PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY J. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 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.

☞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 8 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. sep15dtw

☞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 Pittsburgh 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 K. N. NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Philadelphia North American publishes the following as the Committee on the platform, in full:

Committee on the Platform—Judge P. H. Cone, of Georgia; Judge A. P. Hopkins, of Alabama; Judge R. R. Gamble, of Missouri; Judge Thomas Randall, of Florida; Judge V. Ellis, of Washington, D. C.; Gov. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Gov. A. Colby, of New Hampshire; J. Cunningham, Esq., of South Carolina; J. L. L. McCall, Esq., of Texas; J. H. Barrett, Esq., of Vermont; W. M. Burwell, Esq., of Virginia; W. J. Phelps, Esq., of Illinois; C. D. Deshler, Esq., of New Jersey; Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, of California; A. Green, Esq., of Rhode Island; Thomas A. Ford, Esq., of Ohio; Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas; Col. J. S. Williams, of Kentucky; Thomas J. Lyons, Esq., of New York; D. E. Wood, Esq., of Wisconsin; N. D. Sperry, Esq., of Connecticut; J. H. Haughton, Esq., of North Carolina; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; J. W. Foster, Esq., of Massachusetts; Neil S. Brown, Esq., of Tennessee; A. H. Roby, Esq., of Mississippi; Col. J. B. Ricaud, of Maryland; R. B. Clement, Esq., of Delaware; Rev. J. Cogshall, of Michigan; J. H. Sayward, Esq., of Maine.

The two resolutions on Slavery, as published in the *Tribune*, were also given in other papers, simultaneously, thus proving their correctness. The New York *Herald* says:

The two resolutions constitute the platform on the subject of slavery in the general sense. It will be added to and construed in substance as follows:

To the first resolution will be added this provision, viz:—Subject to the decision of the proper courts having judicial cognizance thereof, and such amendments as shall be needed to fully carry out their spirit and more fully give to the inhabitants of the Territories the entire power of local sovereignty, as the same is possessed by the people of the States.

After the second resolution will be added the following, giving the scheme of the American party for the solution of the problem of Union:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this National Council, that the people of the Territories of the United States should possess as full and actual sovereignty within the same as the people of the States do; that Congress, in passing the organic law for the organization of a Territory, should put therein no more provisions than will merely authorize the people of the Territories to act for themselves; and should empower them to create their own scheme of government, limited to a republican character, authorizing them to determine upon what officers, from governor to the lowest subordinate, they will possess, and to elect the same; to establish what courts they choose, and to appoint or elect the judges of the same as they may decide for themselves, and give to their courts the power to adjudicate on their own laws as the courts of States possess the power to do, subject as the laws of the States and the decisions of the court of the States to review by the Supreme Court of the United States in case of a conflict with the constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. That Congress shall create within the Territories such courts of the United States as exist by laws of Congress in the States, and the President of the United States shall appoint, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, the judges thereof, and the judges thereof shall hold office and possess jurisdiction as all such judges do in the like courts of the United States in the States; that Congress shall create all such offices and officers if said Territory as are now existent in the States, and said officers shall be appointed by the President as the same are appointed by him, either alone or with the consent of the Senate of the United States; and that the Territories should in general possess like powers, rights, privileges and immunities as do the States, except a representation in Congress, they having neither Senator nor Representatives therein, but only a single delegate.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States contains the provision following, being the third clause of the second section of article four thereof, viz:—"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Resolved, That this National Council recognise the full and binding obligation of this provision of the constitution upon the States of this Union and the people thereof, and that it is due to the constitution and to good faith in one State towards another that the proper laws should exist to fully, fairly and honestly carry out the said provision in letter and spirit, and that all the courts of this Union and of the States should fully, honestly and with alacrity enforce all laws made in pursuance of said provision of the constitution, and render at all times and in all places the said provision operative and effective, for the keeping of good faith of one State with another, and for the rendering of justice and the protection of property, and this National Council pledges itself to all just and proper measures to secure that this provision of the constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be duly enforced, and that faith shall be kept and justice done in its regard.

The platform as above was adopted in the committee of thirty-one on that subject by seventeen to fourteen. The abolitionists all standing in opposition on the one side, and the national men in support on the other. Its adoption was an overthrow to them—they will now strive in the Convention to carry their views, and failing in that will bolt. They came to abolitionize the Order, and when defeated will secede. Their departure will clear the skies and brighten prospects—Everything now looks well, and the friends of the Union and of George Law are in high spirits.

By our telegraphic despatches it will be seen that the resolutions of the majority of the committee, including those given above by the *Herald*, and the two we have already published from the *Tribune*, have been adopted by a decided vote. The Know Nothing party, therefore, stands upon the most ultra and detestable pro-slavery platform ever framed in this country.

We hope the Convention now in session at Cleveland will have the good sense to abandon all secret manœuvres, take advantage of the false step at Philadelphia and inaugurate an open Republican party, and give us an anti-slavery platform free from all the embarrassments of extraneous questions.

THE KANZAS FRAUD.—A Georgia paper, the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, intimates that General JEFF. DAVIS, on his way through that place to his Mississippi plantation, told the editor that Mr. REEDER *had not been sent back by* PIERCE, *and what was more, would not be sent back under any circumstances*. Upon this the *Intelligencer* remarks: "This is gratifying intelligence to us, for we admit, that had General PIERCE have given way, in this particular case, to the rage of the Abolition party, excited by the loss of KANZAS to the fanatical crew, we should have lost much of our regard for his independence, and have had our confidence in the uprightness of his purpose, in a great degree destroyed."

All this has carefully been concealed from the people of the North, and Washington correspondents are continually informing us that Gov. Reeder is going back, with the presumed endorsement of the administration. Are we to have nothing but fraud upon fraud in this Kanzas business?

In the meantime it is authoritatively given out that in the absence of Governor Reeder, the acting Governor Woodson has given certificates of election in those districts where, on account of fraud and violence done to the elective franchise, Reeder had withheld them! This outrageous conduct will exclude the newly elected members from the *prima facie* right to seats, and the Missouri members, elected by Missourian voters, will be admitted.

The Zanesville *Courier* says the harm done to the Steubenville and Indians road by the late rains is not so great as was at first apprehended. The Steubenville *Herald* of Tuesday says:

"We are requested to announce that the breaks in the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, caused by the late freshet, have been thoroughly repaired, and that the several trains will leave this city on to-morrow, Wednesday."

The rains were quite general, it seems, extending to the extreme South. The streams all through the interior of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were raised to a state of high flood in a very short time, and a great deal of local injury has been caused all along their banks.—In the South, we hear of the rise of the Arkansas, Red River and other tributaries of the lower Mississippi, and also of the Alabama rivers. It is computed that these freshets will let out some 200,000 bales of Cotton, which have hitherto been kept back by low water, and furnish at least ten millions of foreign exchange, saving the shipment of that much specie to Europe.

To the north of us, between this and the head waters of the Allegheny, we hear of frost having been experienced in the early part of this week; but whether sufficient to injure vegetation seriously has not yet transpired.

The cool moist weather we have had for some time past has been quite propitious for the growing wheat and rye; but corn has not prospered so well under it. Warm seasonable weather is now much needed, and anxiously looked for; and should it be realized we shall have one of the most abundant seasons this county has ever been blessed with.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The United States Mail steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Wednesday, having left Liverpool on the 2d of June. The *Atlantic* arrived out on Sunday, the 27th of May.

The war news brought by the *Atlantic* is the most important since the battle of Alma. Two brilliant strategic movements have been effected by the Allies with complete success. The first was the seizure and occupation of the Russian position on Tchernaya, which was effected with but little loss, the enemy retiring before the allied advance. The other success was yet more important, being nothing less than the capture of Kertsch, the destruction of the Russian squadron and fortifications there, and the obtaining of entire possession of the sea of Azoff, in the waters of which the Allies have now 14 steamers. The enterprise was accomplished without the loss of a man; the Russians having themselves destroyed their defences and retired.

