PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY R. N. WHITE,

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1855.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisements or bodeuts their notices to appear in this 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, or of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sept24tf

☞ 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. F. 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.

COUNTRY HOMES FOR CITY BUSINESS MEN.

In a number of this series published last fall, we recommended persons about to improve a country home to avail themselves, if possible, of the services of a Landscape gardener, and at any rate to have some plan of improvement decided upon before the house was built. In nine cases out of ten this is not done, and when the grounds come to be laid out it is found that the house is not in the best position. It is then too late, however, to remedy the want of foresight, and it only remains to make the best of the disadvantages we have.

Although our general plan is to impress general ideas, to city business men, who intend to improve a rural home, yet only introduce as may present in entire variations of all villas in the country, whether they improve one acre or two hundred. There is no good reason why every farmer should not surround his house with a tasteful lawn, and fruit and flower gardens, thus rendering the country the attractive residence it is capable of being made. A spot around his house of from three to five acres, can be treated by any farmer in the same manner as the country home of a city business man, and were this generally done, the honorable and manly calling of a farmer would become still more elevated in the social scale. It is one of the best means of educating a family in the love of the beautiful, and of instilling good and elevated thoughts, and of imparting a correct taste in knowledge of botany, and of the various descriptions of fruits, and flowers and trees; a taste for the beautiful blending of colors, and of light and shade, all are imparted in the cultivating and preserving of handsome grounds around the parental mansion. A taste for the arts of poetry and literature, the charms of genteel and polite behavior, a desire to gain a high social scale by deserving it, all will more or less flow from the same causes. We do not say that they always follow the cultivation of beautiful grounds; but that such beautifying of a home is promotive of these benefits, and that its influence is elevating and refining, and that were its practice general, it would add vastly to the happiness of the community. We hope, then, that our farmer readers will feel that we write these articles as much for their benefit as those of our city friends.

When the house is built, if no plan has been before decided upon, it must be done now. It can be delayed no longer. To attempt to lay out grounds without some plan, is as great an act of folly as to attempt to build a house without deciding upon its size and the character of the elevation. To plant a tree down here and there, at random, mixing up fruit and ornamental trees, and having no conception of what is to be the final result, as is frequently the case, only leads to disappointment and a final abandonment of all efforts to carry out a praiseworthy object.

In deciding upon a plan, the position of the access to the house from the street or road should be the first subject of consideration. In grounds of any extent there should be two openings, a carriage drive and a foot walk. These should never, if it can be avoided, approach the house in straight lines. Such an approach imparts to the whole premises a formal and stiff look, and prevents any great display of taste and ingenuity in laying out the grounds.

In England, where Landscape gardening has been carried to a degree of perfection unknown in any other country, the drawing rooms, libraries, *etc.* are usually placed on the side of the house opposite the street. Hence the lawn is placed on that side, and the greatest extent of grounds is kept there. In this country the usage is general to place the best rooms in front and to keep the offices and kitchen garden back. Which mode has the preference we will not pretend to say, but we would not seek to change the American mode, as it comports more with our, social habits and ideas of equality. An Englishman shuts himself up in his grounds as closely as in his house, and endeavors to hide its beauties from the vulgar gaze. For this purpose he presents the least inviting side to the public and keeps his flowers, and choice trees, and close shaven lawn for the gratification of himself and friends. The American, to use a homely phrase, "puts his best foot foremost." If he builds a fine house, or lays out fine grounds, he wants the public to see and admire it, and half the pleasure would be lost to him if it were hid.—True, this sometimes leads to most ridiculous attempts at show, as may be seen almost in any neighborhood, where most expensive and elaborate finish is put on the front of a house, while the ends, which are just as much exposed, are left bald and unsightly; and while a neat front yard is cultivated, frequently an unsightly pig pen or stable is flared equally in front and along side of it! We approve of the American plan; but we would equally ornament all parts of the house which are equally exposed, and would place all unsightly and offensive, though useful, objects in the back ground, and subdued and screened by vegetation and fences as much as possible. This can most effectually be done by hedges, and evergreens.

Having the ornamental grounds in front, the house should be placed a sufficient distance from the entrance to allow of the breadth of ground desired for a lawn and ornamental purposes, and permit of a graceful sweep to be given to the entrance drive and walk. These should be so laid out as to allow of the house being hid or screened by trees and shrubbery from the view of persons entering the grounds from some portions of the walk. This adds greatly to the apparent extent of the grounds, and increases the beauty of the landscape. The house should come to view, and be approached at either angle of the front, and thus giving a prospective view of the house and walks and ornaments immediately about it. A house always looks better and larger from such a point, and the person approaches more at his ease than if he knows he is in full view of every window in front of the house.

