PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1855.

Removal.

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

☞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. sept.1dtw

☞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.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE UNION.—Some of the most able of the Southern papers are publishing disquisitions to prove the great advantage the South would enjoy as a separate and independent government, free from the restraints of Northern Abolitionism, and Northern Morals and Northern commercial restrictions.

There can be no doubt that the South is gradually preparing the way for what her leading men consider inevitable, unless the North can be wholly subdued to her sway. The position of the Southern slaveholders we infer to be this: Slavery cannot exist in connection with anti-Slavery, unless the former is large enough to defy and control the latter. If the North is permitted to go on advancing in population and wealth, and if more free States are added to the Union, giving to the North the political preponderancy, the time will soon come when slavery will be invaded and encroached upon, and its very existence endangered. Therefore the South argues, we must either conquer the North, or the North will conquer us, and if we cannot subdue the North, or prevent her preponderance over us, then we must dissolve the Union.

This, we think, accounts for the rashness, the utter recklessness of consequences, with which the South marches to her objects. If she succeeds she is satisfied. If dissolution of the Union follows, she considers this will be better for her than to continue in the Union with the free States the controlling power. She has calculated the value of the Union, and it is decided to be of value to her only so long as she controls the national councils. If disunion follows her rash attempts to preserve the balance of power in her favor, she is not surprised or unprepared for such a catastrophe. She has contemplated such a result.

She is determined, therefore, that Kansas shall come into the Union as a Slave State, and she is prepared to sacrifice the Union in the effort.—Now will the North yield to such a fell 'rule or ruin' policy? Will she consent to the domination of the slave Oligarchy to preserve a Union in which she sacrifices independence and self-respect? The Union is valuable to us. It is surrounded with many glorious recollections and cherished associations. It should be sustained and preserved by the efforts of every patriotic American. But it must be a Union founded on justice and equality. When it becomes an engine of injustice and oppression, in the hands of the slave power, it is not worth preserving.

A PORTRAIT OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.—A writer in the Rochester Démocrat, who has tried Know Nothingism, gives the following description of the leaders of the Order in Monroe county, New York, which would fit almost any other county in the country, and suits admirably for this region:

"At the head of the Order in this County, there is a clique of the most sad and consummate political tricksters with which any County was ever cursed. They are those *broken down cast-offs* of both political parties, who had been for *years standing candidates* for every office of *election or appointment*, until the *people* would not vote for them for any. Years since, they threw themselves into the lap of the South, and since have lain there, looking up into the face of their masters, innocent as lambs, saying, 'Gentle masters, deign to bestow some small favor upon your humble supplicant.' Like experienced rogues, they understand the advantage of a *frequent change of name*. Now they style themselves 'The First Families,' now 'Union Savers,' now 'National Whigs' and 'National Democrats,' now 'Silver Grays' and 'Old Hunkers,' and now 'Americans.'"

As a specimen of the sort of instruction imparted in Know Nothing Lodges, the same writer relates the following:

"I ought not to omit the fact that during the months of May and June, President Parker used constantly in his remarks to state, for the encouragement of new members, the strength of the order in this State and in the United States. He used to tell us that there were in the City of New York, 80,000 members; in the State, 400,000; and in the United States, 600,000. This is a sample of his intelligence.

One evening he got up, and very gravely read a long article, representing Wm. H. Seward as belonging to the Jesuits, and as meeting with them in New-York City, on one important occasion, Bishop Hughes presiding. The article described the meeting, its deliberations, the obsequiousness of Mr. Seward to the Bishop; described the place of meeting as being under the Bishop's Cathedral, in a subterranean room, and stated that the only entrance to it was from Bishop Hughes' house, by an underground passage.

