PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 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 8 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. sep10dtf

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

The *Cincinnati Gazette* feels deeply the mortification inflicted upon it by the outrages lately committed in the name of Americanism in that city. That paper went into the support of the Know Nothing ticket with an earnestness that we doubt not was sincere, and its influence must have carried along with it very many of the respectable and high-toned men of the city. We judge from what appears on the surface, that large numbers of the very best men in Cincinnati co-operated with the *Gazette* in endeavoring to give success to what they were pleased to call "American Reform principles." To be defeated was bad enough; but to find that among those with whom they had consociated in behalf of those principles there were to be found organized gangs of unruly, lawless men, obeying preconcerted signals to set the law at defiance and trample on the rights that lie at the base of our political fabric, must have been inexpressibly mortifying. We appreciate the unpleasantness of their position; and can only hope that it may lead them to judge of the tree by its fruits.

The *Gazette*, as it is natural to suppose it would, tries to make out that the *party* is not responsible for the acts of its individual members. It says:

"We know that the American party view these acts of violence as we do, with unmitigated abhorrence. They have been committed by irresponsible individuals, who, claiming kindred to the party, assume to act in its name."

This is an admission which we desire to put on the record. The time may come when the fact thus candidly admitted may be denied, in other localities.

It may be that the party, as a whole, views such acts with unmitigated abhorrence. But yet we are constrained to regard them as the legitimate results of its organization, its teachings and its principles. A secret political organization gives to bad men extraordinary means for accomplishing evil purposes, furnishing them with concealed methods of recognition, passwords and signals, and conferring upon them the benefit of subordinate control, which common mobs have not; and those principles and teachings of the Order which array race against race and religion against religion were just such as were best calculated to work upon weak and inflammable minds and stir them up to a pitch of animal excitement as dangerous to the public peace as an exposed powder magazine in the midst of sparks. The riots which disgraced Cincinnati last week are less a matter of wonder to us than the absence of them would have been. We think they were to be looked for as almost inevitable, in the nature of things.

The *Gazette* thinks, however, that they were not altogether without palliation. It says:

"We hold that the origin of the difficulty was the report which spread over the city, and which was generally believed on the day of election, that the Germans had obtained possession of the Eleventh ward, and were preventing Americans from voting. This caused a general rush to the Eleventh ward, and many men highly excited, belonging to each of the opposing parties, were brought together, who soon found themselves in active conflict."

The origin of the difficulty, it strikes us, was not so much in the "report" here spoken of as in the disposition to make such a report the pretext for a riot and the pillaging of ballot boxes. Exciting reports are not uncommon on election day, anywhere; but they are generally regarded as idle and unworthy of attention. Nothing but a predetermination to improve the opportunity offered by such reports and a pre-arrangement to resort to violence, could have precipitated such results as it has been the mournful task of the press to chronicle in this case. The difficulty was in the bad and lawless spirit that could be excited to violence by such reports.

But the reports were evidently manufactured for the occasion. They seem to have been the one the signal for, than the cause of, the out-breaks following. Nothing is easier than to set such rumors afoot, and designing men are always to be found ready to give them shape and plausibility. Intelligent and reasonable men would stop, when hearing them, to inquire as to their truth, before acting upon them; and good citizens would enquire whether, ever if they *were* true, there was not a legal method of redress.—In this instance there was no pause to enquire either as to the truthfulness of the reports or the proper remedy; and this only proves that the actors were the victims of a fanatical frenzy engendered legitimately by political bigotry and a pernicious method of political action.

In other times, when political parties were able to meet each other face to face on legitimate political questions, in a manly way and free from the stimulus of national antipathies and the zeal of intolerance, these things did not happen.—Their happening now should act as an admonition to the abandonment of what has led to them, and a return to the safer paths of political rivalry.