The places to bring in the foot-walk and the carriage drive, the kind of curves or sweeps, and the number of them they should have, and the proper approach to the house, must all be decided by the distance of the house from the road and the character of the ground. If the ground is level, or nearly so, not much can be done, unless the house is a considerable distance from the road. If the house is on an elevation, or if the ground is irregular along the approach, most delightful effects can be produced. The question of the approaches and of all other walks; of the amount of lawn and flower garden the position of the fruit trees and kitchen garden, as well as of the various offices and out buildings, must all be definitely decided before a spade is put in the ground to plant a tree or prepare a walk.—Without this both time and money will be lost.—It is not necessary to carry out the whole plan at once. It may be the work of a series of years. But if there is a definite and judicious plan, as its developement progresses order will spring out of confusion, and beauty out of nakedness. Having a fixed object in view, the work proceeds with a deeper zest, a richer enjoyment and brighter hopes. Let no one begin without a plan. Enough for to-day.

On the first of April next, all letters except ship letters must be prepaid, or they will not be sent, and will be returned to the general Post Office as dead letters. Ship letters will be sent as now.

THE WHIGS OF PHILADELPHIA have aroused and shaken off the incubus of a secret oath-bound society, which endeavored to strangle the party in its toils. A Whig Convention was held in the Court House on Saturday evening, at which action was taken to re-organize the party, and to separate it from all connection with its insidious foe; and at which the following, among other resolutions, were passed, which we copy from the *North American*:

"The Whig Delegates who at last felt it their duty to separate from the Convention which assembled on Tuesday last, feel it to be equally their duty to justify their course, and having called this town meeting of their Whig friends, of those who acknowledge no allegiance to any other than the Whig party and Whig principles, it is

Resolved, That the new element of secret political organization is incompatible with manliness and fairness of political purpose—and the more so if it be combined, as it is alleged, with proscription for opinion's sake.

Resolved, That the progress of this element in the Commonwealth has corrupted the integrity of political action, by substituting responsibility to the secret combination for responsibility to public opinion and the popular will openly expressed; that it has seriously impaired the confidence between those who profess the same opinions, saps the foundation of personal and national morality, and degrades its adherents by unworthy subterfuges and evasions; and that its fruits have been the worst Municipal and State legislation with which, for many years, we have been afflicted.

Resolved, That the effect of this new and spurious organization may be traced too clearly at Harrisburg, where the State has narrowly escaped the ignominy of a Senatorial election, which was the confessed aim of pecuniary corruption, and where we have seen, through the agency of one combination, the presidency of the United States offered to a New York adventurer, and the interests of Pennsylvania laid at his feet to be trampled on.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Legislature, elected by the same secret influence, in mismanaging the banking capital of the Commonwealth and exposing the community to the inevitable danger of an inflated paper currency, deserves, and now receives our earnest reprobation.

Resolved, That with deep humiliation we are compelled to trace the same influence and effect in our municipal government—increased and increasing expenditure with accumulating debt as its first fruit—heavier taxation—a system of pecuniary jobs without restraint, and a course of personal and official conduct, as exhibited in weekly records, having the necessary effect of destroying public confidence and respect.

Resolved, That if injustice be done to the secret political organization by attributing to its agency these results, there can be but one mode of disproving it, and that is by withdrawing the veil of secrecy in which their proceedings are shrouded, and vindicating the great principles of Americanism by letting the world see that Americans are not ashamed of what they are doing.

Resolved, That what we understand by Americanism, such as Washington taught, and the Whig party has sought to maintain, is fidelity to the Constitution in its letter and spirit; religious toleration in its broadest sense; welcome to the honest and industrious man that asks a home, and community of right and protection to our industry; the industry which works on the soil and under the laws of the Republic, and this Americanism we are not ashamed to profess our faith.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians, interested deeply in free labor, the labor by the hands of freemen of the mine, the workshop and the manufactory, we regret that in the new and spurious excitement that has since arisen, the great question which so recently agitated the country, on the violation of the Missouri Compromise, has been forgotten or superseded, and the sentiment of the North, strong and pervading, has been suppressed or diverted. With its consequences it is yet the great question of the day, and we are glad to show, by this expression of earnest opinion, that we at least think so.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

The Dangers of the Know Nothing Obligations.

The best of our citizens are liable to be drawn into the Know Nothing Association. The more conscientious a man is—the more strictly educated in sectarian views, and in denominational traditions—the more devout and formal he is in the observance of the externals of the Protestant faith, the surer he is to find the professed principles of the Order agreeable to his feelings, and the more likely he is to join it. We have never wondered at the character of the rank and file of the Organization. It appealed to religious principles, and must necessarily have rallied to its support a large portion of the sectarians of the State. The honest passion with which the proselytes of the new political movement acceded to it, blinded them to the characters of the men who organized, and now conduct it. No sectarian impulse drove *them* into it. They are known throughout the State, to be selfish and unprincipled speculators in the religious feelings of their fellow men, and to pursue Office as falsely and fraudulently now, as they did in the old political parties, which sloughed them off, on account of the worthlessness of their private characters and their incapacity.

