PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1855.

To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear at 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. sept24dw

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, 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, just above Smithfield, and immediately adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

KNOW NOTHINGISM AND SLAVERY.—It is now given forth that a National Council of the Know Nothing order is to assemble in Philadelphia in the first week in June. The object of this convention is doubtless to lay down some national platform for the government of the Order, in view of the summer and fall elections, and the approaching Presidential contest. It is doubtless discoverable by this time, that the settlement of great national questions cannot longer be deferred without endangering the disruption and total ruin of a secret political conspiracy, which has spread into every state of the Union, and which claims to have the power of deciding the next Presidential contest in its favor.

The great question of difficulty is *slavery*, which has disrupted and torn the two great parties which have so long ruled the country, and which has threatened the very stability of the Union itself.

The policy which has been shadowed forth from various quarters, and which will no doubt be adopted, is *to ignore the Slavery question*, under pretence of extraordinary devotion to the Federal Union. Slavery will be pronounced a sectional question, and as not coming under the cognizance of a national party, and all persons who will not agree to this settlement of the troublesome subject, will be pronounced as agitators and enemies of the Union. In short we are to have the Union Saving farce re-enacted, and slavery is to gain another great victory under the hypocritical and pharasaic garb of devotion to the great American Union. And this is to be done, too, while slaveholders are outraging time-honored compacts, trampling upon law, justice, and personal rights, and laughing to scorn all precedents and agreements, all the principles hitherto held sacred under a free government, for the purpose of establishing Slavery in Kansas, a territory of immense extent and importance, larger than New York and Pennsylvania combined, and occupying the very heart of the American Continent! The question whether this immense territory, which was devoted fo freedom by our Fathers, and which is sought to be wrested from the citizens of the Free states, and from the purposes, and enjoyments, and usages of freedom, is to be ignored, is to be kept in abeyance, is to be laid aside as a matter of no account, and made to yield in importance to one of the veriest clap-trap issues which ever disgraced the history of any country!

Some of our readers will doubtless think we are mistaken, and that our opposition to the Order has swayed our judgment. A few weeks will decide, and we abide the result with confidence that the correctness of our predictions will be verified. In fact, evidence of the pro slavery tendency of Know Nothingism increases on us daily, and is so overwhelming that to doubt were folly.

As an indication of what is to be the result of the June Convention, take the givings forth of the Philadelphia *North American*. That paper was formerly the leading Whig organ of Philadelphia, and it has occasionally expressed a strong and manly resistance to the encroachments of slavery, especially since the revelation of the Kansas-Nebraska conspiracy. It is now a decided and leading Know Nothing paper. The Whig party it speaks of as "*deceased*" and in a state of "*dissolution*." The new order, in its opinion, is to inaugurate "*a blessed political millenium*." The day after the late municipal election in Philadelphia, that paper, in a very formal manner, laid down the policy the new party was to pursue on the subject of slavery, in a leading editorial article. Coming at such a time, and from the organ of the party in a city where the National Convention was shortly to assemble, the article has much significance, and we make an extended quotation. The *North American* is defending the the Know Nothing order from the charge of abolitionism, preferred by the *Washington Union*, in which the latter paper affirmed that the South was resting in the "calmness of despair." The *North American* says:

"Now, as to the allegation that an unusual tranquility prevails at the South in reference to the subject of slavery, we will accept it as literally and absolutely true. But we certainly shall not adopt the *Union's* explanation of the fact. It asserts that the South is calm because it has lost all hope of security and peace; that the placidity is that which presages and precedes the storm; that its silently and sternly gathering its powers against a foreseen and imminent danger, which is destined speedily to call them forth in a decisive strife with "the combinations of the several elements which have given the ascendancy in the northern states to the enemies of southern institutions." There is no difficulty in perceiving the motives of this odd interpretation of a condition of affairs which, to our comprehension, bears a very different import. The *Union* for many months past has been laboring with marvelous industry and ingenuity to persuade the people of the slave states that the American party, which has recently sprung into such formidable existence, is really and altogether a coalition, organized for the sole and express purpose of waging a fierce crusade against the constitutional rights and the domestic peace of one half of the confederacy. This is the expedient of the hypocritical alarmist, who hopes, through an appeal to the fears of a population, to excite their opposition to a political movement, from which those now in office, and who desire to retain their places anticipated certain destruction. It so happens however, that its avowed principles and its conduct both demonstrate that the American party is national in its organization and its objects; that as events have abundantly proved, it numbers among its members thousands of patriotic and intelligent citizens, in all quarters of the Union; and that instead of being based upon a principle of hostility to the South or to the North, to the East or to the West, its purpose is to discard all local issues in politics, to compose the unhappy discords which have divided the States and the people regarding any and all matters of internal regulation and policy, and to establish on the ruins of the wretched rivalries for power and plunder, a great national conservative party, *whose high and holy mission it shall be to save the Union from the treason of fanatical agitators and selfish demagogues.*

