PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. M. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 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 9 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. sept1dwtf

☞ **Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.**—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a 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. HUELLER, 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 7, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

SHALL WE HAVE A NORTHERN OR REPUBLICAN PARTY?—We have now arrived at that point in political affairs in this country when we may pause, and take bearings before we proceed farther. There are some facts ascertained, which it is proper to note.

1st. Three years ago there were three principal political parties, which all held National Conventions, and nominated candidates for the Presidency in 1852, to wit: The "Democratic," the "Whig," and "Freesoil."

2d. Of these parties, only one, the Democratic, now exists in an organized state. Although it has been greatly weakened by the same causes which has overthrown the organizations of the other two, yet always being an essentially pro-slavery party, and having its chief strength in the South, where these disorganising effects have not operated to the same extent, and having also the possession of the National Government, and being kept together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," it has kept up some show of vitality.

3. The Whig party is in an utterly disorganized state, and there is no probability that it can be rallied or reorganized in any number of States; and from the Anti-Slavery proclivities of its Northern and strong wing, there is no possibility of reorganizing it as a National party.

4. The Free Soil party was disorganized by the same causes which shattered the whig party.

5. A new party has suddenly grown up, and for a time promised to be a powerful political organization; but on its first attempt to form a National platform, it has been broken into fragments by the same disturbing cause which has shattered the whigs.

These are ascertained facts. There is but one organized party, having ramifications in all the states—the democratic; and this has not the power of carrying any northern state, and can hardly make a show of any strength, except in Pennsylvania and New York.

The Know Nothing party, as it now exists on the platform adopted in Philadelphia, has no existence but in the South, except in New York and Pennsylvania, and in these States it is hopelessly in the minority. Indeed it is not probable it could now carry a single state in the Union.—It is, also, like the Democratic party, pro-slavery.

From this hasty review of the existing state of parties, it is seen that at the present moment the voters in the northern states who have the destinies of the Union in their hands, because they can elect a majority of the electoral college and the members of Congress, are politically in a disorganized state. What is more desirable than to unite them together into one coherent, organized and solid body.

These elements are composed of men who have formerly acted with all the old parties, and of many who have lately acted with the Know Nothing organization and have seceded by their Representatives at Philadelphia. There is no substantial difficulty in the way of fusing these elements into one coherent whole, provided the different parts will consent to give up or lay by non-essential differences, to come on to a platform on which there is a perfect unity of sentiment, and which all admit to be of the most vital importance. The difficulty is less, also, because the same elements did unite together, in several of the states, last year, under the form of the Republican organization, and gained most signal victories. The causes which impelled this cohesion, then, exist in all their pristine power now, and the voters in Ohio out of the Democratic party have acknowledged the potency of these causes, and have buried all minor differences and have united to form one great Republican party.

Why should not the movement be general?—What is to be gained for any one of these elements by maintaining a separate organization which cannot secure the success of any distinctive measures or principles, and will most assuredly risk the loss of those important principles in which all agree? The Whigs and Freesoilers have certainly nothing to gain by keeping up scattered organizations, without any head or any tangible aim of a practical character.—And what have the Know-Nothings of the Free States, who have seceded from the National Council, to gain by keeping up a separate organization and standing aloof from their fellow citizens who hold the same views on the encroachments of slavery which led them to break off from their Southern brethren? If the question of slavery aggression was to them so vital that they were willing to risk the loss of their distinctive principles, for the sake of resisting it, what reason can they consistently give why they should not abandon their present organization, and unite with their fellow citizens on the simple yet significant, practical and broad platform, "No more slave States—no more slave Territories?"

Shall we not, then, inaugurate a great Republican party, on a platform similar to that adopted in Cleveland, which we publish to-day, pruned of some extraneous matters which, though proper and important in themselves, should be left out of a National platform. We ask all Anti-Nebraska men,—all persons opposed to the introduction of slavery into Kansas, or into any territory now free, whatever may have been their previous political affinities, to ponder seriously this proposition, and see what objection can be found to it.

