PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY O. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep1ddw

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. 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, accepting to our published terms Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Removal.

THE OFFICE of the Pittsburgh Gazette has been removed to the new building on Fifth street, just above Smithfield, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.—The stock markets in the eastern cities are depressed by the probability or possibility of a war with Spain.—For some weeks past, the Administration organ at Washington has been raking up real and fancied grievances, old and new, against Spain.—Public attention has been little excited heretofore by denunciations from that quarter, which have so often begun and ended "in sound and fury, signifying nothing;" but the determination to provoke a war, if possible, is now so apparent and the acts of the government seem so much in consonance with it, that the fears of prudent men are very naturally excited.

The Spanish authorities, in their fears of "filibustering expeditions," have unwisely, we think, afforded pretexts for this course, by a rigorous enforcement of their port regulations and naval surveillance in their harbors and along their coast. They are, however, as it is now well understood, ready to make atonement for their acts in reference to our mail steamers, claiming, meanwhile, the right to vigilantly guard the island from invasion by overhauling suspected ships. In view of this disposition of the Cuban authorities Secretary Marcy and others are understood to be in favor of preserving friendly and commercial relations, while the President, and the rest of his advisers, failing to find a cause for a quarrel seem disposed to make one.

Our frigates, it is rumored, are now to cruise in company with our mail steamers to protect them from "outrages." This is supposed to be the mission of Commodore McCauley and the Home Squadron, lately despatched to the Gulf.

If any quarrel could be effected with Spain which would give us a new Slaveholding State out of Cuba, it might render the Administration popular at the South. But the uncertainty of such a result, in the present aspect of affairs, makes it questionable whether the movement is not far more dangerous to the Executive than to either Spain or Cuba, or the United States.

WE find in the Washington papers the instructions issued by the Postmaster General to Postmasters in reference to the new Law. The following provisions are of general interest and should be understood.

The new Law makes no provision for *unpaid* letters, but the Postmaster General directs that a list of them shall be put in every post-office, with a notice that they are detained for postage. Unless postage is paid at the end of a month they will be sent to the Dead Lettkr Office.

Letters *part paid* will be sent, and the rest of the postage collected when delivered, if the partial payment was accidental: but if the Postmaster thinks it was intentional, he may treat them the same as letters wholly unpaid.

On *drop letters*, prepayment is optional.

Letters to foreign countries, as they cannot be prepaid, do not come under the act.

Pamphlets are defined to be printed and unbound publications relating only to subjects of local, ephemeral, or temporal interest. Hence (except those containing less than sixteen pages,) no publication even if unbound, that does come not within the above definition, will be permitted to pass as a "pamphlet," but will be treated and charged as a "book." Pamphlets in packages are charged ½ cent per ounce; books and single pamphlets 1 cent per ounce. A fraction over the ounce is counted as an additional ounce.

THE new license bill having been signed by the Governor is now the law of the commonwealth, and we therefore publish it, this morning, in full. It is as near an approach to prohibition as was thought advisable in consideration of the vote of the people last fall. We think some of its provisions crude and ill-digested, and susceptible of various interpretations; and if we are not wrong in this view, it will give rise to much troublesome litigation. We hope, however, that no obstacle will be thrown in the way of its enforcement, and that the experiment which it initiates may be fairly tried.

THE "Black Swan" having been so well received by her audiences in Pittsburgh, has been prevailed upon to remain and give a third Concert, to-night, at the City Hall.

DETAILS BY THE WASHINGTON.

WE, Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, March 27, 1855.

Since the departure of the Baltic, confirmation has been received of the Vienna conference having already agreed to the second of the four points, and that the third is now under consideration. In a day or two, therefore, the momentous news is looked for which will decide all uncertainties for the present. Meanwhile, abundant rumors are set afloat as to the probable result, and the funds, both in Paris and London, fluctuate accordingly. Yesterday, the general belief was that Russia will not accede to conditions so stringent as those which would be absolutely necessary to annul her preponderance in the Black Sea. The day previous, an article in the *Journal des Debats* had led the French public to infer that both France and England are prepared to accept other arrangements than that of an absolute dismantling of Sebastopol. This morning, later news from the Crimes of a rather favorable character has again disposed people to think that the question is approaching a solution by physical means which may remove the difficulties of diplomacy. No one, however, has any reliable means of judging as to the real aspect of the case at Vienna, since the secrets of the conference have up to the present time been well kept. Whatever, therefore, may be the final announcement, it will excite a lively emotion among all classes.