When he had arrived at this point in the narration, Lawrence R. Jerome could keep his seat no longer, and arising, interrupted President Parker, and asked him if he told that for truth? Parker replied that he knew no reason why it was not true. Lawrence replied that he could believe almost anything, but that was too big a lie—that the Bishop's house and the Cathedral spoken of were more than a mile apart, and such an underground passage was an impossibility. This threw something of a damper upon the spirits of the intelligent President, but he continued the reading of the article to its close, commenting, however, less upon the "awful transaction" than before.

These facts are substantially true, and can be attested by scores. Those who know me I have used, moreover, know them to be true. Was it not an infatuation, bordering on *insanity*, which caused sensible men to convene two and sometimes three nights each week, often until 11 and 12 o'clock, to the neglect of their business and families, to listen to such *ribaldry*?

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION.—The Steamship Union, from Havre, arrived at New York on Saturday night. She left Havre and Southampton on the 9th inst.

On Tuesday, the 22d inst., the Union went ashore on Sable Island, in a thick fog, and remained ashore for fifteen hours. Capt Adams was compelled to throw overboard fifty tons of coal, and start all the water. She was then got off without receiving any material damage.

MR. WISE'S ELECTION.—The Democrats of Baltimore fired one hundred guns in honor of the election of Wise. On saturday evening Wise addressed an immense assembly in Washington, amid the shouts of the Democrats, and the groans of the Know Nothings.

A WARNING.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in closing an article on the slavery question, says:

"The conviction grows stronger in our minds each day, that unless the Executive at Washington resolves to put down all mob violence with a firm hand, and all covert or open attempts to use its influence to extend the area of slavery, the whole North and West will be driven to a very different position from that to which they are now inclined, and instead of the middle States resting in a conciliatory position, they will be driven to take a stand that will lead the South to a disruption little contemplated at present by any party.

☞*The St. Louis Republican*, of May 25th, confirms the news of the lynching by the Missourians. It says the outrage took place on the 17th inst. "Phillips was taken from Kansas to Missouri, tarred and feathered, rode upon a rail, and then put up at a mock auction and sold as a négro." Still the North is calm.

The Westminster Review for April has been received by the agents in this city, Messrs. Gildenny & Co., and Miner & Co. It contains articles of great interest.

European News.

The America's mails arrived at New York late on Saturday evening. Her news is not important. We select a few extracts. The news is to the 12th inst.

The London *Times* of the 11th inst., says:

"The fresh demonstrations furnished us by the papers on the Vienna negotiatigns, of the impracticability of dealing with Russia on any other principles than that of force, caused the funds to open this morning with heaviness, but before the close of business the market regained its tone. Consols for money, which closed yesterday at 88¾, were first quoted at 88¾ to 88⅞, whence, in consequence of a continuance of the steady purchases of the public, they recovered to 88⅞. This price was not quite maintained, and the final transactions were at 88⅝ to 88¾ for money, and 88⅞ for the 30th instant. The operations connected with the settlement of the consol account, which took place to-day, produced no effect of importance, and the terms for loans on government securities remained without variation."

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on May 7th, says:

"Mr. Perry, Secretary of the American Legation, has formally announced that his government accepts the arrangement proposed by the Spanish Cabinet in the affair of the Black Warrior. His note on the subject expresses, in the name of the President of the United States, the most friendly sentiments, and the hope that the conclusion of the affair will draw closer relations between the two countries. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has intimated in the Cortes that other claims are pending."

Another letter says:—

"Lord Howden does not cease to press the government to allow Protestant worship to be freely exercised in Spain; but the Minister for Foreign Affairs replies that, as the penal code forbids any meeting of more than twenty persons without the permission of the authorities, it is not possible to make the concession demanded."

A letter from London to the New York Herald of May 11th, says:—

There is not much of importance to communicate by the present mail. We have advices from "before Sebastopol" to the 9th May. General de la Marmora, the Commander in Chief of the Sardinian contingent, with 4,000 Piedmontese troops, had arrived and joined the allied armies in the Crimea. Sorties, skirmishes and reconnoissances were going on as usual. The Allies are now only 50 yards from the Russian works. They are bringing up heavy guns, and the bombardment was shortly to be renewed with energy. The Russians, meantime, do not show the slightest inclination of giving in. From the Baltic we learn that the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia are strictly blockaded by the Baltic fleet.

