PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 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. apr10-2dw

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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. D. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung* and now connected with the Pittsburger Courier, is authorised 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 Irruption of Slavery into Kansas.—The accounts from Kansas are gloomy in the extreme, and of a character to excite the most intense indignation in the breast of every Northern man who is not lost to all sense of his own rights, and in whose heart the spirit of liberty is not wholly dead. The slavocracy manifest a determination to establish the accursed institution in that fair territory with the strong hand, regardless of law, justice, and of majorities. The Missouri papers, and those of a similar stripe in Kansas, glory in the fact that an irruption of Missourians had enabled the slavocracy to carry the late elections. Every term of obloquy possible is made use of in speaking of settlers from the free States. The Governor is also attacked and threatened in the most shameful manner.—In fact the whole proceedings exhibit a lawless and ruffianly spirit, and a determination to carry out the original design of carving a great and powerful slave State out of territory once solemnly dedicated to freedom, regardless of all individual rights, and the usages and customs and laws established for the protection of the people and the defence of liberty.

Before the late election the papers in the territory favorable to slavery, boldly invited the Missourians to come over the line to vote, and recommended them to come well armed, and prepared to shed blood if necessary to the success of their lawless undertaking.

How these suggestions were received, the fact stated in the *St. Louis Republican* of the return of the "*Missouri Emigrants*", with banners and music, in companies of several hundred strong, amply testifies. Having accomplished their dastardly work of perjury and lawlessness; having invaded the sanctity of the ballot-box and overawed and browbeat the actual settlers; and thus having succeeded in returning pro-slavery delegates, they then proclaim their own shame and the insult they had cast upon our boasted free institutions.

The manner in which Northern emigrants and all opponents of slavery are spoken of, appears from the following extract from a manifesto issued at Boonville, Mo., before the election, and spread in a handbill form throughout all that region:

"Gov. Reeder may be assured that the Legislative Assemblies of Kansas cannot be packed with the emissaries of Abolition Societies in Boston and New York. A Chicago in Kansas would not long escape the doom which justice and the Constitution have already pronounced upon its prototype in Illinois. We trust, for the sake of peace and harmony, and for the sake of that Union which fanaticism has so long threatened and still threatens, that the President of the United States will withdraw the Governor, who seeks the unenviable notoriety of stirring up the dying embers of a strife settled in our national councils. Does any rational man suppose that our neighbors in Missouri, who are 'bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh,' will permit the scum of ignorance and vice, shipped by Emigrant Aid Societies, from the over-boiling caldrons of Northern fanaticism, to be located upon their very borders? While no objections are entertained to *bona fide* emigrants, for whatever opinions they may entertain, it can scarcely be no matter of surprise to the reflecting that no favor will be shown to THE HESSIAN MERCENARIES OF FANATICISM, who are sent here with the avowed purpose of making war upon the domestic institutions of a neighboring State.—Those institutions must and will be preserved. If Kansas is to be the battle ground upon which the destiny of Missouri is to be settled, Arkansas and Texas will not be slow to perceive that the blow is soon to reach them, and ultimately every Southern and South western State in the Union is to be affected by the result. Let Governor Reeder and his confederates take heed of these considerations. A fool may light the torch of civil war, in which the Temple of Liberty may be destroyed, but a wise man will not covet that infamous immortality which is to be purchased alone by *the destruction of our liberties, and the downfall of our glorious Union.*"

A letter from a slave propagandist, dated from Missouri, and published in the organ of Douglas at Chicago, says:

"*We have our secret lodges all over the State, where we raise men and means, and thousands will be in Kansas from this State before the election comes off.*"

At Lexington, Missouri, a public meeting was held, and $10,000 subscribed to promote the establishment of slavery in Kansas.

A letter published in the *South Carolinian*, at Columbia, S. C., from an emigrant in Kansas from that State, says:

"Slaveholders are already here—are coming still. In the spring and coming summer, we will have a large emigration of the adventurous spirits of Kentucky, Tennessee, and other slave States. We are determined to make it a slave State, and if the south will do her duty we will have no difficulty in accomplishing our purpose. Whitfield, our delegate to Congress, is a pro-slavery man, and was elected upon that issue by a large majority. These facts being known to every person residing here, I can confidently say to my Southern friends that they are safe in coming here with their property—come, all that can, for Kansas is certain to be one of the glorious constellation of slave States."

