PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 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. sepdtdw

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men the 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.

Removal.

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

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

Know Nothingism and Slavery.—The only real, great, all-absorbing question in this country is that of chattel slavery. Other questions there are of much importance to our well-being, but they are all affected, controlled, overwhelmed or made subservient to the paramount subject of slavery—its extension, preservation, and preeminence in the councils and government of the country. Slavery has always been a troublesome and difficult subject to deal with, and it has been at the bottom of all the difficulties and discords which have existed, whether the proximate question was a tariff, a bank, internal improvement, annexation, or anything else. The mode of dealing with it, from the adoption of the constitution to the present time, has been by compromise. No just, true, or permanent settlement has ever been made of the questions arising out of it, and in the nature of things there cannot be, because the evil daily grows in magnitude, power and difficulty. Its antagonism to freedom and to a state of society where the laborers are free, and to political and personal equality, is increasing in equal progression with its alarming growth and spread.

In politics, slavery has become a potent, a tremendous power. It never was a silent question, a question in abeyance. It has always to a greater or less extent controlled the policy and the politics of the country. But there was a time when it was kept as much as possible out of sight. Even its friends would admit it was an evil, and they sought to hide its ugly countenance as much as it could be, and its opponents used to think the easiest if not the best way of dealing with it was to let it alone.—They hoped that some mode of redemption from the curse would arise; how, they could not tell; and at least they thought the question would not become very troublesome in their day. Now all is changed. Slavery has openly and boldly taken the ground of aggression. So far from being kept in the rear, it now marches in the van. It is the one, great, all-controlling political question in the South, before which all other political ideas are as the mere idle chaff which the gentlest breeze blows away. No political party which will not and does not openly and frankly take ground in favor of slavery in all its length and breadth, which will not yield to its demands of aggrandizement and aggression, can exist for one moment as the South. Any party, then, which is intended to become national as to territory, to combine in its ranks slaveholders and non-slaveholders, must necessarily and inevitably be pro-slavery. Whatever may have been the case in the past, this is true of the present. The events of the past few years, beginning with the annexation of Texas, have completely changed the character of the circumstances which surround us. Any party which comprehends slaveholders and the friends of slavery in its ranks must necessarily be pro-slavery, for they, (the slaveholders,) will form no political affinity which will not admit this idea. No intelligent, honest man will deny these premises.

When a new party springs up as a candidate for public favor, and claims to be national, when it spreads equally in the South as in the North, we have a right to infer that it has yielded to the blandishments of slavery, or, for the sake of success, it has succumbed to its demands. When we charge Know Nothingism, then, as traitorous to the sacred cause of freedom and of the interests of the free States, we are not proceeding at random, or indulging in unwarrantable assumption. Our deductions can be drawn from the facts revealed with as much precision as if we were admitted to the most secret consultations of the oath-bound order. The fact that the order has spread so remarkably in Virginia, the great slave-breeding State, and that it has carried the elections in Kentucky, Louisiana, Georgia and other southern States, proves beyond all question, that slaveholders are satisfied with its pro-slavery affinities.

But we have higher evidence even than this. It has been proclaimed in authoritative Know Nothing quarters, that the slavery agitation is to be stopped, that discussion on that subject will not be permitted. This policy has been shadowed forth in various quarters, it runs through Know Nothing papers, it leaks out in various channels. The existence, oaths and characteristics of the aristocratic Third Degree of the Order incontestibly prove it. Although ingeniously drawn up, and calculated to deceive the unwary and unsuspicious, yet the hideous cloven foot of slavery is too palpable to every honest Anti-Slavery man.

We have *acts*, also, proving this pro-slavery tendency—*acts* taking place in the very centre and hot-bed of the anti-slavery feeling. If these things are done in the green-tree, what will not be done in the dry? "The base bowing of the knee" to the demands of slavery are fully set forth in the following article, which we extract from the *Cleveland Leader*:

"The ignoring process is going on lively in the K. N. Lodge at Painesville. The brethren will find themselves ignored by the people, next.

