PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURH:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 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.

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

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or early contracts are made. sepdldw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

The "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" agrees to our proposition of discussing the morality of the Roman Catholic Church, on the conditions which we proposed, that of publishing the original text, of the authorities we quote from, and of making Bishop O'Connor the umpire as to the correctness of the translation. At our earliest leisure we will commence with some of the authorities we have already given, on the Roman Catholic theory of *equivocation* and *theft*. At the present we will notice another little matter.

The "Catholic" denies that Bishop O'Connor is in any manner responsible for any thing which appears in its columns. The entire editorial responsibility he says rests with the editor. He admits that his paper is the "official organ of Bishop O'Connor," but asserts that nothing more is implied in this, than that the paper is always open for the insertion of official documents.—This statement does not tally very well with the entire spiritual subjection in which every Roman Preist and Layman is held to his superior, and with the revelations made by Brownson in the columns of the "Catholic" itself. We cannot believe that Bishop O'Connor would suffer the "Catholic" to exist as his official organ, or even the organ of Romanism in his Diocese for one week after it ceased to meet his approbation, in its general principles; and although he may not be consulted as to the publication of many articles which find insertion, yet we must still retain our opinion that it has his endorsement, in its general spirit and conduct, and that he is indirectly responsible for the doctrines and principles it publishes and defends. We have a right, therefore, when we see such a speech as Mr. Chandler's inserted with approbation, to assume that it meets with his approval. We are the more inclined to this opinion from the fact that the *liberty of conscience* and *the liberty of the press* were execrated and denounced by a Pope of Rome, the infallible head of the church, only some twenty-three years ago. Bishop O'Connor cannot be faithful to his duties to the Bishop of Rome, unless he controls the liberties of the press which is his own official organ, and the exponent of Catholic principles in his diocese.—The editor of the "Catholic" may have forgotten the famous Encyclical Letter of Gregory XVI, and we will take the trouble of refreshing his memory by quoting from it, and for fear he denies the correctness of the translation, and in pursuance of our new plan, we give the original also, to wit:

"Ex hoc putidissimo indifferentismi fonte, absurda illa fluit ac erronea sententia, seu potius delirramentum, asserendam esse ac vindicandem cuilibet LIBERTATEM CONSCIENTIÆ. Cui quidem pestilentissimo errori viam sternit plena illa atque immoderata libertas opinionum quæ in sacra et civilis rei labem late grassatur, dictantibus per summam impudentiam nonnullis, aliquid ex ea commodi in religionem promanare..... Huc spectat deterrima illa, ac nunquam satis execranda et detestabilis libertas artis librariæ ad scripta quælibet edenda in vulgus, quam tanto convicio audent nonnulli efflagitare ac promovere. Perhorrescimus, Venerabiles Fratres, intuentes quibus monstris doctrinarum, seu potius quibus errorum portentis obruamur."

"It is from that most fetid fountain, indifferentism, springs the absurd and mistaken notion, or rather raving of madness, that LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE is to be recognized and vindicated. What has prepared the way for this most pestiferous error is, that ample and immoderate liberty of opinion which is spreading far and wide, to the ruin of Church and State; though there are some men who, out of most consummate impudence, maintain it as an advantage to religion .....This is the aim of THAT WORST OF ALL LICENTIATES, THAT NEVER-ENOUGH-TO-BE-EXECRATED AND DETESTABLE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, which some dare so loudly to demand and even to promote. We are most horribly affrighted, Venerable Brethren, when we see what monsters of doctrine, with what portents of evil, we are overwhelmed."—Gregory XVI. Epis. Encyclica ad omnes Patriarchas, Primates, Archiepiscopos, et Episcopos. *Aug.* 1832."

The editor will see from the above what great reason we have for holding Bishop O'Connor responsible for whatever affecting doctrines, faith or usages, appears in the "Pittsburgh Catholic." We leave the correctness of the translation to the decision of the Bishop.

Loss of Men in War.—The Russian official account of the losses experienced in the campaigns of 1854, has been published. The whole amount is placed at the enormous number of 111,182 men, as follows:—29,204 killed in Turkey and Crimea; 16,460 died in the hospitals; 55,802 wounded; 6,460 are put down as deserters, prisoners and missing. These are the losses in the active army, excluding Cossacks.—Add the losses on the Baltic and the whole amount foots up as above.

It is believed that the war has cost the lives and health altogether, including Russians, Turks and the allies, of at least 250,000 men. To this add the fearful loss of property, public and private, and the wretchedness, sorrow and misery created by it, and we have a fearful spectacle to contemplate. The loss of life and the destruction of property in the neighborhood of Sebastopol alone is immense; and the end is not yet.

"Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is a volume just published by Long & Bro., of New York, and is for sale by B. T. C. Morgan, of this city. The book is a catch-penny affair, with no literary merit. Its object is two-fold—first, to make money, which is probably the primary object; second, to show up Fanny Fern. Her true name, and that of her father, brother, her first and second husbands, and that of several publishers who employed her, are given, or professed to be. The book is made up of short sketches of the life of Fanny, and that of her friends, drawn by no friendly hand, and interspersed with fugitive articles, taken from the newspapers to which Fanny contributed, and which she rejected in making up "Fern Leaves." A poor affair, altogether, and not worth the money invested in it.

Mayor Wood, of New York, has at length concluded to send the Belgian paupers and convicts, about which so much has been said, back to their "dear faderland." He says:

"I see no other recourse. Humanity and justice require that they should no longer be retained in prison in this city, when they have committed no offence; and self-preservation requires that we shall prevent them being set at liberty, with the belief that their presence would be dangerous to our property."

This is the only justifiable course. When European governments find their paupers and criminals returned upon their hands, then and not till then will they learn to keep them at home.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Collins line debate was a rare one. The chief advocate of the steamers was Olds of Ohio, who last year was the chief opponent of them.—Olds is chairman of the Post Office committee, and has therefore from position a right to be prominent in the disputation, but by the same rule it would seem that he is under some obligations of consistency on the question. However, he made a very able and useful speech, showing that if his conversion is unaccountable, he has reason for the faith that is in him.

Extra Billy Smith, of Va., alluded to the singular position of Dr. Olds, and hinted that undue influences had been brought to bear upon him. To which the Dr. replied with great spirit and point that he would not be catechised by a man who by gratuities from government had received the name of extra Billy. Here was a great laugh and Billy was forced to admit that he owed the Doctor *one* in the running and unliquidated account between them.

The debate will go on for a day or two, and then the appropriations will pass after striking out the clause for stopping the extra pay of the Collins line. A clause will also be probably inserted authorizing the construction of another ship in the place of the Arctic.

The committee on Foreign Affairs have reported to the Senate that the services of Commodore Perry in obtaining the treaty with Japan, were worth $25,000 more than his current pay—and they report a bill conferring that amount upon him. The House will resist the allowance, but it may pass.

The President has ended his cogitations on the resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on Gen. Scott, and has to-night come to the resolution to sign the bill. He will probably return it approved to-morrow. Junius.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the alleged frauds and speculations by government officers in Kanzas has been received and proves to be an important document. From the information thus furnished it appears that almost as soon as the repudiation of the Missouri compromise was suggested, a fierce struggle began upon the frontier and elsewhere to secure the whole of the territory to emigrants from slave holding states. Meetings were held on the Missouri side of the line to devise measures for securing all suitable locations to squatters from that locality. The moment the repudiation bill passed these movements became frantic in vehemence. The rabid insolence of the slavery propagandists in these meetings is shown by the language of one of them held in Western Missouri. Here is an extract: "To Missourians especially we would say do not leave the best portion of the territory to be taken by the thieves and paupers to be exported from the sinks of Abolitionism by Brant and Thayer." This defamation of the industrious and honorable free emigrants from Massachusetts proceeds from the breeders of human beings *for sale*, and the hunters with bloodhounds of women and children.—These creatures, excluded by the judgment of the world from the face of its civilization, degraded by their horrible traffic from equal association with other people have the assurance to denounce as "thieves and paupers" men whose only offence is that they don't conceal nor disavow their contempt for slavery.

The great object was to deprive the Indians of their reserved rights under the treaties of cession. To this end they got up humbug claims of a right to pre-emption to all the Indian lands adjoining the line. They rushed over by thousands and marked out their claims. The Attorney General decided that these claims had no foundation at all; that the lands were to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, and that no right of pre-emption attached. This rather blocked the game of excluding all Northern settlers.

Army officers crushed into speculations in these lands. The officers at Fort Leavenworth took the responsibility of re-surveying the military reservation at that post, and they so reduced it as to leave outside of it a convenient gore on which they laid out a town, claiming title to it by pre-emption, though they knew the Government recognized no title as existing in them whatever. For this conduct the Commissioner of Indian Affairs complained that they ought to be cashiered and dismissed.

The officers make a fierce and vindictive reply, emitting a vast amount of personality, but really meeting no actual charge made by the Commissioner. He rejoins with a circumstantial narrative of facts, proving his charges. The chief parties implicated in this transaction are Major Ogden, Quartermaster, and Major Maclin, Paymaster at the Fort.