VARNA, May 31.—On the 24th of May the French made a reconnoissance across the Tchernaya with 35,000 men, and established a camp at Tahorgoun. 2,000 men of the Turkish contingent have arrived. The French have taken 1,000 oxen at Kertch. At present there are 24 steamers of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff.

BERLIN, June 1.—The following has been received there, dated Dantzic, Thursday, May 31:—The *Princess Alice* has arrived with the mails. The fleet is at anchor sixteen miles below Cronstadt.

General Pelissier, in despatches dated the 23d and 24th May, says, "the enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armes where they proposed assembling considerable forces to make important sorties. In the night between the 23d and 24th we attacked those works, which were defended by nearly the whole garrison. The combat was fierce, and lasted during nearly the whole night. We carried and occupied half the works. I hope to be able to announce, to-morrow, that we shall have taken the remainder."

On the next morning accordingly, the General telegraphs:—

"We last night very successfully carried the remainder of the works we had attacked on the previous evening. The enemy, whose losses were numerous the night before, did not make so stout a resistance. Our losses, though considerable, were much less. The allied armies to-day cordially celebrated together the birthday of her Majesty Queen Victoria."

CAPTURE OF KERTCH.—On May 28th, Lord Panmure dating from the War Department, 10.30 A. M. sent his compliments to the editors of the London papers and informed them that further intelligence had been received from Lord Raglan announcing that Gen. Sir George Brown had reached Yenikale at 1 P. M., on the 25th of May, having the day previous destroyed a foundry near Kertch, where shot, shell and minie balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

Of date Sebastopol May 6, Lord Raglan again telegraphs that letters received from Sir George Brown and Admiral Lyons, of 20th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four Russian war steamers, and large depots of corn. The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat and in destroying about 100 vessels. Only one steamship remained of the enemy's forces in the sea of Azoff.

The Admiralty account says that on the appearance of the Allied squadron before Berdiansk the Russians burned four war steamers, and considerable stores of corn; 106 merchant ships were destroyed.

Lord Panmure announces to the press that advices, dated 28th, from Sir George Brown, state the troops continued healthy. Five vessels laden with corn had run into Kertch, not knowing the place was taken and were captured. The number of guns found by the allies exceeds 100. Matters continued much the same in the Crimea.

A French account says the Russians burned thirty transports as well as their four steamships and destroyed 100,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats, and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening fourteen allied steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

Another account from Varna, May 28th says: On the Queen's birthday the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kertsch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers went up to Kertsch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats. Thirty vessels were burned, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople.—The occupation of Galatz, and an attack upon Ismail and Reni are confidently expected.

It was announced by last steamer, that the Conferences would be resumed—one meeting to take place on Saturday, May 26th, without the presence of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, 28th, at which all the ambassadors would be present. The necessary instructions did not, however, arrive from London and Paris, and no Conference took place on Saturday.

A Vienna despatch of the 26th May, mentions that no direct answer had been received to the proposals sent by the Austrian Government to London and Paris on the 20th. From Paris it is stated that the new Austrian propositions are peremptorily negatived by the Cabinets of England and France; but this latter statement is probably premature. Austria will adhere to her neutrality (the despatch says) unless the Principalities "under her protectorate" be invaded.

The Bologne Gazette mentions from an authentic source that three Austrian circulars have lately been issued to the Austrian representatives at the German Courts:—

The first is a letter accompanying the protocols of the Vienna Conference. It lays stress upon the fact that the negotiations are not broken off, but on the contrary, are continued by the Cabinets interested.