As regards Austria, very little, if any, hopes are entertained here of her ever drawing her sword against Russia. The allied Powers are determined at all risks to carry on the war, whether she join them or not.

In the Lords last night Earl Gray gave notice of a somewhat extraordinary motion. He said:

I beg to give notice that on Monday next, the 21st inst., I shall move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to thank her Majesty for having ordered the protocols of the recent negotiations at Vienna to be laid before us; to inform her Majesty that this House deeply deplores the failure of the attempt to put an end by these negotiations to the calamities of the war in which the country is now engaged; and to express our opinion that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which her Majesty and her allies might have obtained all the advantages which can reasonably be demanded from Russia.

On Monday, in the Commons, Layard brings forward the motion, which is tantamount to an impeachment of the ministry, and Lord Ellenborough will make a similar attack on the Lords. The meeting for administrative reform, of which I sent you an account in my last, has told in ministerial quarters. Similar meetings are being held in the great towns of England.

Presbyterian General Assembly—(New School.)

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24.

Slavery—Rev. Dr. Wilson, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, reported the following minute on Slavery:

The committee had received memorials from the Synod of Iowa, of Western Reserve, the Presbyteries of Elyria, St. Joseph, Cincinnati, Ithica, Peoria and Knox, Wabash, Athens, Maumee, Hamilton, Indianapolis, Geneva, and the congregational church of Colden—all couched in the most respectful language, all complaining that the orders of the Assembly of 1853 had not been complied with, and all of them calling for action on the part of the Assembly.

They have also received a memorial from the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia, deprecating any action on the part of this body out of a simple regard for the peace, unity, and prosperity of the Church.

After protracted, deliberate and prayerful consideration of the whole subject, the Committee are unanimous in recommending to the General Assembly the following action:

1. That the General Assembly address a Pastoral Letter to all the churches under their care reaffirming the action of the past Assemblies in regard to the sinfulness of the system of slavery and expressing their deep regret at the imperateness of word and action which has too often characterized the spirit of those who have conscientiously aimed at its overthrow, and urging upon them earnest efforts by all christian and constitutional modes to remove the evil from our midst.

That a committee be appointed to report to the next Assembly on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slavery in our churches and that we recommend that this evil be removed from our church as soon as it can be done in a Christian and constitutional manner.

The Assembly adjourned to meet in the lecture room at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—On re-assembling, the report of the Committee of Bills, on Slavery, was read, and

Rev. Mr. Glenn, of the Presbytery of Lexington, Miss., though desirous to agree with his brethren, said there were some things in the report which he could not conscientiously approve. The report purposes to re-affirm all that has been done on this subject by former Assemblies. Now the action of the Assembly at Buffalo was regarded by the South as extremely offensive, and this report proposes to re-affirm that action. (Here Mr. G. was interrupted with the assurance that the report did not purpose to re-affirm anything except the previous action of the Assembly on the sinfulness of slavery.) Still, said Mr. G., it has an air of unfairness and aggravation of the South, which derogates from their constitutional rights. Mr. G. moved to strike out the first part of the report, which would confine its recommendations to the appointment of a committee to report on the constitutional powers of the Assembly. This being seconded,