This Spring as Compared with the Last.—A writer in the National Intelligencer makes a comparison of this spring with that of the last year, which applies with much exactness to this region, and is interesting as indicating a more favorable, although a more backward, season.—The early part of March, of last year, was very moderate, and for a week prior to the 18th the weather was very warm. At this time in the region of Washington crocuses were mostly out of bloom, the hyacinths in full bloom, also narcissus and jonquils. Rose-bushes had made shoots one, two, and three inches long; apricots in full bloom. Late peaches (which are the first to bloom) were in full leaf, and all forward trees and vegetation active. Early garden stuff was pushing vigorously. So far so good. On the 18th of March a severe and cold "northwester," set in, and the following morning at sunrise the thermometer was 24° Fahrenheit. From the 18th to the 29th the northwest wind continued to blow hard, cold and dry, night and day. During this time ice made every night, and on four of the nights the thermometer fell to 24°. On the night of the 28th it was intensely cold and windy, and before sunrise on the 29th the thermometer fell to 18°, only two degrees above the greatest cold experienced during the whole previous winter. On the morning of the 30th it commenced snowing and continued all day.—From the 1st to the 15th April the weather was moderate. On the 15th it commenced to snow, and at night on the 16th the snow was six inches deep. It continued to snow all the day following, the thermometer varying from 31° to 40°.—The weather was after that time moderate and warm up to the 27th. It was indeed a desolate spring, distressing and disastrous except to the grass and grain-growers. Although so forward in the beginning, it proved to be a very late spring in some respects. The weeping willows lost their entire foliage, and did not put forth again until the 6th of May. The forest trees did not put forth till the 5th and 6th of May.

Thus far this present spring is nearly a month behind last spring, but the prospect is far better. The fruit is safe, except where trees have been winter killed. The winter has damaged nearly all succulent growths, and the injury is extensive among rose-bushes and shrubbery.

If the weather should gradually moderate, and be ordinarily moist, we may expect a fruitful season in nearly all important products except grass, much of which was killed by the drouth of last summer and autumn."

The Cincinnati Row.—As we expected, the K. N. papers, *out* of Cincinnati, are endeavoring to palliate and excuse the lawlessness, rowdyism and brutality of their Cincinnati brethren, by apocryphal stories of the immense provocations they received. These papers see that their cause is sure to suffer from such manifestations, unless they can be justified or thrown upon other shoulders; and hence the faithful and the credulous are treated to the most awful cock-and-bull stories, which are expected to pass for gospel, now and hereafter. A paper now before us, which once had a deservedly high character and which ought to be ashamed to be found at such disreputable work, inflicts upon its readers the annexed extravaganza as a veritable record of facts:

"And how did this outrage happen? It was brought about in this wise: In two Wards of Cincinnati the Germans and Irish swore that no American should cast his vote, and with clubs, brickbats and paving stones, they drove every native from the polls. Their ballots were then deposited as thick as hail, but none save the Locofoco stripe; even did these desperate Foreigners throw votes in by the handful until the ballots far outnumbered the votes of the ward. Smarting under such wrongs, brutally beaten and driven from the ground, seeing the political power of a great city thus, by brute force and illegal votes, placed in the hands of opponents, nothing was more natural than that a rally of the Native Americans should in turn drive the bullies from the ground. In this melee the ballot boxes were destroyed. By whom, it does not appear, and it matters not."

It would be employing too light a word to say simply that this is *false*. It is worse—a wanton fabrication, from beginning to end, and got up for the simple purpose of deceiving and deluding. We have carefully perused the Cincinnati papers ever since the outbreak, and we can find nothing there to justify these wholesale assertions. The *Gazette*, of that city, which supported the K. N. ticket and sympathizes with the party, distinctly admits that the rioters were K. N's and that they were the destroyers of the ballot boxes; and the only palliation it offers is that *reports* were in circulation "that the Germans had obtained possession of the Eleventh Ward and were preventing Americans from voting." It does not pretend to say that these reports were true or had any foundation whatever, but indicates the reverse: it only says that such *reports* were circulated, and that they were calculated to inflame the passions of weak, wicked and ignorant men.

