PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

.....PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.....

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 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 9 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. sep1: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 Pittsburgh Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

OHIO & PENNA. RAILROAD EARNINGS, }
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1855. }

Earnings in March, 1855	$96,104 28
" " 1854	81,150 41
Increase	$14,953 87
In first quarter of 1855	$237,659 82
" " 1854	202,295 60
Increase, (17 per cent.)	$35,364 22

This is a gratifying result, especially in view of the competition of the Central Ohio Railroad, from Columbus to Wheeling, for the through business, which did not exist last year.

S. W. ROBERTS, Sup't.

CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTH.—Whenever a slave case happens at Cincinnati and there is an anti-slavery spirit manifested, the Louisville and other Southern papers raise a tremendous hue and cry, and endeavor to make it the pretext for the withdrawal of southern trade from a city in which the men are not all obedient hounds.

The late case of *Rosetta Armstead* is the last godsend of this kind. The *Louisville Courier* comes to us with a flaming appeal to Southern men against giving their further patronage to a mercantile city which "has no sympathy with them." Rosetta, it is true, was legally free, and there was no interference in her behalf outside of the legal tribunals; but she was claimed as a slave, and a city which enjoys southern custom must not permit its courts, even, to exercise their legitimate powers against a slaveholder's claims, no matter how arrogant or unjust.

Now, we despise all this kind of commercial clap-trap. Southern cities, or cities in slave States, will need to have much stronger reliances than the prejudices that may be excited by artful sectional appeals, no matter how well-timed. Louisville has advantages of position which are all her own. Let her use *them*, thoroughly, in her own behalf, and she will find it much more profitable, in the end, than striving to excite a pro-slavery feeling against a sister and rival city.

The matter is made all the worse for her by the fact that a large part of her trade comes from the free State of Indiana. Sectionalism is in her case a two-edged sword that will need very careful handling if it do not cut both ways.

Trade is not based upon men's opinions but on their necessities and interests. If southern men buy wares of us northern men, they buy the wares, simply, and not our opinions. *They* are free to think as they please, and so are those with whom they deal. If it was not their interest to buy of us, they would not do it. They trade in the north because they cannot do better elsewhere, and we do the same with them. We buy their cotton, and sugar and molasses, asking no questions, although we know that they are the products of a system condemned by the civilization of the age, because we have no alternative; and they deal with us, upon the same principle—because they can do so cheaper or can be better suited than elsewhere—although they may think us fanatics on the slavery question. Legitimate trade proscribes no man on account of his opinions, and never stops out of its path to inquire about creeds, or politics, or degrees of latitude. Here and there an enthusiast may be found who will pay more in a southern city for an article than he could get it for in a northern one, and that simply because it *is* a Southern city; but such an instance is as rare as the sect itself would be silly.

We have seen very many of these spasmodic efforts to injure northern cities on account of prevalent northern opinion; but we have seen them all fail, because prompted by low and groveling motives. We notice the present instance only on account of the more than ordinarily remarkable illustration which it presents of commercial demagogueism.

It is proper to except the Louisville *Journal* from these animadversions. It took a very proper view of the late Slave case at Cincinnati; and seems to be actuated by too high a sense of propriety for such petty tricks of trade as we have here alluded to.

STATE COURTS AND NATURALIZATION.—The Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, Ohio, has decided that Congress can confer no judicial powers on State Courts, and that they are under no-obligation to perform the act of naturalization as prescribed by the law of the United States. In delivering his opinion Judge BATES held, that the law was clear and the authorities conclusive that Congress could confer no Jurisdiction on the State Courts, to act judicially under the naturalization laws, and that naturalization, as the law stood, was a judicial act; but as all the State Courts throughout the Union, for more than fifty years, had exercised the power, his Court, whatever might be its individual opinion, sitting as an inferior tribunal, would not undertake to decide the matter as if it were an original question, after so long an acquiescence, and so many rights having become vested under it.

Judge BATES is undoubtedly right in saying that Congress can confer no jurisdiction in such cases on State Courts. Nor can it compel them to act under its legislation. But it has also been settled that, where the States themselves do not forbid their Courts to do so, the Courts are at liberty to act, or not, just as it may suit their views of propriety. In the celebrated *Prigg* case, which arose under the Fugitive law of 1793, and in which the question came up whether that part of the law which conferred powers upon State Magistrates and Courts to act under it, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the States might prohibit their Courts and Magistrates from exercising such powers, if such prohibition was thought proper. It also decided that in cases where the Constitution does not point out State functionaries or State action to carry its provisions into effect, the States cannot be compelled to enforce them. The language of the Courtis so emphatic in this respect that we quote it.

