PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 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.

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-dtw

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.

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

INCREASE OF BANKS.—Our Legislature appears to be in a very accommodating mood, just now, both to its own members and the people.—Nearly one third of the members of the House are away from their duties; some at home; others attending to pleasure or private business. The list of yeas and nays, when it is called, shows only from 55 to 70 representatives present; and this fraction of the most incorruptible, most talented, most industrious and most trustworthy House that ever met proceeds duly to clear off the Speaker's table by passing all the bills on it.

On Tuesday no less than *eleven* bank bills were passed, which, added to those already passed and those yet remaining on file, will make some twenty banks either chartered or re-chartered, or favored with an increase of capital. Philadelphia gets her share of the number, Pittsburgh gets one, and one or two other places where banks are needed get one; but the titles to the bills passed indicate that very many of the new banks are located at small places having little need of such institutions. Canonsburg, in Washington county; Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county; Lockhaven, in Clinton county; Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, and divers other places of that calibre, each get a bank; and if the other small towns and villages of the commonwealth have not fared as well, it is because they did not anticipate their lucky chance and make application in season. We fear they will never have such an opportunity again. Obliging legislatures of this kind do not turn up more than once in fifty years. The people are much ingrated that they do not appreciate the worth of such benefactors, and they are sure to turn them out under the alarming but unjust suspicion of corruptness and imbecility.

Oh! ye unlucky hamlets and straggling villages at cross roads, why did ye not make the constitutional application for banks, six months ago? Your fate is sealed; your progress is barred; you can never more hope to be huge inland cities, the rivals of Tadmor and Palmyra.—You could not see six months ahead, and your golden opportunity is lost. Go to! weep and howl, and curse the ill luck that has overtaken you.—The tide that leads on to fortune is sweeping past while you are chained to the shore immovably. But oh! happy villages that had faith in the future! How jubilant *they* may well be, as they find themselves floating towards the haven of their wishes, and how self-complacently they may bless the penetration which led them to foresee the fortune that was in store for them!

But, to speak seriously, what need has Pennsylvania for all this vast increase of Banks? We do not know exactly how it may be as to Philadelphia, but we will take it for granted that she needs more banks, for she is a growing city and has active rivals to contend with; and as to our own city we know that one or two new banks are needed here, so far as such institutions may be deemed a necessity anywhere. These two cities—the eastern and western emporiums of the State—absorb, however, but a few of the new projects. The rest are scattered hither and yon, and located at points where there can be no vigilance in watching over their management. They will fail to find employment for their banking capital at home, without stimulating a spirit of speculation and adventure alike dangerous to themselves and those whom they favor; and hence, if they exercise prudence and caution at home they must, to make dividends on their capital, seek investments in other quarters. The result is easily foreseen. If times prove to be quiet and easy they will inflate the currency and help to make times better; but when the wind begins to rise and there is a prospect of a storm ahead, they will take in sail and, in the effort to save themselves, will help to precipitate distress upon the business community and find, perchance, that their ventures have been unsafe and that—in point of fact, as Micawber says, they cannot go on. This is the experience of the past, elsewhere; and why should we look for or expect any different result in the future? What immunity have we in Pennsylvania from the dangers that have overtaken our sister States?

The anxiety to get a bank located in small places springs from a false notion. Banks do not *create* capital: they merely *concentrate* it. There is no more money or capital where a bank is or granted than there was before. It is merely gathered in from other uses and given a new basis of operation. The country town, therefore, which can find capital enough in itself or neighborhood to start a bank merely collects into one the various little heaps of money with which the wants of dealers were before accommodated. The lenders, instead of acting separately, each for himself, now come together, organize, and choose a board of directors to do their lending for them. If the directors tend wisely and cautiously, nothing is gained; the individual lender could have done that as well; and if they do not, as the probabilities are that they will not, they must incur continual danger.