Rev. Mr. Crittenden, of Cayuga, said if these resolutions had passed without debate, he should contented himself with a silent vote; but as this now seemed impossible, he could not withhold an expression of his opinion on the general subject. The treatment which the inquiries addressed to the Southern Presbyteries by the Assembly of '53 had received, rendered it impossible to pass over this subject. If Slavery be an evil, beyond all question, it is one of sufficient magnitude to justify the reiterated action of this body in reference to it. It is a subject that comes legitimately within the constitutional powers of the Assembly. One of its most clearly prescribed functions is the right and duty to bear testimony against errors in doctrine, and immorality in practice, and to attempt the reformation of manners; the propounding of questions, such as those propounded by the Assembly of 1853, is clearly within the scope of this function. There may be no constitutional objection resting upon the South to respond to them; but the refusal to do so has awakened a spirit of dissatisfaction which will render the continued silence of the Assembly greatly injurious to its interests and character. It is as impolitic as it is wrong, to evade, ignore and shut out this question. Why shall it not be met, and met at once? There is a spirit abroad, both in Church and State, which renders silence on this subject more and more impossible. There was a growing repugnance to oppression—a stronger and stronger disinclination to live in peace with a system of such unmingled evil as slavery. It would be better to meet the evil manfully. It would save the church much agitation, if nothing worse.

Rev. Mr. Eva, of Washington, offered the following as a substitute:

WHEREAS, This General Assembly has already repeatedly borne its testimony, in regard to the system and practice of slaveholding, as it exists in this country, and whereas, the consideration of this subject in this body is undesirable, inexpedient and injurious, therefore,

Resolved, That the proper course for this Assembly to pursue is, *to take no action whatever on the subject.*

Mr. E. suggested the following as his reasons for his substitute, though he did not wish it discussed:

1. Because, we believe that the General Assembly possesses no legitimate or judicial powers in reference to the matter.

2. Because, we believe the repeated agitation of the subject in this body is not beneficial but injurious, and can accomplish no good, but must do harm.

3. Because, we believe that something is due to our brethren in those portions of our work where the thing legally exists, in the way of regard for the position in which they are placed by the law of the land, and of appreciation of the difficulties with which they are surrounded.

4. Because, we believe that if the evil is left to the influence and power of Gospel truth, and to the prevalence of religious principle, in the Providence of God, more will be effected towards its removal than by the agitation of this question.

Mr. Smith moved the previous question, and the substitute was lost.

The question now recurred to Mr. Glenn's amendment, striking out all but the recommendation to report on the constitutional powers of the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. White of Tennessee, after saying that this was the eighth time he had appeared in the General Assembly, and had been in some exciting scenes, said he knew the North could outvote the South; but that was no rule of the duty of the South. The passage of this report would be regarded at the South as re-affirming the action of 1853. The reasons for the universal neglect paid to the queries propounded by the Assembly in Buffalo, were not any indifference to the authority of the Assembly. These questions were regarded as inquisitive and intrusive; to answer them would have been fatal to the influence of any man in the South.

It had been sometimes intimated to him that the South had better secede; this the South will never do. They have stood by the constitution too long to be driven off by any action which leaves one stone of it left. We have stood by you in the days of your trouble, and by the grace of God, we will stick to you still—not in anger, but in love. The fidelity of the South has been maintained at too great a cost to be so easily abandoned. If there is to be any division it is you who must got off; and if you think us off, we will read to you own words about excinding, and leave you in the company of your elder brethren. No, the South is not going to secede; we do not back up our remonstrances by any such arguments in terrorem. The South will stand by the constitution. If truth and righteousness require the dismemberment of this body, let it be done; yet let it be done with medical skill, and with the spirit of kindness. Let it be done workmanlike; we protest against this torture, this quackery without protection of law. On the principal that power gives right you can exscind us, but it cannot be done constitutionally. If we must submit to amputation, we would have the doctors of divinity called in and the question settled in advance which limb shall be cut off. It has been said that the Assembly had a right to interrogate the South, though the South was not under obligation to reply. This seemed to him absurd. The right to command implies the obligation to obey. If questions may be constitutionally put, there is an obligation to reply to them. But he denied that the Assembly had the constitutional right to propound such questions as those of the assembly of 1853.