Very, very many members of the Order would never have joined it, had they known the nature of the Obligations which awaited them within the recesses of the Council Chambers. They are such as prudent and independent men should never take. We wonder that so many excellent citizens have leaped in the dark, into all the trammels and embarrassments of these fearful oath-bonds—and yet the infection of a religious crusade is irresistable to the clearest headed men. The world is pretty much as it was when Peter the Hermit stirred up Christendom to the recovery of the Holy Land.

Very few gentlemen outside the Order have any idea that on their initiation, an officer called the Instructor, addresses them among other things as follows:

Mr. Secretary—The order which has now received you as members, may, with all propriety, be considered a religious institution. It is so merited. If you, in the event of organization, are to be placed before a legal tribunal, and there sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God, so, by your kind, remain the name of that band of brothers among whom your name now stands enrolled; and further than this, when you return from this meeting you will return to your family and friends as ignorant as when you came, so far as the cause of this order is concerned.

Here is one of the obligations the member is obliged to take:

"I, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not, under any circumstances whatsoever, divulge or make known to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those I shall know to be members in full standing of this order, the name, secrets, mysteries or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others. If within my power to prevent the same.

"I also promise and swear that I will give obedience pay to the constitution of the State of New York, and to the laws of the General Council of the State of New York, and to the laws of this subordinate Council, No. —, so far as they may come to my knowledge.

"I also promise and swear that, whenever I may vote at any election, that vote shall, in all cases, be for no one but an American citizen, and that I will ever seek the political advancement of those men who are good and true sentinels of this order."

Here is another:

"I, voluntarily and freely, do solemnly promise and swear, before Almighty God, and these witnesses around me assembled, that I will not, under any circumstances whatsoever, divulge or make known to any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, or to any human being, other than those I shall know to be members in full standing of this order, the name, secrets, mysteries or objects of the same, or cause or allow the same to be done by others. If within my power to prevent the same.

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Is it not clearly a trap, in which most of the members of the Order find themselves after initiation? They sought admission for the sole purpose of becoming part of an efficient movement against the Papal Power, as developed in the Politics of our State and Nation. But these oaths and this ritual and Constitution, compel them to sustain a political organization, and support the nominees for office, of a central power which they cannot control, and whose decisions they cannot anticipate nor shape. They are not in a religious or moral movement. They are wedged into a movement which *may* carry them anywhere and everywhere. They part with their liberty of choice—their right to dissent and oppose.—Their freedom of conduct and of opinion is surrendered, and they are *compelled*, by the most impressive oaths, to obey the edicts of an aristocratic body, which, superior to all the subordinate Councils, promulgate laws of political action to the oath-bound voters of the State. We cannot imagine a more painful condition, for conscientious or manly spirits. The conflict between a sense of duty arising from voluntarily assumed obligations, and the constrains upon the republican freedom of the will, and occasional repugnance to the policy prescribed by dictators, must be galling.

The secrecy of the Organization, and the employment of fearful Oaths, must be injurious in their influences upon frank and proud spirited men. What is good, needs no concealment.—Just and manly conduct requires no mystery, no oths, no hidden nocturnal assemblies. Secret combinations carry to the minds of all men a sense of something unfair, and not to be justified. Gentlemen can not participate in them, without sooner or, later becoming conscious of injury.—Not even a good cause would save them from the inevitable effects of underground combination for political purposes, which the public sentiment cannot reach—but, when the original purpose of the combination is selfish, when it is really for the attainment of offices of profit, and of childish ambition, then it is perfectly clear that the secret and oath-bound action must be mischievous.

Now there is not a particle of necessity for secret action. The Know Nothing vote at the last election in this State, was 122,282. Out of all the votes cast (469,431) not over 38,000 were given by Irish Catholics. The Know Nothings therefore were more than three times sufficient to neutralize all the Catholic political influence in the State. This superiority should content them, if anti-Catholicity is the end and impulse of Know Nothing action.

That it does not content the leaders of the movement, proves that Office, and not the good of Protestantism, is what *they* are after. The character of these leaders too, proves that the real purposes of the organization are selfish and not patriotic, and that the Organization is a fraud upon the good men who are roped into it through their religious prejudices. They are mostly old party hacks, sloughed off from the Hunker and Barnburner factions of the Whig and Democratic Parties. Any one of them would sell the entire Christian scheme, any day, for considerably less than thirty pieces of silver.

Improvement of the Ohio River.—A very interesting and judicious article on the improvement of the Ohio river, will be found on our first page to-day. We earnestly hope that active measures will soon be taken to carry out the grand conception of a slackwater improvement of the Ohio. There is a bill pending in the Legislature for the incorporation of a company, but we do not know in what state of progress it is at present.

Visit to an Editor's Ranche.—A letter from New Braunfels, Texas, to the Galveston *News*, dated February 22d, says:

I paid a visit yesterday to the ranche of G. W. Kendall, Esq., of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and found him busily engaged making improvements on the beautiful site he has selected for his future home. He has already built a good substantial stone house, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, which extends for miles through a romantic region, interpersed with wild scenery of the finest character. His chief attention has been directed to the raising of sheep, in which he has succeeded well, since his removal to the valley of the Comal. His flock is the finest I have seen in Texas, being composed mostly of pure blooded merinoes, which produce the finest and most costly wool.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sale of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders rec'd by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen:—I write to you to solicit an agency for the Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Eby, and prescribed it in my family and found it to be a *perfect expulsion of worms that no other preparation I ever tried will satisfy the citizens of Royalton of*. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.—Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send to Nashville by first opportunity, one gross of your Vermifuge, for *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.*

☞ Dealers 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 of the authorized agents 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.
mh21-d&w8

Tender, Broken Breast and Sore Nipples—When pain or swelling begin, rub in Dalley's Pain Extractor and lay on a plaster twice a day, then no breast can break; but if already broken, lay on plasters three times a day; all pain will end directly. To sore nipples, constantly keep the salve—by's or dressings only, any other will do, no matter if for six months sore or nearly rotted off, and so bad that the lady will swoon on its being touched, can be instantly eased, and cured rapidly—wash it off to nurse.

Toothache.—Put a little Dalley's Pain Extractor on cotton and apply to the hollow part, and rub some on the cheek, the pain will stop instantly. Some who have had daily without intermission, for several years, dreadful toothaches for so doing, have been cured instantly.

mh27-2w&w7

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

We offer for sale One Hundred Lots, very advantageously located, in the City of Dubuque, and respectfully request proposals for the same, or any portion of them.

The completion of the Great Illinois Central R. R. to this city—the large Upper Mississippi River business transacted here—the heavy lead trade, together with the unusually rapidly appreciating value of real estate, combine to promise desirable results to those wishing to invest in City Property.

Any information will be promptly communicated if desired. Address T. S. JESUP & COMPANY,
Dubuque, Iowa.
mh26-3m&

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

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

The 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 welladapted to the ruptured parts, in order to retain the protruded portion of the bowels. This is often neglected, and the bowel becomes strangulated, leaving the patient in only a suffering but dangerous condition. We have known many cases, and daily adapt, the most improved known 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 Surgical Aid is required, but in a vast majority of cases, the Truss will effect a cure. We have *every* variety of Trusses, from 50 cts. to $20; also, a large assortment of *CHILDRENS' TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS*, for various broken or enlarged veins; *PILE SUPPORTS*, for the relief and cure of Piles *SHOULDER BRACES*, for men women and children *SUSPENSORY BANDAGES*, and every variety of surgical appliance used in the cure of diseases. Call and examine them at my Depot, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, sign of the Golden Mortar.

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

☞ Ask for Dr. KEYSER at his Wholesale Drug Store and Depot, No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. &Mdaw3

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 citizen, and will known physician, relative to the superiorness of the efficacy of B. Hoofland's celebrated Vermifuge, during a practice of twenty-five years.

GERMANIA, Miss., May 23d, 1853.

Messrs. R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen:—I am one of those individuals backward in giving 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 worms as your Vermifuges. In adults, even in cases of Fever, I sometimes use it to carry off calomel taken the previous night, and often find it. Millions of worms in cases and worms to follow. I prefer it to other Vermifuges 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

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 five bottles will clear the system of biles.

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

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

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

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

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, 'hums or ha's about it putting some ease and rest 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 it and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work can 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 once gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever it tested to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swellings of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. 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.

☞ Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KENNEDY'S, 149 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

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.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

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 with the 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 W. PARRIN,
Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855.

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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & KEISER, 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 mh15

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.

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—Lovering's and Belcher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Also, *Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fresh and Dried Fruits, &c. &c.* mh9

HOLMES, RABE & CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. Gilt medal awarded for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses Jail Hocals or Dwellings. No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD 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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Authorized Capital $10,000,000.
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Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
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OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND THE WATERWAYS between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana, against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO *against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. mh7-d&w7

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 five bottles will clear the system of biles.

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

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

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

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

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, 'hums or ha's about it putting some ease and rest 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 it and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work can 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 once gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever it tested to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swellings of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. 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.

☞ Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KENNEDY'S, 149 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

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.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Marat's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incidental 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 the distressed state of the nervous system, and restores 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 lassitude resulting from late hours or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and such as are troubled with nervousness, will find it a safe and speedy remedy. 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 vitality of