"The clause is found in the national constitution, and not in that of any State. It does not point out any State functionaries or any State action to carry it into effect. The States cannot, therefore, be compelled to enforce them, and it might well be deemed an unconstitutional exercise of the power of interpretation to insist that the States are bound to provide means to carry into effect the duties of the national government, nowhere delegated or intrusted to them by the constitution."—16 *Peters*, 615.

This is uttered in reference, specially, to the clause in the constitution concerning fugitives from labor; but it applies, generally, to all clauses in the constitution which are similar in their nature. The clause in that instrument concerning naturalization gives to Congress, simply, the power to enact uniform laws upon the subject, and imposes no duties whatever upon the States. Under this ruling of the Supreme Court, therefore, State Courts may refuse, at their pleasure, to regard the legislation of Congress in the matter of naturalization as mandatory upon them, and the State Legislatures may, whenever they deem it wise, prohibit the State Courts from exercising the powers imposed upon them by the naturalization laws.

Acting under this view of the case, the Legislature of Maine has passed an act prohibiting all the Courts of that State from taking cognizance of any application of any alien to be admitted to become a citizen, or to issue any certificate of naturalization. This will throw the whole business of making citizens upon the U. S. Courts, so far, at least, as Maine is concerned.

THE JUBILEE.—Missouri is now enjoying a Jubilee, because it has set law and decency at defiance, and destroyed the sanctity of the ballot and the rights of a free people by making an irruption into Kansas and forcing upon the people of that territory representatives whom they disown. The following despatch in the *St. Louis Republican*, glorying in the wicked and lawless act, is the coolest exhibition of scoundrelism we have seen for many a day:

The Jubilee.

INDEPENDENCE, March 31, 9 P. M.

Several hundred *returning emigrants from Kansas* have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. They came in at the West side of the public square, and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about 200 horsemen in regular order, following these were 150 wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an anti-slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. *We* have made a clean sweep.

"*Returning emigrants*"! This is the name given to the Missourians who went over into Kansas *as* Missourians for the purpose of overawing the real citizens and defeating their wishes; and having succeeded they have returned to their homes in Missouri, with flags flying, music playing, and the mob applauding. "We"—we Missourians—"have made a clean sweep!" says the despatch.

The facts here disclosed are of the most astounding character. Should slavery become the settled policy of Kansas, through such instrumentality, and should application be made for the admission of the territory as a slave State, the attempt to enforce her admission will end in a revolution.

THE NEW YORK QUARTERLY.—This work was started three years ago for the purpose, as its publisher tells us, of supplying the American public with that class of literature which works of a similar description have so long afforded England, and we may say American too. It is intended to comprehend in its pages, from time to time, any subject suited to advance the American mind, and every theory calculated to have a wide bearing on the future destinies of our country. Its constant endeavor is to to foster a nationality in literature and art. It is strictly confined to original productions, and each number contains a brief sketch of cotemporary literature. It is cordially commended by such men as Washington Irving, W. C. Bryant, Francis L. Hawkes, D. D. L. L. D. *etc.* The April number which is before us, commences the 4th volume, and presents an interesting table of contents. Terms, $3 per annum in advance. James G. Reed, publisher, New York.

CINCINNATI ELECTION.—The *Cincinnati Times*, the K. N. organ, publishes the returns of the late election in that city, *omitting* the figures from the 11th and 12th wards, in which the Know-Nothings destroyed the ballot boxes, and claims the result as an "*American*" (!) victory. This shows that, in spite of the disclaimer of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that the K. N. candidates intend to claim the offices as theirs, on the fact of an *apparent* majority accomplished by force and fraud; and it shows, moreover, that the ballot-boxes in the two wards were destroyed by the "Americans," (shame that the name should be so disgraced!) for the especial purpose of destroying enough opposition votes to give them the offices.