LAW IN KANSAS.—D. J. Johnson, Esq., who is, we believe, one of the Judges of the United States Courts in Kansas, in explaining the positions taken by him in certain speeches, says: At Weston, I stated there was no *Criminal Law* in force in Kansas Territory. At Leavenworth City, I stated that the old Territorial Laws of Missouri were not in force, and if it were not in force, the *Common Law* was not, and if neither, then there was no adopted rule whereby men could be tried and punished for offence, in the Territory, save that rule based in the common weal and enforced by the strong arm of the people.—*St. Louis Rep.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Sheriffalty.

MR. SAMUEL WALKER, of Elizabeth, will be a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the qualified electors. Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men of the district.
Elizabeth, May 10, 1855. my10d2w-tf.

The happy results from the use of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, are daily forcing themselves upon the public. Our citizens will speak out.—Read the following:

This is to certify that I was troubled with liver complaint for six months, and being advised by a friend to use Dr McLane's celebrated Liver Pills, I got two boxes, and by the time I had finished taking them the disease left entirely disappeared. I therefore cheerfully recommend them to all afflicted with liver complaint, or any other disease arising from excess of bile.
MRS. CARNES, No. 6 Clinton st., New York.

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, my22d&w:f. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 50 Wood st.

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

A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequaled. For the following it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, Ague and 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

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A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Morse' Indian-root Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite; removes costiveness; hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits the mental energies, banishes despondancy, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution; and may be administered 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 enervated 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 subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a sure 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 far given to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vitality of manhood, are invited to procure this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of life and strength. 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 realised in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

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The completion of the Great Illinois Central R. R. to this city—the large Upper Mississippi River business transacted here—the heavy lead business, 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,
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Ease and Comfort.—The Conformato 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 neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. W. DOUGLAS. ap29 tf

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No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.
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These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
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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.,
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As a Spring and Summer Medicine. Carter's Spanish Mixture stands preeminent 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 cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary effects; and the number of curves testified to by the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., are sufficient to convince the most incredulous of its merits. See advertisement in another column. Sold by Druggists generally. ap26-1m&w:f

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Carefully prepared from livers 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 the 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,

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J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
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As red clouds darken in the twilight,
And blacken over heaven's blue skylight,
So CRISTADORO'S Hair Dye turneth
To black the hair that only heareth.
The cattle fish cunningly blackens the foam
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But as quick CRISTADORO will darken the Hair,
With his Dye of all dyes most efficient and rare.

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And Produce Generally,
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CHEESE—100 boxes Cheese, for sale by
FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of the celebrated McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills. ap17-3t

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

REUBEN MILLER, JR., PRESY. A. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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☞A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 62 Water Street, (Spears & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. jan8e

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.*

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore on the face.

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 must be cured. There are no ifs nor ands, hums or haws about it suiting some cases and not young. I pedled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old, and 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 and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular results, 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 come you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

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

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

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

WESTERN TEA STORE,
Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.
W. A. M'CLURG.

Our Teas will be found on trial unequaled as 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.

Tea put up in caddy boxes from 5 to 20 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

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

SUGARS—Loverin's and Belcher's Leaf, Powdered and Crushed Sugars.

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

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
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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

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PEARL STREAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

Flour delivered to families in either of the twin cities. Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of
LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & SNIVELY, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. F. SCHWARZ, Penna. ave., Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
mh24-3m

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes, he has had built and has now completed (over the Old Post Office, Third street,) one of the most spacious and magnificent SKY LIGHT galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Daguerreotypes of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to our friends and the public to call and see for themselves, whether they wish for likenesses of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. ap26

Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face, Sold at Dr *Keyser's*, 140 Wood street. **Balsam!**

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we sincerely believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. my16-2wd&w7

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*
OFFICE, 68 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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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 Rings, for the support and cure of Piles.

Shoulder Braces to relieve a crooked and deformed condition of the Chest, 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&w5

Pennsylvania Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIEL