PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 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 open 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. sep8tdkw

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞Mr. H. P. MUELLER, late editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, and now connected with the Pittsburger Courier, is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for the Pittsburgh Gazette, according to our published terms.

Pittsburgh March 1, 1855.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—We are somewhat taxed to know what the Know-Nothings really did at Reading. The Philadelphia papers tell us that the Western members seceded, and formed a new Council; while the Pittsburgh papers tell us that it was the Philadelphia members who seceded. At any rate, we are clear as to the fact that there was a secession—a split, and that there are now two rival State Councils, both of which will claim recognition from the next National Council.

From all that we can gather it would seem that the eastern adherents of the National Council were caught napping. The half of the delegates present at Reading was from the west. Philadelphia sent but a partial delegation, and but few of the eastern counties were represented; while Allegheny county sent a full delegation, accompanied by a heavy reserve from other western counties. The result was that the Philadelphians were outwitted, or out-voted, perhaps both. A committee was appointed to report a platform, or resolutions, which made two reports—one from the majority and another from the minority. The majority report was thoroughly anti-Slavery (so the rumor goes) and it was *rejected*, by a considerable majority; the minority report was simply in favor of striking out the 12th section of the National platform and inserting one in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and this was *adopted*. Thereupon a portion of the eastern delegation withdrew and organized a new State Council. This is the account the Pittsburgh delegates bring home with them.

As near as we can make out, the whole National platform was endorsed, except the 12th section. In rejecting this section, however, the majority do not admit that they have yielded their connection with the National Council. There is nothing in the action taken at Reading which looks to a severance of the Order in Pennsylvania from the National body lately convened in Philadelphia; on the contrary, the majority claim the right to send delegates to the next National Council, which meets on the 22nd of February next, to nominate a candidate for President, and still set themselves up as part and parcel of the National organization.

A resolution was adopted to hold a convention of the Order at Cincinnati in January next, to which all the Northern States are invited to send representatives, as well as such Southern States as sympathize with them. The object of the convention is said to be to make arrangements to control the action of the national council which meets in February; and, in the event of failure, either through the non-admission of their delegates or otherwise, to organize a Northern Know Nothing party, of which Nativism in all its inherent ugliness is to be the main feature, with just enough of anti-slavery thrown in to soften a physiognomy that would otherwise be repulsive to the North.

We had hoped that there was patriotism enough in these men and their northern coadjutors to throw Nativism aside for the present, and unite with their fellow-citizens of all parties in rolling back the advancing tide of slavery; but in this we are doomed to disappointment. Nativism, with all its hideous proscriptiveness and bigotry, is to be the great and paramount question with them; and whatever anti-slavery is added is to be used as a mere auxiliary to the main purposes of the Order.

We had hoped, too, that those who lay claim to merit in repudiating a pro-slavery platform would have had the honesty to repudiate all connection with those who made it; but in this, also, we are doomed to disappointment. The act is rejected, for local reasons, because the county offices can only be reached in that way; but the actors are still hugged to the bosom as brethren, for national purposes; for are there not fat offices in the gift of the President to be elected in 1856, as well as in the gift of the people? Thus there are two masters to serve. It is the dear North, this year, until after the October election; and next year the blessed Union will be to save at the expense of yielding something to our dear southern brethren.

And thus, all the good expectations of the sincere Republicans of the North are brought to naught. The hundreds of thousands of northern men who loathe Nativism as they would leprosy can never be brought to embrace it for the sake of the transient anti-slavery professions made by its advocates. They must bide their time; and if the North falls a victim to Southern aggressions through divisions among its people, let the blame rest upon those who set up impracticable tests and seek to rally the hosts of freedom under banners abhorrent to their sense of right.

RUINOUS RAILROAD COMPETITION.—The reduction of fare on the Erie and New York Central Roads went into effect on Monday. The Erie will follow the Central in whatever reduction that road makes. This cutting each other's throats will probably continue until the stockholders of the two roads make their remonstrances sufficiently loud to be heard by the managers of their property. The Albany Evening *Journal* has the following remarks upon the subject:

"With a tolerable knowledge of the causes which have brought these railways into collision, we are unable to excuse the madness which thus recklessly sports with over sixty millions of capital.