☞ Much praise is due to the northern members of the K. N. National Convention who stood up so nobly and so manfully for the cause of freedom. We are heartily opposed to the distinguishing features of Know Nothingism, and despise the canting bigotry on which it is based; but it is impossible to withhold admiration from those whose backbones were strong enough to keep them erect in the face of an insulting horde of slaveholders. In Congress and in National Conventions, hitherto, there have been a few men bold enough and strong enough to meet the South face to face, and maintain a sort of struggle for freedom; but never before was the South so confronted as she was in this instance; never did she hear, before, the firm and indignant voice of an almost united North; and never, in all the history of this nation, has she been able to realise, as now, that the North has pluck, and can animate her sons with a spirit as invincible as that which has hitherto characterized the adherents of Slavery. At last, both we and they begin to see and to feel that there *is* a North; for which let us be duly thankful.

Not that this manliness which has at length fallen upon the North is the product of Know Nothingism. Far from it. It was the outside pressure of public opinion which made those men strong. They knew that the public mind of the North was wrought up to the point of resolute determination, and that if they did not brag themselves into harmony with it they would be crushed as corn between the millstones. They were, therefore, simply obedient to the public sentiment of the North; but that public sentiment existed independent, and in spite, of Know Nothingism.

Nevertheless, to these men is due the meed of merited praise, for they had to encounter not only bitter opposition, but reviling, and mockery, and the scorn of infuriated Southerners. It was a hard ordeal to pass, and the more so that it had never been passed before. And now that they have abandoned the slavish associates who overpowered them, and seem determined to continue the assertion of that manhood which they have sustained so nobly, they shall have our gratitude, at least, for reminding the North of her peril and awakening her people to a sense of their paramount duty.

THE NON-SECEDERS.—In the correspondence of the York *Tribune*, relative to the K. N. Convention, it is stated that "the delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey will *also* present a Northern platform:" and that "the pronunciamento of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations is substantially the same as that" of the Seceders.—We have looked in vain for a confirmation of this intelligence; and the mail of Saturday evening brings us enough to satisfy us that, whatever promise the Pennsylvania delegation gave of resistance to the South, has all evaporated. Even when the vote was taken on the minority platform, the Pennsylvania delegation voted, *en masse*, with the South. The following is the vote on the adoption of the minority report, which was in the following words:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Maine.—Richmond, Carmen, Peck, Covell, Stephens, Lincoln.

New Hampshire.—Sherman, Colby.

Vermont.—Hatch, Barrett, Kingsley, Guilford, Pierpont.

Massachusetts.—Buffington, Foster, Richmond, Carey, Wilson, Rugg.

Rhode Island.—Knight.

Connecticut.—Sperry, Booth, Clark.

New Jersey.—Lyon, McClellen, Weeks, Johnson, Livingston.

Indiana.—Orth, Slaughter, Harvey, Bryant, Allen.

Illinois.—Dannenhower, Eastman, Pricket, Phelps, Gilson.

Michigan.—McNaughton.

Wisconsin.—Chandler, Wood, Cook.

Ohio.—Martin, Olds, Morlay, Morton, Ford, McAbee, White.

Iowa.—Lockridge, Thorington.

NEGATIVE VOTES.

New York.—Barker, Sammon, Mallory, Seymour, Squires, Lyons.

New Jersey.—Dobler, Andrews.

Pennsylvania.—*Bell*, *Brown*, JOHNSTON, *Coulter*, *Lamberton*, *Small*, *Vancleve*.

Louisiana.—Harly, Bunce.

Texas.—McCall, Stamp.

District of Columbia.—Ellis.

Mississippi.—Roby, Carpenter, Miller.

Florida.—Henry Randall, Darley, McCall.

Alabama.—Stewart, Bradford, Hopkins, Moss.

Arkansas.—Logan, Pike, Neill.

California.—Matthews, Hitchcock, Gibson, Olds.

Tennessee.—Brown, Stokes, Tapp, Shannon, Donelson.

Kentucky.—Pilcher, Girder, Furnell, Williams, Mason, Bartlett.

Missouri.—Gamble, Harris, Cunningham, Price, Hawkins.