No evidence has yet been offered that any thing was amiss at the Eleventh Ward polls until the row commenced. The Ward is large and mainly settled with Germans; and the fact that they were polling a heavy (although legal) vote against the K. N. ticket was the moving cause of the riot. The allegations of bad treatment to Americans were mere electioneering tricks got up to excite a popular ferment in the hope that it would lead (as it did) to the destruction of the ballot-box. The same trick was attempted in this city last winter, but without avail.—As to the Twelfth ward, in which the ballot-box was destroyed by a K. N. mob, it is notorious that the judges and officers of the election were all K. N. but one, and that they had full control of the whole matter. If any fraud was perpetrated it was by them. They utterly deny that there was any illegal voting, and characterize as false the statement that the ballot-box contained more votes than there were names on the tally list. There, as in the Twelfth ward, the sole motive for the ruffianism practised was that the ward gave a very heavy majority against Know Nothingism.

The attempt to escape from the effect of these damning facts by interpolating a manufactured history of wrongs and outrages by foreigners that were never practised, and the kindred effort to elevate the silly creature who met death in his high career of folly to the dignity of a martyr in behalf of Americanism, betray a purpose to debauch and delude the public mind which is as criminal as the outrages it seeks to palliate or smooth over. In these days of enlightenment, however, it is too much to undertake to brave public sentiment with a face of falsehood, no matter how brazen.

Cuba.—We published, a short time since, a Parisian version of a recent ministerial statement of much importance, made in the Spanish Cortes, to the effect that the Ministry had determined to abolish slavery in Cuba. The Madrid correspondents of the London papers give a widely different account of the same statement, as does also the Spanish paper in New York, making it refer, not to slavery in Cuba, but to the African slave trade, which is contraband by the laws and treaties of Spain. This discrepancy has caused much newspaper comment on this side of the Atlantic, and it now transpires that it was caused by a mistranslation of the Spanish in the French papers. The Spanish journals, received by the Baltic, contain the speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs made in the Cortes, and it thus ascertained that the version of the London papers was right and that of the French ones wrong.

In the *Louisville Journal* we find an account of the late Cincinnati Slave Case in which the closing paragraph reads thus:

"Mr. Pendery was very severe in his animadversions upon the conduct of parties in respect to this case in other courts, and declared his determination to assert and maintain the authority and dignity of *his court*."

Do, good Pendery. But you will never get people to *respect* your "*court*," as you call your paltry ten-dollar slave-catching concern. You may get the government to maintain its authority, but as to its *dignity*, the less said about that the better. Never, until human nature is essentially changed for the worse, can the business of hunting men and women become dignified.—It is the lowest of all earthly employments, and the most debasing.

Doubtful.—The literary editor of the *National Intelligencer* treats us to the following wordy morsel:

"Such being the genesis of language, it follows, *a concurso*, that in the interpretation of language verbal identities must be specifically interpreted by the unverbal diversities which they specifically subtend, and nominal units must be interpreted by their unverbal multiplicity; and in fine, the verbal homogeneity of all unverbal things, feelings and ideas must be interpreted by the fundamental heterogeneity which exists in them unverbally."

Our mind is not clear on this subject. With Uncle Toby, we think that a great deal may be said on both sides of the question. We would like to hear the other side, which contends that the fundamental homogeneity must be interpreted by the verbal heterogeneity.

Information Wanted.—We find the following telegraphic despatch in the New York and Philadelphia papers. We want more light. This is good, as far as it goes; but we would like to know all about it:

LANCASTER, Pa., April 5.—The State Grand Council of Know Nothings, which has been in session in this city since Tuesday last, broke up this afternoon in confusion. The cause of the difficulty is understood to be an opposition to the proposed open organization. The public sentiment here runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound political societies. Gen. Cameron, Ex-Governor Johnson, and Gen. Irvin were among those who left the council this morning in disgust at the proceedings.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 5.

SENATE.—The bill relative to Church Property, was further discussed and passed finally—yeas 28, nays 3.