Is this a fair illustration of the precept that "Americans should rule America?" "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

We learn from the *Commercial* that the votes for two Justices of the Peace were kept in separate boxes, and were not destroyed by the mob in the 11th and 12th Wards. The vote in the whole city for those two officers is therefore complete, and shows the true strength of the two contending parties. It as follows:

Dem.		K. N.	
Chidsey	9068	Neilson	8236
Bray	8587	Stackhouse	7976

Messrs. Chidsey and Neilson were on the "Citizens' Ticket," and hence they both ran ahead of their party strength. The vote for the other two approaches something like a test, and shows an anti-K. N. majority of 611. The vote in the 11th and 12th wards, in which the ballot-boxes for city officers were destroyed, was as follows, for Justices: 11th Ward—Dem. 1072, K. N. 220; 12th, Dem. 934, K. N. 291—Total, Dem. 2006, K. N. 511. In the other 15 Wards Faran, dem., for Mayor, has 7365, and Taylor, K. N., 7830. Adding the vote for Justices above given, as indicating the prebable vote for Mayor, the totals will stand, Faran 9371, Taylor 8341. Majority against the K. N. candidate, 1040.

The *Commercial* adds the following, in reference to the excuse that the ballot box in the 12th ward was destroyed on account of illegel voting.

"In conversation with Mr. Snodgrass, one of the American Reform Judges at the election there on Monday, we learn from him that the city box (which was destroyed) was in charge of three Judges and two Clerks, all of whom were of the American Reform party, except one of the Judges.

Mr. Snodgrass also states the report that a large discrepancy between the number of names recorded on the poll books and the number of votes cast, *is not true*; that such a discrepancy was at one time supposed to exist, but that after a full examination it was discovered that no discrepancy existed beyond the extent of four or five votes, which, we are informed by competent judges, is no uncommon thing at any election."

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday afternoon.

MORE RIOTING.

Many of our peaceable citizens were startled from their beds yesterday morning by the tramp of excited throngs on the streets, the marching of citizen soldiers, the beat of drums, and other sounds of warlike preparation.

The city was restless during the night. Shots were fired at intervals, drums beat and fifes screeched, drunken individuals paraded, and never before did the fair moon look down upon such a night in our city.

The grand attack expected at seven o'clock was not made; it being understood that it was a serious matter to invade Germany, prevented a grand demonstration of rowdyism in that direction. The night had worn away without the signal thunder from the big bell on the Mechanics' Institute. The barricades in Third street were removed, as soon as it was discovered that a speedy invasion was not to be apprehended. A large portion of the regiments that had been under arms all night in the German military halls, dispersed, leaving only a company on guard.

An effort was made early in the day to restore peace, by some prominent citizens—Faran, Day, Pendleton, Garrard, Storer, and others. Capt. Moore and the other German officers, agreed at the solicitation of these gentlemen to give the cannon to the Sheriff on condition that it was to be placed in the armory, and not permitted to get into the hands of the mob below the "Rhine."

Assurances to that effect were given, and the cannon was unlimbered, (taken from its carriage,) placed upon a dray, and taken by the Sheriff, accompanied by three of his deputies. On the corner of Broadway and Fourth a crowd overtook the Sheriff and took forcible possession of the cannon, and ran with it to Fifth street market space, where several hundred persons were assembled. There, great dissatisfaction was expressed at the fact that the gun, from the absence of the carriage, was unserviceable. Several speeches were made—all inflammatory in character, and in favor of having the wheels of the artillery as well as the naked cannon.

It then became apparent, if it had not been so before; that the dispute about the cannon was a mere excuse. The grand object to be attained was a fuss, and the exhilaration of warlike operations. The cannon was a pretext. A cry was raised that the wheels must be forthcoming, or Germany would be invaded at once.

The cannon, still remaining helplessly on the dray, was taken up street with the view of procuring the precious wheels, without which, it was considered the country would not be safe. The tide of human beings flowed from the various quarters into Walnut street, thus shifting the scene from the Vine street battle ground. Here a consultation was held, and a Committee appointed to go after the wheels.

The Sheriff, we understand, consented to be one of the wheel committee, for the sake of furthering peaceful counsels, we presume, and, while the committee were gone, the crowd was for a time at a loss for amusement.

Although the Germans had removed the barricades, the material for their instant reconstruction was at hand, and the men standing in readiness to do the work. They boasted that they had still one cannon left, and that that was well loaded. It was said that the foreman in Frank Link's brewery, who was wounded on election day, was dying, and that one of the persons (the one whose name we did not learn) shot last night, was just dead, and the report seemed rather to awe than to exasperate.

