PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed in 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. sepl3:dkw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

We are indebted to Gov. Pollock for a copy of his Inaugural. We have no room to-day to comment upon it.

THE WORKINGS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The *Buffalo Commercial*, Mr. Fillmore's organ, and a Know-Nothing paper, in giving a history of Know Nothing movements in the State of New-York, makes statements and admissions of a singular character. We ask honest men to contemplate them. It states first that the application for membership of men known to be friendly to Wm. H. Seward, and belonging to the anti-Slavery wing of the Whig party, were generally "*blackballed*." Second, that others who had obtained admission were "*expelled*" when it was found that they were Seward men. Third, that the few which were permitted to remain, "contaminated and demoralized" the original organization. Fourth, that if those Seward men who were permitted to remain in the order had "respected their oaths and fulfilled their obligations" Myron H. Clarke would have been defeated. Fifth, that the Seward men in the organization have been organizing Lodges since the election, taking in the blackballed and the expelled and all others who belonged to the Seward and anti-Slavery wing of the Whig party.

These the Buffalo papers calls "spurious Lodges" "trumped up Lodges." Thus the Know Nothing party in New York is split up, hopelessly divided into two divisions, as wide apart as the poles, and bitter and rancorous towards each other. The Seward Know Nothings lately held a great Convention at Schenectady, and adopted a platform which takes broad ground in favor of free soil; declares that free men, free soil and free speech are the true elements of republican American principles, and distinctly adverse to principles of foreign governments. It hits the old order by declaring the determination of members not to countenance any proscription of Americans on account of devotion to freedom, and adopts the main planks of the Massachusetts Know Nothing platform.

What may we learn from these revelations, which are undoubtedly true, as they are corroborated by sufficient evidence?

We learn that Know Nothingism in New York was originally seized upon by the Silver Grey, Fillmore pro-slavery wing of the Whig party, and the Hards, or pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, as a means of union and concert, to defeat the Seward Whigs and Softs, or Barnburners. Know Nothingism was thus turned to partizan and pro-slavery purposes, and the opposition to Catholics and foreigners was used as a mere pretext by the most unprincipled political tricksters which ever disgraced our country. To prevent the success of their plans, Seward men, Anti-Slavery men, men of Northern principles, were to be kept out and if offered they were blackballed. If they obtained admittance they were expelled, not because they were not faithful to the distinctive principles of the new order, but because they were opposed to the aggrandizement and extension of slavery, and admired Wm. H. Seward as the great champion of northern rights. It was impossible, however, to keep out all Anti-Slavery men, hence difficulties arose, secession followed, and now we have two orders both professedly aiming at the same object, and banded together for the same purpose, and yet possessed of the most vindictive and bitter feelings towards each other.

We confess we are not sorry to see this result. The sooner this dangerous and corrupt secret combination falls to pieces the better for the country. We hope to see Wm. H. Seward elected to the U. S. Senate, which he is fitted to adorn and and to elevate, but we have no apology for Anti-Slavery men who will resort to a secret combination to accomplish their objects. The pro-slavery Know Nothings excuse their oath-bound secrecy on the plea that the Jesuits are a secret society; and these Anti-Slavery Know Nothings excuse themselves on the ground that their pro-slavery opponents have gone into a secret order, and they wish to fight them with their own weapons. All these excuses are fallacious, insincere, and unworthy of free men.—Anti-Slavery men, everywhere, should discard all such dangerous and unworthy modes of action. Their cause is one which needs no concealment, and asks for no adventitious aids.—It addresses itself to the reason, the justice and the conscience of intelligent men, and is disgraced by such reprehensible and proscriptive courses.

Those who have joined the Know Nothings from sincere motives, will see from these revelations, and from the events of each passing day, how little faith is to be placed in the professions of the leaders and wire-pullers of the order, who are using it, some for the promotion of one political object and party, and some for that of another. Some have an office to gain, some an enemy to punish, and very many care more for the spoils, the power and eclat, than they do for the distinctive measures which have been set up as the great end of the organization.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR POLLOCK.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1855.