All these, and hundreds of other facts, show that Kansas is in imminent danger of becoming a slave state. This was the object of Douglass and his despicable crew of slavery propagandists, in repealing the Missouri Compromise, and the nefarious design will undoubtedly be successful, unless the people of the North arise in their might and their anger, and say that the foul conspiracy against freedom shall not prove successful—that the wicked and insulting assault on freedom and the free states shall not be consummated. We have little or no hope from the settlers in Kansas. The lawless and reckless hordes of desperadoes from Missouri, will prevent by the strong hand every attempt to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people of the territory. Our last hope is in Congress. If that fails us, the North may hereafter consider itself the vassal of the slave power.—The spirit of liberty and independence will be broken. There can be no hope for a people who will tamely and quietly submit to such insults and outrages. This the South well knows. It knows that if the North will submit to this outrage, though in pretended love to the Union, or a feigned attachment to peace and law, that there is nothing too outrageous for slavery to attempt hereafter and for the North to submit to.

One thing is pretty certain, that the success of the Kansas outrage hastens by many years the death knell of the Union, and we think there is much reason to believe that the South is not averse to such a result. Be this as it may it is now evident that in the North the old fashioned reverence and attachment to the Union is nearly extinct. In a large class of minds the Union is looked upon with careless indifference while in others it is viewed with aversion. Ten years ago, a disunionist could hardly be found North of Mason and Dixons line. Now it is a common occurrence to hear respectable and sober-thinking men express their desire for a peaceable disunion. You hear it on the streets, in Railroad cars, in public assemblies, and the sentiment usually meets with the hearty concurrence of all who hear it expressed. If the South really does not desire disunion, she is pursuing a most dangerous game, and one which promises in its results to bring ruin upon herself. The North once did love and deeply reverence the Union. It was the most profound political sentiment in the public mind. Now all is changed. The *New York Courier, par excellence* a Union-saving paper, admits the change, in the following extract from an article on the Kansas question:

"A powerful movement will doubtless be made for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise whether it succeeds or not, it is certain that Kansas cannot be admitted into the Union as a slave holding state without a desperate struggle—a struggle made the more desperate by the fact that the North as a body have become utterly insensible to all fear of the dissolution of the Union. Threats which once intimidated them are now heard with supreme indifference.—Whether this fact is to be regretted or not, it is a fact which cannot be denied, and it will have its marked effect in the conduct and sequel of future sectional controversies."

What has produced so great a change in so short a time? The question is easily answered. The change commenced with the annexation of Texas, and has kept pace with the series of outrages ending in the Kansas perfidy. Very slight links now hold us together, and the admission of Kansas as a slave state will seem to help on, and may suddenly precipitate a dissolution. What then?

Legislative Harangues.—The practice heretofore has been to pay the members of the legislature $3,00 per day; and a law of the State provides that this rate shall run only for one hundred days, the pay after that period being restricted to $1,60 per day. The present legislature seems determined to upset all this. By some curious freak of nomenclature it has been called an "American *Reform*" legislature; and by way of earning the title one of its pet measures has been to assign its members a *salary* instead of a *per diem* allowance. The salary proposed, of course, is much larger than the *per diem* would amount to: else how squid it be a reform?

A bill was at first introduced making the legislative office a salaried one and the salary $500. But there was some danger that the Governor would veto it, in that shape, and so it has been smuggled into the Appropriation bill as reported to the House. In this shape it is thought that it can be made to go through, and the Governor is not likely to veto an Appropriation bill.

The legislature, as it now stands, is the embodiment of Know Nothingism, and it is perhaps well that the people of the State have been compelled to endure its infliction. They would not otherwise have known what Know Nothingism really is. The members appear to labor under the conviction that this is their last chance at the public crib, and hence they seem disposed to make a good use of their time. We think the best thing they can do for the Commonwealth is to show the cloven foot in all its deformity, and rob and plunder all they can during their brief lease of power. The days of *such* "Reform" soon come to an end.

