PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. M. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 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 yearly contracts are made. sep1d&w

MR. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburgher Courier, is authorised to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

SOLE CORPORATIONS.—Bishop O'CONNOR replies through our columns to-day to the remarks of our correspondent, on the subject of sole corporations. The Bishop's reply is calm, dignified and well reasoned. The facts he states are many of them new to us, and the argument he presents for the practice of vesting the title to churches, houses of worship, solely in the Bishop, is forcible. It does not, however, convince us that the plan is the best one, or that it is necessary that there should be so great a departure from the usages of the country in regard to church property. All denominations have experienced, to a greater or smaller degree, the evils he depicts in the Trustee system; yet no one has asked that it should be superseded for the one-man power. The Bishop keeps carefully out of view the opposite side of the question, and the oppression which a tyrannical Bishop might exert over the flock under his charge. There is no system unattended with difficulties when administered by the prejudice or caprice of bad men, but we are thoroughly convinced that the Catholic church in this country would consult its own interests by conforming to the liberal usages and customs in regard to church property, which accord with the character of our institutions; and we furthermore are of opinion, that our laws on these subjects ought to be general and not special. Let laws for the incorporation of church property be modeled in accordance with the Democratic principles of our institutions, and be general in their character, and if any church refuses to avail itself of their provisions, let it suffer the disabilities which its contumacy imposes. The opposite plan of special legislation for particular churches will lead to endless difficulties and foster strong prejudices, and lead to the evils of proscription and persecution of which the Bishop complains. The acquisition of immense property by sole corporations has produced great evils in the world, and it is just as well to lay the axe at the root of the tree before it acquires magnificent proportions.

A WORD TO THE "PITTSBURGH CATHOLIC."—For the last two or three weeks we have been so much occupied with business affairs as to have no leisure for the controversy in relation to the Roman Catholic theory of Theft and Equivocation, as defined by the "great saint and Theologian, Alphonsus Liguori." We cannot give up our whole editorial space and time to a subject which will not spoil by keeping, as the editor of the *Catholic* does; but he may be assured that he will be attended to in good time and at our earliest leisure. We will tell him now, however, that we shall hold him to his promise as regards the fidelity of the translations we present. We shall not take *his* word for it. Bishop O'Connor is to be the umpire, not the editor.

The Senatorial Question—Opinion of Thos. Williams.

TO D. N. WHITE ESQ.—*Dear Sir*—As the excitement about the election of a new U. S. Senator has subsided, it may not be deemed improper in me to ask you a simple question. You have, as an independent and able editor, always had my best wishes for your success, and I have ever felt a friendship for you on account of your anti-slavery principles. But it is alleged that you were advocating the claims of a candidate for the Senatorship who is pledged to the support of the Fugitive Slave Law and the other more recent attacks upon the North. You proclaimed your partiality for Thos. Williams, Esq. and yet I am informed you were at the same time aware of the contents of his letter to Chamberlain or Ross of the House. That letter has not found its way into print but from a member of the legislature I have this day received the intelligence that the letter referred to contained a most unqualified approval of the Fugitive Slave Law and an entire approval of the course of the Government in relation to Kansas and Nebraska.

You must admit the right to interrogate you, and in justice to yourself you should explain your conduct.

Hoping that explanation may prove satisfactory I remain as before. Yours truly,

PHILO.

We can inform our correspondent that we have long been acquainted with the opinions of Mr. WILLIAMS, and knew them to be substantially in accordance with our own on the subject of Slavery, when we took the liberty of suggesting his name for the office of Senator. Subsequently we had the opportunity of reading a correspondence between him and a member of the House, on this very subject, giving confirmation to our estimate of his views. We requested a copy for publication, then, but Mr. Williams felt a delicacy on the subject, and preferred to wait until the gentleman who had sought his opinions chose to give them to the public. As he has not done so, and Mr. Williams' views it seems have been misrepresented, he has yielded to our request to lay the letter below, in answer to interrogatories addressed to him by a member of the Legislature, before the public.

We will say here, by the way, in relation to the above communication, that it does not bear that courteous and respectful tone which ought to characterize intercourse between gentlemen, and is, moreover, anonymous. Acting under our ordinary rules, we should be justified, therefore, in paying no heed to it; but inasmuch as it furnishes an opportunity for putting ourselves right before the public, as well as Mr. Williams, we yield it a place to which it is not properly entitled.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26, 1855.

HOWELL POWELL, Esq.