Fellow Citizens:—Custom sanctions and demands a brief declaration of the principles and policy to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the just powers of the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective co-ordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognising the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the power delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican institutions are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech and of the press, the rights of conscience and freedom of worship—are the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings the rich and the poor, the high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to revere home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen.—To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders.—The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partizan attachments, unawed by ecclesiastical authority or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of the superiority of American Republicanism: proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made us and preserve us as a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and privileges can and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and forming influences; in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed and controled by sound and elevated moral principle—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man than armies and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the promotion of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning," that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which there can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy. The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No division of the fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy.—Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the plowshare of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil. Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron ores; our limestone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forest, and our rushing streams, all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces; the crash of the rolling-mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the workshop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plow, the loom and the anvil unite in the production of wealth, commerce by her thousand arteries is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade. Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance this first and noblest pursuit of man. This and all other branches of industry, should receive the fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial emporium should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as conshillered in population, wealth, enterprise and intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union.—To make her the first among the cities of our country should be the pride of every Pennsylvanian. Her interests are so identified with the interests of the State that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her requirements, would promote her own and the interests of the Commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only important, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country, and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with the limitations, restrictions and liabilities, individual and otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution. Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called for, with the notice given, can not be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not and cannot be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital should be limited by, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation.—Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the re-chartering of old and solvent banks, which by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public.—Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her resources, maintaining her credit, reducing her debt and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth: and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvements—a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the main line, as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation and saving our financial credit has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on the question being submitted to them in 1844, decided, by a large majority, in favor of the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, out to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

It is vain to hope for a reduction of the debt and relief from taxation without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public improvements. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculation and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot-box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

The people having at the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Legislature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform.—The number of places in which these are sold should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the Courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns; and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is written in tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice, in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been conferred on the Executive, not to embarrass the administration of justice, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations to the stock of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation, so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Special and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious, and general principles and public good are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omnibus legislation" being improper in itself and demoralizing in its influence, cannot receive my countenance. The habit and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sisterhood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of the National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one or violate the other. Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend her own. The blood of her sons poured out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the centre-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony: to the maintenance, in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated until patriotism ceases to be a virtue and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the plighted faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and dividing questions, has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and merited rebuke.

With no desire to restrain the full and entire constitutional rights of the state nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, the people of Pennsylvania, in view of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the principle involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence and strife; have re-affirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their fealty to the doctrine of the act of 1780, which relieved us by constitutional means from a grevious social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by Jury, and the writ of habeas corpus, to the assertion of the due rights of the North as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

The declaration of these principles, the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are neither new nor startling. They were taught by patriotic fathers at the watch-fires of our country's defenders, and hallowed by the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty times of war and revolution. They were stamped with indelible impression upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of the best and purest days of the Republic have filled the hearts and full hearts, and have made the life of statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they embodied. They are seen in the world and the hope of millions, who have gone before us are the watch-word and the hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet to unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy—the due protection of American labor and industry against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers for the national defense; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; a judicious "homestead bill" reform in the naturalization laws; and the protection of our country against the immigration and importation of foreign pauper and convicts—in all these, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested, and their discussion and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destiny, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day is, that I will try to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this office, I may be thought to myself and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm a manifested distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will ever be worthy of their confidence expressed by my appointment. I do not expect, I dare not hope, to escape censure. Deserved or undeserved I shall receive it, and should it be undeserved. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, with no ambitious desires to satisfy, no aspirations to cherish; no wish, but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people, assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least credit me for the motive of my intention.

With the constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my duty; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and invoking the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in His fear—my duty, and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

Correspondence of the New York Courier

WASHINGTON, Sunday Evening.

Despatches from the Secretary of Legation state that the physicians have given up all hopes of the recovery of our Minister Judge Mason.—He continued insensible at the time of the departure of the despatches. Judge Mason is over sixty years of age, is corpulent, and in consequence of a broken limb has been for some time previous to his illness incapable of taking exercise.

The rumors relating to the return of the Hon. James Buchanan from England in the spring, are entirely untrue. His expected return has been postponed by himself, from August until October next, and it will then depend on the state of the Presidential canvass.