When we recall to mind the fact that this new party was deemed necessary because the old parties had grown "*so* corrupt," and that its accession to office was hailed as the dawn of a new and brighter day, when the people should rule and honesty bear sway, it sounds a *little* odd to hear an "American Reform" paper, such as the Schuylkill *Miner's Journal*, talk thus of its party representatives at the seat of government:

"It does seem that the very *essence* of corruption in the State is now banded together at Harrisburg—that many have assumed the guise of *Americanism*, the more effectually to accomplish their objects—and thus lead on the honest portion of the Americans to ruin and destruction."

Considering that the new party is only a few months old and that it obtained public confidence because people thought it would be honest, we must say that it has followed very suddenly in the wake of its illustrious predecessors. When it becomes the very essence of corruption in less than a year, what would it come to if it could prolong its existence?

A friend writes us from Harrisburg that a final adjournment cannot be had until some time in May.

The members had better take another recess (at the State's expense) and so snatch time enough to put in their spring crops.

Cincinnati.—The democratic candidates at the late election have all been declared elected, and sworn in, the judges of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards having made the best return possible under the circumstances.

The K. N. candidates, however, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the press that they would would not receive offices to which they were not elected, have put in their claims and intend to contest the election. They do not mean to stickle at any such small difficulty as a want of votes. Having had two ballot boxes destroyed for the sake of getting these offices, they are not to be put off with a barren victory.

The total vote of the city at the late election taking the returns of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards as made by the judges, was as follows: Faran, dem., 9,497; Taylor, K. N. 8290:—total, 17,787. At the October election the vote stood thus, for Supreme Court; Norris, dem., 6,181; Swan, Repablican, 11,556:—total, 17,687. This shows the vote this spring to have been only 100 more than last fall. If the vote for Justices of the Peace in the two disputed wards be taken as the basis, the totals show 72 votes more now than in October last. This goes very far to dissipate the allegations of fraud and illegal voting; and these allegations grow still less plausible when it is known that in twelve out of the seventeen wards of the city the "American Reform" party chose the officers of the election. In the five wards where this was not the case there is very little, if any, increase of the aggregate vote. We mention these facts only to show how little cause there is for charging the result to fraudulent voting.

The elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island complete the entire list of elections for members of Congress in the free States. In the last Congress these States sent *ninety* Administration members and *fifty-one* opposition. In the next Congress the entire number of Administration members elected from the free States is TWENTY-TWO: the entire number of opposition members is ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN. Of the Administration members, one comes from Maine, five from New York, one from New Jersey, five from Pennsylvania, four from Illinois, one from Iowa, one from Wisconsin, and two from California. It would be very difficult to classify the opposition with reference to particular party distinctions. Many were elected as Whigs, many as Fusion men, and many as "Know-Nothings."

Two or three of the seats of the administration men will be contested, including one from Maine and one from Iowa. The Iowa case will probably be decided in favor of the contestant. The gentleman put down from Wisconsin as a friend of the administration is only nominally so, being an anti-slavery man throughout.

A full House consists of 232 members, of which 117 is a majority. The anti-administration members from the North therefore constitute a majority of the whole body: but it is not at all certain that they will act together harmoniously for northern interests.

New Counties.—We learn with surprise that two of the members from this county in the House voted for the bill erecting the new county of Conemaugh, and that one, at least, of our members in the Senate is about to do the same. The members from Westmoreland and the other counties affected by this bill have consequently determined, as a retaliation for this course on the part of the Allegheny members, to vote for any new county bill that infringes upon the bounds of Allegheny county.

The only true policy for our members to pursue, if they wish to preserve the county intact, is to vote against *all* new county projects, especially in the west. By giving their aid to dismember other counties they only provoke retaliation upon our own. The new county of Buffalo, which takes two townships off of our northern boundary, can be pushed through at any time by the Westmoreland members, if they choose, and they *will* do it, if the Conemaugh bill passes the Senate with help from our Senators.—We hope that both will consider the interests of their own county as paramount in all such cases, whether directly or remotely affected thereby.—In the present instance, if Conemaugh be erected, Westmoreland cares so little for the territory to be taken off by Buffalo that her policy would undoubtedly be to favor that project at our expense.