Dear Sir—Your letter bearing the date of the 5th inst. with the post-mark only of yesterday, has just been placed in my hands. The occasion, therefore, for which it was intended may possibly have passed away. In that case, however, you seem to have taken me on trust in the meanwhile, and as I have no opinions to disguise, I can do no less than repay your confidence by an unreserved reply to the several interrogatories which you have done me the honor to propound.

The first of these interrogatories involves the inquiry whether I am "opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose constitution sanctions or tolerates Slavery?"

To this I answer by a most emphatic affirmative. Deploring, as everybody must, the existence of a relation as much at variance with the spirit of our institutions as it is indefensible upon principles of natural law, and disposed, as far as practicable, to respect the constitutional guaranty which the necessities of our ancestors imposed upon the country, I cannot but believe that the bargain was a hard one and was only submitted to by them under the general expectation that it was to be but temporary. In any other view than that of the rapid extinction of slavery, which was then the universal desire, it would have been utterly impossible to secure the acquiescence of the Northern and Middle States in the gross inequality and consequent injustice which it involved. When that principle, however, was extended to the newly purchased territories of the United States, and thereby acquired an unexpected and startling significance, it seems to me to have been carried beyond its original purpose, and certainly far beyond the point to which a fair interpretation would, upon common law rules, have carried it. The compact itself, in that particular, surrendered two important principles which have always been regarded as cardinal and fundamental with us It violated the doctrine of representation on the basis of *persons* by substituting a basis of *property*, and it infringed the principle of republican equality as well by favoring one—and that the most objectionable—species of property above all others, as by recognising any property basis at all. Being therefore in both these aspects in derogation of common right as it is at variance with well settled republican maxims, it is to be taken strictly and cannot under any known rule be extended by construction. I am opposed, therefore, to its extension in any form. I cannot consent as a citizen of Pennsylvania to be humbled into the vassal of the slaveholder—to sit down—myself his equal as God has made me—at his feet upon a lower platform in this Confederacy of independent nations, and to allow the destinies of our common country to be clenched in the hands of a minority whose interests are supposed by themselves to be at variance with ours—who are gangrened by our prosperity, and whose habits of dealing with trembling slaves are poorly fitted to qualify them to rule over freemen with either moderation or wisdom.—I look upon any new Slave State added to this Union as *pro tanto* a diminution of our own comparative weight as a member of it, and as subtracting to the same extent from the just rights of every individual citizen of Pennsylvania; and I draw from the past the augury that the multiplication of these States is fraught with nothing but calamity to the common brotherhood of States. To considerations of universal philanthropy I do not now advert. If the South love slavery let it enjoy the blessing without molestation as the Constitution found it, provided it cease to be aggressive and insist not on making slaves of us by means of the power thus acquired. It is enough for me that a few more rivets will bind the chain on us forever.

The next inquiry is whether, if elected to the Senate, I would oppose any action of the General Government legalizing or tolerating slavery in any territory of the United States?

The answer to this question is already given. If more were required than may be fairly implied from that answer, I should be tempted to add that it would, in my judgment, be a crying abuse of a high trust and a gross profanation of the proudest gift that was ever bestowed upon any people to allow the clank of a chain to be heard, or the foot of a slave to be pressed upon the virgin soil which is destined, as I trust and believe, to be one day the home of so many millions of *freemen*.

The third question submits whether I would exert my influence to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law?

I should weary you if I were to undertake an analysis of this unpopular statute. Its general purpose of enabling the owner to reclaim his fugitive property—as recognized by the Constitution—is one with which I could not, consistently with my sense of obligation to that Constitution, undertake to quarrel. There are many things, however, in the details of that law which are justly obnoxious—which, as I think, go beyond the constitutional requirements,—amongst others, the proceedings are too summary and the powers of the Commissioner too vague and arbitrary to secure exact justice and full protection against possible wrong. I would be in favor, therefore, either of restoring the old law or modifying the new as to obviate these defects, yielding no more, however, to the South than the letter of the covenant would require. To so much it is entitled, and to nothing beyond. It stands professedly itself upon a rigid adherence to the letter in all cases which concern the greatness and the glory of our common land.—In those which look to the extension of its own peculiar heritage it recognizes no limitations at all. It keeps no faith with us, and can therefore set up no claim as against us to any thing more than the letter of the bond.

The fourth question is whether I would endeavor so to control the powers of the General Government that they should not be used for protecting or aiding the institution of Slavery?

If this question were put to a Southern Representative, he would perhaps affirm it, with the assevaration that no powers of the Government have ever been so employed. Understanding it, however, as I do, to refer to such applications of the public moneys as have been sought for the purchase or conquest of slave territory, or for paying the debts of Slave States, I am equally prepared to affirm it either in that sense, or in any other of which it is fairly susceptible.

The fifth question conveys the inquiry whether I would use my influence to secure to every person (who shall claim it) the right of trial by jury.

Adverting to the fact that this right is already secured to the *citizen* as well by the Constitution of the United States as by those of the several States, I take it for granted that this question has reference to the failure to provide for its allowance under the Fugitive Slave Law.

Supposing this then to be its meaning, I am free to say, that, looking to the presumption in favor of liberty, which must be considered as prevailing, at least in the free States, universally and without regard to color, it would be more consistent with the sovereignty of those States as well as with the interests of their citizens to have the question of the rights of those whose freedom may be challenged to be tried in their own Forums. The seizure of a *man* upon a claim of property would not be allowed by the comity of nations anywhere and would be scarcely made even the subject of treaty at the present day. If the right exists here, as it certainly does, it is by virtue only of the constitutional provision, and it should be exercised at the peril of the claimant who violates the sovereignty of the State by, and ought to be amenable to its laws for a false assertion of, it. I would say therefore that it cannot be too strictly guarded—that the chances of the alleged fugitive, if he should turn out to be kidnapped under the forms of law, would be as nothing to a friendless stranger in a remote forum, where the law of liberty has no place, and his complexion would raise a violent presumption against him, and that the only reliable and effective security against injustice and oppression would consist in a trial where his witnesses would be accessible, and before a Jury of those who are at least *prima facie* his peers.

The sixth and last question suggests whether I would endeavor to prohibit the importation of all intoxicating liquors into the United States by the imposition of heavy duties?

To this I reply that while as a general principle I would be willing to lay heavy duties upon every article of mere luxury, and to prohibit, as far as practicable, the importation of every product of foreign growth or labor which enters into competition with the industry of our own people and could be produced with equal facility at home, I should be equally ready to protect the health and morals as I would the labor of our communities. If by the absolute interdiction, if that were practicable, of the import of all intoxicating liquors, or by any other mode which a wise legislation could devise, a check can be given to the growth of that monster vice which overshadows our land and sapps the life springs of our people, I, am sure there is no man who would co-operate more cheerfully or rejoice more sincerely than myself.

Having thus replied to your inquiries in more detail, perhaps, than the occasion may have authorised, I trust I shall be excused for the remark that while I have felt greatly honored by the support which I have already received for the only public position which would tempt me again from my comparative retirement, I have not at any time presumed to obtrude any pretensions of my own upon the notice of any of the electors. The post of Senator from so great a State as this, is not, in my judgment, either to be *sought* by any man or to be conferred upon *solicitation*. It was not wont to be bestowed upon such considerations in the earlier and better days of our Republic. If there be men of higher pretension, now, I cheerfully give way to them. It is only the spontaneous offer by which I should feel truly honored.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. WILLIAMS.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the time of the Accommodation trains will be changed, on and after Monday next. The time of the other trains remains the same.

MAXWELL MCCARLIN, of Greene county, who was Speaker of the Senate of this State at its last session, has been appointed by the President to be Indian Agent at the Osage River Agency, in place of Ely Moore.

The Rev. Mr. Trench, in his "New Lectures on the English Language," urges the adaptation of the standard English version of the Bible, in its full employment of both Saxon and Latin, as a mediating language between the religions of Northern and Southern Europe. He quotes from the Dublin Review the following testimony of a Roman Catholic pervert from the communion of the English Church, who has expressed himself in deeply touching tones of lamentation over all which, in forsaking our translations, he feels himself to have forgotten and lost:

"Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country? It lives on the ear, like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells, which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. * * The memory of the dead passes into it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the griefs and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft and gentle, and pure and penitent and good, speaks to him for ever out of his English Bible. * * It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed, and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

Sick Headache and Neuralgia of Eight Years Standing Cured by Oakley's Deputative Syrup.—Mr. William Trimble, M'Elvy's Row, Bayardstown, Fifth ward, says he was cured of Sick Headache of eight years standing, by three bottles of Oakley's Deputative Syrup. He has tried various physicians without a cure. He is now entirely well. Oakley's Deputative is for Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, and all eruptive diseases. For sale, wholesale and retail, at DR. KEYSER'S, No. 140, Wood st., Sign of the Golden Mortar. mh8 Price 75 cents per bottle. 3:16d&w3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, mh9-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
(between Wood and Market,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mh9-tf

WESTERN TEA STORE,
Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.
W. A. M'CLURG.
Our Teas will be found on trial unequaled at the prices in the city:

Blacks.	RETAIL PRICES.	*Greens.*	
Oolong,	40, 50, 62, 75, 1,00 and 1,25 per lb.	Young Hyson,	50, 62, 75, and 1,00 per lb.
Eng Breakfast,	50 and 75 cts. per lb.	Imperial & G.P.,	75, 1,00 & 1,50 per lb.

Teas put up in caddy boxes from 5 to 20 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

COFFEE—Java, La Guayra, and Rio Coffee, Green and Roasted.

SUGARS—Loverings and Bachelor's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Teas, Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fresh and Dried Fruits, &c., &c. mh8

Effectual Remedy for Worms—The lessons of experience are the most reliable, and if not too costly are sought after by the practical. The following is the voluntary testimony of a worthy and well known physician, relative to his experience of the efficacy of R. A. Fahnestock's celebrated Vermifuge, during a practice of twenty-five years.

GREENSB., Miss., May 23d, 1853.

Messrs. R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am one of those individuals backward in putting certificates, but in the present instance consider it due to humanity to say that I have been engaged in the practice of medicine for 25 years, and have never met with any remedy so effectual for the expulsion of your Vermifuge. In adults, even in cases of Fever, I sometimes use it with effect, after taken the previous night, and the fatal and bilious evacuations and worms follow. I use no other Vermifuge in my practice, and desire no better. Respectfully,

W. M. HANKINS, M. D.

Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. mhf-d&wT

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it that when the stomach will not digest food—when thirstiness and lassitude prevail—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are falling, and unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as will prove deeply miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hostetter's German Bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately abate, and, in the end, entirely remove all of these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and happiness within reach? See advertisement. mhf-2w-d&wT

Piles neglected, often prove fatal, leads to consumption; anoint the part three times a day with DALLET'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge it as the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age or virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching, and pain of the anus. Internal piles are caused, sometimes, by the failing of the whole bowels which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones and keep the blood from returning up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at the top of your fingers when a string is tied tight round it; and as frequently from scrofulous humors and ulcers to form therein, then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above, also rub it well over the bowels and abdomen for some time, and the natural bolts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails. mh6

Dr. Fitch's Opinion of my Braces.

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 15th inst., requesting my opinion of your Shoulder Braces, I would say that I consider it one of the best ever devised, and would add that I have myself been long in the habit of employing a screw for a similar Brace with the greatest advantage in cases of contraction of the chest by stooping, whether from habit, occupation or debility, more especially where there is weakness or irritation about the house in said Tr.; and pray that your Braces will be the philosophy of its effects in these cases, you are of course acquainted. In some forms of heart disease, or sympathetic excitement of that organ, I have also found the shoulder Brace of advantage. I do not hesitate to recommend your Brace in all cases where a Brace is required, as one of the most easy and efficient yet in use. * * *

Very truly yours, CALVIN M. FITCH.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, a complete assortment of Dr Fitch's medicines constantly for sale. mh4-dw.

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.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both inveterate 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 running sore on the neck.

Two or three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples of the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of bliles.

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases 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 cases 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 any humor (that to start There are no job nor ands, hums or has's about it quiting 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 entire for years, have taken it and have been regulated by it. When the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where 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 steeped in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

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, Pittsburgh. 3:16d&w7

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 well adapted 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. I have always on hand, and daily adapt, the most improved Trusses; among which is *MAESHE'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS*, which will really produce a radical cure in a short time. Of course there are cases when no Truss will cure, but in a vast majority of reducable Hernia, or Rupture, this Truss will cure. I have every variety of Trusses, from 50 cts. to $30; also, a large assortment of *CHILDREN'S TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC 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 disease. 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.

☞ Act for Dr. KEYSER at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8d&w3

Consumption and Spitting Blood—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Mizen, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines; was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure. See advertisement. e30-1m&wT

Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face. Sold at Dr Keyser's, 140 Wood street. 3:16d&w3

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 Long 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. a3-1m&w7

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
AND THE PERILS OF
Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED APRIL 26, 1850.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL—$250,000.
Office S. E. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia
OFFICERS OF THIS HOME BOARD AT PHILADELPHIA.
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