Delaware.—Johnson, Clement, Johns, Smither, Briggs, Porter.

Maryland.—Ohr, Purnell, Ricaud, Codet, Alexander, Winchester, Mitchell.

Virginia.—Bolling, More, Ellison, Boteler, Arthur, Burwell.

North Carolina.—Littlejohn, Raynor, Wharton, Houghton.

South Carolina.—Cunningham, Richardson, Russell, Davis.

Georgia.—Poe, Cone, Hill, Davis, Leitner, Head, Ware.

Minnesota.—Cobb.

On Thursday, the following lame and impotent *protest*, signed by four of the Pennsylvania delegation, was presented to the Council, and placed on record. It goes, as will be seen, for *ignoring* the Slavery question:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the States set opposite their names, respectfully protest against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the platform of principles of the American party—being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of Slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our National creed, then in that event we cannot consistently act with fidelity to our principles and former professions with any National organization whose action on the question of Slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820. That we believe that time-honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of Slavery. We desire to place the protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of express or implied faith to their fellow members, in failing to support the majority resolutions:

W. F. Johnston, Pa.,	R. M. Guilford, Vt.,
J. Bowman Bell, Pa.,	Evelyn Pierpont, Vt.,
D. E. Small, Pa.,	George D. Hatch, Vt.,
R. Coulter, Pa.,	Richard Clemants, Del.,
John A. Pricket, Ill.	R. S. McClellan, N. J.,
A. S. Livingston, N. J.,	W. D. Donnenhower, Ill.,
Joseph H. Barrett, Vt.,	David B. Brook, Conn.,
Horace Kinsley, Vt.	

Subsequent to this the Indiana delegation presented a more sturdy protest, and, with true manliness, at once withdrew from all connection with the National Council. The Vermont, Connecticut and Illinois delegates who signed the Pennsylvania protest also withdrew from the Council; *but the Pennsylvania delegates remained behind*, content with recording a vain remonstrance, and are still a part of the now unquestioned pro-slavery national organization.

There is no remedy for the Anti-Slavery Know Nothings of Pennsylvania but instant withdrawal. So long as they remain where they are they must be compelled to stand on the platform of the National Council, to which they still remain subordinate.

THE KNOW SOMETHINGS.—The *Cleveland Herald* says that in the Know Something Convention now in session there, nearly all the Free States are represented, and two Slave States—Virginia and Kentucky. A number of the delegates from the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, stopped at Cleveland on their way home, and took part with the Know Somethings. The following is the Platform which was adopted:

"As servility to the Slave Power characterizes the national organization of the existing political parties, and as this servility is perilous both to the MANHOOD of the North and the LIBERTY of the Republic;

We declare:—

First—That the issue before the American People, is, *whether Freedom shall be limited to the Free States* or whether Slavery shall be limited to the Slave States.

Second—That this issue has been forced upon the country by the Slave Power through repeated aggressions, and by acts which have violated national faith, solemn compacts, and sacred covenants.

Third—That these aggressions, especially the Nebraska outrage, with the brutal assault upon the elective franchise in Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic to a just sense of their duty and their danger; and though they will invade no right of any State, they will maintain *every right* of Freedom, and resist the admission of another *Slave State* or the addition of another *foot of Slave Soil*.

Fourth—That we shall meet this issue, thus forced upon us, in the spirit our fathers met the issue of their day; and believing, as they believed, that, rightfully, man can hold no property in man, we will maintain the NATIONALITY of Freedom.

Fifth—That freedom being one in aim and end, the world over, the friends of freedom in this Republic should make *Principles* and *Character*, not Birth-place the test of admission to citizenship, and its constitutional rights

And we further declare,—

Sixth—That the right to worship God according to the dictates of individual conscience being inviolable, we will labor to strengthen this great immunity through wise State laws; but we will repel every politico-ecclesiastical interference, in political affairs, by potentate, pontiff or priest, or their abettors, as destructive alike of this Right and our common Liberty.

Seventh—That intemperance being an evil we recommend to the several States such action for the promotion of Temperance as will extend and establish that virtue.

Eighth—That Free Schools, Free Labor, the Improvements of Rivers and Harbors, an honest *republican official* Representation Abroad, all measures that tend to elevate MAN, establish the material prosperity of the country and give stability to the Union, shall receive our hearty support.

Ninth—That to insure practical success, we will strive to fill all the offices with men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, of ability and of nerve to resist aggression upon Right, come when, where, or in what shape, it may.

Tenth—That for these objects, vital alike to Humanity and the Republic, we are ready to unite with all men, under whatever name or organization, who will aid us in carrying into successful operation, these great principles.

There are one or two resolutions, here, that it would have been wise to omit, in the present state of political affairs; but, altogether, the platform is a good one, and, so far as we are individually concerned, it expresses clearly the views for which we have long contended. We can have no fellowship, however, with any secret party; and although agreeing in doctrine with the Know Somethings, we want an open organization of freemen, under the REPUBLICAN flag. Give us that, and it will secure the hearty co-operation of all true haters of oppression in the North.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR comes off at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th to the 28th days of September. About seven thousand dollars are appropriated to premiums, which are awarded to all the usual cases, with the addition of some large premiums for fat cattle and dressed meats and poultry, to be awarded at a supplemental exhibition to be given in January. Pamphlet copies of the regulations and premiums can be had of the Secretary, ROBT. C. WALKER, Elizabeth, Allegheny county.

MESS MUSIC.—H. Kleber & Brother, No 55, Fifth street, have just laid on our table the following new and choice music, just received from the extensive music publishing house of Messrs. Hall & Son, New York, to wit:

"*Bella Figlia Dell' Amore.*" By Wm. Vincent Wallace.

"*The Magic of a Kindly Smile.*" Song. Poetry by Mr. Francis Crosby—music by Geo. F. Root.

"*Waiting to Die.*" Song.

"Slowly he moveth—let him pass by!
Pity the Old Man, wishing to die!"

Words by F. P. Plimpton—music by Mr. C. C. Converse.

"*Old Homestead.*" Song. Words by J. Avis Bartley. Music by J. M. Deems.

"*Whisper of Love.*" Schottish. By Francis H. Brown.

"*Dinah is the Girl for Me.*" Song. Adapted to Wallace's beautiful melody, "Muse's Murmurings." By. W. Raphaelson.

We desire to call attention to the card of Messrs. Williams & Allen, who succeed Arnold & Williams in the business of Warming and Ventilation.

Mr. Williams with those who have been associated with him heretofore, has successfully warmed some of our most elegant private residences and also some of our largest public institutions, thus making a permanent establishment in our midst of this most essential, but hitherto neglected branch of business.

The Platform of the American Party.

The following are the "Platform and Principles of the Organization" as finally decided upon by the American National Convention, at a late hour last night. We have obtained it with much difficulty at the moment of going to press.

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration, for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of Washington; "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence—

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded in "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the Judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential audience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retractive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical; and who are Americans by birth, education and training;—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States; by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities; and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The the American party, having arisen upon the raise and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts so violated pledges of either; and the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the Institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and do justice to the weakest; restraining, by all the power of the government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.

C. D. DESILER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.

JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

STRAWER FASHION SUNK.—Capt. James Gormley telegraphs us from Evansville, and Capt. J. M. Shelby and Mr. C. H. Clark, of the Courier, from Louisville, that the mail passenger packet Fashion, bound for St. Louis, ran into the bank at the foot of "Three Mile Island," a short distance above Evansville, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and sunk immediately in nineteen feet water. All of her passengers reached Evansville in safety. The Fashion was commanded by Capt. Joseph Reed, and owned by the Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis U. S. mail Company. She was built at Louisville about three years since, and was valued at twenty thousand dollars, and partially insured in Louisville. —*Cin. Com.*, 15th.

Silver to the value of $11,000, has been extracted from the copper taken from the Superior mines during the past winter.