The attempt, therefore, to deceive or frighten Southern men upon this subject must fail. They understand who are their friends and who are their enemies a great deal better than the *Washington Union*, and they will not be likely to receive instruction as to their interests and duties from that journal. If we are to believe the developments which have been made, then it is past doubt that the mysterious "order" which has caused such a fluttering in the "White House" of late, *is quite as strong in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, and the neighboring States*, as it is in this region, and it is probable that when the time comes for discovering that strength, the demonstrations will be equally as remarkable as any which have occurred elsewhere. It is, then, obvious, from the very fact that the people of the South are largely in association with the American party, that that party is not what the Democratic press represents it to be—that it is not a conspiracy of abolitionists confederated for the purpose of invading the reserved rights, and assailing the institutions of any section of the country, but, on the contrary, *that it is really and truly a Union party, the chief engagement and aim of whose creed and organization it is to put down every cause of civil dissension;* to resist and crush every treasonable effort, from whatever quarter it may emanate, to destroy the sacred bonds of affections and interest which should unite the people of all the States in one harmonious community.

Regarding it, then, from this point of view, what would seem to be the most rational explanation of the present extraordinary absence of popular excitement in the South in reference to slavery as a political issue? *Instead of its being the calmness of despair, is it not more probably the repose of assured security?* May it not be fairly and reasonably inferred that the Southern mind perceives in the new political power that is every where supplanting the old parties and substituting for their dangerous sectionalism a spirit of nationality and conservatism, that very palladium of peace and safety for which patriotic men everywhere have so earnestly prayed? Is disloyalty to the constitution—hostility to the federation of the States—to be apprehended with any justice from a great popular movement and combination, whose fundamental principle is attachment to the civil liberties and happiness of the republic, as a whole, and whose paramount aspiration it is to preserve them in all their integrity as a priceless heritage transmitted to us by the sages and heroes of the Revolution?

No—the South apprehends no such treason from the American Party. It sees it comprehending within its ample and loyal embrace all the States. It feels a conviction that in these times of sectional jealousy and apprehension, no political organization which was not radically sound in its patriotism and its devotion to the interests of the entire country, could possibly spread over the whole land and establish itself in every city, town, hamlet and rural district from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. This very universality of the thing is a strong guarantee that however objectionable may be some of the forms in which it has manifested its power, there is in the principle which underlies it that which entitles it to the confidence of national men in all portions of the confederacy. Hence, then, in this formidable uprising and embodiment of the genius of Americanism, *in the very midst of the dissensions and dissolution of the decrepid parties which have degenerated into mere local factions*, lies the true secret of that tranquil condition of the southern mind which the *Union* tells us now prevails.—*The South discerns in the triumph of the movement the coming for it and for the whole nation, of a blessed political millenium, in which the demon of disunion will be chained and peace be established in all our borders.*"

There; the vilest dough-face which ever lived, even the Arch-Traitor Douglass himself could not exceed the above, in its honied phrases of patriotism and devotion to the Union. The great moral and political ulcer which every sane man knows, and every honest man admits, is eating out the life-blood of freedom and national prosperity and greatness,—fostering and spreading, and gangrening the fairest territories of the country,—is smeared over, covered up, hid from the public gaze, by a Union-saving plaster!—Does not this indicate what we may expect from the Know Nothing National Convention?

But look at the conduct of the Know Nothings of Illinois. These were said to be *par-excellence* Anti-slavery men. The *Chicago Tribune*, a generous and able defender and advocate of freedom, has so strongly and persistently defended Know Nothingism from the charge of pro-slavery, that we looked for some expression at least in that quarter, against the monster evil. What is the result? The State Convention met at Chicago a few days ago, and the *Tribune*, in apparent sorrow and grief, acknowledges that the Slavery question was ignored. It semi-officially corrects what it calls the "misrepresentations" of the *Democrat* and the *Journal*, and then remarks:

"Having said this much, at the request of a person who has the reputation of being, and no doubt is, one of the prominent leaders of the order here, for the purpose of correcting the misrepresentations of the Journal and Democrat, we cannot but express our regret that the members of the Know Nothing State Council have separated without solemnly protesting, as a body of free American citizens, against the extension of the institution of slavery to any of the present territories of the United States, or any that may hereafter be acquired. The gentlemen who constituted that body were not ignorant of the fact that in fifteen of the thirty-one States of this Union the order of Know Nothings stands forward as the champion of slavery, and that it bases its claims for support upon the peculiar of the slaveholding States, on the fact that it is pledged to put down all agitation of the subject of slavery, and thus leave the institution untrammeled in its power of extension.

