PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY M. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 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. sept1dtw

☞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. F. 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

The law recently passed in Massachusetts to protect the personal liberty of its inhabitants is creating an intense excitement among the southern politicians, and the press of that section is treating us to a new edition of the stale threats so often made but never carried out. The law is denounced as unconstitutional, an act of nullification, infamous, and all that sort of thing; and the awful majesty of the South is invoked to frown Massachusetts out of existence.

We cannot, for our part, see in what the unconstitutionality or infamy of the Massachusetts law consists. It is a law merely to prevent the officers of the state from assisting in catching fugitive slaves; denying the use of the jails and prisons of the State for the incarceration of such fugitives; and providing for the protection and safety of the personal liberty of the inhabitants of that commonwealth. In all this there is no transgression. The Supreme Court of the United States has expressly and distinctly recognized the power and right of the several States to prohibit their officers from executing any law of the United States, as well as to refuse any assistance whatever in that direction; and it is strange, indeed, if these States have not, also, the power of casting safeguards around their people for the protection of their personal liberty. If the Northern States are not to be permitted to exercise legitimate control over the officials of their own creation, and cannot use their power as distinct governments in behalf of their own citizens, it is time that the fact should be known. It may be that the Southern states of this confederacy are the only ones that have rights, and that the northern ones are in duty bound to yield their independence and sovereignty to the general government; but such has not been the general conviction in this region.—Whenever that fact can be made apparent it will contribute considerably to a very early settlement of the slavery question.

But, suppose that this Massachusetts law *is* unconstitutional. Is there no peaceful, civil remedy therefor? Are there no legal tribunals to pass upon its character in that regard? The time was when unconstitutional State legislation could be remedied and set aside though the constituted authorities of the country; and the fact that our Southern cotemporaries never seem to think of appealing to the judiciary for a decision upon this law, and resort instead to threats of violence and retaliation, goes very far to indicate that all their declamation upon its unconstitutionality is a mere blind to conceal their mortification that the North should have found a perfectly legitimate way of doing a thing unpleasant to them.

The *Louisville Journal*, followed by a large number of other papers, proposes to retaliate upon Massachusetts by passing laws to prohibit the South from buying Massachusetts goods; and it further proposes that if any merchant of any state other than Massachusetts should sell Massachusetts goods to a Southern man, concealing the fact of their Massachusetts origin, the sale shall be declared a fraud and the debt incurred in their purchase be set aside as null.

We feel disposed to laugh at such threats.—They are mere wind. Many and many a time have they been made hitherto, but always have turned out the veriest bluster. When, about twenty years ago, there was an exciting controversy between Virginia and New York growing out of the Slavery question, and Gov. Seward took very firm and decided ground, and the Governor of Virginia threatened non-intercourse and the prohibition of all trade between the citizens of the two States, the threats failed to alarm, and were never carried into effect. The North has grown a great deal stronger in anti-slavery sentiment within those twenty years, and the threats are much less alarming now than then.

Let us suppose Kentucky to take the advice of the Louisville *Journal*, and pass the laws it suggests. Cannot Massachusetts retaliate, and pass laws prohibiting *her* citizens from using hemp, tobacco, pork or other products of Kentucky?—And where, in the end, would the Kentucky law be which should presume to declare an act, committed in another State, a fraud, and invalidate the obligation of contracts? The Supreme Court would soon teach Kentucky that she has no jurisdiction beyond her own borders; that contracts have the sanction of the constitution, so that they are not to be set aside; and that a State which resorts to unconstitutional legislation as an offset to laws which are unpalatable to her, cannot manufacture one right out of two wrongs.

If the South thinks this Massachusetts law to be what she says it is, let her appeal to the tribunal appointed for the settlement of such questions, instead of making herself pitiful by multiplying idle and ridiculous threats.

HON. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, paid our city a visit on Tuesday last. Mr. Chase was one of the few members of the U. S. Senate who stood up firmly for freedom and Northern rights, and we have only to regret that Ohio had not the good sense to send him back to a post which he honored so highly.

The anti-Nebraska men of Ohio—that portion of them, at least, not tainted with Know Nothingism—propose to run Mr. Chase as a candidate for Governor at the election next October. We hope they may succeed in nominating him as their candidate, and that the people will rally around him and elect him. Such a testimony of their confidence is eminently due to him, and would be notice to all the Union that Ohio maintains firmly the ground so nobly taken last fall.

Public Know-Nothing Meeting.

