to amount to a complete surprise, and insmuch as General De Lacy Evans and other officers are known to have previously pointed out the unprotected nature of the position where it was made, there is some question whether sufficient prudence had been exercised; more especially as immediately after the battle, the troops being set to form those intrenchments which, had they been constructed earlier, would have saved them from the terrible disproportionate ordeal through which they had just passed.

No complaints on that head, however, appear to have issued from the army, and every man seems to have conducted himself as if upon his own heroic devotion to duty had depended the issue of the day. The conduct of the French likewise was very remarkable, since their sympathy was such that they actually mixed in the English ranks, and cheered and charged with them indiscriminately; a fact which Lord Raglan in his despatches acknowledges with the utmost earnestness.

The personal conduct of the Russians throughout the contest was such as to create horror and disappointment, and to undeceive all who had hoped that their barbarism had been in some degree mitigated by the period which had elapsed since the career of Suwarroff. They pierced the fallen and wounded, refused quarter, and even tore off the bandages of those who, after temporary aid, had been left for the moment on the field; and these fiendish habits seem not merely to have been the result of drinking upon the common men, but to have been directly encouraged by the officers.

One of these personages was captured in the act of setting the example to his men, and was forthwith sent to be tried for murder, and most probably hanged. Whether any means will suffice to prevent these felonies for the future, may, however, be doubted, although Lord Raglan has sent to Prince Menschikoff to demand an explanation of them. Should no satisfactory confession or reparation be made, the war will henceforth assume a character which, with all his indifference to the lives of his subjects, may be too much even for the Czar.

During one position of the battle, a sortie of the garrison on the French entrenchments was repulsed with a vigor that almost ended in an assault on the town, but the death of General de Lourmel, who was killed at the head of his men in pursuing the Russians through the breach, prevented any result of that kind, even if it had been possible.

Since this battle, there has been no definite news of importance, except that the Allies were intrenching themselves against the arrival of further large reinforcements said to be expected by the Russians, and carrying on the siege meanwhile until the 14th, when, according to a Russian report, they had begun gradually to lessen their fire. It is also stated that there had been a fearful storm in the Black Sea, during which the Allies lost 25 vessels of war and transports, but it does not appear that these were of great importance.

As there are more than 700 sail engaged altogether in connexion with the expedition, and some of these were small merchantmen, casualties on such an occasion were inevitable, but no account has been received of any loss of life, although among those forced upon the coast was the French ship of war Henry the Fourth, and the steamer Pinton. The reported sinking of an Egyptian frigate, with an Admiral and 700 men, seems, however, to have been confirmed, and probably the diminution of the fire before Sebastopol may have arisen from the loss of expected supplies of ammunition.

All the energies of the Allies have now been awakened to a recognition of the way in which the Czar intends to resist, by pouring down masses of men to be killed in succession, there is no want of activity in meeting the demand for reinforcements. Some English and French regiments are known to have arrived shortly after the battle of the 5th.

The French have just embarked 22,000 additional men at Toulon and Marseilles, and the English are sending all their available troops, both from home and from various stations in the Mediterranean, it being intended to supply their place by an immediate embodiment of the militia. Recruiting also continues to go on with activity, and as on the part of the wealthy classes, the readiness to contribute to every requisite expense is daily manifested, the feeling of unanimity throughout the country is such as was never exceeded, and perhaps never paralleled.

It is thought the question of expenditure will be one of the first to be brought before Parliament, the point to be decided being whether it shall be met by a fresh increase of direct taxation, or by a loan. Opinions are divided as to which is the best method, but whatever course they may select, the Government will be well supported. At present the impression seems to be that a loan will be decided upon.

In commercial matters there has been no material alteration. One of the chief causes of dullness in the manufacturing districts consists in the depressing accounts received week after week of the disasters occuring in the United States, and especially of the unmitigated distrust in the prospects of the money market still manifested at New York.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. McHenry, of Liverpool, was held on the 22d inst., when his liabilities were shown to amount to £337,000, and his assets to only £50,000. The dividend to be expected is therefore about 1s. 6d. in the pound, but as the firm of Allen & Anderson are ascertained to have been partners, and many of the holders of bills bearing the endorsement of both firms may determine to prove against the latter, the amount recovered in these cases may be as much as 2s. or 8s. in the pound. In explanation of the enormous deficiency of £307,000 in his estate, the solicitor of Mr. McHenry mentioned that the loss had been incurred chiefly by bad debts. SPECTATOR.

The War in the East.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Paris Moniteur of the 28th November, says that on the 13th, the date of the latest intelligence from the Crimea, the siege operations were still advancing. The weather had become bad, but the health of the troops was good and their spirits admirable. Reinforcements continue to arrive, and the vanguard of General Myran's division, 1800 strong, had disembarked on the 13th.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes that—

"Advices from Warsaw of the 26th announce that Prince Menschikoff, writing on the 19th, reports that there had been constant storms since the 14th, and that the allied fleets had suffered more than was at first supposed. The total number of vessels and transports wrecked amt'd to about twenty-five, besides which some vessels of war were observed to have suffered severe damage. The siege works were suspended, and the bombardment, which had been gradually slackening, had almost entirely ceased on the 18th."

In a second despatch, also in the Moniteur, it is stated that the Russian loss on the 5th must have reached 15,000 in killed and wounded. The Allies had buried 5,600 Russians left dead on the field. English and Turkish reinforcements had arrived on the 8th to the number of several thousand men.

Between the 9th and 13th, General Mayran's division—6,000—with 2,800 additional French troops left Constantinople for the Crimea. Ten thousand Turks and 6,600 Egyptians had also taken their departure. The Journal de Constantinople says that 40,000 more Turks will be shipped with all speed. The reinforcements despatched from France and England, on hearing of the battle of the 5th November, were beginning to arrive; 1,200 men had landed from the Queen of the South, and other steamers must have been near their destination when the mail left.

The allied generals have demanded an explanation from Menschikoff respecting the order said to have been issued by him to give no quarter. A Russian major who gave orders to all his men to kill the wounded, has been taken prisoner and hanged.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN.—So simple in its main thread (says an editorial in the London Spectator) is the story of the battle of Inkerman that the official despatches and fuller correspondence which reach us this week can only modify the tale, but rather, as usual, enable us to realize the magnitude of the contest, its desperate obstinacy, its appalling amount of bloodshed, the imminent peril of our (allied) soldiers, and the heroism which enabled them to endure, to resist, and to triumph, over fearful odds.

For a day or two previously to the 5th November the Russians, who already possessed a large force within the prolonged fortifications, and a large force towards the rear in the neighborhood of Balaklava had been observed to receive reinforcements, estimated at 50,000 or 60,000; which added to Liprandi's corps of Russian left, of 35,000 in rear, and the garrison would probably justify Gen. Canrobert's estimate of 100,000 men in one way or another arrayed against the Allies on the memorable 5th of November. To augment the weight of the force brought down to crush the besiegers, the now useless army of the Danube had been withdrawn from Moldavia, leaving Bessarabia still defended by its special army, but not, it is supposed, entirely exhausting the reinforcements to be brought from the interior.

The effort of Menschikoff to throw his strength into a succession of powerful blows, and if possible, to break down by the advance of Dannenberg's army is the very lightest order, augmenting the numbers about Sebastopol without much regard to their equipment or provision—The aim was to bear down by accumulated pressure; and it was with such a view that the batteries resumed the bombardment of the allies in their besieged camp, a strong force from the garrison moved out to act with Dannenberg's army, and Liprandi made a feint, that might, had he succeeded, a penetrating attack towards the rear; and, as it was, it did engage a detachment of a portion of the British and French forces. Thus the allies were to be occupied all round, while the weak, uninstructed, and unfortified point in their position towards the valley of the Inkermann, was to be penetrated by a force of great weight and momentum. It was with the earliest dawn, enveloped in mist, and the mist, unrelieved, throughout the day. The narrowness of the channel through which the battle raged, prevented the Russians from using their numbers at once, but those numbers gave a command of fresh forces in succession to the battle; so the conflict continued throughout the day, till afternoon: the contending bodies swayed backwards and forwards as reinforcements or new resolution lent the greater impetus to either side. The arrival of the French fire at some one like aspect equal to the side of the Allies; and at last, English "solidity" and French gallantry proved greater than Russian ferocity and numbers. The Russians gave way and retired; their immediate object accomplished, and the path strewed with dead, principally their own.

A telegraph despatch from Berlin, published in the London newspapers, says that the Russian Invalide announces officially the Russian loss on 5th November to be 42 officers and 2,969 men killed, and 206 officers and 6,709 men wounded, giving the total of 9,008 killed and wounded. The number of prisoners taken by the Allies is not given.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Testimony connot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cases is narrated by McLANE'S Vermifuge by Dr. Atwater, of Lowell, Trumbull Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick *for eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated her for a case of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was the last called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them her health immediately returned. She is now married and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. Also, all kinds of Proprietary Medicines, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Remember the place, Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar. de6-d&w8

Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time, by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of mercury, Opium or any other noxious drug: is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

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. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. no29-1md&w7

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had fitted up his new establishment (over the Post Office, Third street), one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes in the United States. We are now prepared to execute likenesses of all sizes and styles, in a weather, from 9 A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all is solicited, whether they wish for likenesses or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. nov2-d&w3

The Condition of the Stomach is of vital IMPORTANCE.—No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. Dyspepsia is the curse of civilized society, and is the cause. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Phila., will as surely create a regular healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms try it, and we guarantee a decided improvement in his health, and a speedy cure, which have been made from prices that were before unusually low.

Persons wishing to procure handsome and useful Christmas and New Year's Gifts, for their lady friends, have an opportunity of doing so at very low prices. de12-1w

MACKAREL, Constantly on hand and for
CODFISH, sale by
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MUSKRATS, HAD AND SIDES, MARKET ST. WHARF,
LARD AND CHEESE. PITTSBURGH. de15-1m

Extension of Stay.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH would announce that as in consequence of the very great demands upon his attention during the last few days, he has postponed his stay till MONDAY EVENING, January 1st, 1855, in order to afford those who have received a letter from him an opportunity to avail themselves of his advice. He would add, however, that he cannot, at the present time, guarantee the possibility of a further extension of this stay, without entirely passing other engagements and disappointing parties who will do well to have as little time as possible, as he is usually so much crowded during the last weeks of his appointments, that he can not promise to see all who call upon him, unless they have made previous engagements.

Rooms 91 and 92, City Hotel. Office hours, 9 to 4.

He may (hereafter be addressed at Cleveland, Ohio, Broadway, New York.

Dr. Fitch would add that he will not leave for Europe until the first of May. de12-1d&w1d5T

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION is desired of the whereabouts of two brothers, named WILLIAM and RICHARD QUANT, who are supposed to be residing in the vicinity of Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, and arrived in this country some time in the year of Jubilee last. Any information touching them will confer a favor on their anxious and enquiring brother, who is in ignorance of their whereabouts. JAMES QUANT. de15 3t*eow

FRESH SALMON at 12 1-2c per lb.:
No. 1 Mackerel do do 10c do do
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Very fine fresh No. 3 Mackerel at 50c per half dozen, for sale by de15 R. E. SELLERS & CO.

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M'CORD & CO.,
CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.
ARE NOW OPENING THEIR LARGE stock of FANCY FURS, embracing every variety of
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TALMAS, VICTORINES, CUFFS, MUFFS, &c., to which they invite the attention of the Ladies.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—6

Nature and Art.
Heads by nature clothed with red,
Or by art with snow o'erspread,
Are turned to black or brown instead.
By Cristadoro's Dye.

Now's the time to test its power,
Would you shine in beauty's bower,
Making envious rivals cower,
Use Cristadoro's Dy

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye, sold at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st. nov1-d&w7

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LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
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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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Tobias' Venetian Linament for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

$2000 Wanted on a Mortgage, for one or two years, on first class Real Estate, situate in the heart of the city. Apply at this office. de2-tf

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

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,
Recommended by all the Professors of the principal Medical Colleges in the United States.

ALSO,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, one of the best articles of the kind known.

ALSO,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S VEGETABLE VERMIFUGE, a certain specific for worms, and pleasant to the taste.

ALSO,

FODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT, a most valuable article for Horses; also, for Rheumatism, a certain cure.

For sale by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North 3d st., Philadelphia.
And by Druggists generally.
de17-6md&w7

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

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, de8d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st

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. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
156 Front street, Pittsburgh.
no7-d14

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 and one A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. W. DOUGLAS. nov28-tf

Election—Citizens' Insurance Company.
An Election for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
dec5-2w7t

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 MON DAY OF DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve the coming year. THOMAS J. ROWER,
President.
nov13-td

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reduction in Prices!
Great Bargains in Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaking Cloths, Embroideries, &c.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD
ANNOUNCE to the public a REDUCTION in prices on all kinds of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CLOAKING CLOTHS and VELVETS, EMBROIDERIES* of all kinds, *BROCHE, ORIENTAL, and WOOL SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.*

They ask particular attention to their large assortment and choice styles of rich printed all wool Mousle de Laines and Cashmeres, Merino and Cashmere Plaids, Plain Merinoes and Cobdens, Prints and Ginghams, Plain and Figured and various styles of Stripes, Plaids and Dannels, the prices which have been marked down from prices that were before unusually low.

Persons wishing to procure handsome and useful Christmas and New Year's Gifts, for their lady friends, have an opportunity of doing so at very low prices. de15-1w

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

Families will be supplied with our various STYLES OF FINISHED FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street; Jones, Phillips & Co., Liberty st., and Grocers generally, 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.
de2-6m BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

HOLMES, RABE & CO.,
SUCCESSOR TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS.
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, No. 21 FIRST ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND
All work warranted. mh31-tf

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $350,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA;
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA:
Capital $200,000.
OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH;
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $300,000.
A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.
Jun26

Frostwort or Rock Rose, for the Cure OF SCROFULOUS DISEASES.—MR. HAVEN, Jamaica, January 1st, 1852. "My son Charles has been grievously afflicted with inflammation of the hip joint. At the age of 5 he was first attacked, inflammation increased until the hip was very badly diseased, and the joint seriously affected; his leg drawn up so that it was impossible to straighten it; a professor of surgery gave it as his decided opinion that the leg would never heal, and that the young man would never walk again. The disease increased so rapidly that for two and a half years he only walked with a crutch, and the efforts to exercise the limb was attended with great pain, so that he could not sleep. I watched him so attentively that for five months I did not have one full night's rest. He had been treated by distinguished medical practitioners by leeching, blistering, &c., he had also been before the Medical Clinique of Yale College. The remedies they recommended were most faithfully tried but without avail. This was his disease and dreadful condition eighteen months; since when he commenced taking Myers' Rock Rose. One bottle was but partly taken when he was much better, continuing until three bottles had been taken, when a cure was entirely completed, now he is in excellent health. This is the testimony of and can be corroborated by addressing Mrs. Catharine McGill, 91 Wallace st., New Haven, Conn., or can be fully substantiated by hundreds of witnesses, or by addressing a line to Rev. W. W. Belden, New Haven, Conn.

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

Sign of the Golden Mortar.

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

L. G. GRAFF, (successor to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) Office 130 Second street, Pittsburgh, *Agent for Hazard's Powder Company.* All varieties of Powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Also, Safety Fuse. 37

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

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

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

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best brands constantly on hand, and for sale Wholesale and Retail by
D. W. KERR & CO., 83 and 85 Front st.
nov2-2m-d.

AMUSEMENTS.

All Advertisements of Concerts or Public Entertainments, *must be paid in Advance.*

LECTURE.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

MRS. E OAKES SMITH, of Brooklyn, New York, will lecture at MASONIC HALL, on next THURSDAY evening, Dec. 14th.

Subject—"*Margaret Fuller.*"

Mrs. Smith's reputation as a brilliant poet is well established, in this country. Her poems are characterized by a passionate and lofty imagination. Her "Persons of Rank," "The Sinless Child" and "Love Dead" are well known. The subject of her lecture, "Margaret Fuller," will, doubtless, be interesting to every American audience.

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