PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 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 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. sep18:dw

☞Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburger Courier, is authorized 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

Some feeling has been created by the attempt of a few of the colored people of this city to rescue a slave in the possession of Hon. Linn Boyd, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, who passed through this city last week. Mr. Boyd had a female slave along with him, in attendance upon his family, and when about leaving, on Saturday, the colored people made an effort to detach her from him, which proved ineffectual.

Prior to 1847 slaveholders passing through this State had the right, under our laws, to retain slaves brought with them, for six months.—In 1847, however, the Legislature repealed that law, and no slaveholder has now any legal right to bring his human property into the State, as such. The Courts have decided, as well here as in New York, Ohio and other free States, that a slave so brought into the State becomes, *ipso facto*, free. This was the ground taken in the celebrated Lemmon case, in New York, and very properly taken, too; and we have no doubt that the several Courts in Pennsylvania would, if appealed to, endorse this view promptly. There can be no slave held on the soil of Pennsylvania; and any attempt on the part of a slaveholder to restrain a negro of his liberty within the bounds of this Commonwealth renders him at once amenable to its judicial authority.

We regret that the colored people should, in this instance or any other, have resorted to an appearance of lawlessness in their efforts to obtain the liberty of a human being. The law is on the side of the negro who may be unjustly deprived of his liberty on our soil, and to the law should the appeal be made for his liberation. A writ of *habeas corpus* would have brought Linn Boyd's slave before the courts of the country, and she would then have been declared free—free to stay here, and as free to go with her master's family to Kentucky, as her choice might dictate. This was the only justifiable course. When the law gives an adequate remedy it is the wisest to use it. The colored people, by resorting to a demonstration of force, may both injure themselves and inflict a stab upon the reputation of the city. In this instance they have to endure the mortification of failure along with the reproach of seeming to be lawless.

We do not undertake to advise or dictate in these matters; but it strikes us that nothing is to be gained by the friends of the slave, even with the law upon their side, by these experiments upon household servants. Such slaveholders as venture hither with their slaves are always careful to select such only as are personally attached to them or have ties which bind them to home. It must happen very rarely that one will be found willing to accept the freedom which the law of Pennsylvania secures in such cases; and, however superficially those may reason who regard the refusal of a slave to accept liberty when offered as an argument in behalf of slavery, it is neither wise nor prudent to furnish them such opportunities.

CORRECTION.—A typographical error occurred in the letter of Hon. Thomas Williams to Howell Powell, Esq., of the Senatorial question, as published by us on Saturday, which somewhat changed the meaning of the writer.—We quote the paragraph in which the error occurred:

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

If this question were put to a Southern Representative, he would perhaps affirm it, with the asseveration that no *powers* of the Goverment have ever been so employed."

The word "*powers*," in both the question and answer, should be *monies*. The question was—

"Would you endeavor so to control the *monies* of the general government that they should not be used for protecting or aiding the institution of slavery?" To which the answer was—"If this question were put to a Southern representative he would perhaps affirm it, with the asseveration that no *monies* of the government have ever been so employed," &c. What follows in the same paragraph of Mr. Williams' letter coincides with this correction.

It is proper to add, as "Philo" in the communication preceding that of Mr. Williams spoke of "the contents of his letter to Chamberlin or Ross of the House," that no letter was addressed by Mr. W. to either of those gentlemen. The only letter written by him on the subject was the one to Mr. Powell, which we published.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"THE HISTORY OF THE HEN FEVER. A Humorous Record. By George T. Burnam. In one volume, Illustrated. Boston: James French & Co. New York: C. Derby. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson."

The author of this humorous sketch of the rise and fall of the Hen Fever, with which so many were so dreadfully infected in this region, took the disease early in the most virulent form, and his work is mainly a description of his own experience, and which, to a lesser or greater extent, will be found to tally with the experience of nearly every one who had the misfortune to catch the disease. It is truly a mirth-moving book, and about as good an antidote to the infection as any thing we know of. We would advise all those who are suffering from the depression occasioned by the subsidence of the fever, to procure this book, which will soon restore them to good humor if not to entire convalescense. To be had at Gildenfenny's and at Miner's.

For the Daily Gazette.

The inquiry is frequently made, in what way the various Railroads now constructed and constructing, terminating in this City, can be accommodated with the necessary facilities for a speedy transit of the trade and travel, for their mutual interest and the commerce of the country?