It is true that banks, by issuing notes, may make money *apparently* plentier; but every dollar they issue must have something substantial retained in hand to redeem it, or the community must eventually be the loser. There is no escape from this conclusion. Bank paper is not money, but simply that which we choose to take as its representative or substitute, preferring it for its convenience in commercial transactions; and whenever a bank issues more of it than it can redeem, it puts the holders of it in peril of loss. While confidence is strong and the community unsuspecting the peril is not felt; but when suspicion begins its work, the danger is soon appreciated.

The great evil to the people which lurks in this multiplication of banks is in this very tendency to issue more paper than they have cash or its equivalent on hand to represent it. The ambition of a bank is, to make good dividends for its stockholders and keep itself within the line of safety in so doing. In cities and towns of active trade this can be readily done; but in places employing but a small amount of capital it is not so easy of accomplishment. The temptation then is to issue paper on loans to distant borrowers, and get it away from home where it may be kept in constant circulation. In this way, when there is no feeling of distrust to prevent it, the currency of the country becomes enlarged, speculation flourishes, prices go up, and for a time all goes on swimmingly; but by and by there comes a reverse, confidence begins to slacken, the issues of the small country banks tend homewards rapidly for redemption, and then, if a word of suspicion falls upon any particular bank, there is an almost instant crash. The last end of a community which experiences this result is far worse than the first.

The people are just now recovering from the effects resulting from a wild expansion of currency, followed by a sudden contraction of it; and why should we, at the very moment of rising from such a disaster, proceed to create extraordinary facilities for a repetition of it?

The following extract from a communication on this subject, which we find in the Philadelphia *North American*, contains facts and suggestions which are too important to be unheeded. Read:

In June of last year, or about then, the loans of the New York city banks, with about fifty millions of capital, reached ninety-two millions, and those of our own Banks, with less than eleven millions of capital reached twenty-five millions. What was the consequence? *The prices of our own produce were kept so high that they could not be sent abroad to pay for our imports, which, of course, had to be paid for in the precious metals.* The abstraction of these from the vaults of the banks made a rapid and violent contraction of their loans imperatively necessary. Accordingly, that policy was pursued (and at how much cost and suffering to the public many an honest man can tell,) till the New York banks had reduced their loans to eighty-one millions, and ours we know not to what amount, but very considerably. This accomplished, orders for foreign goods were checked, prices of our products fell, and specie shipments ceased. What then? Did the banks, which were still more expanded than they should have been, remain in their condition of comparative safety? Not at all. They at once set about expanding again—that is, selling their credit at the price of money; and so eagerly did they pursue this policy that, in a little over two months, the banks of New York got their line up again to ninety-two millions. Only think of it! Banks, with forty-eight millions of capital, stretching their credit, already too much extended, till they lend eleven millions more on the 10th of March than they lent on the 30th of December. What business can thrive permanently under a system like this?

The effect of the present expansion is already manifesting itself on the commercial barometer. Specie is flowing away from us again. The Canada took on Saturday last more than a million and a quarter of dollars, and the steamer that immediately preceded her from New York took nearly as much. How many more such weekly shipments of specie will it take to bring about another revulsion? And how much of the responsibility of such revulsion should be borne by the banks? What agency will the late explosion in San Francisco have in accelerating it? And why should the whole fabric of credit in this great country rest on a basis so insecure as to be shaken to its foundations at every untoward occurrence? These are pregnant questions, and well worthy of the consideration of our rulers.

PRINCIPLES OF THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the principles of the *Know-Somethings*, with a request to publish. We cheerfully comply, and furthermore embrace the opportunity to state that we most cordially approve of the platform of principles there made known, in whole and in part, as taken in their natural meaning and plain unadulterated sense. They are such principles as we have advocated for years, and if carried out to their legitimate results they will promote the ends of good government and the welfare of community. We do not understand the 4th member of the platform as imposing any disability which any person of any creed can complain of. While we are utterly opposed to inflicting any political disability on any person on account of his religious faith, yet it is clearly evident that no person can be naturalized under our laws and remain an adherent of any foreign potentate or government, either political or politico-ecclesiastical, without perjuring himself; and we know of no higher test a man can give of his sincerity than a solemn oath in a court of justice. If any one does avail himself of any mental reservation or equivocation, to avoid the force of the oath, it is matter which no human law can reach, and the open, public act must be taken as sincere and honest until the culprit can be subjected to the condign punishment which the laws inflict.

While thus expressing our satisfaction with the platform, we must again bear our testimony against any and all secret or oath bound modes of carrying them out. We understand that the Know-Somethings have no oath, but require pledges and make use of secret signs to distinguish each other. They are also permitted to acknowledge their membership in such organization. This is certainly a great improvement on Know-Nothingism, but still the mode is wrong, and in our view *un-American*. Whenever they choose to give up secrecy altogether, and we think they are in a fair way for it, we shall rejoice to give them the right hand of fellowship and bid them God-speed in their good work of promoting the success of correct principles. We learn from a gentleman of Ohio, who belongs to both the Know-Nothings and Know-Somethings, that the latter order is rapidly swallowing up the former in that State and throughout the North-Western States. The circular, containing the Know-Something principles is dropped into every Know-Nothing Lodge, and in numerous instances the whole Lodge of the latter changes its principles and modes of action in accordance with the former, and if this is not done there is so great a defection that the latter is greatly weakened or broken up. We state this as we received it, and have reason to believe that our informant is not mistaken.

We need not conceal the satisfaction we feel, to find so dangerous and proscriptive an order as the Know Nothings thus divided and weakened by an avalanche of Know Somethings, as well as by other divisions occurring in various parts of the country. It shows the inherent weakness of any political secret order under a free government, and that the masses of the people who have been led astray, many of them from the best motives, are returning as rapidly as could reasonably be expected to sound principles and better modes of action.

In giving place to the directions how to proceed in the formation of Know Something Lodges, which are contained in the document on our first page, we yield to an urgent request to do so, and must not be understood as endorsing or encouraging the movement therein recommended.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—We notice that, throughout the State, a very general disposition towards a Fusion of the elements opposed to Know Nothingism was apparent at the late township elections. As a matter of course there was a little awkwardness and constraint in the first attempt in many places, and where that was the case it was unsuccessful; but wherever heartily and sincerely entered into the result was generally favorable. In Somerset county it succeeded in a large majority of the instances in which it was tried; in Beaver county an even number of the townships so far reported were carried; in Westmoreland county, the *Intelligencer* (which is a K. N. paper) says that the people did pretty much as they pleased, and that is equivalent to saying that they did *not* do as the K. Ns. pleased; in Chester county the Fusionists have carried all the townships heard from at the last report; and in Lancaster, according to the report of the *Examiner*, the Fusionists carried forty out of fifty-five districts. The *Washington Commonwealth* gives a complete list of the results in that county, but fails to say anything of the issues presented at the polls.

The *Lancaster Examiner* says:

"We have examined the returns of the several townships with some care, and guided by the best information we have been able to obtain respecting the issues decided in the various districts, we have come to the conclusion that at the present time there is an effective and reliable anti-Know Nothing majority in the county of from two to three thousand votes. The best sifting we can give the returns from the recent township elections, indicates such to be the case.

"If all who are opposed to allowing secret oath-bound societies to control the politics of the county will unite in support of the same candidates next fall—and we have no doubt that such will be the case—they can succeed by at least twenty-five hundred majority, and probably more. The Know Nothing flood has apparently reached its highest point in this county; and although new members are occasionally added, the withdrawals and expulsions will be more numerous. One peculiarity of the Know Nothing disease is, that no person has it twice. It resembles the measles in this respect, which nearly every body is bound to have once—but only once.

"The 'sober second thought' is already beginning to operate. Before next October, many proud and noble spirits which are already fretting under the bonds they so thoughtlessly self-imposed, will have escaped from the tyranny of the order and joined the band of outside freemen."