The following bills were also passed:—A bill to incorporate the Mercer county Bank; to increase the capital stock of the York county Bank; to incorporate the Bituminous Coal Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia; a supplement to the act incorporating the Cornwall and Phœnixville Railroad Company; to extend the charters of the North American Coal Company; to incorporate the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The following bills passed second reading: A supplement to the act incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad Company; a bill to incorporate the Consolidation Bank of Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Eyster submitted his reasons for his vote yesterday against annulling the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, and asked that they might be entered on the journal.

Mr. Edinger moved to take up the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Philadelphia, but the House refused—yeas 33, nays 35.

Mr. Edinger then moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Coal and Iron Bank of Pennsylvania; but the motion was negatived—yeas 32, nays 45.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Edinger, took up the bill to extend the charter of the Southwark Bank of Philadelphia—yeas 56, nays 14—and the bill passing Committee of the Whole and before the House on second reading—

Mr. Laporte moved an amendment requiring the payment of a bonus of 2 per cent on the capital stock of the Bank for the renewal of its charter.

The amendment was debated and was then rejected—yeas 16, nays 64.

The bill then passed second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for a third.

The rule prohibiting the reading of bills twice on the same day, was then, on motion, suspended, and the bill passed finally—yeas 70, nays 13—and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Eyster called up the bill to incorporate the Ohio River Improvement Company, which was debated, and passed finally.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. Pearson, took up the bill to incorporate the Lock Haven Bank, which, passing Committee of the Whole, and being before the House on second reading—

Mr. Wright moved an amendment providing that the stock shall be sold at public sale, and that gold and silver only shall be received in payment therefor. Lost.

The first section of the bill was then briefly discussed, when Mr. Wright moved an amendment requiring the Bank to keep its issues at par in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The amendment was briefly debated and negatived—yeas 26, nays 46.

The first section of the bill was then agreed to—yeas 42, nays 34, and the bill ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

The rules were then on motion, suspended, yeas 51, nays 22, and the bill passed finally—yeas 40, nays 38. It had previously passed the Senate.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and represented a message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, and among them, on the 28th March, the bill to extend the charter of the Quak of Pennsylvania, and on the 30th, the bills to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburg; the Manch Chunk Bank; the Anthracite Bank; the Tamaqua Bank; the New Castle Bank; the City Bank of Philadelphia, and the bill for the partial restoration of the capital of the Bank of Penn Township.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The House re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Fletcher called up the bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to extend the track of their road into the city, which occupied the rest of the day.

HARRISBURG, April 6.

SENATE.—The committee on banks reported back to the Senate the bills to extend the charters of the Philadelphia Bank and the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia.

A bill to repeal the license laws was then taken up and debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House took up, in committee, of the Whole, the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the public works of the state.

The pending amendment to make the minimum price ten millions was debated and lost.

The committee then rose and had leave to sit again this afternoon.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to incorporate the Consolidation bank, were concurred in and the bill sent to the Governor. Adjourned.

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 over *fifty large worms*. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigley, No. 192 Essex st., New York, under date of Nov. 1st, 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 heavy 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,
Pittsburgh.

ap6-d&w3 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 as a physician 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.:

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 unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

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. Allegheny, Wisconsin, Illinois, Newport Safety Fund and all Uncurrent Money at lower rates of discount than any other 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
mh31-1w4tr

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 J. P. FLEMING'S, Allegheny. mh29-d&w8

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. B. JESUP & COMPANY,
mh29-3m5o Dubuque, Iowa.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures *every kind of Humor, from the worst scrofula to a common Pimple.*

It 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 erysipelas.

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most 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 tried fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no if's nor ands, humo or ha's about it suiting some cases and not others. 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 quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular results. Some may 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 come you will feel yourself like a new person. Upward some of the most extravagant emotions of it that seen ever lie 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 swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. feb24-wf

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-4m&d&w7

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. THE ONLY RAILROAD RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

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

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

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

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

For Tickets and further information, apply to

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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 42 Wood st.
BRADY & BRYER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
mh16-6

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.*	
Colong,	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—Loverring's and Reicher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Also, *Chocolates, 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, Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.

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 Furnaces, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jail Houses or Dwellings. No. 24 Market st., Pittsburgh

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