About 12½ o'clock the disposition of the crowd being still to occupy their position near the canal, several influential citizens were exhorted to address them, to disperse, or retire to Fifth street.

At one o'clock matters looked more peaceful than at any time during the preceding forty-eight hours.

At two o'clock news was received that the Germans had given up the wheels to the Sheriff, on his assurance that they should not be taken possession of by the mob, and used to their damage. Everybody was glad to hear this. The Rover Regiment, which had been ordered up to the canal, fell back, and the turbulent masses of men scattered rapidly. There is now some reason to think that the worst is over.

Last night, the Irish and the negroes, disgusted that they were is this case placed in a false position by being out of the fight, (a thing almost unprecedented in this country,) got up a skirmish amongst themselves, on East Sixth street, near Baum. The negroes thereabout, it appears, espoused the Know Nothing cause, and came in collision with a party of Irish, and after a sharp fight, were driven into the house of Geo. Ware, a colored man, which was then riddled with boulders, the sash and glass being smashed out of every window, the door splintered, and the furniture much injured by the boulder bombardment. Several persons were bruised in this affair, but none seriously injured.

Latest. Three O'clock.

The military companies are now marching to their armories to disband. The crowds that so long hung along the canal have dispersed. It is now believed that the dread alarms of war are o'er, and—

Gentle peace returning.

The above comes down to 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The *Commercial* of Thursday morning says about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon a parcel of boys or young men attempted to cross Vine st. Bridge, and threw stones at the Germans, whereupon the Germans fired upon them, and they dispersed. None of them were hurt; but the report of the firing soon spread down town, the alarm bell was rung, the military turned out, and for a while the greatest excitement prevailed; but the Mayor prevented any further outbreak, and the military dispersed. The night of Wednesday was free from riot, but excitement still prevailed throughout the city. The Germans kept sentinels on duty all night, in their part of the city. The danger was generally thought to be over.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Facts, without Comment—The Public SHOULD KNOW THEM—*New York, Oct.* 10, 1852.—Mrs. Hardey, No. 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that *she used one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, which brought away *fifty large worms*. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex st., New York, under date of Nov. 23, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of McLane's Vermifuge and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

☞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,
ap6-d&w8 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Best Known when Tried.—These gentlemen take pleasure in testifying in regard to B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, because two of the firm have used it in their private practice and in families for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good

NEW ALBANY, July 4th, 1853.

MESSRS. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Having used your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we would recommend it to all as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In no instance have we ever seen any evil results following its administration, but always has it answered the purpose for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to its virtues is strictly in accordance with our observations, not only as practitioners, but as men of business, we would cheerfully say to all who may read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when used.

RIELY, HOOVER & RIELY.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. ap5-d&w7

Uncurrent Money, Gold, Silver, Stocks, &c.

We will purchase Indiana, Trans. Alleghe-ghany, Wisconsin, Illinois, Newport Safety Fund and *all* Uncurrent Money at *lower* rates of discount than any oth er house in this city.

The highest premium paid for Old Silver and Gold.

Forty shares M. & M. Bank Stock wanted at highest market value.

Bills of Exchange on Coutts & Co., Bankers, London, and on all other parts of Europe, furnished on application in sums to suit purchasers.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.
Bankers and Exchange Brokers, Agents "Equitable" Fire Insurance Co. of London, and Granite Insurance Co. of New York. Office, No. 15 Wood st., 1 door from First st.
mh31-1wdfr

Cough Remedies.—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis.
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis.
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Influenza.
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure a cold in the head
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup [will cure Incipient Consumption.

A recent letter from Mr. J. W. Veatch, of Rokeby, Ohio, says:

"I want you to send me two bottles of your Pectoral Syrup by mail. There is a lady here who has a cough and the doctors can't cure her. I was in the same way, and tried everything without benefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, I took it but twice, and it cured me sound and well."

Ask for DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP and take no other Price, 50 cts. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, No. 140 Wood st. and at A. P. FLEMING'S, Allegheny. mh22-d&w3

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 mo th

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 on 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

Two to three bottles are warranted to 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 in the form of no ho nods, buns or ha's about it rattling some cases and not roure. 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, worny 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 rel ings, 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 fe! yourself like a new person. Upward some of the worst cases of scrofula and humor of that name were effected. 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 pe 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 treet, corner of Virgin alley.