There is no doubt of the resignation of Daniel E. Sickles, Esq., and the appointment of the Hon. John Appleton as Secretary of Legation in his place, has probably been agreed on.

The intended party movement against secret societies, has been postponed by the Democrats, until they have received more definite information of the strength of the Know Nothings in the different States.

It is reported that the Minister from Nicaragua, has filed an additional remonstrance against the Kinney Expedition, with specific proofs of its hostile intentions against Nicaragua, and also that the Nicaraguan government appeals to England and France for protection.

INSPECTOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt., 156 Front street, Pittsburgh. no7-d1f

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the feet to the peculiar shape of the head, on a new but its easy on the head, as an old one. A neat fit and a good list may be had. 177 Wood st. W. DOUGLAS.

Another remarkable Cure of Tape Worm.—"This is to certify that I have been suffering for more than three years from a Tape Worm, and have used many remedies and so-called 'vermifuge,' without effect.—I was at last induced to try Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific or Vermifuge; I procured a bottle at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Gardner, and, to my astonishment, as well as great relief, the first dose brought away a Tape Worm of the enormous length of *twenty five feet!* Gratitude for my deliverance induces me to add my testimony to the efficacy of this valuable medicine, that others afflicted as I have been, may also give it a trial. MRS. MARY ROBERTS, 55 Duncan st.,

January 5th, 1855. 7th ward, Pittsburgh."

The remarkable specimen of Tape Worm spoken of above can be seen at the store of the Proprietors of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. FLEMING BROS, j12:d1aw cor. Wood and 4th st., Pittsb'g.

Agency of Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines, at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

Cherry Pulmonic, Pulmonary Balsam, Pectoral Expectorant, Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Humor Corrector, pure and medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Cough and Cathartic Pills, Nervine, Vermifuge, Female Pills, Female Specific, &c. &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, etc., etc. Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters. Dr. Fitch's Improved Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

Also, all kinds of Proprietary Medicines, Trusses, Supporters, & Solider Braces. Remember the place, Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar. de4-d&w

Worms even in Adults.—The administration of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge has always been characteristic of success, always producing in the feeling a marked change for the better. Any one who tries it can safely confide in it, and the most delicate infant can handle it with its use. Adults, too, are frequently subject to worms in the rectum and small intestines, which all may vanquish by the use of this medicine.

ATHENS, N. Y., June 23, 1851.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used two bottles of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which I purchased from your agent; it had the desired effect in bringing away a large number of worms. I was induced to try your Vermifuge, and gave it to my child, it had the same effect, bringing away great numbers of worms. I therefore recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for worms. P. SITSER.

Sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., j.ad&w corner 1st and Wood sts.

It Should be Universally Known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, diarrhea, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, which experience, research and success (don't delay a day) to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General depot, 120 Arch street. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*Philadelphia City News.* See advertisement. ja22-w&eod

Great Cure of Rheumatism—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, Dec. 24th, 1852, say that they have used Mrs. Allen's Celebrated Liniment.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of pains in the back, limbs and joints—his eyes had become terrible and matter, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in a subsequent notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a remedy. They cheerfully recommend it. See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle. de20-d&w1m*

PEARL STEAM MILL,

CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,

NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of PURE GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or at our house at Logan, Wilson & Co's, Wood street, or Bruna & Heller, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; Schwarts, or J. Spangler's, Drugists, Allegheny.

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

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

There never has been a discovery made in Materia Medica, which can be quickly allayed, all those parts in a high state of inflammation can be so rapidly reduced to their natural state, nor where wounds and sores can be so thoroughly and speedily healed, and deep-seated parts restored without either scar or defect, than with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In Cuts, Wounds, Sprains, and Bruises—sensitive to such children—it is unequalled; and wherever the action of the genuine DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR is over the seine' How much Pain and Suffering may not thus be prevented!—Mothers, it is itself is offered dependant upon having at hand the Genuine DALLEY EXTRACTOR, and for particulars of which I respectfully refer to my printed pamphlets, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible.

No case of Burns and Scald, no matter how severe has ever yet, in any one instance, resisted the all-powerful, pain-subduing, and healing qualities of the DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

And by all Druggists throughout the United States. ja22w-d&wf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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