Death of John S. Riddle.—This gentleman, formerly of Pittsburgh but more lately of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday. He had come out to attend the funeral of his aged father, who died a few weeks since, but found himself unable to return, and after a very brief interval he has been called to join that father in the grave. Mr. Riddle was well known and much esteemed both here, in his native place, and in Philadelphia.

Letters to Members of the Legislature.—The Postmaster at Harrisburg gives notice that the State of Pennsylvania, having provided by legislative enactment for the payment of postage on all mail matter sent to or from the Executive, or to or from the members of the Legislature, and these facts being known to the Department, all letters addressed to said parties without the postage being paid at the mailing office, must not be classed as *unpaid* letters, but must be rated with the proper amount of postage to be *paid at Harrisburg*, and forwarded the same as if prepaid.

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 *forty large worms*. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Bleecr st., New York, under date of Nov. 23, 1842, 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,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, and Druggists,
apl-dawtf 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 physicians 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 sold 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 purposes 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 unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when trying.

RIELY, HOOVER & RIELY.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Wood and First sts. ap3-dawT

Uncurrent Money, Gold, Silver, Stocks, &c.—We will purchase Indiana, Trans. Alleghenny, 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-dwtf

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 transmitted 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,
mh26-2m*o 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.*

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thinder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificate, or its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore no 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 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 decpersons cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases 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 pasture, and which old fashioned herb tea, 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 its nor ands, humo or he's about it curing some cases and not cures. I yielded to a number of 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 children with sore heads 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 consumption. Persons who have been sick 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 active operations, but you must not be alarmed, it will always clean up 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 acts of the most extraordinary concoleness of it that man ever tasted. 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. Any one direction can be made applicable to all constitutions, take according to your feelings in the case.

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

Sold at wholesale and retail, at Dr. KENNEDY'S, 148 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. feb24-w*

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Morse's Indian Root Pills* relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restore the appetite; renew the vigor and vitalize the blood, brace the nerves, give elasticity to the spirits, recruit the mental energies, banish the despondency, impart to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, and invigorate, calm the disturbed imagination, build up the shattered constitution; and may be taken without fear by the feblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and refine.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgence, 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 agitation, 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 vitality 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 $15.

C. H. RING, *Proprietor.*
No. 193 Broadway, New York.

Agents.—Pittsburgh: Fleming Bros., No. 60 Wood street; Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st; R. R. Sellers, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. Fleming.

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

Neuralgia.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of physicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia, by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever used, and the best blood purifier known.

See advertisement in another column. mh29-1wdawT

Dr. Fitch's Opinion of my Braces.—Dr. Geddes H. Keyes—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 14th inst., requesting my opinion of your Shoulder Brace, I would say that I consider it one of the best ever devised, and would add that I have myself been long in the habit of employing a somewhat similar Brace with the greatest advantage in cases of contraction of the chest by stooping, whether from habit, occupation or debility, more especially where there is weakness or irritation about the lungs, and more or less predisposition to consumption—with the philosophy of its effects in these cases, you are of course acquainted. In some forms of heart disease, or sympathetic excitement of that organ, I have also found the Shoulder Brace of advantage. I do not hesitate to recommend your Brace in all cases where a Brace is required, as one of the most easy and efficient yet in use.

Very truly yours, CALVIN M. FITCH.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; also, a complete assortment of Dr Fitch's medicines constantly for sale. mh6-d&w

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 trouble; but if already broken, lay on plasters three times a day; all pain will end directly. To sore nipples, constantly keep the raw—by raw dressings only, any nipple, no matter if for six months the 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.

CONTRACTS.—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, the severest pain for three weeks by so doing, have been cured instantly.

mh27-3w&wT

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.

Letters to Members of the Legislature.—The Postmaster at Harrisburg gives notice that the State of Pennsylvania, having provided by legislative enactment for the payment of postage on all mail matter sent to or from the Executive, or to or from the members of the Legislature, and these facts being known to the Department, all letters addressed to said parties without the postage being paid at the mailing office, must not be classed as *unpaid* letters, but must be rated with the proper amount of postage to be *paid at Harrisburg*, and forwarded the same as if prepaid.

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, where 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.

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 8 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 Massillon, 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., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & SNIVER, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
mh16-tf 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.

Black.	Green.
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 neat 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.

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