We derive the following information from the *Telegraph*, published in that place. On Thursday night lately the members met and ordered a ballot for a Delegate to the Grand State Council of the Order, which is to meet in June at Cleveland, for the the purpose of nominating a State Ticket for the Fall election. The result of the ballot was the election of a well known Anti-Slavery man. The gentleman accepted the office, with a few remarks expressing the pleasure with which he should represent his brethren on the occasion, and pledging his best exertions for the furtherance of all measures tending to strengthen the grand American ideas of *personal*, civil, and religious liberty.'

At the next meeting of the Council a resolution was introduced instructing the Delegate how to vote on the Slavery question. It was introduced by *A. J. Williams*, a bitter Nebraska Locofoco who was defeated last fall for Prosecuting Attorney on the slavery issue by A. L. Tinker, the Anti Slavery candidate. Finding that nothing could be done for Locofocoism or Slavery out of doors, this notorious servile *Williams* joined the K. N's to see what could be accomplished underground. Well, on the night in question this A. J. Williams rises in Council and moves the passage of a resolution instructing the Delegate to the State Council to take no action there that shall in any possible manner commit the Council to either an Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery position; to *ignore* the question entirely, in all its ramifications. The resolution was laid on the table, and made the order for the next Thursday night.

When the time came, Williams sustained his resolution with a tirade against the Anti-Slavery men, and was followed and sustained by *Tinker*, who owes his election specially to his pretended Anti-Slavery sentiments.

Here *Benjamin Bissell* followed Tinker in the support of Mr. Williams and his resolution; and for the 'crushing out' of this Anti-Slavery sentiment.

The resolution was carried. The newly elected Delegate, upon the passage of the resolution, resigned the office thus made ignoble. A new ballot was ordered, and Mr. Tinker was elected; a gagged Delegate, a dumb man on the only political question that we should suppose a man of Tinker's spirit and sense would care at this time to have an opinion.

The *Telegraph* well remarks that these gentlemen may play their hand at ignoring, but the question will not stay ignored. In the face of these facts, we have creatures in this city, professing to be editors, who curse and swear as bitterly as did Peter, when denying his master, that the K. N. Order does not ignore the slavery question, that it is an Anti-Slavery organization, &c. But here the cloven foot sticks out rather palpably for such attempts at deception to prove successful.

We could give other facts bearing on the question were they needed—such as the fact mentioned by the New York *Times*, that the pro-slavery Silver Grey Whigs of the State of New York have held a secret meeting in that city and resolved to support the Know Nothing movement; or another fact we see announced, that the National Convention of the Know Nothings is to be held at *Memphis*, in the spring of '56. How much chance will an Anti-slavery sentiment have for expression in Memphis? More, however, is not needed to convince any man truly and honestly opposed to the aggrandizement and spread of slavery.

Far be it from us to intimate that there is no sound Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Know Nothing party. Tens of thousands of its Northern members are true Anti-slavery men, who have been beguiled into the Order under the specious plea of using it to "break up the old pro-slavery parties." They had no idea of the use designed to be made of them; and even yet many cannot be convinced, though he that runneth may read. Some of them, the great majority of them, will be convinced of their mistake before long, while others we fear will be seduced from their allegiance to the principles of freedom, and suffer themselves to be hood-winked and basely deceived by the pro-slavery leaders of the party.

We do not believe the Know Nothing party will be able to go into the Presidential election with any fair prospects of success, without distinctly taking ground on the slavery question in its important issues, especially on the Kansas question. The attempt to ignore it, to shuffle it aside, is too contemptible, too cowardly, too time-serving not to meet with the condemnation of the American people. The people of the North have suffered long, and have extended their forbearance to a fault, in the vain hope of something turning up to delay or render unnecessary the struggle which every discerning man now sees is impending. They will not be satisfied with having the question ignored, as it is called, which only means submission to the slave power, while a clap-trap issue is substituted to enable truckling demagogues to ride into office and power. This were indeed to sacrifice freedom to folly, to give up the substance in pursuit of a shadow.

