PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1855.

☞ *To Advertisers.*—Neither the Editorial Room 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 the 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. septdtdw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1854.

D. W. WHITE, Esq., present.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing you a ticket to the lecture of Professor Tiffany, on Thursday evening next, and hope it may not inconvenience you to attend.

It would be in me a departure from truth, to say that I know the lecture will give you satisfaction; but I may say that it will gratify numbers to see you have an opportunity of hearing an American talk on Americanism, by which we may judge of your, at least, future course, the past being involved in so much mystery that those interested outside of politics, find it necessary to look to that future, for a satisfactory explanation of the past. Hoping to see you present, and afterwards your impressions of the man and subject, I remain yours,

AN AMERICAN & METHODIST.

We give the above anonymous letter, for the purpose of offering a few remarks to our regular readers on the subject referred to. This writer, who hides himself behind a mask of secrecy, and who evidently belongs to a secret and mysterious organization, has the assurance to complain that our course as editor, is involved in "mystery," and to insinuate that something in our future will be necessary to explain the past! A rebuke of this kind, from one who cloaks himself in mystery, and who has not the moral courage to do a common act of courtesy in a frank and candid manner, would be divested of all force, if it were even deserved, which it is not.

It affords us, however, an opportunity to recall to the attention of our readers our past course, and to ask them to say whether it has been shrouded in mystery. For them we feel a strong affection, and we confess it is our highest ambition to stand well in their esteem. We hug to our bosom, in the darkest hours, when oppressed with labor and anxiety, the pleasing thought that there is a bond of sympathy between us, and that there are thousands of warm and generous hearts which throb in unison with ours, on the great subjects of morals and politics we are called on to discuss.

An "American and Methodist" charges that our past course has been involved in mystery.—We understand him to mean by this, our course, in relation to the new secret political society or party, which arrogates to itself the term "American." What has been that course? A few words will suffice to recall it to the memory of our readers.

It is less than a year, now, since much was heard or known of the Know Nothings as a secret political organization. At our Mayor's election, one year ago, there was no such organization publicly known to exist in this city or county. It first developed itself during the contest for Governor last summer and fall. At first we were ignorant of its nature, extent or designs, and merely gave the news of the day concerning it. As soon, however, as we discovered that it was a secret political order, we took occasion to warn our readers against such entangling alliances in the most emphatic manner. In more than one article on the subject we advised our readers to avoid all such engagements, as dangerous to our institutions and unworthy of free and generous hearted American citizens. Before the election we exposed such of the tricks and machinery used by it to defeat the regular Whig ticket, as came to our knowledge, and rebuked the unfairness of a political party working in secret against one which labored openly. Since that time, no one who has the capacity to understand what he reads, will say that there has been any mystery or want of frankness in our course. We have, in words as emphatic as the English language affords, uttered our earnest opposition to all secret political societies, let their object be what it may. There certainly has been no mystery about this.

If it is charged that we have not been as frank in the expression of our opinions concerning the reputed principles of the secret order, we have only to say now, as we have said before, that whenever the new party emerges from its fastnesses and secret holds, and officially publishes its principles to the light of day, we shall not shrink from taking ground in regard to them. At present we have to trust to rumor and unofficial and unaccredited statements for our knowledge on a subject of such great political interest; and while we have an objection, in the secrecy of the institution, insurmountable to us, and about which there is no mistake, we choose to oppose it on that ground rather than on others about which there might be some error.

We are free to admit, however, that there is good reason to believe that the main objects of the order are known, and that they are two, to wit: opposition to Foreigners, and opposition to Catholics. The exact nature of this opposition, its mode of development in action, what particular measures it proposes, what modifications in our statute or fundamental law, are not clearly and definitely known, so that it is difficult for an outsider to know whether he can unite in it or not. There may be some modification in our naturalization laws necessary, and it may be proper to adopt some political theorem which in action may guard against any danger that may be apprehended from the intrigues of Jesuits and Popish Prelates, and we might find it entirely in consonance with our views to unite in such a platform; but at present we are entirely in the dark as to what is required, and we cannot rush blindfolded into the adoption of principles or measures which our whole spirit and character of which are not fully developed to the whole world.

While acknowledging this much in relation to the reputed principles of the so-called "American" party, we frankly state that we are opposed to all proscription of foreigners, and to the encouragement or growth of a spirit inimical to good fellowship and true brotherhood with all who seek a home on our shores and on our boundless western prairies. We cannot forget that millions of native Americans are the children of parents born in foreign lands—of parents who sought an asylum on these shores, and have undergone all the pains and hardships of emigration to give their children the blessings they so much prize. We cannot see in what respect these children are better than their parents, or better than those foreigners who still may come here to raise up native American children. We are of opinion also that those children will make the best citizens who most honor their parents, and have been taught in their youths to venerate our institutions because their parents were kindly received and honorably treated as members of the great family of human brotherhood, and not as "aliens and foreigners" to our free institutions. We are therefore opposed to any political organization which will raise up a barrier of prejudice and ill-blood, whose only fruit will be alienation, when it is our interest to make true and loyal citizens.

In regard to Roman Catholics, we believe it is the duty of every American citizen, to use the language of a Know Nothing organ, to "maintain inviolate in this country the rights of conscience, believing religion to be a matter between every man and his God, and that human governments ought not to exercize any control in this respect." At the same time we believe this to be in fact a Protestant country, and that it is the duty of the Government to respect the sabbath, and the institutions of religion so far as to protect every citizen in his religious privileges, and to place the Bible in every common school.

Such are the principles we advocate, and have advocated, openly, frankly, and fearlessly.—Where is the "mystery" then? We answer, that some persons supposed, because of our long and earnest defence of Protestantism and our exposure of the heresies and corruptions of Romanism, that we would be ready to unite with any party which would politically proscribe Catholics. These persons had read us to little purpose, and had greatly mistaken our views.—They ought to have known that we have fearlessly opposed secret societies from the very commencement of our editorial career, and that in all our controversies with the Catholics we have always disavowed persecution or proscription of any kind. We think there is a better way. We have no fears for our country or for Protestantism while we have an open Bible, a free press, free speech, and common schools. If Protestantism cannot stand, with all these aids, it cannot be God's truth, as we most devoutly believe it to be. The great emigration of Catholics to this country, where they hear their principles and tenets discussed, and where they mingle with Protestants on an equality, and generally with friendly feelings, and where the Bible meets them at every corner, and the common school is open to their children, and where the prejudices of early education gradually wear away before the benign rays of truth, we consider has been brought about by that Divine agency which is preparing the way for the universal establishment of the Redemer's kingdom. More Catholics have been converted in this way, and more children of Catholic parents have been saved from the effects of a degrading superstition, than by all other modes of operation combined.

One word more; before we can give any adhesion to the new party, were every other objection removed, we must know what course it designs to take on the great subject of chattel slavery, which is an evil in magnitude which entirely overtops any which the Know Nothing order professes to oppose. What are its views on the protection due American industry,—the best kind of Americanism? What its policy on the public lands, or the improvement of rivers and harbors, or the acquisition of Cuba, and on various other subjects? These are all vital political questions to intelligent American citizens, and cannot be ignored, or left to the chances of fate or the political honesty of men of one idea.

Having given our views frankly on the subject of this new party, we shall leave our future to develop itself as circumstances shall direct; but our readers may rest assured that it will be in accordance with the views here expressed. We shall endeavor to avail ourself of the opportunity to hear Americanism discussed by Mr. Tiffany, who is said to be one of the chief men of the order, and may give our impressions afterwards.

The Know Nothing presses seem to be peculiarly at home in falsehood, just now.

A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Sun*, writing from this city, represents Mr. Volz as the anti-american or Catholic candidate. The writer knew very well that Mr. Volz was not only a native of this city, but a Protestant, and that his parents before him were Protestants. There are a great many Americans and Protestants too who are not Know Nothings; and the mere fact of non-membership in that Order is hardly a sufficient ground for questioning either their nativity or religion.

A Know Nothing paper in Uniontown ventures to enlighten its readers about the pending election in this city, and flounders into a falsehood at the first step. Hear it:

"A year ago the Whigs nominated a Mr. Volz for Mayor of this city. *He is a foreigner*, was nominated to secure foreign votes, and was elected by them, by a large majority."

The only truth contained in this paragraph is to be found in the first sentence. The rest is pure invention. Further on, this veracious print discourses as follows:

"The Whigs attempted to choose delegates in the several wards as usual to make a nomination, but as far as elections were held, delegates hostile to Volz were chosen, and the project of nominating him given up. He then came out as a volunteer.

The Pittsburgh Gazette favored the election of delegates until it found Volz in a minority, when it chopped about and now it and the Locofoco papers are out for Volz."

There is hardly a word of truth in all this.—No Whig meetings were ever called (at least not by any competent authority) "to choose delegates in the several wards as usual to make a nomination" for the Mayoralty, and the Whigs of the city made no attempt to choose such delegates. In two or three wards the Know Nothings got up what they called Whig meetings and elected delegates; but this farce was confined to there two or three wards, and no attempt was made by the friends of Mr. Volz to give him the nomination, nor was any Mayoralty Convention ever called to assemble. As to the *Gazette* favoring the election of delegates until it found Volz in a minority, the facts are all the other way. We opposed the election of delegates before any attempt was made to appoint any, and discountenanced, from the very start, all efforts to hold distinctive Whig meetings under the present circumstances.

But hear our Uniontown friend further:

"The most disgusting feature of this business is the course of the Pittsburgh Gazette. For years past, beleaguering the Papacy and assailing its doctrines, and despotic principles and practices, it bows at its shrine, cringes to its power, and kisses the Pope's great toe."

This is laughable. It is so ridiculous that it must even illumine with a smile the solemn phiz of the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor. If it is any consolation to the distressed individual in Uniontown who is so much concerned about our municipal affairs, we will inform him that we still beleaguer the Papacy, assailing with steady fervor its doctrines, despotic principles and practices; and that we have as little idea of kissing the Pope's toe as we have of submitting to the tyranny and Jesuitism of the Know Nothings.

We allude to this matter for the enlightenment of our Uniontown cotemporary; and he will allow us to suggest that no honest cause ever achieved or deserved success by the sacrifice of truth.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Church of Philadelphia, will vary the monotony of the Lecture Season, by reading to-night before the Young Men's Library Association, a *Poem* entitled "The Town," which has been exceedingly well spoken of by the press in the East. We bespeak for Mr. Church a full audience, and to show his repute in Philadelphia, we quote the following from Arthur's *Home Gazette*:

Mr. Church is popular in Philadelphia with all classes. He came to us a stranger, and by his industry, tact, and talents, has made for himself a most honorable position as a gentleman of the press, as a scholar, as a man. We cannot leave his late brilliant effort, "The Town," without quoting from the opinions of the most competent authority, touching its merits. The *Banner of the Cross*, a Church Paper of high standing in our city said of it after the first reading at the Musical Fund Hall, as follows:—

"On Saturday evening last a Lecture, or rather a Poem, was delivered in the Musical Fund Hall, by J. M. Church, Esq., of this city. We regretted that duties prevented our attendance. A clerical friend, well capable of judging, informs us that the whole poem, both in matter and manner of delivery, was of a high order, whilst some passages, from the admirable sentiments they expressed with so much grace and beauty, excited the warmest applause of the large audience. The subject of the lecture was "The Town and its Contrasts," a theme which might well give full scope to the best powers of the satirist, the moralist, and the poet."

THE POOR.—The Young Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor claim a hearing, below, and we add our own appeal to theirs, in behalf of the suffering. There never was a winter in which so much distress prevailed as now prevails, and never, we believe, have the contributions been so light. But for the generous donation of Mr. Thaw, the Association would have been hopelessly crippled. We hope soon to hear of aid flowing in to them in a steady stream:

The "Young Ladies' Association for the Relief of the Poor" being almost destitute of funds, resolved at their last meeting once more to appeal to the sympathy of the public, and to lay before them a full statement of their affairs.

They have already done more this winter than during the whole of any previous season of their existence. They have given out $173 worth of provisions, 137 pairs of shoes, 193 loads of coal, materials for 107 woolen garments, 96 cotton ones, 65 made up garments, 42 pieces of old clothing, and 24 comforts. The following is an account of their receipts and expenditures for November and December:

Received—Collection at annual meeting, $43,18; Members subscriptions, $2,00. *Donations*—Mrs. Collins, $5; Judge Jones, 10; Judge Hepburn, 10; Mrs. B. P. Bakewell, 5; Wm. R. Murphy, 10 Mrs. Murphy, 5; Mrs. Schmerts, 5; John Thaw, 650; Mrs. S. Bailey, 4; Mrs. Skinner, 5; Unknown friend, 3; Fines, 10. Total, $787,28.

Also, dry goods to the amount of $14,82 from Mr. George F. Smith; 1 doz. quilted comforts from Mrs. H. Denny, and a bundle of clothing from the "Howard Association."

Paid out for Dry Goods	$179,37.
" " " Groceries	173,39.
" " " Shoes	118,91.
" " " Coal	236,25.
Total	$707,92.
Balance on hand	$79,36.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1854.

The hours of the evening pass slowly and solemnly like the last pulsations of a sick man.—They are the throbs of a dying year. A dreary and calamitous year is drawing to a close. In the old world and the new, the wings of time have been laden with disaster. On this continent, pestilence, fire, drought, scarcity bordering upon famine, political dissensions, approaching in their bitterness and violence civil war itself, and human suffering in a thousand forms contribute to make up the annals of the time. In the other hemisphere, war with all its attendant evils has scourged the nations; and in parts of it plagues have desolated the habitations of men, converting them into reeking solitudes. This is the general hue of the picture. It has lighter shades, but upon the whole 1854 has been a year of darkness and trouble.

But my business is with the present and the future. The new year dawns upon us with hopes of improvement. We know the extent of the popular distress and that it is not beyond the means of relief. Some of the particular misfortunes which checkered the history of the past twelve months occurred from transitory causes, and for others the experience which brought has suggested preventions and remedies. So to all a hopeful and a happy New Year.

Politics and public affairs have been in a state of suspended animation during the past three days, and will so remain until Tuesday. Theoretically, everybody is presumed to be absorbed in the enjoyment of his own private felicities, and is too pleasant a fiction in political and social life to be disturbed. I do not therefore, apologize to your readers for leaving them without the radiance of my epistolary prolusions for two days past. On and after the first they may rely upon a daily salutation from me.

The business and the discussions of the last week indicated a very quiet and common place session. Nothing of moment appears on the surface of things. Some minor struggles are going on in Committees, the results of which will impart some interest to the proceedings towards the close.

The committees in both Houses are trying to patch up a bill for internal improvement appropriations which shall evade the objections of the President. It is supposed that there is some connection between these subterranean operations of the Democracy, and the delay of the President in sending in his veto message. He wishes to compound, with the aid of these committees, something which may save the party from the consequences of an absolute denial of all supplies for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The plan is now said to to report a liberal bill, coupled with a proviso that none of the works authorized shall be prosecuted, except as may be pronounced proper and necessary by the Secretary of war. This is simply making that officer the enactor and the executor of the laws. A great deal of special pleading may be employed to show how such a course is quite consistent with the independence of the legislature, but the result is just what I have stated. The Secretary is invested with the power of appropriating the public money, as well as with the care of its disbursement. The constitution gives to Congress alone the right of appropriating public money. But democracy, while professing intense jealousy of executive power, and a corresponding reverence for the representative law, making power of the people, as exercised through Congress, is always struggling to concentrate power in the hands of the Administration, and to abridge the actual authority of the Legislative Departments of the Government.

The claim of the widow of Bachelder, killed at Boston in an affray caused by the seizure of Burns, a colored man, claimed as a piece of property, excites a great deal of zeal on the part of the Southern members of the Committees on pensions and claims. They are furious for bestowing $3000 as an incentive to all partizans of Southern supremacy in the free States to serve their masters boldly, and to sacrifice their lives freely in the glorious cause of catching negroes for the Southern market. I fear the claim will be got through.

Another one of the same sort grows out of the Gorsuch case, and the Christiana riots. The sufferer in this instance demands a large sum for tavern bills, liquor, segars, &c., expended on the side of law and order. The Committee having it in charge are equally divided upon it.

JUNIUS.

BAPTISM OF FOUR BELLS.—Four bells—brass and iron—belonging to the "Church of the Holy Redeemer," it seems, were blessed by the Right Rev. Bishop Bayley, (R. C.) of this Roman Catholic diocese, on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large number of spectators, including a military company, called the "Independent Rifles." The spectacle was a novel one in this country,—indeed we are not sure that it is not the first ceremony of the kind ever witnessed in the United States,—though in Catholic countries the thing is by no means uncommon.

There was a great deal of fuss said, during the interesting process of blessing these bells, which must have puzzled the unlearned to comprehend. Why not have told all such, that when the bishops and priests chanted the Cantate Domino, they did nothing more nor less than say over the xcvi. psalm, "O! sing unto the Lord a new song," &c. (*Mem.* The Episcopal church has its "Cantate Domino" too, but the Latin goes no further than the italicised title, all the rest is done into good English.) Again, "Laudate Dominum," only means (see Psalm cxlvii.) "Praise the Lord of Heaven; praise Him on the height." "De Profundis," (Out of the deep have I called unto thee, O Lord."

We have seen bells blessed before,—and everybody that has traveled through Italy, Spain and other Roman Catholic countries on the Continent, no doubt has witnessed the same thing. But people who do not go abroad, and who do not read, or learn latin, must needs be perplexed to title over the Third street performance,—so it strikes us,—but we are graceless heretics, and are not expected to understand!

There were four bells, in all, blessed by the Reverend Bishop, and each instrument was honored with a name—thus:

1st Bell—SAINT MICHAEL, weighing 1500 lbs.
2d Bell—SAINT GABRIEL, (weight not given).
3d Bell—SAINT RAPHAEL, (do do).
4th Bell—SAINT ALPHONSIS (do do).

The bells, it would appear, were baptized with salt and water, in order (as the Protestant says) that "whensoever they should sound, the power of devils, the shades of phantasms, the attack of mobs, the striking of lightnings, the shock of thunders, the rain of tempests and every spirit of the storms might be driven back." The vagrant Angel "Gabriel," and the "mobs" that follow to hear him, may as well give it up—after this.—*Newark Mercury.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor of Allegheny.—It being very evident that the Mass Whig primary meetings in Allegheny were controlled entirely by those who were not whigs, my friends have advised me to run as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE. In compliance with their wishes, I announce myself a candidate for said office.

de27-tc JAMES MILLER.

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.—DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begs leave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr. Marsh, of New York, to sail and adapt his RADICAL CURE TRUSS, which received the prize medal through a surgical committee, consisting of Professor RENWICK, PARKER, CARNOCHAN, CLARK, LUDLOW, and others, at the New York Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. Dr. Keyser has on office back of his Drug Store, where all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, LACE STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, PILE PROPS, and SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, are fitted and satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be obtained, and of a quality superior to any others in the market. The great prevalence of Rupture has induced the Dr. to give especial attention to those cases of disease requiring mechanical support, with full confidence that his long experience in the treatment of such cases has enabled him to meet the increasing wants of the community in this regard. If you have a rupture do not fail to call.

Ask for Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja5-d&w

If you don't want to be Straight don't WEAR MY SHOULDER BRACE.—For more than two years we have worn Dr. Keyser's "Washington Suspender Brace," and feel it a pleasant duty to recommend its use to all of sedentary occupations. Combining the advantages of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of Suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to stoop shouldered. Those of our readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this Brace, which has recently been much improved.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 24.*

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja5-d&w

Worms! Worms!—There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine at hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

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de29-d&w8 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street

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 built and has now completed over the old 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 any weather, from 8 o'clock 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. de2-d&w8

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Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—tc

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de21

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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 Summer medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement. no29-1mdawf

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mh17

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S. J. Megargee,	E. Wiler.
F. HAZLEHURST, Secretary.	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

de25-1yfc

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $100,000—Assets, $221,725. Recently Invested.

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company without liability for loss.