The second relates to Count Nesselrode's last circular of April 30th—(that to Glinka,) which it declares is not conformable to the position of Germany, and is incompatible with the obligation by it. It points out the errors committed by the Russian Government, and expresses the conviction that no German Government will show itself disposed to accept engagements which ought to be considered as directed against Austria, and might lead to most regretable complications the consequence and extent of which cannot be foreseen. Prussia, however has already replied (January 1854) to the Russian supposition of a strict neutrality. She declared in two despatches, dated 31st January, 1854, that to proclaim at present such an armed neutrality between Austria, Prussia and Russia, would be equivalent to tying their hands in the presence of eventualities, the bearing of which was not known; that the protocol of 5th December, 1853, created reciprocal obligations between the four powers, and that Prussia cannot, in any case renounce the work undertaken in common, and by her desertion cause the failure of the common enterprise. "So far," (says Count Buol) "Austria may, in accord with Prussia, count upon the unanimous opinion of the Diet."

Confirmatory of the above we find a statement in the *Dunaeldorf Zeitung*, that Count Buol has informed the Russian Ambassador that the delivery of Count Nesselrode's despatch to the members of the Germanic Confederation generally, would be not only an act in violation of diplomatic usage, but would be viewed by Austria with great displeasure. Further, he hoped that none of the members of the federation would bind themselves individually to Russia, as such an event would bring on a crises which Austria would gladly avoid. In the second circular, above referred to, Count Buol intimated the same views to the several German Courts.

SPAIN.—Madrid dates of 30th state that the insurgents at Caspi and Alcanits were defeated on the 28th. Two leaders and a priest were shot. The provinces were tranquil. The debate regarding the extra powers demanded by the Cortes continued. A motion by Espartero, that the sittings be *en permanence*, until the powers be granted, was carried. A counter motion was defeated by 151 to 56. The power sought by Government is summarily to exile suspected persons.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that some produce continues to be purchased and forwarded to the frontier but that holders are not ready sellers. With regard to the grain in the Azoff ports, an opinion is entertained by persons in the British trade that much of what remains may possibly share the fate of that which has just been burned in Kertch, as the Russian officers would be certain to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The bulk belongs to Russian or Greek owners, but a small quantity is held for British account.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

LATEST.—MEMEL, May 26.—When the war steamer *Driver* was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found amongst others, the American ship *Samuel Appleton*, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers.—They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading.—The American Captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties which excited the suspicion of the British officer, so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, when it turned that the *Appleton* had just landed at Baltish port 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton as the ostensible part of the cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contraband of war was found on board. The *Appleton* entered the sound on the 15th of March, and arrived at Baltish port on the 12th of April.

The Vienna papers publish a consular despatch from Varna, according to which the number of the Allied troops landed at Kertch under General Brown, was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, effected on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French private despatch also from Varna, states that the Allies are in possession of Tchergunа on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

THE CAPTURE OF KERTSCH.—The victorious occupation of the town of Kertsch by the allied forces, the command we have thus obtained of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and the sea of Azoff, and the establishment of our power upon another point of the highest strategical importance in the Russian territories, are events which augur most auspiciously for the success of the campaign in which we are now about to engage, and place in our hands another material pledge for the triumphant termination of the war. The satisfaction which this achievement will excite in all parts of the world where sympathy is felt for the cause of the allies is increased by the fortunate circumstance that this success has been obtained without a single casualty. In spite of the warning given to the Russians by the recall of the first expedition nearly three weeks ago, the result shows that they had not the means to place the Straits of Yenikale in an efficient state of defence, they evacuated and destroyed the forts which guarded the Sea of Azoff on the arrival of the combined fleet; and the birth-day of the Queen of England was worthily celebrated by planting the standards of England and France upon the hill which tradition has described as the tomb of Mithridates.

This result is the more glorious and the more extraordinary, as the Russians must long have foreseen that such an operation would sooner or later be attempted, and there is no point in the vast dominions of Russia the loss of which is more formidable to that empire. Indeed, if the allies proceeded no further than to occupy and hold the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsula of Kertsch, which is easily defensible by any Power having the command of the sea, they would remain in possession of the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories. In 1851 no less than 1,000 trading vessels passed the Straits. Taganrog, Marianpool, Berdianski and Kertsch, all commercial towns, which it has been the policy of the Russian government to protect and foster for the last 70 years, exist only by the freedom of trade between the Sea of Azoff and the Euxine.