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 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 fastidious maiden, wife or matron, 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 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 manliness 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.—Allegheny City: J. P. HUNTER.

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

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator ately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old on fit and a good Hat may be ha 7 Wood st. DOUGLASS.

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.
feb4-tmd&wT

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 eave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M and 5 P. M., and New Brigh ton at 7 A. M. and 2 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, 1853. 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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRADY & 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 Gentlemans' 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:

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, *Cucumbers, Spices, Pickles, Fresh and Dried Fruits, &c., &c.* mh8

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, Wrot Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

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

Equitable Fire Insurance Company,
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
POLICIES ISSUED AT THE LOWEST RATES
By this highly responsible Company, by
O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
Bankers, &c., No. 15 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
mh31-1wdfr

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. P. Johnston,	W. M'Clintock,
B. M. Long,	A. J. Jones,
Hody Patterson,	Kennedy T. Friend,
J. Grier Sproul,	George R. White,
Jacob Painter,	James S. Negley,
Wade Hampton,	H. B. Cogswell,
A. A. Carrier,	W. S. Haven,
	D. K. Park.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. Wm P. Johnston.
Vice President—Hody Patterson.
Secretary and Treasurer—A A Carrier.
Assistant Secretary—H S Carrier. [feb5] ly16-1y

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

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Atwood & Co., John Grigg,
Myers, Claghorn & Co.,
Powers & Weightman,
Agent for the United States—
FREDERICK RATCHFORD STARR.
United States Branch Office, No. 80 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. A. HARDY, Agent for Pittsburgh.
No. 291 Water st.

Citizen's Insurance Comp y of Pittsburgh
WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STS.

☞INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS IN THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES ☞*Insures against Loss or Damage by* FIRE *on Goods, &c.* ☞*Insures Cargoes on the* SEA *and* INLAND NAVIGATION *and* TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
Samuel Rea,	S. M. Kier,
Robert Dunlap, Jr,	Wm. Bingham,
S. Harbaugh,	John S. Dilworth,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
Walter Bryson,	J. Schoonmaker,
Jas. M. Cooper,	Wm. B. Hays.
John Shiston.	

da21

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

ROBT. GALRAI, President. JAMES D. MCGILL, Sec'y.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire, And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James S. Hood,	John Fullerton,
William Phillips,	Samuel McClurkan,
John Scott,	James W. Hallman,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
John McAlpin,	David Richey,
James Marshall,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
John M'Coll,	Pa.

[Post copy 1 year fist col.]

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandize, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBERT E. KING, President.
M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. P. Hayes,	R. R. Cope,
E. B. English,	Geo. W. Brown,
P. B. Savery,	Jos. S. Paul,
C. Sherman,	John Clayton,
S. J. Megarrge,	E. Wiler.
F. BLACKBURNE, Secretary.	

de25-1y fe

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.

RUDOLPH MILLER, JR., PREST. ..... F. M. COMON, ESQ'R, SEC'Y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.,	Thos. Scott,	Jas. M'caley
J. W. Butler,	A. Nimick,	Geo. Davis,
Wm. Lyon,	C. W. Ricketson,	Nath'l Holmes,
C. Ihmsen,	G. W. Jackson,	J. Lippincott,
	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞A home Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will literally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the OFFICE, No. 92 Water Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. ja3dc

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital $317,654 *Assets, $332,000. Securely Invested.*
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in Town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

GLEN TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINDMAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Glen Tingley,	Lewis R. Ashhurst,
Wm. R. Thompson,	George N. Baker,
T. C. Rockhill,	Benj. W. Tingley,
O. W. Carpenter,	E. Gothrop,
Robert Steen,	H. L. Carson,
G. B. Wood,	Robert Toland,
Marshall Hill,	Edward G. James.
James L. Taylor,	Wm. Stuart,
Jacob T. Bunting,	Archibald Getty,
G. M. Stroud,	Wm. M. Semple, Pitty'g.

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.
mh8-fe

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 present 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,
mh26-3mfe Dubuque, Iowa.

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.,
mh23- Wood, corner Third street.

Neuralgia.—This formidable dis