Gov. Reeder went into these land operations with great zest. Whitfield, the fraudulently elected delegate, wrote on the 6th of November, that Reeder had done nothing while in the territory but buy land claims from the half breeds at less than half their value, and caused others to be made with a view of dispossessing the Indians of their lands by the most impudent and barefaced cheating. Whitfield's letter is very abusive, and shows that he had a personal antipathy to the Governor. The Secretary of the Interior however has no such antipathy, and he also alludes to the Governor in no satisfactory terms.—Reeder bought the reserved lands of the half breeds for two or three hundred dollars a section, which Whitfield says are worth five dollars per acre or $2500 per section. He, W., says that "a company of gentlemen" offer $2700 per section for these same lands. Whitfield's company of gentlemen are undoubtedly chivalrous speculators from Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, who will pay *any* price as against Reeder, and will turn out repudiated bonds of their respective States for the purchase. And having thus acquired spacious plantations, they would commence the business of raising human live stock for the Southern market under great advantages. Hurrah for Whitfield and *his* speculators! For my part, since the infamy of expelling the Indians from their lands has been decreed, and has been actually commenced, it is a great deal better that it should be done by Reeder and other Northern settlers, who will buy in good faith and pay in good money, at $2,50 per acre, than by gangs of Missouri and Arkansas cut-throats and slave drivers. Junius.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The following is Mr. Foust's bill, as it passed the House of Representatives:

An Act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of April next it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale-house, beer-house or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the guardians of the poor of the city or county in which suit is brought, or in counties having no guardians of the poor, then to the overseers of the poor of the township, ward, or borough, in which the offence was committed, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recverable in any action of debt brought in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of guardians of the poor, (or for the overseers of the poor of the township, ward or borough, as the case may be,) as for the person suing: *Provided*, That when any prosecutor is himself a witness on any trial under the provisions of this section, then the whole penalty or forfeiture shall be paid to the guardians or overseers as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That in addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section, for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section, shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, in any criminal court in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and upon being twice convicted, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit any license he may have for selling the aforesaid liquors.

Cuban Intelligence.—By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston, we have some additional intelligence in relation to the existing excitement in Cuba.

It appears the Captain General had received information in the early part of this month, from the United States, by a steamer from New Orleans, that an expedition was preparing to sail from this country. It would consist of some 2,500 to 2,800 men, who were to embark at Galveston, Texas, Savannah or Charleston, and at New York. Those who would sail from New York would embark on the steamer Massachusetts, which it will be remembered, was seized a short time since under circumstance of suspicion. This expedition, it was said, was destined for Costa Rica, and that Col. Kinney was its leader. It appears, however, from the Gaceta, that a chief of the expedition, who had been disappointed or offended in some way, had divulged the fact to the Spanish authorities, that its real destination was Cuba!

Information had also been received in Cuba, that the Pampero (the steamer Gordon) running between New Orleans, Pensacola and Key West, had sailed from Pensacola the 31st ult., for an unknown destination. (This was evidently a mistake, as the Gordon has since arrived at New Orleans.) It was said that Kinney would command the expedition to Central America. This the Spanish authorities deny, and say that the leaders are Gens. Quitman and Henderson of Mississippi, and that its destination was Cuba.

Gen. Concha had issued a proclamation in which he says:—

If the expedition should arrive, it will be promptly and completely destroyed, and war will be carried on against the foreign adventurers without quarter; but the authors of the expedition being known, the Government of the Union, it is to be hoped, will, for the good of humanity, prevent the criminal attempt in that territory, in violation of what is most sacred, the tranquility of nations by bands of adventurers, which remind us of the times of the ancient fillibusters. But in the last case, the Government has full confidence, because it not only counts on the forces sufficient in troops and vessels of war, but has the assurance that an immense majority of the inhabitants will take part with it, with the same enthusiasm as in 1851, and will repel by themselves, those who with opprobrium to their cause, have not receded nor will do so from the perfidious idea of assassination, converting it into a system of rightful warfare.

New Orleans, Feb. 16.—Advices from Havana state that a squadron of Lancers had revolted at Pinar del Rio, and the island was in great excitement and confusion. Numerous arrests had been made and bodies of troops were moving in all directions.

More of the Counterfeiters.—We learn by the Cincinnati papers that developments growing out of the recent arrests of counterfeiters in this city, have led to the arrest of John R. Young, near Ravenna, in Portage county, a wholesale dealer, whose house was also a rendezvous for counterfeiters. An accomplice, named Berry, has also been arrested. Disclosures connected with the arrest of Young and others, show that a well organized band of counterfeiters exists through every section of the State, and that Cincinnati is one of the points where the traffic is extensively carried on. Three ex-policemen and several well known citizens of Cincinnati, are said to have been actively engaged in the business. From information derived from Young, arrests have been made in Columbus and Sandusky. Marshal Gallagher, of this city, and several officers from various parts of the State, were in Cincinnati on Wednesday, looking after counterfeiting rascals. The *Enquirer* says:—*Cleveland Herald.*

"From secret information it was discovered that a large quantity of the stuff was hid in an old wooden water-station house on the Little Miami Railroad, near Pulktown, and, upon searching the place, a box was found containing between $20,000 and $30,000 of counterfeit money, of the denomination of from one to twenties, on the State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, also on various banks of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, many of which, it is said, were executed in a manner well calculated to deceive. A couple of plates to counterfeit one dollar bills on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and twos on the State Bank of Indiana, were also found in the box."

Rare Chance.—One of the choicest located and best fitted up Homes of the many desirable ones in the Forest City, (Cleveland,) is advertised for sale in our columns. It combines all the useful with the adornments suggested by the superior taste of the Proprietor, who really offers a rare chance to purchasers.

DIED.—On Monday morning, Feb. 19th, at half past 7 o'clock, of Dropsy on Brain, MARY LORAIN, only child of Burwell B. and Rachel E. Hunnicutt, aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McLane's Worm Specific.—The following, from a customer, shows the demand for this great medicine has extended wherever it has been introduced:

Bloomsburg, Tioga Co. Pa. March 30, 1850.

Gentlemen—In consequence of *the great consumption of your "Worm Specific"* in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N. Y., 20 dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said specific in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent.—If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of sending, I think I could make it to your interest to do so. Yours respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Per Wm. E. Porter.

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 Dr. M'Lane's, put up in 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, Pittsburgh. fel7dawly Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 50 Wood st.

Important to Persons afflicted with Hernia, or Rupture of the Bowels, and the danger of Strangulation by neglecting it.

The right course for anyone to pursue who may be afflicted with Rupture, is to procure a good Truss and adjust it to the ruptured parts, in order to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. This is often neglected, and the bowel becomes strangulated, leaving the patient not only in a suffering but dangerous condition. If you have one on hand, and daily adapt the most improved Trusses, among which is *MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS*, which will really produce a radical cure in a short time. Of course there are cases where Trusses will cure, but in a vast majority of reducable Hernia, or Rupture, the Truss will cure. I have *every* variety of Trusses, from 50 cts. to $30; also, a large assortment of *CHILDRENS' TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, LADIES' STOCKINGS*, for various broken or enlarged veins; *PILE PROPS*, for the relief and cure of Piles; *SHOULDER BRACES*, for men, women and children; *SUSPENSORY BANDAGES*, and every variety of mechanical appliances used in the cure of Rupture. Call and examine them at my Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—I have also an elegant truss for children, which invariably cures.

☞ Ask for Dr. KEYSER at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. fel6dawS

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Horse's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; renews the strength; hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes dyspondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution; and may be taken without fear by the feebleest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a new vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and digestive organs.

Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and mien of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of their restoration.—Before they have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, soon to be realized in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

G. H. RINO, Proprietor.
No. 199 Broadway, New York.

Agents—Pittsburgh: Fleming Bros., No. 60 Wood street; Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. Fleming.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Cana da, and the West Indies.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cure *every kind of Humor, from the worst scrofula to a common Pimple.*

It has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old: to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound and healthy it does no harm. And, Mothers, Mothers, Mothers! there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swellings of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. fel6dawS

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL, Carefully prepared from none but fresh and healthy Livers, under the personal supervision of their agent at the Fisheries.

J. C. B. & CO. take great pleasure in offering their brand of Oil, which, on account of its superior mode of preparation, freshness and purity, can be taken without disrelish by the most delicate.

It is unnecessary to advert to the peculiar efficacy of this very valuable and scientific remedy. Its success in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Lung Diseases, when skillfully applied and persevered in, is no longer a matter of conjecture; it is now acknowledged to possess healing virtues almost incomparable to any other specific. Sold in bottles, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North Third st., Philadelphia,

And by Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. fe8-1md&wT

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 advantage of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to become 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 8th.*

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja3-1dw

JOHN FLEMING.....L. WILCOX, JR.....COCHRAN FLEMING

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

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

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. 112 Water and 107 First sts., between Wood and Smithfield sts.
☞ All work warranted. nh31-tf

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.,
no 6 tf 155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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

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 Logan, Wilson & Co's., Wood street, or Brann & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
fe2-6t

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the flat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as a model one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had 17 Wood st. W. DOUGLAS. se22d-tf

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 Market st., Pittsburgh.

HAZARD POWDER AGENCY.
All Varieties of Powder
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
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