No doubt the subject will claim the attention of the general Railroad Convention to be held in Pittsburgh to-day, being a subject that interests the railroad companies generally, as well as all commercial men. If the ground lying between Penn street and the Allegheny River, east of Wayne street, could be appropriated for canal basins, and the necessary streets and warehouses for the canal purposes; and the ground now occupied for canal purposes, south of Penn street, be appropriated for railroad purposes, the facilities for all would be greatly promoted. Pittsburgh is the natural place of distribution between the East and West, and hence the necessity of the needful arrangements by adopting the above plan. No city in the Union would be better accommodated for a speedy transit of trade and travel, and the manufacturing interests greatly promoted by the greatly increased travel of commercial men to the Birmingham of America.

It is a fortunate and remarkable circumstance that the needful ground necessary for accommodation of the canal and all the roads can be had so convenient to each other, and that too in the heart of the City, at so comparative small expense. The subject is one of vital importance, and some arrangements should be made at an early day, if Pittsburgh expects to have a portion of the trade and travel from the West to New York city on completion of the road from Harrisburgh to Easton, there uniting with the New York road to New York city.

THE CANAL.—The following is a copy of a dispatch dated, Canal Commissioners, Office, Harrisburgh, March 12, 1855:

Directions have been issued to commence letting water in the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal on Thursday next, the 15th inst.

THOS. L. WILSON,
Sec'y Board of Canal Commis'rs.

A FORCIBLE APPEAL.—The American people are not wont to be ungenerous or unjust. They are subject to whims, and powerful prejudices, excited and fanned to a flame by artful demagogues and ambitious politicians, who are ready to seize upon the last public mania to ride into office, and who will be found working just as zealously on the opposite side of the question when the reaction in the public feeling takes place. There is at the bottom, in the American character, an excellent stratum of common sense, mingled with a love of fairness and even-handed justice, which usually brings it out right, when the time for cool reflection arrives. We have no doubt, therefore, that the present *furore* against that class of our fellow citizens and fellow inhabitants who were born in a foreign land, merely on account of such accident of birth, will as rapidly subside as it arose, when men come calmly to analyse it, and to discover its unfairness and injurious tendency. The mere accident of birth should have no influence on the estimate of character and rights, in a country of equality in political institutions. Principles, fitness, education, moral character, are all proper subjects of investigation, as they all effect the public welfare either in a citizen or an officer; but such adventitious circumstance as the place of one's birth is a question of minor importance. We merely took up our pen, however, to introduce the following cogent appeal of a gentleman who fills his position as an American citizen with honor to himself and his country, but who, under the effects of the new platform of politics, finds himself a proscribed and injured man, for no fault of his own. We commend his sensible and forcible remarks to all who are not too far gone on the wild crusade against foreigners to listen to the promptings of their better and wiser feelings. The article was addressed to the "*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*," and published in that paper:

"The providence of God so ordered my destiny that I was born out of the limits of the United States. While yet a mere lad, I read of the struggle of the heroes of the Revolution for freedom; nor did I fail to observe, that prominent among their grievances, was the effort of their tyrannical ruler to prevent the populating of this country, by restricting the emigration laws. I traced them through the varied scenes, from the first pistol-shot at Lexington, to the final consummation of liberty at the siege of Yorktown; grieving at their defeats, and rejoicing at their success; I saw Lafayette, De Kalb, Steuben and others from every nation of Europe, battling side by side with Washington, Greene and Gates; prompted by no motive but the love of liberty, hoping for no reward but its triumph. In this crisis there were none to charge that the stain of foreign birth polluted their souls; they went down to their graves in peace, rejoicing that by their blood and treasure they had assisted in establishing on the footstool of God one asylum for the oppressed.

"Inspired by their examples with an enthusiastic love of liberty, and encouraged by the noble generosity of the American people, I emigrated to this country at an early age, and here ventured my all, of hope, fortune and aspirations. You will not think it strange, then, that I become uneasy when I see an organization growing up among us, whose object is to blight my hopes, ruin my fortune, and forever defeat my aspirations—when I see the religious presses of the country fostering and aiding this organization. Would not the heroes of the Revolution be uneasy in their graves if they knew that the names and their labors were perverted to accomplish such an end? Would not their blood cry out for vengeance, being spilled for equal rights, to be thus bartered for privileged classes and birthrights—the initiatory steps to aristocracy?