It may be perfectly true that the members of the order in Illinois are anti-Nebraska, anti-slavery, but we suggest to them that their principles would have been more satisfactorily vindicated had they given such an expression to them as would have placed them above suspicion. We feel that the Council made a great mistake *in ignoring this question*, for it will have to be met, sooner or later, and the longer it is put off the more suspicious will its character become. We feel also that the order in the free States is powerful to do good, if it set its face in favor of freedom; and it may do some evil if it turn to slavery. But it must not expect to escape suspicion,—nay it will be strong testimony against it,—*if it dodges a declaration of antagonism to slavery, and slavery extension, at a time like the present, when every slave State it openly proclaims itself the special defender and conservator of the institution.*

For our part, we contend, as a true American, for the principles which our forefathers fought, bled and died for, the equality of man, and we are willing to accept the aid and co-operation of Know Nothings, Know Something, Sag Nichts, or other bodies of men, by whatever names designated. It is not the name which a party bears that commends itself to our favor, but the principles which it sustains. Know Nothings are no better to us than Sag Nichts or Nebraskites, except as they are proved to be truer friends of humanity and freedom. We had hoped they would so prove themselves, *but when we see State Council sit three whole days, and entirely ignore those principles, declining to announce its sentiments in a bold and honest manner, while it knows that in one half of the Union the Councils of the Order put forth the support of the institution of slavery as the principle object they have in view*—we cannot but feel that all is not as it should be. The next Presidential election will determine whether slavery or freedom is to be the cardinal principle of the Government, and that individual or political association in the free States that fails to declare its adhesion to freedom and republican institutions, in the most unequivocal manner that language is capable of conveying, must not expect to escape the obloquy of a suspicion that cannot fail to palsy its power. It is not too late yet for the Know Nothings to take a bold stand for freedom, and, if great, good, and we are not without hope they will do so. If they do not, however, they may as well make up their minds at once to connect themselves with the order in the South, for the purpose of aiding in the extension of slavery."

Here we see a paper which has defended and sustained Know Nothingism in Illinois, to the utmost of its power, because it believed the order would be the faithful and persevering opponent of the extension of slavery, compelled to acknowledge its bitter disappointment. We trust it has learned a lesson it will never forget, that men never band together in midnight assemblies, under the sanctions of extra-judicial oaths, with signs, and pass-words and grips, in a free country of equal rights, *for a good and laudable political purpose.*

The freemen of the North may rest assured that their rights are in imminent danger. The sleepless foe of freedom and free institutions has seized hold of a mania which has infected the public mind in relation to foreigners, and has invented the hellish and disreputable secret machinery behind which traitors and demagogues can hide, for the purpose of extending and strengthening the institution of slavery, which in its very nature is antagonistic to free labor and free institutions, and which for its own safety must subdue the free states, or be eventually subdued itself. One party or the other must go to the wall. Things so opposite, interests so diverse, moral and religious principles in such violent antagonism, cannot dwell peacably together. The Know Nothing party, and the whole race of Union Savers and Dough-faces may ignore the question, and strive to prevent its diffusion, and in spite of them it will rise to confound them, to overwhelm them with confusion, and put them to shame. We have yet faith in the people of the free states. They cannot always be cheated and hood-winked, and if the Know Nothings ignore the slavery question, as regards its aggressions, and its extension into Kansas, the people will ignore the Know Nothings.

THE WEATHER.—At this present writing we have had some twenty-four hours of cold rain, with occasional showers of sleet and snow. The weather is so chilly as to make a good fire necessary to comfort. Its effect upon the growing standard crops, and fruits, will not we think be injurious, unless it suddenly clears, when we may look for a severe frost. Wheat and grass, and newly planted trees, will rather be benefitted than otherwise, by the rain and cool weather.

PURE ICE.—We refer those who wish to engage the prompt delivery of pure Allegheny Ice for the season, to the Card of Joseph Johnston, in another column. Those living on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad had every reason last season to be entirely satisfied with the promptness and certainty with which ice was delivered on the cars, by Mr. Johnston.

From the St. Louis Republican.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling existing in Kansas in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenworth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the first inst., in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and estimable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occurred on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d instant.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat, leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the Territory by men professing to be actuated by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburgh we find a few additional particulars. The quarrel between McCrea and Clark originated at a meeting of Squatters held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McCrea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken and conveyed to the guard house. The excitement, both in Weston and Leavenworth, was intense, and it was apprehended the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the handbill entire:

TO THE PUBLIC!

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING!!

Arouse and Avenge the Blood of your Fellow Man!!!