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HITCHMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley,	G. M. Stroud,
Wm. H. Thompson,	Lewis Mahlon Kennard,
T. C. Rockhill,	George N. Baker,
G. W. Carpenter,	Benj. W. Tingley,
Robert Steen,	Z. Lathrop,
C. S. Wood,	H. L. Leeds,
Marshall Hill,	Robert Toland,
James L. Taylor,	Edward G. Jones.
Jacob T. Bunting,	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

de25-1yfc

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.

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 2 P. M.

de23-td SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

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,

no13-td President.

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. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. 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 and 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 good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement. de15-2wdaw

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 a second one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. W. DODDLAR.

If you don't want to be Straight don't WEAR MY SHOULDER BRACE.—For more than two years we have worn Dr. Keyser's "Washington Suspender Brace," and feel it a pleasant duty again to recommend its use to all of sedentary occupations. Combining the advantages of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of Suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to stoop shouldered. Those of our readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this Brace, which has recently been much improved.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 24.*

Sold wholesale and retail at DR. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja5-d&w

Still Longer Extension of Stay.

In consequence of the great accumulation of demands upon his time, from the success which has thus far attended his exertions, Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH finds it impossible to leave Pittsburgh as soon as he had designed, he will therefore, forego entirely his minor appointments, and remain in this city until the middle of January; receiving calls daily, Sabbath excepted, till Saturday evening, January 13th, at his rooms, at the City Hotel. All persons desiring to consult him are particularly requested to make as early application as possible, as under no circumstances will it be possible for him to remain longer than the time specified. It will, therefore, be useless to make application after that date, except by letter or by incurring the expense of a journey to New York.

N. B.—To patients visiting Dr. Fitch from a distance, a reduction from his regular charge will be made, in consideration of the expense of traveling. de27-tjal

Dividend—Citizens' Insurance Company

THE President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Dollars per share, upon the Capital Stock; THREE DOLLARS payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 23d inst., and FIVE DOLLARS credited to their stock.

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16th, 1854—de16-2tdw

Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican Dec. 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints—his eyes had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all sufferers with disease in the blood do not know of the existence of such a medicine. They check fully recommend it. See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle. de23-d&w1m

Chemical Erasive Soap—Give it a single trial.—It is one of the most valuable discoveries of the age, saving fourfoot labor, by which 50 per cent is saved in the time and labor of washing; all pounding and machine friction, so necessary in the old way, is entirely dispensed with. And little heavier labor need be performed than the ordinary rinsing and boiling.

The clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer than when washed in the usual way; it is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

This soap is eminently superior for the toilet, and the removal of oil, wheel grease, &c., from all kinds of silks and woolen goods. It will remove moth, tan, &c., from the skin, leaving it soft and white.

For cleaning paint, furniture, &c., one fair trial will convince the candid mind, notonly that it works much quicker, easier and more thorough than any other common brown or family soaps, but that it effects a saving in the first cost.

Printers by keeping a strong solution of this soap on hand, will find it invaluable in the cleaning of type, brass, &c., as it removes the ink readily, and without injury to the type.

By the use of this soap, the difficulty heretofore experienced with the hard waters of the South and West, is entirely obviated, and the water needs no "breaking" or "cleansing." It possesses excellent properties for use in salt water, and is therefore rendered a valuable marine soap.

The proprietors offer this in a neat and merchantable style, being put up in pound bars, and each bar stamped with the proprietor's name, and warranted equal to the recommendation, when used according to directions.

☞ The best flannels may be washed with this soap without injuring a piece, and blankets made soft and pliable. Generally are requested to give the Chemical Erasive Soap a fair trial.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. de23-d&w8

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 orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Lippincott & Co.'s, Wood street, or Bruno & Heller, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; Dr. H. D. Fox, Allegheny, T. Semple, Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities.

Terms, CASH on delivery.

ja2-3t BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing

—AND FITTING GENERALLY,

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace. Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jail, Hotels or Dwellings. No. 23 Water st., Pittsburgh

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

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, Nuts, Thread and Nuts complete.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND

☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

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

Hardware Salesman Wanted, in a first class House in this city. A sentleman having knowledge of the business, and influence with purchasers from