There will be a party in the free states,—a strong, growing, earnest, energetic party, let it be called by what name it will, which will not bow to the modern Baal, which will not ignore the slavery question, which will not suffer Kansas to be lost to freedom without a struggle—a party which will measure men by their humanity and their worth, and not their place of birth; by their political principles and measures, and not their religious creed—a party which will uphold the honor, the welfare, the dignity of the country, and save it from the disgrace of unreasonable and Anti-Christian intolerance and proscription on the one hand, and from becoming a propaganda of chattel slavery on the other—a party which will have no midnight meetings, no oaths, and signs, and pass-words; a truly American party, set for the defence of Protestant privileges of universal liberty of soul and body, of mind and heart, a party which believes in liberty and practices its precepts, and in the doctrines of the Fathers of the Revolution, and is ready to sustain them. For such a party the elements are all ready, and the hour of its inauguration will soon dawn. This is the party which will swallow up and destroy every other party, unless, indeed, which we do not believe, the great experiment of a free government shall prove to be a failure.

At a moment when the conductors of certain presses in this city are forgetting all the proprieties of editorial and personal intercourse, degrading their calling and demeaning themselves, by imputations of the lowest and most offensive cast, it is pleasant to fall upon kinder notice from those whose appreciation is of far greater value, and is really something to be proud of. The *New York Tribune*, in an able article on "Journalism and Office," draws a faithful picture of time-serving editors and presses, and closes thus:

"But while there are instances of this sort, we think our readers will agree with us that the past few years have witnessed the growth in this country of a more manly and untrammeled journalism than we possessed before. We now have newspapers which are worthy of the name; which are so truly the organs of the best Public Opinion that they can deal with parties and party leaders on terms of absolute independence; *and which entertain so just a sense of their real dignity, that they would perish rather than compromise a principle or prostitute a truth for the sake of office or other personal commodity.* In speaking of this kind of journalism the names of *The National Era*, *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, and *The Buffalo Democracy* spontaneously suggest themselves; there are others worthy to be mentioned, but our object is simply to illustrate our proposition; and as no member of the profession can be in doubt as to which category he belongs, it is hardly necessary to extend the list."

Hon. Morris Longstreth, who ran as the democratic candidate for Governor in this State in 1848, died at his residence in Montgomery County, on the 27th ult., aged 55 years.

We publish below an extract from the "Armstrong Democrat" taken from Saturday's Post in reference to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, also one from Schuylkill county, both of a late date, speaking in the highest terms of this preparation which seems to have made its way into more localities than our own. The Dr's. Pectoral, here at home, has a decidedly favorable reputation, and has evidence in its favor of a noted character. The Dr. informs us that he attends personably to every part of the compounding with great care.

The Pectoral Syrup Man.—M'Williams of the Armstrong *Democrat*, in his paper of the 25th of April, has the following to say about Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of our city; "His trusses are the best and most efficacious, for the cure of hernia in the market. They are no humbug, which those who are afflicted with this generally troublesome disease, upon trial, will find to be true. His Pectoral Syrup is an excellent remedy for diseases to which the throat and lungs are subject. We are not given to puffing patent medicines, but when we find an article which proves worthy, upon a trial, we will not hesitate to tell the public what and who it is. In three cases of troublesome cough, from bad cold, in our family, Dr. Keyser's pectoral syrup proved efficacious in giving immediate relief. In two of the cases, one bottle each was sufficient, and in the third case a portion of a bottle proved effective."

Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co. April 24, 1855.

To Mr. George W. Oakely, agent for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup:

Sir—I take pleasure in informing you that Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, of which I have purchased several bottles of you for the use of myself and friends, has proved itself decidedly the best preparation for a severe cough and cold that I have been able to meet with. I have tried many of the cough preparations of the day, and can say with propriety and truth that I have found none to equal it in efficiency. My friends also speak in the very highest terms of it, and we are happy that you have the agency so near us that we may apply when necessary.

Respectfully your friend, P. S. Devlan.

You are at liberty to use this as you may see proper.

A Member of Parliament Absconded.—Under this head the London *Times*, of April 11th, alludes to the fact that the Hon. Francis John Robert Villiers, fourth son of the Earl of Jersey, and M. P. for Rochester, had absconded, leaving behind pecuniary obligations of nearly half a million dollars. It is stated that his proceedings have been such as to completely blast his character. His constituents called a meeting and appointed a committee to request him to resign, but he could not be found. There are a large number of sufferers by his illegal proceedings. The *Times* adds: He was born in 1810; he was educated at Eton, entered the army in 1837, obtained his company in 1843, and left the army in 1847. During the period of his service he was aide-de-camp in Canada, and afterwards in Ceylon, and finally military secretary at Madras. What could fortune and a high family do more for a single man? It is to be hoped that some fitting answer may be given to the exposure now threatened." His delinquencies are said to be in connection with horse racing. He was a steward of a leading jockey club.