By the last packet it was mentioned that the movements of the Russians at Sebastopol and its neighborhood plainly indicated that it was not their intention to remain on the defensive, and that some more active events might soon be expected. It accordingly appears that they have made two considerable efforts marked with much boldness, but which have met with the usual termination. As the news is by telegraph only, the extent of their defeat is not known; but there is reason to believe that it has been complete as far as the nature of such operations could admit. On the 16th they are stated to have opened the fire of their batteries against the English on the heights of Balaklava, and to have been totally routed; while four days later, in an attack on the whole line of the Allies, they were driven back with great loss. Nothing is said of the loss either of the English in the first affair, or of the allied armies in the second; and it is therefore hoped to have been comparatively inconsiderable.

At the same time, Omar Pasha maintains his ground at Eupatoria, the place indeed being now considered virtually impregnable, and in that respect no bad set-off against Sebastopol. Every effort is being made by the Russians to concentrate a fresh army in the neighborhood; so as to prevent the Turkish general from advancing in the rear of Osten Sacken at Inkermann. Details of the recent cavalry skirmish in which the Russians reported eight battalions of Turks to have been utterly defeated, show that the conflict was of the most unimportant character, and that the loss which was at great on the side of the Russians as that of the Turks, amounted only to a few men altogether.

SPECTATOR.

The Vienna Conferences.

We extract the following intelligence from the Vienna correspondence of the London Times:

VIENNA, March 23.

The fifth conference is now being held, and the probability is, that unless some unforeseen difficulty should present itself, the second point will be settled to-day. It is related that the question on which such a difference of opinion manifested itself during the sitting of the day before yesterday, related to the formation of the syndic authority mentioned in the second article of the *Aide Memoire*. It must, however, be repeated that implicit confidence cannot be given to any information which one receives relative to the contents of the various protocols, as the diplomatic secret has been so well kept, that little or nothing positive has, until now, transpired.—The Russian Ministers display a strong desire to come to an understanding, and their official political opponents do not doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has received instructions to make very great concessions, rather than the conference should separate without having completely settled the bases for a future peace.

The third article, which refers to the Black Sea, weighs heavily on the minds of the members of the conference, and the allied Powers have not yet agreed on the conditions which are to be proposed to Russia for putting an end to her preponderance there. You have already been informed that Austria would not feel herself bound to go to war with Russia should the Western Powers make the destruction of Sebastopol one of the conditions of peace, and the intelligence may be considered perfectly authentic, if not quite official. In the Wanderer of to-day we read that a commission is to be formed of delegates from the Powers and the Porte, whose duty it will be to draw organic laws for the Danubian Principalities, which shall be introduced and maintained by the states represented at the congress.

Such a commission was formed long ago, and it is known that Baron Edward Bach, the Austrian delegate, collected a quantity of materials for the future work of legislation when he was in Wallachia and Moldavia, a few months since.—The Vienna paper also informs its readers that when the second point was discussed, the difference between the views of Russia and those of the allied Powers was very striking. Russia recognized the right of the nations to the free navigation of the Danube, and even consented to the appointment of a mixed commission for watching over it, "but her representatives insisted on her being left in possession of her fortifications and her quarantines."

It is possible that some such remark may have fallen from Prince Gortschakoff; but if so, it was subsequently withdrawn; for positive information has just been given me that Austria, England and France are firmly resolved "not to leave it in the power of the Russians again to interrupt the free navigation of the river."

The *Breslau Zeitung* learns from Berlin that the harmony between France, England and Austria "was greatly disturbed when these states had to give expression to their separate wishes.' We are further told that the Western powers are becoming more and more suspicious of Austria, and that a coolness is observable between England and France. Fortunately, it is in my power to give you perfectly authentic information on these points. As has above been stated, the only point of importance on which there is a difference of opinion between the Western Powers and Austria is that which relates to the Black Sea. That the French and English Governments entertain suspicions of the candor and loyalty of the Imperial Government is totally impossible; for it is a fact well known to every diplomatist in this city, that Austria for reasons which are too self-evident to require mention, is quite as anxious to make peace on a really solid basis as are either of the Western Powers.

The following telegraphic despatches to the London Times convey the latest intelligence of the progress of the Conference:—

VIENNA, March 26.

Night.—The subject of the conference to-day was the third point, that relating to the diminution of the Russian power in the Black Sea. It is anticipated that it will last several days.—There has been some difficulty, on *dit* in getting anything definite from the Russian plenipotentiaries. All conjecture as to the ultimate result is idle.

"VIENNA, Tuesday evening, March 27. The political horizon has again become somewhat gloomy.

It is said that yesterday's conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory.

Although the Western Powers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

We add to the above correspondence and despatches such items of interest respecting the conferences as we can gather from our other foreign papers.

It is possible that some such remark may have fallen from Prince Gortschakoff; but if so, it was subsequently withdrawn; for positive information has just been given me that Austria, England and France are firmly resolved "not to leave it in the power of the Russians again to interrupt the free navigation of the river."

The *Breslau Zeitung* learns from Berlin that the harmony between France, England and Austria "was greatly disturbed when these states had to give expression to their separate wishes.' We are further told that the Western powers are becoming more and more suspicious of Austria, and that a coolness is observable between England and France. Fortunately, it is in my power to give you perfectly authentic information on these points. As has above been stated, the only point of importance on which there is a difference of opinion between the Western Powers and Austria is that which relates to the Black Sea. That the French and English Governments entertain suspicions of the candor and loyalty of the Imperial Government is totally impossible; for it is a fact well known to every diplomatist in this city, that Austria for reasons which are too self-evident to require mention, is quite as anxious to make peace on a really solid basis as are either of the Western Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 20th, says:—

"One or two private telegraphic despatches from Vienna were received here yesterday, which are not, perhaps, entitled to implicit credit, for the reason already mentioned, but which have excited some interest. They mention that on Saturday the conferences had for a moment abruptly ceased, in consequence of M. de Bourqueney having demanded that the question of Sebastopol should be treated by the Plenipotentiaries, with the view to its being dismantled; that upon this the Russian Plenipotentiary saluted his colleagues and quitted the room; that a despatch was forthwith sent to the Emperor Napoleon, who, on consulting with his ministers, replied without loss of time, and desired M. de Bourquency to resume the negotiations, and to be more temperate in his demands. It is also affirmed that a letter has been received from M. de Bruck, expressing his opinion that peace may be considered as certain."

The papers all agree that a stigma will be cast upon the Allies, if peace is made without the object of the Crimean expedition being obtained. The Daily News says that "the more candid pro-Russian papers have commenced in anticipation those taunts which we must expect to hear from all sides if the expedition should return without having attained its object."

Progress of the War.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—Letters from the Crimea to the 17th of March had been received at Marseilles, stating that on the 12th Omar Pasha had arrived at the camp of the Allies. On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries against the heights of Balaklava. In the night between the 15th and 16th the French troops carried a line of ambuscades occupied by the Russian rifles, and at the same time the latter made a sortie on the extreme left, which was vigorously repulsed. The Russians, it is added, had fifty men put *hors de combat*, and withdrew in disorder. We further learn that on the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allies, and were driven back with great loss.

A despatch received from Lord Raglan and dated before Sebastopol March 10, says that the weather still continued exceedingly fine, and that great hopes were entertained that the sick would materially benefit by the change in the temperature. Every effort was being directed to the maintenance of the camps in a healthy state. The advanced batteries of the English army were making considerable progress. According to the information of deserters, the event of the death of the Emperor of Russia had not been promulgated at Sebastopol.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Oest. Deutsch Post* says:

"The news from the Crimea comes down to the 12th. The allies were then observing, with great attention, the proceedings of the Russians in the valley of Baidar, and were expecting an attack on Balaklava, particularly as they had learned that Gen. Wagner had received reinforcements from the corps of General Liprandi. The Russian forces are said to be distributed as follows: At Perekop is encamped the corps of dragoons, a division of light cavalry, and various other detachments, amounting in all to 20,000 men, under the command of General Pawloff I. At Simpheropol there are about 45,000 men, commanded by General Read. Near the Belbek General Osten-Sacken's headquarters have been placed with 50,000 men, including the garrison of Sebastopol. On the Tchernaya is encamped Gen. Liprandi, with 18,000 men, and in the valley of Baidar is General Wagner with 9,000 men.

It appears that the first operation which General Osten-Sacken had executed, on his appointment to the chief command, was to have all the heights along the coast occupied and fortified from Karabelnaya to the mouth of the Tchernaya. The heights on the left bank of the Alma have also been fortified, and this defensive system seems to show that not only is Baktchiserai the centre of the General's operations, but that a greater importance is attached to the communications of Baktchiserai with Sebastopol and with Arabat, than to those of that town with Perekop. The Russians, in fact, seem determined to defend to the last extremity the basin of the Salsir, as well as the ground extending from Simpheropol to Kaffa, their intention being, to all appearances, to procure their provisions and stores from the side of Anapa, and their reinforcements from Perekop. Should the allies think fit to enter into operations not immediately in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, it is not improbable that they will act against Baktchiserai, the centre of the Russian positions."

The numbers of the allied forces before Sebastopol are now reported by the London Times to be not far short of 120,000 men. That journal complains of the inactivity of the French and British Generals, with such force at their command.

A letter from Constantinople dated March 12th, says that the Egyptian division, composed of 12,500 infantry and one regiment of cavalry, under the command of Lieut. General Menledi, Ahmet Pasha, has received orders to be in readiness to embark for Eupatoria. With these reinforcements Omar Pasha will have upward of 55,000 men under his orders.

In both houses of Parliament a loan of £2,000,000, to Sardinia has been agreed to, one million payable this year, and the second million next year in case the war continues. The loan is to be at four per cent. interest, one per cent. of which is to be applied to the sinking fund. In the House of Commons the second reading of the bill to abolish the newspaper stamp had been carried, on the 26th March, by a vote of 215 to 161.

The Sebastopol inquiry committee continues its sittings, and the revelations made become every day more and more appalling.

Notice had been given that a strict blockade in the Black and White Seas will be established as soon as practicable.

The London Morning Herald says: "We are informed on good authority that the Emperor of the French has agreed to send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea if it should be necessary after the Vienna Congress, on the condition that England shall find vessels to convey them. Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress will arrive in England on a visit to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the 16th of April."

THE GAME ON FOOT FOR CUBA.—In reference to the determination manifested by the Washington Union, the government organ, to suffer no peaceful adjustment of real or pretended difficulties with Spain, but to involve the country, by some means or other, in a war with that nation, so as to afford our filibusters an opportunity to *take* Cuba, which it is found cannot be obtained by any honorable means, the National Intelligencer remarks:

"The desperate game now on foot for party or for mercenary objects, or both combined, in co-operation with foreign malcontents, unless promptly frowned down by a sound American sentiment, will be pushed by the gamesters, in pursuit of their selfish ends, even to the plunging of the country into war. In the prosecution of this wicked scheme, resort is had to every species of misrepresentation to mislead and influence the honest public mind, and prepare it for the dread arbitrament of war; for with war will come Cuba, and with Cuba will come the redemption of the Democratic party. That is the flattering argument and that the motive of the political gamblers. But are the sober honest body of the American people prepared to embark in this desperate game for a prize of, to say the least, such doubtful value? We believe not.—Yet, should these reckless ministers of strife, by artful and exasperating misrepresentations, succeed in stimulating the nation into war, and the long-coveted prize of Cuba crown their hopes, still will it prove an unfruitful prize for them.—The conquest of Cuba will be of about as much advantage to the party which bids so high for it as the annexation of Texas was to the Ruler of that day. A crooked and false policy never redeemed any party, and if anything could now rescue their waning fortunes for which the desperate filibustering game is now so recklessly played, it would be to adopt different aims, supported by far different means."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our own city. In such certificates the public must have confidence:

NEW YORK, Tuesday 20, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. By their use I am now in complete health, and can eat, drink and sleep, and now take pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache or dyspepsia.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, pittsburgh. 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.

Mssrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—Having used your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we can recommend it to all as a safe and effectual remedy for all cases of worms. In no instance have we ever seen any evil results following its administration, but in every case 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 regards this, but all other diseases, we would unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that this 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. ap2-ddw7

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.

Very 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
mh31-1wd6

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,
mh26-3m 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 cure *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.* D. McGrat, Gen'y.

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 running scrofula.

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 fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no ifs nor ands, hums or has's about it putting some cases and not others. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worm looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to 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 one bottle and been perfectly relieved. It acts on the liver it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular results, 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 feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No doubt it will be 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 Medicine Discovery $1 per bottle.

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

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

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

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 dependency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution; and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The 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 suffering from 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 vigor 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 $2 per bottle, two for $3, 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. FLEMING.

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

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

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

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.

Sick Headache and Neuralgia of Eight Years Standing Cured by Oakley's Dyspepsia Syrup.—Mr. William Trimble, M'Kelvy's Row, Bayardstown, Fifth ward, says he was cured of Sick Headache of eight years standing, by three bottles of Oakeley's Dyspepsia Syrup He has tried various physicians without a cure. He is now entirely well. Oakley's Dyspepsia is for Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Tetter, and all eruptive diseases. For sale, wholesale and retail, at DR. KEYSER'S,
No. 140, Wood st., Sign of the Golden Mortar.
mh8 Price 75 cents per bottle

HOLMES, RABE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS 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 Furnaces. Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, 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
For this highly respectable Company, by
O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,
Bankers, &c., No. 15 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
mh31-1wdis

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. F. Johnston,	W. McClintock,
D. M. Long,	J. J. Jones,
Rody Patterson,	Kennedy T. Priand,
J. Gilmore Speer,	Geo. Wilson,
Jacob Painter,	James S. Negley,
Wade Hampton,	Wm. Wightman,
A. A. Carrier,	W. P. Haven.

D. E. WORKMAN, Secretary.
OFFICERS.
President—Hon Wm F Johnston.
Vice President—Rody Patterson.
Secretary and Treasurer—A A Carrier.
Assistant Secretary—D E Workman. (feb1 mh16-1y

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

		REFERENCE IN PITTSBURGH.	
Atwood & Co.,		John Parmley,	
Jas. Blackburn,		Wm. Phillips,	
Myers, Claghorn & Co.,		Wm. McKee & Co.	
Powers & Weightman		White, Stevens & Co	

Agent for the United States
FREDERICK RATCHFORD STARR.
United States Branch Office, No. 80 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. A. A. HARDY,
Agent for Pittsburgh.
No. 85 Water st.
8-21-1m fe-2md

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

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

6-11

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. GALWAY, President. JAMES D. McGIRL, 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 as the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James S. Negley,	John Fullerton,
William Phillips,	Samuel McCartney,
John Scott,	James W. Hallman,
Joseph P. Carnan, M. D.,	Chas. Avbuckle,
John McAlpin,	David Bishop,
James Marshall,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning.
John Bree,	

mr26-1yr [Post copy 1 year fst col.]

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Will take all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
M. W. BALEWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. P. Hayes,		B. S. Cope,	
R. B. Knight,		Geo. W. Brown,	
J. E. Brown,		Jos. S. Lewis,	
G. Sherman,		John Clayton,	
R. J. Magrath,		R. Wiler.	
F. BLACKBURN, Secretary,			

feb23-1yr

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

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver pills, &c

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
and Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Carefully prepared from none but fresh and healthy Livers, under the personal supervision of their agent at the Fisheries.

J. C. B. & CO. take great pleasure in offering their brand of Oil, which, on account of its superior mode of preparation, freshness and purity, can be taken without disrelish by the most delicate.

It is unnecessary to advert to the peculiar efficacy of this very valuable and scientific remedy. Its success in the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Lung Diseases, when skillfully applied and persevered in, is no longer a matter of conjecture; it is now acknowledged to possess healing virtues almost incomparable to any other specific. Sold in bottles, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North Third st., Philadelphia.

And by Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.
ap3-1mdd&wT

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 helpest blood purifier known.

See advertisement in another column. mh29-1wd&wT

Dr. Fitch's Opinion of my Braces.

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 15th inst., requesting my opinion of your Shoulder Braces, I would say that I consider if 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. mh8-d&w

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

CONSTIPATION.—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.

mh27-2wd&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 Cleve