The *Beaver Argus* is alarmed at the Fusion movements in that county, and strives to stir up old party feelings to prevent their success.—There was a time when artful appeals to the prejudices of Whigs and Democrats would have kept them apart, irreconcilably; but that time is past, and the sooner this fact is appreciated the better. It is one of the favorable indications of the day that men hitherto divided by the bitterness of "the old grudge" can now be brought into hearty co-operation.

KANZAS EMIGRATION.—Some idea of the tide now setting towards Kanzas may be formed from the fact stated by the *Toledo (O.) Blade*, that *fifteen hundred* emigrants passed through that place in one day last week. The Detroit papers say that large numbers are also passing through that city. No data can be furnished for estimating the number now tending to the same destination by way of the Ohio river; but we are within bounds when we say that for two weeks past it has averaged one hundred a day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What, or which is the best Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer?

Is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It has never been known to fail, and it is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

New York, Sep. 25, 1852.—*Gentlemen.*—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No 3 Manhattan place.

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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.
mh16-d&w8

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON,
IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.

These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,
FRANKFORT A MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.
mh23-

The most confirmed cases of the most

distressing disease, oftimes arises from indigestion. All more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes." We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch st., Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Scott's Weekly.* See advertisement.

mh21-2w&w7

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

This right course for any one 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 take off, 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 when no Truss will cure, but in a vast majority of reducable Hernia, or Rupture, this Truss will cure. A great variety of Trusses, from 50 cts. to $30; also, a large assortment of *CHILDRENS' TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS*, for various broken or enlarged veins; *PILE PROPS*, for the relief and cure of Piles; *SHOULDER BRACES*, for sum women and children; *SUSPENSORY BANDAGES*, and every variety of mechanical appliance used in the cure of diseases. Call and examine them at my Drug Store, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar.

N.B.—Truss 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. feb15dw8

Effectual Remedy for Worms—The les-

sons of experience are the most reliable, and if not too costly are sought after by the wise and prudent. The following is the voluntary testimony of a worthy and well known physician, relative to his experience of the efficacy of B. A. Fahnestock's celebrated Vermifuge, during a practice of twenty-five years.

GRENADA, Miss., May 22d, 1853.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am one of those individuals backward in giving certificates, but in the present instance obliged to do so in 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 Tetanus, I sometimes use it to carry off calomel taken the previous night, and often find bilious evacuations and worms to follow. I use no other Vermifuge in my practice, and desire no better. Respectfully,

W. M. HANNING, M. D.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. mh7-dwT

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 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 scrofula.

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 impossible 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 from the roots and branches of the system before it scales off, and it will require some time 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, worm looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to fits of 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 slight griping, 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 find yourself like a new person. Persons adopt 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 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, teaspoonful. Full directions 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. feb24w8

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr.

Horst'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 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 solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The laxitude 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 distributive organs.

Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vim 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.

C. H. RING, Proprietor.
No. 192 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 60 Wood street; GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.; R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.—Alleghany City: J. P. FLEMING.

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

Sick Headache and Neuralgia of Eight

YEARS STANDING CURED BY OAKLEY'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP.—Mr. William Trimble, M'Kelvy's Row, Darrardstown, Fifth ward, says he was cured of Sick Headache of eight years standing, by three bottles of Oakley's Depurative Syrup. He has tried various physicians without a cure. He is now entirely well. Oakley's Depurative 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.
Price 75 cents per bottle.
mh8

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 around the bottle, stating his cure. See advertisement.

ja20-lmdawt

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. G. RIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
mo 19 140 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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-1mdawt

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, Moroeville, 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 PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. Ticket Agent.

PEARL STEAM MILL, ALLEGHENY,

Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of

LOVIAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & REITER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

SPRING STYLE OF HATS.

M'CORD & CO.,
HATTERS,

Have now on hand, a fresh supply of Gentlemens' DRESS HATS, *Spring Style.*

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' and Youths' SOFT HATS, of the latest fashions, to which they invite the attention of the public. Corner Fifth and Wood sts. mh10

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:

Black.	RETAIL PRICES.	Green.	
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 oddy 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—Loverring's and Belcher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

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