In accordance with a printed call, a public meeting of the friends of "Sam" who are in favor of talking aloud was held last evning at the Stuyvesant Institute. Public curiosity to hear an open declaration of the principles of the American party did not seem very great, after all.—At 8 o'clock the number present did not exceed a hundred, but before the meeting adjourned the room was packed, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The call of the meeting was read by Mr. Berlseon, after which the chairman made a few prefatory remarks.

Mr. Matthews then read a lengthy Address, from which we make the following extracts:

Slavery.—There is another question which is employed as a sort of universal solvent to loosen whatever element of national affinity which promise to cohere—Slavery.

We do not deny that any man may stand up here in the City of New-York, and entertain whatever opinions he may please upon the subject. He may if he chooses regard Slavery as a monster, and if found in this hallowick, he may pursue it to the verge of the County, and even up to the extremest boundary of the State of New-York, with so much zeal and such weapons as his own ingenuity and the laws of the State allow. Beyond that State line however it should be borne in mind by, as a New-Yorker, appears no longer in his own person and character, but by delegate. At Washington there are, properly speaking, no New-Yorkers and no Carolinians—the special and municipal character is merged in that of national representative, who apart from this which may be especially due to either State, is bound to consider what is best and what is just for the entire body of States—the United States, not only in their aggregate Union but in their relation to each other. With specific institutions in any single State the New-Yorker or the Carolinian is no further chargeable; he has parted with so much of his public duty to a representative who is required to be governed by other and more comprehensive considerations.

We council of our countrymen therefore, to leave the question of Slavery where the Constitution has placed it, and with those among whom it exists to manage it in their own way, or to an unimpassioned, rational and fraternal spirit of legislation. In the meantime a more momentous subject calls for our more immediate action—that of an American nationality.

What does Americanism—what does the American movement propose to do?—It has proposed:

To dispel from popular use every foreign language.

To print all public documents in the English tongue alone.

To ordain that all schools aided by the State shall use the same language.

To disband military companies founded on and developing exclusive foreign sympathy.

To purify and ennoble the elective franchise, &c.

Mr. MATHEWS concluded by offering for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and heartily accept the Declaration of Principles now presented.

Resolved, That we will support for a national office no candidate who is not in accord with this Declaration.

Resolved, That we leave to our friends—to the friends of just, liberal and comprehensive Americanism, throughout the country the application of the principles of this our National Declaration—to such cases and occasions as may require their employment.

Resolved, That we urge all true Americans, under whatever designation or arrangement they may act, to impart, diffuse, encourage and enforce this Declaration upon the attention, acceptance and practice of the people of the United States, by whatever agencies and by all the influence they may have at their command.

Before the Chairman could put the question some gentleman in the crowd arose and ventured to make some inquiry relative to the allusion to "Slavery" in the address, upon which the Chairman informed him the resolutions were before the meeting for adoption and not the address.

A Mr. Touser, on the opposite side of the house, now arose and offered an amendment of an Anti-Slavery character to the resolutions, but this amendment (which we were unable to obtain) was voted down with but few dissenting voices.

The Chairman in a few remarks alluded to the various secret American Councils in which there was now and had been considerable dissension, and that the immediate object of this meeting was to lay before the public the fundamental principles of the American organization.

Amid much confusion the vote was taken on the original resolutions and they were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Matthews, as soon as the vote was taken, made a motion to adjourn, with three cheers, but before the question could be put a gentleman from the Tenth Ward arose and desired to make some remarks.

The crowd seemed inclined to hear him, but the Chairman thought the motion to adjourn was in order, and amid great confusion put the question, but it was lost.

The gentleman was then called upon by the crowd to go on, when he commenced by remarking that he was as strong and firm an American as any one present. After a few words about the matter before the meeting, freedom of speech and liberty of the press, he was about speaking of "Slavery," when the greatest confusion ensued. [Loud cries of 'Put him out—put him out.'] The Chairman endeavored to preserve order, but his efforts were unavailing, when Mr. Matthews again came forward and renewed his motion to adjourn.

Cogging speakers was alluded to by several in loud terms, when Mr. Matthews intimated that if any of the gentlemen present so desirous of arguing the subject would hire a moderate room at a moderate rent and invite them, they would certainly come and argue the matter. He as much as intimated that this matter was all out and dried.

After some further angry discussion between the officers and persons in the crowd, the meeting adjourned amid great confusion.—*N. Y. Trib.*

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

An extraordinary excitement growing out of the proceeding of the Mayor of Portland, [Neal Dow] in purchasing liquor for the City Agency, under the new law, occurred at Portland on Saturday evening, ending in tumult and shedding of blood. We give below the particulars of the affair as contained in the Portland *Argus* of Monday.

The *Argus* make the following statements:

It will be remembered that on Saturday morning we called the attention of the City Marshal and the Police to the fact that a large quantity of spirituous liquors had been purchased in New York and brought here for sale, and suggested to them the duty of seizing them. These liquors, $1,600 worth, Mr. Neal Dow had stated to one of the Aldermen he had bought on his own individual responsibility, and had ordered them to be brought here and stored in the city. This being apparently in direct violation of law, making Mr. Dow liable to the penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment for thirty days, and rendering the liquors subject to seizure and destruction, a complaint was accordingly made to the Police Court, and Judge Carter issued his warrant for the seizure of the liquors; but whether for the arrest of Mr. Dow we have not learned. Judge Carter, however, instead of giving his warrant to an officer who was ready to make immediate service, put it in the hands of Deputy Marshal Bing, who, for some cause, immediately disappeared and could not be found.

Meantime the board of Aldermen was suddenly summoned to meet for the purpose, it was alleged, of effecting a transfer of the liquors to the city, for its agency which was established on Thursday night, by the casting vote of Mr. Dow, though the liquors were purchased some weeks since. After the Aldermen had been together a while, Deputy Bing appeared and seized the liquors upon the warrant.

Quite a little crowd stood about the door where the liquors were stored and in the vicinity during the remainder of the afternoon, but perfect quiet and apparent good nature was observed. Soon after 7 o'clock a crowd began to collect about the deposit of the liquors in the City Hall building, and gradually increased until a little after nine o'clock, when a cry of fire was raised as we understand, by Mr. Dow's order, and the bells rung with a view of diverting the crowd from the spot. It had, however, a contrary effect and greatly increased it for a time, as the engine companies were brought by the bells from both extremes of the city to the centre in Market Square, where the crowd was assembled. They, however, soon withdrew, and the crowd began to diminish.

Occasionally during the evening, stones and brickbats were thrown against the door of the liquor store, breaking the sashes and otherwise injuring the door. This was done, so far as we could see, by boys.

The whole affair was the merest boys, play, done in the most apparent good nature, and with the least possible excitement. Indeed, nearly the whole crowd seemed to be there without other purpose than curiosity to see what might be done, and those who threw the missiles were without leaders, or apparent power to do harm.

It is our decided opinion, and we have not met an intelligent person who witnessed the proceedings of the evening, that does not concur with us, that an efficient police officer—with a dozen good men—could have easily dispersed the crowd any time prior to half-past nine o'clock. Soon after ten o'clock the crowd had materially diminished, and seemed rapidly dispersing, when Mr. Dow, accompanied by Capt. Green, and a part of the Light Guard, appeared upon the sidewalk on the north side of the City Hall.—The crowd were warned to disperse. His appearance, sword in hand, with soldiers, at once changed the temper of the multitude. They rallied around them and gave groans and hisses prior to the proclamation to disperse.

Mr. Dow then gave the order, "first section fire." The order was not obeyed, and the crowd then threw missiles. A part of the company started to escort Mr. Dow towards Middle street and the remainder immediately returned to their armory in the third story of the City Hall building. At the time Mr. Dow gave the order to fire (Capt. Green refused to give it as we understand, on the ground that he did not think the circumstances authorized it,) the company were standing directly opposite the entrance to the hall of the Mechanics' Association in Clapp's block, and their fire would have taken effect, if at all, upon the people of the sidewalk, a part of whom were mechanics just coming from their hall, and who were entirely unconscious that any such proceedings were called for or contemplated.

After Captain Green's company had retired, the brickbats flew thicker and stronger, and the police, who were aiding the dupuity marshal, who had seized the liquors to guard them, commanded firing pistols charged only with powder. A sort of shamfight was thus kept up between the crowd, which had now become more determined in its character, and the police, until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Dow, with a portion of the Rifle Guards, under Capt. Chas. W. Roberts, descended from the Light Guards' Armory, and with the muskets of the Light Guards to the south side of the City Hall. The doors of the liquor store were then thrown open, and the firing commenced, by Mr. Dow's order, through the store upon the crowd in the street upon the other side of the building.