The whole exports of the valley of the Don and its tributaries, and the communication between the Don and the Volga, which places the trade of that mighty stream in connection with the markets of Europe, all depend on the neck of the sea of Azoff; so that it is no exaggeration to assert that our occupation of Kertsch will be felt to the interior of Russia, even to Kazan and Nishni Novogorod. On the Asiatic shore of the Straits the Russians have also destroyed their fortifications, so that both sides may be occupied, and the allied forces will threaten or blockade Anapa, which is the key to the whole Circassian coast. Kertsch itself is a flourishing town of about 12,000 inhabitants, built entirely of substantial stone houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Tartars, and for the first time since the commencement of these operations our troops will find themselves in contact with what may be termed, by comparison, a civilized community. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy and genial in this season. The surrounding country, which is termed by the Russians the district of Kertsch-Emikolak, is luxuriantly fertile wherever it is cultivated; it is bounded from Kaffa by about 60 miles of undulating plain, lying between the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, and the isthmus dividing the Bay of Kaffa from that of Arabat is not more than twelve miles in breadth.

A more favorable position either for military or commercial operations cannot be found, and in the flourishing days of the Crimea, both in antiquity, under the Genoese, and even under the Khan of Khazaria, the chief seat of power and of wealth was always on this eastern extremity of the peninsula. These facts being well known, it is difficult to explain why this expedition was not made at a much earlier period of the war, for the forces which laughished during last July at Varna might have long since seized the forts of Yenikale. It is true that the soundings which have enabled Admiral Lyons and Admiral Bruat to plan this successful attack had not then been taken, and the manner in which they were obtained is curious.

A Turkish naval officer, whose name has, unfortunately, not yet reached us, captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian governor of Kertch. With this "material pledge" in his possession, he sent in a polite message to the governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property, and would have great pleasure in transporting the carriage to its owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boat entered the Bay of Kertch, with the vehicle on board, sounding as they went. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast, and the governor's carriage made track for the British fleet.

Among the other immediate advantages resulting from the occupation of the Straits, may be reckoned the interruption of the supplies which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto drawn from the Sea of Azoff. Very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats were found at Kertch, and upwards of sixty vessels engaged in this service, of which about half were burnt by the enemy and half were taken. The maintenance of a large army in the interior of the Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its supplies and food have to be brought by land across the steppes north of Baldjik. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azoff that the Russian magazines were supplied. This circumstance may serve to account in part for the fact that the Russians apparently have not attempted to throw very large reinforcements into the Crimea. The strength of their army must be regulated not only by the numbers they may be able to convey there, but by the means of supporting them.

When people talked loosely of Russia's power to throw 250,000 men into the Crimea, we contented ourselves with replying that it is easier to find the men than the food necessary to their subsistence. We now venture to assert that it is easier for the Allied powers, having the command of the sea and the coast, to maintain 200,000 men in the Crimea than for Russia to maintain 200,000 men in the interior. There are very strong reasons for believing that the strength of the Russian army which at one time threatened Balaklava, and held our brave but suffering forces besieged in our lines, will turn out to be very much below what it was at one time supposed to be.

A thin line of Cossacks perpetually threatened our outposts, and even led the allied generals to contract their position within the narrowest defensible compass. But what was there behind the screen. Whenever partial reconnoissance has been made our troops have come in contact with an enemy capable of holding a position, and it is by no means improbable that the innumerable hordes of Russians supposed to be wintering in impregnable quarters behind the low range of hills north of the Tchernaya were as much reduced in strength and numbers as the besiegers of Sebastopol.