The farmers in Todd Co., Ky., commenced cutting their wheat last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Another Case of Fever and Ague Cured

—A few days ago we recorded an astounding cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. Jas. Sharpe, of Madisonburg, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for billious complaints ever offered in this section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or disease of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. McLane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has surpassed all our sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ASK FOR DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public; also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh.
je16-d&w3t } Successors to J. Kidd & Co. 60 Wood st.

Persons of Sedentary habits, who are generally affected with *Vertigo, Languor and Exhaustion, Nausea and Headache*, have in Beerhave's Holland Bitters a grateful remedy. It gives strength (and energy to the system, stimulates the digestive organs, and corrects acidity of the stomach.

We would caution the public against purchasing any of the many imitations of this delightful *Aromas*. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for Beerhave's *Holland Bitters*.

See advertisement in another column. je16-d1wd&w8

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,

86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., *MANUFACTURERS OF*

Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers' AND

DRAY WHIPS;

THONGS AND SWITCHES,

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, Lashes, Gilt Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plasterers' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Leather, &c. &c.

☞ Any styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.*☜ je16-1y d&w8

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing

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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 House Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 75 Market st., Pittsburg

MONEY.

INSURANCE.

Indiana, Tennessee, Kanawha, Massillon, Illinois, and all uncurrent Bank Notes,

Purchased at LOWER RATES than any other House. THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR OLD SILVER AND GOLD.

RIGHT DRAFTS on New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and the principal Cities of the United States; furnished in sums to suit at LOWEST RATES.

FIRE AND MARINE POLICIES OF INSURANCE

ISSUED FOR THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE OF LONDON,

CAPITAL, $3,500,000,

and the GRANITE INSURANCE CO., of New York city;

O'CONNOR, BROTHERS & CO.,

Bankers, Exchange Brokers and Insurance Agts.

my5-1m fr No. 15 Wood st. one door from 1st st.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH

CORNER OF FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

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Poetry suggested by a single application of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye:

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 redly burneth.
The cuttle fish cunningly blackens the foam
When an enemy darts at the queer little gnome;
But as quick CRISTADORO will darken the Hair,
With his DYE of all dyes most efficient and rare!

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye is sold wholesale and retail at DR. KETCHUM'S, 140 Wood street, at the sign of the Golden Mortar. ap27-d&w.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOEY, GALWAY, President. JAMES D. MCGILL, Sec'y.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIVE RISKS.

And against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally.

And against Loss or Damage by Fire, and against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

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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,

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WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS.

☞ All work warranted. mh31-dly

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 Club. 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,
" No. 2,	Nisa Young Souchong,
English Breakfast,	Old Country Black

Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.

ALSO,

COFFEE—Java and Rio.

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.

L. JOHNSON & CO'S TYPE, INK, &c.

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WESTERN TEA STORE,

Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.

W. A. M'CLURG.

Our Teas will be found on trial unequaled at the prices in the city:

RETAIL PRICES.

Blacks.	*Greens.*
Oolong, 40, 50, 62, 75, 1,00 and 1,25 per lb.	Young Hyson, 50, 62, 75, and 1,00 per lb.
Eng Breakfast, 50 and 75 cts. per lb.	Imperial & G.P., 75, 1,00 & 1,50 per lb.

Teas put up in neat boxes from 5 to 50 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.

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

SUGARS—Loering's and Belcher's Leaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.

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

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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 roses brought back to your cheek a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused into your system, you should use Dr. Sparhake's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats, but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty revived, 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-d&w1m TTh

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

J. MUSSON & CO.

GENTLEMEN—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, older, 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 us less than FIVE HUNDRED WORMS, some of the extraordinary length of from 12 to 18 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 against worms ever yet offered to the public.

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

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and Fourth st. je16

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY,

Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 53 Wood st.
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TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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

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A concentrated vegetable extract, and as a tonic is unequaled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Nervous Fits, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, General Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and a distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several testimonials have 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. KETCHUM, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley; sign of the Golden Mortar. ap27-d&w

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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.

☞ *Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.* ALSO against the perils of the SEA and *INLAND NAVIGATION* and *TRANSPORTATION.*

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