One man, George Robbins, second mate of the bark *Louisa Eaton*, was shot through the body and almost instantly killed. The ball entered his right side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, passed through his body cutting off the great aorta, (the artery through which the blood flows to the lower extremities,) and escaped between the fifth and sixth rib on the left side. Robbins was very near the door when the shot was fired, and immediately fell into the arms of a man close by.

Thomas McCarthy, an hostler, aged 22 years, received a ball under his chin, which passed out through his cheek, breaking the jaw bone in its passage.

Thomas Robinson, a worthy young man 19 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. Fernald & Co., while sitting on a box near Clapp's Block, on the opposite side of the street, was struck by a ball on the inside of the right ancle, behind the joint, the ball shattering the lower end of the tibia, or largebone of the leg, and passing out the instep. The inner malleolour or shin bone was amputated by Dr. J. R. Lord, and amputation of the foot may yet be necessary.

Howard Dennison a young man residing on Atlantic street was struck by a pistol ball in the front part of the arm. The ball penetrated to the bone, passed round without breaking it, and buried itself in the muscles at the back part of the arm. The ball was removed and the wound dressed by Dr. Lord.

Thomas McKenney, a young man about twenty years old, was slightly wounded by a bullet on the head. A young man by the name of Frank Millken received a blow from a brickbat, on the face, making a severe wound; also an apprentice of Mr. Felt, and a young man employed at the U. S Hotel, were slightly wounded by bullets.

John A. Poor, Esq., on his way home from his office, passed in company with two other gentlemen, in front of the Clapps and Dearing Block, just before reaching Preble street a bullet passed through his hat, but did no injury. There were several other hair-breadth escapes.

After firing for a while the soldiers charged bayonets through the streets, and made several wanton and rude arrests, though none were attempted in the early part of the evening when they ought to have been made. Mr. Seth Hilborn, an elderly gentleman received a severe bayonet wound on the hip, while trying to get out of the way as fast as he could.

The *Argus*, after giving the above as a statement of the facts in the case, comments with severity upon the course of Mr. Dow in the execution of the liquor law, which it alleges, has excited much hostile feeling against him. It expresses the belief that the purpose of the people assembled was only to spill some of the liquor which they believed to have been illegally obtained, and that if he had not appeared with the military, no serious harm would have been done.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Always Received by thousands every where. Sandy Hill, N.Y., New York, September 15, 1852.—This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some six months, I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good, and it was not until I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well; indeed she is completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your house, as I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether by the irritation of worms. Therefore, we say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life, and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take no other. All other Vermifuge, 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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD;
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:

FAST TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.

These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Cleaveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Indianapolis 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.

HOLMES, RABE & CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, NO. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD PA.
☞All work warranted. mh31-tf

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

ONE FLIGHT UP. ALSO, ENTRANCE FLEMING'S ALLEY.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

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:

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

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

SUGARS—Loaving's and Belcher's Leaf; Powdered and Crushed Sugars.

Also, Chocolates, Spices, Pickles, Fresh 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.,
(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

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common garture weeds a remedy that cure *almost all 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 thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates, of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of bliles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

One to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

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

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start There are no 10 cent cards, humes or bills about it stating some cases and not young. I peddled 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 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.

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 sensings, 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 this feeling is your 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 combined in sweet oil, dissolves Scrofulous swelling of the neck and under the arm. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table-spoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert 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.

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

Sold, Wholesale and retail, at Dr. KENNEDY'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. sept8-d&w

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.

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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 competition 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.

mh26-3m

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
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.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes,	R. R. Cope,
E. R. English,	Geo. W. Brown,
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F. BLACKBURN, Secretary.	

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

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. fs16d&w3

A Secret for the Ladies—How to preserve BEAUTY—Don't use Chalk, Lilly White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not tame quite as well as your cosmetic, but if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless, and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for naught. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement. my29-1d w1m

Statement from Canada.—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—We had the pleasure of receiving the testimonials in favor of Jaynes' Vermifuge, which will be very gratifying to you, as it was sent voluntarily. We are, gentlemen, yours very truly, WILSON & CO.

GENTLEMEN—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, other, were for a considerable time very sickly from worms. I purchased two bottles of your Vermifuge, of which I gave them three doses, according to directions, not venturing to go by its least than 100 miles. They passed we ten than FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 12 to 14 inches. Therefore, I can say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life, and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE, No. 333 Eighth street.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take no other. All other Vermifuge, 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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

je2-d&w3

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY.

Flour delivered to families in either of the twot cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the stores of

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & BRITES, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Druggist, Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

h16-6

PEKIN TEA STORE.
S. JAYNES,
No. 38 Fifth Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF THE EXCHANGE BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

Selected with great care, and purchased direct from the importers, for Cash. The stock consists of all the different flavors and grades of Tea brought to the American market, and will be sold, *wholesale and retail,*

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞RETAIL GROCERS are invited to call and test samples, and learn our prices.

PACKED TEAS.

Put up in *metallic* packages, expressly for the trade:

Young Hyson,	No. 1	Imperial,	No. 1.
" "	No. 2.	"	No. 2.
" "	No. 3.	Oolong,	No. 1.
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Silver Leaf Young Hyson,		Plantation Oolong,	
Gunpowder,	No. 1.	Souchong,	
"	No. 2.	Nine Young Souchong,	
English Breakfast,		Old Country Black	

Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.

ALSO,

COFFEE—Rio Java and Rio.
LOVERING'S SUGARS—Refined. Coarse Pulverized, Pulverized, A. White Clarified, C. Yellow Clarified, and best New Orleans.
BAKER'S BROMA, COCOA and CHOCOLATE, &c., &c.

Long experience in the business is a sure guarantee that every article sold will be as represented.

This old established store has no connection with any other house in the city.

Customers are warned not to place any confidence in the representations of persons formerly employed in this Establishment.

Agent, by special appointment, for the sale of DR. JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

ALSO, for the sale of
L. JOHNSON & CO'S TYPE, INK, &c.

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Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
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OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 24 Market st., Pittsburgh.

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

Trusses at varied 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 stoop of and deformed children, 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, 1 0 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

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $127,674—Assets, $225,000. Security Invested.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in Town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
RECEIVES MARINE, FIRE AND INLAND RISKS, and 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. 72 Water Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.

je2-tf

DIED—On Tuesday night, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. C. Denny.

Carriages for the funeral will leave Trovillo's, on Fifth street, on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clo k precisely.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants' and Citizens'
EATING HOUSE.
J. W. LOWRIE & CO.,
No. 108 Wood Street.

TURTLE SOUP and other Delicacies every day served in the best style. je7-1w d*

Henry Ward Beecher's New Book:
STAR PAPERS,
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Experiences of Nature and Art,
IS NOW READY.

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ONE ELEGANT 12mo.
PRICE, $1,25:

Advance orders, made than 15,000 copies.

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Two Valuable Farms for Sale in Beaver County.

ONE containing 170 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, large Orchard, comfortable House, Bank Barn, all in a single root. This Farm is warm soil, is considered a good Wheat, Clover and Fruit Farm, and has a plentiful supply of Coal. A county run passes through it. It is 3 miles north-west from New Brighton, price $50 per acre. The other contains 150 acres, has 110 acres cleared; is two miles from New Brighton, cost $1,000 per acre to Darlington. The buildings are a large Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Brick Smoke House, all nearly new, and built of the best materials, and in the most substantial manner; has a good well and cistern at the door. This Farm is known to contain abundance of Limestone, Ore and Coal under all the place. Plaster can be mined 1 mile from the R. R. and 1 mile from the canal. This Farm is beautifully situated for a public house. Price, $75 per acre. Title good. For further particulars, address the subscriber,

JAMES SCOTT,
New Brighton, Pa.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY to secure a home, on easy terms, is now offered by the undersigned. We have a number of beautiful Building Lots for sale at very low prices, and on easy terms of payment. They are pleasantly situated on Mount Washington, and are laid out off, fronting on wide streets, and convenient of access. On most of the lots are fine Forest Trees. Good water can easily be obtained, and at small expense. To persons who wish to have a home in the pure air of the country and yet be near enough to attend to business in the city, this affords a rare opportunity, being within a few minutes walk of the city. A lot of 50 ft. front by 120 deep can be had for $250. Terms, one-tenth in hand, the remainder in four equal annual payments. A lot of 72 ft. front by 174 feet deep, for $300. Prices from $20 up to $250. A plan of the lots can be seen at our office.

J. S. GUTHERET & SON, 140, 3d st.

je1

BLACK FIGURED SILKS—Murphy & Burchfield have received another supply of Black figured Silks, very cheap, at North-East corner 4 h and Market sts. je7

BLACK TAMISE, Black English Crape, Crape D'Etang, with a full supply of different kinds of Mourning Dress Goods, to be found at store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

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HORSES & WAGON—2 good Draught Horses and 1 entirely new Covered Spring Wagon, for sale k w by