The last despatch received from Gen. Pelissier announces that the allied forces have now occupied the whole line of the Tchernaya, and that this operation met with no resistance, the Russians having retired behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the unseen strength of the enemy in the Crimea, has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined movements of the three armies at Eupatoria, at Kertsch, and before Sebastopol. The greater probability now appears to be, that on the advance of the allies, in whatever direction they may resume the defensive, the Russians will find themselves compelled to retreat from inferiority of numbers and want of supplies, and the more so as the Sea of Azoff being navigable for our steam gun-boats, their base of operations may be threatened in the rear.

These circumstances confirm and encourage the hopes we have never ceased to entertain of a speedy and triumphant termination to the new campaign in the Crimea, but they do not lessen our enthusiastic admiration of these heroic soldiers, who, by their endurance and their valor, have at last won a portion of that glorious reward for which they have contended so long and suffered so much. The people of England and the most intelligent nations of the continent of Europe will hail with enthusiasm these indications of renewed and increasing success. The defence of the Russians, though obstinate, is evidently fainter, and the surrender of Kertsch without resistance is a proof of the moral defeat of the hostile army.

Let us proceed with boldness and with firmness, for victory is already in our grasp. The ground we now occupy in the Crimea gives us the command of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, from which Russia will not dislodge us until the termination of the war—not upon her terms, but on our own; and the time is probably not distant when she will regret, far more than we do, the failure of the late negotiations for peace. Our hopes of peace lie in victory, our negotiators and conditions are in the camp before Sebastopol, and Kertch is another material guarantee of our ultimate success.—*London Times.*

THE HARVEST BEGUN.—The harvesting of early Wheat was commenced in Randolph county, Illinois, last Saturday, and it promises a most abundant yield. In a few days we shall have new flour from new Wheat. The later wheat, in the same section, looks remarkably well.—*St. Louis, Republican, 13th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Interesting to those suffering from HEADACHE.—*A certain Remedy found in Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.*

☞The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852.

This is to certify that I have been subject at times to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could not neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.

M. JOHNSON, 118 Lewisst.

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; but 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, 162 Market st., Pittsburgh. Sole agent for J. KIDD & Co., 90 Wood st. jel-dwlmW

Strength and Health Restored!—Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, living ten miles above Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now I enjoy excellent health."

See advertisement in another column. jel-dwdaW

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 following up of the trade, necessarily, by 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.

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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.
M. W. RAMSEY, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes, J. R. English, F. R. Severy, Geo. W. Sherman, S. J. Negargee, G. H. Cope, Thos. Sparks, Jos. S. Paul, John Clayton, R. Wiler.

T. BLACKBURN, Secretary. J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

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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 season. 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. je27

British and Continental Exchange.

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These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Provinces of Canada.

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FRANKFORT A. MAIN,

Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.

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So CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE turneth
To black the hair that redly burneth.
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But as quick CRISTADORO will darken the hair,
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This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

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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 get 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.
" "	No. 4.	"	No. 2.
Silver Leaf Young Hyson,		Plantation Oolong.	
Gunpowder,	No. 1.	Souchong.	
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English Breakfast.		Old Country Black	

Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.

ALSO,

COFFEE—fine Java and Mo.
LOVERING'S SUGARS—Crushed, 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;

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Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.

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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 any boxes from 5 to 50 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

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

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

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

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If you would have beauty, you must lack for 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 taste quite as well as Champagne, but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system invigorated and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless, and you have 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 powerful and efficacious.

See advertisement. my29-dwlmW

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

GENTLEMEN—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, eight years, were for a considerable time suffering from worms. I purchased two bottles of your Vermifuge, of which I gave them three doses, according to directions, and strange to say, in less than three hours they passed vastly more than FIFTY HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 6 to 12 inches.

Having experienced so much of the beneficial effects of your Vermifuge, I feel it my duty to recommend it to the public as, in my opinion, one of the most efficacious remedies extant for the destruction of worms.

Gentlemen, believe me to be your much obliged and humble servant, A. CHANDLEY, LEAKERS.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fif