The Kansas Outrage, though planned and conducted by Missourians, was not entirely achieved by them, for the Missourians of the border are not sufficiently numerous for such a purpose. They, therefore, raised a fund of $20,000 with which they hired four hundred persons to go from Kentucky, and over two thousand from other States. Each man had his passage paid to Kansas and back, and received one dollar a day besides, while their leaders got from ten to twenty dollars. This army of hirelings was required to be well armed, and was so. The violence of its members was but part of the servilence of its members was but part of the servilence for which they were paid. Such are the facts of a recent letter from Lawrence City, Kansas.

From the Boston Times of Saturday.

Disastrous Fire in Boston.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out on Battery Wharf, in a large building constructed of wood, owned by the Messrs. Matthews, and from thence proceeded one of the most extensive conflagrations that has visited the city of Boston for a long time. The value of the buildings destroyed, the most of them being old, and constructed of wood, is but little compared with the amount of property that was stored within them, and which, together with the various vessels lying at the wharves, have been almost entirely consumed. The building in which the fire broke out was known by the name of the "Matthews Block," situated on the northerly side of the Battery wharf. It was a wooden structure, three stories in height, and was about three hundred feet long, and from sixty to seventy feet in width. In it were stored about three thousand bales of cotton, and on the wharf in front were about a thousand bales more, which had just been discharged from the vessels alongside. The flames were first discovered bursting from the upper story, and with almost the rapidity of a flash of lightning they spread through the whole length of the building, and enveloped the roof in a mass of fire. The wind at the time was blowing very strong from the northwest, and it seemed hardly an instant before a building on the end of Lincoln's wharf, at a distance of from 600 to 1000 feet, was found to have caught from the sparks and cinders. Both the buildings were soon in one complete blaze, and then commenced one of the sublimest scenes that it is the lot of a human being to witness. Between Matthew's Block and Lincoln's Wharf, where the fire was ultimately stopped, was a range of wooden buildings, which seemed to burn like tinder. The flames ran through them, commencing on both sides, so rapidly, that in about two hours the whole were laid in ashes.

It was but a few moments after the bursting out of the fire, that the store house, occupied by the United States as a weighing room and other purposes, was also in flames, and from that the devouring element leaped along the other buildings which were in Commercial street, (all of wood) while the conflagration also extended from the structure that had first caught on Lincoln's Wharf up to the above mentioned street, and then upon the corner. Here it seemed that the whole range on Commercial street must be swept away to Union Wharf, where it could be stopped by the large granite, fire proof warehouse, but through the wonderful and well-directed exertions of the firemen, the latter buildings were saved, in a somewhat damaged and scorched condition.

During this exciting scene, the shipping along the docks was suffering severely. It being low tide, it was impossible for the larger class to hand into the stream, even if the necessary help had been at hand, and they were left to the mercy of the flames. Sailors were busy aloft in endeavoring to unloose the sails, &c., but a spark would alight, and the wind fan it into an immediate flame, and they were driven from their stations, without being able to effect hardly a thing in the way of benefit. The heat throughout was intense, and the volumes of smoke hindered every observation from the land side, except an occasional glimpse, which displayed one fly scorched and falling spars, and blazing rigging. Some few of the smaller craft escaped with but a slight damage, but some seven or eight valuable ships, brigs, &c., were either entirely destroyed or very badly damaged. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage to the shipping, but $150,000 would not be a large figure, to say nothing of the cargoes which they had on board.

On land, the principal losses, with one exception, will be in the cotton, provisions and other stores, contained in the buildings. This exception is the people's Ferry property, which is entirely destroyed—buildings, drops, and almost everything connected with it. The boats, of course, were not injured; but the loss of time itself, which will be required to repair damages, to say nothing of the matter of fact value lost, will be an immense damage. This was one of the finest ferry establishments in the country, and $50,000 will not cover the loss on the buildings and fixtures. This property was between Battery and Lincoln's wharf, and is now a mass of cinders and ashes.

In the cellar of the building, occupied for the U. S. weighing purposes, was stored about $10,000 worth of lard, which is thought will be saved in a damaged condition. About $30,000 worth of pork in barrels, belonging to Harrison Fay & Co., was either saved or destroyed, by being rolled into the dock. A large number of barrels were stayed in the operation, but it is probable that the greater portion will be got out without serious damage. Large quantities of salt and other stores were destroyed in the various buildings. The total amount of loss and damage cannot, by any means be accurately estimated at present, but there can be no doubt that it will reach the sum of *half a million of dollars*, if it does not exceed that sum. No less than three engines were consumed, or rendered unfitter use.

Fruit Trade of Boston.—The amount of the fruit business of Boston probably surpasses that of any other city in the Union, save New York, and the sales of some particular kinds of fruit in Boston even greatly exceeds that city. About seventeen thousand boxes of oranges have arrived at this port since Saturday. Since last September 70,000 boxes Oranges, 30,000 do Lemons, and nearly 800,000 drums figs. From this port as the great centre fruit is distributed not only to every village and town in New England but to a certain extent all over the country; even to New York and Philadelphia, and is exported in great quantities to foreign countries. The New England consumption of Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, &c., is immense, probably much more in proportion than in any other district of country. To supply the population of Boston alone we should need quite a fleet annually from the Medditerranean with large cargoes.—*Boston Trav.*

A report having got abroad that Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, was about to resign his office, we are glad to see the report contradicted in one of our city papers yesterday. We have never had occasion to transact any business in the Patent Office ourselves, but those who have will learn with pleasure Mr. Mason's probable continuance at the head of the office. Few officers, we believe, are more popular, or more deservedly so.—*National Intelligencer.*

Gen. William O. Butler, who was, a few days since, nominated as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Kentucky District, has declined.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What our Neighbors say of Dr. M'Lane's CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.—New York, August 30th, 1855.—We, the undersigned, having made a trial of Dr M'Lane's Celebrat'd Liver Pills, must acknowledge that that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, that we have ever used.—We take pleasure in recommending them to the public, and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

MRS. HILL, East Troy.
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

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. Price 25 cents per box.

For Wholesale Agents, see advertisement.—Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. Lap2dAw3; 5 Agents wanted.

As a Spring and Summer Medicine, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive the humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless; and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it. The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits. See advertisement in another column.

Another Instance of the efficacy of Boerhave's Holland Bitters:

Mr. N. M. Pondexter, of the Union Office, says—Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and at times strong symptoms of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your Holland Bitters, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with like derangement of the stomach, to state, that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle of each.

See advertisement. ap30-d&wT

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss will cure nearly every case of reducable Hernia.

Trusses at various prices always on hand.

Children's Trusses of different forms and strength for sale

Elastic Stockings for Varicose or Enlarged Veins.

Abdominal Supporters—A dozen different kinds.

Pile Props, for the support and cure of Piles.

Shoulder Braces to relieve a crooked and deformed condition of the Shoulders, and many diseases of the Chest.

Suspension Bandages.

All these articles may be had or applied at DR. KEYSER'S Wholesale and Retail TRUSS DEPOT, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar; or will be sent to any part of the country by sending the money and measure.

ap27-d&w3

A Substitute for the New Liquor Law.—DR. URBAN'S ANTI-BACCHANALIAN ELIXIR, a sure and sure remedy for the cure of INTEMPERANCE.

A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequaled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Fits, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, Tetanus, Chill of Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and a distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where we have sold it, we have had the most gratifying results; so, to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $1 per bottle at the Drug Store of DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar. ap27-d&w

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head; so a new hat is as easy on the head as an old one. A month said a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ap26-d1 W. DOUGLAS.

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 disrellish 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 Long Diseases, when skillfully applied and perseverred 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. 8d-4mdAwT

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 8 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, Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855.

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. mh8-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 cedar 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—Loaving's and Belcher's Loaf; Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Teas, Chocolates, 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., Wood, corner Third street.

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, Dubuque, Iowa. mh26-3m5

Pennsylvania Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH, CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000. *INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY* AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AND THE PERILS OF Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. P. Johnston.	W. M'Cullough.
B. M. Lyon.	A. J. Jones.
Rob't Patterson.	Kennedy P. Friend.
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Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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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 if nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I save 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.

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