I have taken an oath to "renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, potentate or sovereignty whatsoever and particularly to the prince whereof I was formerly a subject." This oath makes it perjury for me to claim any other country than this for my home where I am not nor ever can be (should this order prevail) recognized as possessing full privileges of citizenship. I am recognized as such by the laws and constitution, but this order countermining both the law and the constitution deprives me of my rights.—Caught in this trap—robbed of the privileges which were held out to induce me to swear allegiance to this country, what place on earth may I call my home? I have renounced, on my oath, citizenship in all other countries, and am I then to be denied it in this? The Abolitionists and the Tactarians might refuse to admit me to their rights, but even their sense of honor would forbid them thus to ensnare me. I must be lost to every country and every country lost to me save that country where the arm of man cannot sway the scales of justice.

I read my Bible in the language of Luther, and learned to be a Protestant; and from my Bible and Wesley I learned to be a Methodist. No one asks me to disbelieve the Bible because it came from India, Protestantism because Luther was German, or Methodism because Wesley was an Englishman. No one refuses me a membership in the church because I was born in a foreign land. I can join them in praising God for his favors, and invoking his blessings on our country; I can commune with them at the sacramental board, and yet, refusing me a vote, they will cast their ballot side by side with the vilest scoundrel that ever disgraced the soil on which he was born. Ministers of the Gospel denounce me (with all foreigners) from the sacred desk, and for their proficiency in the work of the order, are bribed to abandon their profession, and mock the call of God, by entering the polluted arena of political warfare; and then endeavor to make the church subservient to their schemes.—The lambs of God, which they were called upon to feed, must be left to the mercy of the wolves, whilst they return to the 'flesh pots of Egypt.' The voice that one day proclaims the unsearchable riches of Christ from the sacred desk, on the next day may be seen wrangling in legislative halls or political caucuses, about some scheme for party aggrandizement.

Of these things you cannot but be aware.—Many of your correspondents are rejoicing at it, and yourself either commenting or silently acquiescing. I hope for the sake of the church of which I am a member, for the sake of the reputation of the *Advocate*, as a religious journal, and for the sake of Him whose cause it professes to sustain, that such things may, hereafter, meet the condemnation they merit.

It is but just to say that the editor of the *Advocate* does condemn the evil here spoken of.—If he was ready at one time to look upon it with favor, that time has past. Christianity is the great leveler of human distinctions. The word of its message is to all men, and it places all on an equality. The only distinction it knows is that of worth—of righteousness and unrighteousness; of light and darkness; of Christ and Belial. No principal so heterodox as proscribing a man on account of the accident of his birth could long stand before the serene and just light of Christianity.

CAN A MAN LIVE WITH A BULLET IN HIS HEART?—This question has been answered in the affirmative, by *post mortem* examination of the prize fighter, BILL POOLE, who died from wounds received in the late assault upon him at Stanwix Hall, in New York, a few days ago. The following account is from the New York *Tribune*:

A post-mortem examination was made on Wednesday by Dr. Finnell, in connection with Drs. Carnochan, Putnam, Cheesemam, Hart, Wood and others. They found two wounds on the surface of the body—one in the lower and outer portion of the thigh, the other in the chest.—The one in the thigh had two openings about an inch apart, and measuring a quarter of an inch in diameter. It passed through just beneath the skin without touching the muscle of the leg.—The ball in the chest entered the sternum just at its junction with the cartilage of the fifth rib, passing through the bone and pericardium into the substance of the heart, where it was found. On raising the breast-bone and exposing the pericardium, it was found very much distended, measuring five inches in transverse diameter, and six in its vertical. It contained about thirty ounces of a sero-sanguineous fluid. The external surface of the heart was covered with fibrinous exudation, the recent product of inflammation. The heart was washed and laid aside with no suspicion that the ball was lodged in it until after nearly two hours search in the cavity of the chest, and especially along the side of the spine. At last the heart was very carefully felt over, and the bullet was found imbedded in its muscular texture. On making an incision it was exposed. Its lodgment was in the septum, between the ventricles, about an inch and a half from the apex of the heart, and a quarter of an inch from its surface. The muscular substance had united over the ball and healed so far that the point of entrance was obliterated. He lived for twelve days without any palpitation, or any fainting or syncope such as is usually experienced in a morbid condition of the heart. Its action was perfectly regular. There is no question but that, under favorable circumstances, he might have recovered, and experienced little, if any, inconvenience from the ball. Four or five days after he was shot, he was quite strong. A story goes that a man came to see him with whom he had had some difficulty, and asked him how he was getting along, whereupon he jumped out of bed and said: "I ain't dead yet; I am well enough to fling you yet." He died from effusion in the pericardium, stopping the action of the heart. It is probable that, on Wednesday night the effusion began to come on, and it rapidly increased. At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning it suddenly increased, and he sunk immediately.—The lungs were pale and œdematous. The liver, kidneys, stomach, and other organs presented an unusually fine view of organs in a sound condition. The whole body was a most perfect specimen of fine muscular development; even to the ends of his toes the muscles were remarkably developed.

MISSOURI.—The House of Representatives, Feb. 23, postponed to the second Monday in November next, the resolution from the Senate to go into the election of United States Senator on the 2d of March next. Thus the election of Senator is set aside, to be taken up again at the adjourned session in November next, which meets one month before the meeting of Congress, when the triangular battle between the friends of Donphan, Benton and Atchison will be reopened.

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."—The Edinburg Review, which is printed in the classic centre of Scottish literature, in its January number, uses twice the expression "*two first*." The writers might as well say *one first* or *one first hundred*.—Yet the periodical in which such careless expressions are used has often warned the British writers against the introduction of Americanisms in the language, and has solemnly insisted upon "keeping our well of English undefiled"

NOVEL SORT OF CALCULATION.—The San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle* says: Upon striking a balance on our Homicide Calendar for 1854, we come to the conclusion that one person of 600 in California will be killed by his neighbor in 1855. In one-half the cases, the weapons will be revolvers; in one-fourth knives; and in the other fourth, guns, or other weapons. The prospect is a comfortable one.

DIED—On Sunday, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M., THOMAS HAYS, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 426 Liberty st., this morning, at 10 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

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 around 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,

mh9-1aw8 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:

	RETAIL PRICES.		
Blacks.		*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.

Tea sent to city or country in 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—*Lowering's and Belcher's Loaf; Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.*

ALSO, *Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fruit and Dried Fruits, &c., &c.* mh9

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 dangerous condition. I have always 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 in the most severe cases. These Trusses 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*, for Varicocele, a variety of mechanical appliances used to 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.

☞Ask for Dr. KEYSER at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb14:w8

Effectual Remedy for Worms—The lessons of experience are the most reliable, and if not too costly to be purchased by the unfortunate, 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.

GRENADA, Miss., May 23d, 1852.

Messrs. R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am one of those individuals backward in giving certificates, but in the present instance consider it a duty 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 worms as your Vermifuge. In adults, even in cases of fever, I sometimes use it to carry off calomel taken for a cathartic, and find it to act and bilious evacuations and worms to 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. mh7-d&w7

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 faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite fickle, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoofland's German bitters, prepared by Dr C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately alate, and, in the end, entirely remove all of the 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 safety within reach? See advertisement.

mh7-2w-d&w2

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 thunder humor.) 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 running screme th

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of bilse.

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 deep seated 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 disease to which system is heir to, is a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, humor or he'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, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular sensings, 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 ointment, which, when strictly followed, will cure Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, 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. feb24:w7

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 Minge, 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 in another part of the bills, stating his cure. See advertisement.

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. feb-4md&w7

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.
On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

Through tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or at the Federal street Station, to
GEORGE PARRIN,
Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855.

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.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. F. Johnston,	W. M'Clintock,
A. M. Long,	A. J. Rowan,
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Jacob Painter,	James S. Negley,
Wade Hampton,	H. R. Cogreshall,
A. A. Carrier,	W. R. Haven.

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OFFICERS.
President—Hon. Wm F Johnston.
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Assistant Secretary—S S Carrier. (feb5) ly16-1y

Athenæum Fire Insurance Company of London.
Authorized Capital $10,000,000.
REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

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John Gilmore,	George H. Stuart,
Myers, Clapham & Co.,	Wm. McKee & Co.,
Powers & Weightman,	White, Stevens & Co.

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OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET.
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mr25-1y6 [Post copy 1 year fst col.]

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Morse'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 mind. Invigorates the mental energies, banishes despondency, 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 feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

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Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—tf

New Daguerrian Gallery.
MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had built and has now completed over the Post Office, (third street,) one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Likenesses of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all is solicited, whether they wish for likenesses or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. de2-d&w7

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de26-1yfo

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mh8-fc

Piles neglected, often prove fatal, leads to consumption; anoint the part three times a day with DALLEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion form in the rectum then insert the "Pile Syringe" filled with Extractor, and gradually discharge it as the tenderness is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age of 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. Bleeding piles are caused, sometimes, by the falling 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; such is frequent, and for 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 loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural bolls 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 somewhat 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 lungs, and more or less predisposition to consumption—with the philosophy of its effects in these cases, you are of course acquainted. In some forms of heart disease, or sympathetic affection 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