Whereas: MALCOMB CLARK, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it was impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best loved him most, was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously murdered, without any just cause or provocation, in this city, on the 30th ultimo, by the violent and ruthless hand of an assassin, C. McCrea, a meeting of our citizens is hereby called in this place on Thursday, May 3d, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to this foul and atrocious crime by which a happy family has sustained a sad and irreparable bereavement, and our community been deprived of one of her most useful and enterprising citizens.

Here is another life that has been taken by the murderous hand of a treacherous villain!—Where will these fatal consequences end, God only knows! Arise, fellow men, and trample under your feet the hydra-headed monster, ABOLITIONISM!

D. Scott Boyle, John Harris, James M. Lyle, D. J. Johnson, H. Rives Pollard, J. Marion Alexander, Bennett Burnam, J. L. McAleer, Jarret Todd, Jno. H. McBride, members of the committee appointed by the citizens of Leavenworth to frame a call for a public meeting.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 1st, 1855.

This is a one sided statement and comes from men who have resorted to violence and lawlessness to extend slavery to Kansas. We think it will turn out that McCrea acted in self-defence, or that he was not a Northern man, or an abolitionist, but that a life lost in some broil is made use of to raise an excitement against the settlers from the free States. We may expect to hear of all sorts of broils and of blood-shed, and even of civil war growing out of the Kansas outrage.

The *New York Times* speaks disparagingly of the address of the French Emperor to the Mayor of London. The impression made on our mind is the reverse of this. We view it as a master production, evidencing very decided ability, and a thorough knowledge of the English people, and a just appreciation of the proprieties of the occasion and of his own position. The *North American*, very correctly, as we think, says:

Louis Napoleon is undoubtedly a man of superior intellect. Though born, apparently one of fortune's favored children, he has quaffed the cup of adversity to the dregs. It may be a painful reflection, but it is too frequently true in this life, that greatness is best developed by stern affliction. The essence of the fairest flowers can only be extracted by severe pressure. Napoleon's reply to the address of the Lord Mayor of London, is a master-piece of thought as well as composition. It bears unmistakable traces of statesmanship. It touches but slightly questions of great importance, but it hits them in the exact points where the interest of the two nationalities centered. The writer, who with the gentlest touch of his finger upon the hidden springs of a complicated mechanism, sets the whole ponderous machinery in motion, so Louis Napoleon swayed the mind of the English nation by the skilful delicacy of his allusions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McLane's Vermifuge—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 112 more.

Jonathan Hungman of West Union, Park county, Ia writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others that none is equal to Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ia., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among their people.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

my4-12ws Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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 all humors to the surface, thereby ensuring a healthy action of the skin; are facts of 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. ap30 1mdawT

Best Known when Tried.—Those gentlemen take pleasure in testifying in regard to D. 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

MESSRS. D. 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 manner of worms. In our extensive sale we never saw any evil results following its administration, but always find it answering the purpose for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

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

RIELY, HOOVER & RIELY.

Prepared and sold by D. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. ap30-d&wT

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

MR. W. M. POWERS, 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 feel it but an act of justice to the public 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 add, in 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

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

RETAIL DRUG STORE, favorably located, at the corner of Chestnut and Liberty sts., Allegheny City, will be sold on reasonable term. For particulars enquire of

FLEMING BROS.,

Wholesale Druggists, No. 60 Wood st.,

ap18-1md&wT Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and in perfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement. ap18-2wd&wT

REMOVAL.

McCORD & CO., HATTERS,

Have removed to their new store, 131 *Wood street, 5 doors above Fifth street*, which we have built with the express adaptation to our increased business.

The first floor has been fitted up in MODERN STYLE exclusively for our retail trade, where will always be found a complete assortment of the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES of Gents' and Youths' Dress and Soft Hats and Caps, as well as LADIES' RIDING HATS and CHILDREN'S GOODS, adapted to the seasons. We shall be pleased to see our friends at our new store.

The four upper stories are expressly for our WHOLE SALE TRADE, where will be found a full stock of Hats and Caps, embracing Beaver, Silk, every variety, Soft, Panama, Leghorn, Braids, and Palm Leaf Hats; Silk Plush and Cloth Caps, and Children's Goods of all kinds.

Merchants visiting our city will find it their interest to examine our stock, as our facilities are such as to enable us to compete with any jobbing house in the eastern cities. ja27

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.

fe8-4md&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 5 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 Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Monroeville, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c; and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.

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

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

For Tickets and further information, apply to

J. G. CURRY,

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House, Or at the Federal street Station, to

GEORGE PARKIN,

Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. Ticket Agent.

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 neatly boxes from 5 to 20 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

COFFEE—Java, La Guayra, and Rio Coffee, Green and Roasted.

SUGARS—Lovering's and Belcher's Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

Also, *Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fruit 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.

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,

my26-3m Dubuque, Iowa.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

OF PITTSBURGH,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.

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A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

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