There is no pretence, in this case, that a reduction of fare is either necessary or expedient. On the contrary it is conceded by those who use it as well as by those who construct railroads, that they earn too little money. A large portion of the capital thus invested has been in part, at least, sunk. The community is satisfied with existing rates of fare. And from the reductions now proposed, our own citizens derive no benefit, it being a mere contest for the Western travel."

Thus these roads suicidally act, after holding convention after convention in connection with other great trunk lines, for the purpose of establishing a system of fares, and equitable business arrangements generally. Faith is thus broken with the other companies also, and incidentally the whole railroad system is more or less injured, and is likely to be thrown back into the crippled position from which it was thus beginning to recover. Efforts have been made to heal the widening breach between the Central and the Erie Railroads, but thus far without effect.

The Massillon *News* says that several farmers have commenced harvesting in that neighborhood, and the report as to the yield of the grain is favorable. The News says that, notwithstanding the weevil, there will be considerable above an average crop. The *Stark Co. Democrat* also says the weevil has done but little damage to the crop.

The *Wooster (O) Republican* says that the wheat crop in Wayne County, after all that has been said, will prove to be a tolerable crop. All, or very nearly all the early wheat is not only killed, but will yield well to the acre. Full one-half the fields of wheat will prove good, and the balance will be full as good, if not better than the generality of the fields last year.

MR. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York, once a member of the U. S. Senate, and since then a very restless member of political society, is of opinion that the Democratic party is not now in power, and that the Presidential Chair is vacant. He says:

"There was never a time when the return of the Democratic party to power was more necessary for the success and honor of the country. From the time the Presidential chair was filled by WASHINGTON to the time it became vacant by the occupation of the present incumbent."

That will do, for Mr. Dickinson. It is a little curious, however, in this connection, that while such men as Mr. Dickinson are striving to treat PIERCE as a nonentity, PIERCE should himself be struggling to obtain a second lease of the chair which he renders vacant. The following speculations on that subject are from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*:

"There is no hope of the resuscitation of the Democracy but through the reunion of its fragments in New York; and in New York the rage of the factions appears inappeasable.

"The times are becoming critical. General PIERCE is actually intriguing for a re-nomination. The extravagance of the idea moves to ridicule; but while his opponents are laughing, 50,000 adherents—that being the number in office—are working. They must lose by any change, and they are for PIERCE: in other words, they are for themselves.

"The chance relied upon by the Pierce men is this. There is not now in the ranks of the party, any more than there was in 1852, a man of such decided ascendancy of character as to combine an overpowering amount of personal support.—The candidates will be the same, with the exception of Gen. Cass, unquestionably the first and the ablest of the competitors in 1852. He has been superseded by age. Douglas will be less prominent, owing to his identification with the great crime and blunder of the day. Houston will stand better than before, because opposed to that infamy, but will lose the nomination, though his sympathy with Know Nothingism.—Marcy and Buchanan having taken no distinct position in these controversies will remain, as in the last struggle, equal competitors against each other and against the field. General Butler is *passe*. General Lane is given over by the little coterie who stood by him in '52, and Mr. Dickinson is so far compromised by unsuccessful revolts, that he cannot depend upon the disciplined support which commands success in Democratic Conventions. The pretensions of Ex-Speaker Boyd are swelling like seed in the ground, but are likely to become less formidable when the germ is seen.

In this state of the game General Pierce will enter the Convention backed by the power and patronage of the Government. He will demand a popular verdict upon his Administration and will offer to compose the strifes of alder men than himself, but who have nothing more substantial than promises of future favor to dispense. There cannot be a doubt that if Mr. Fillmore had been a Democrat, he would have secured a re-nomination, and it is thought that even the unpopularity of Gen. Pierce may be overcome by a judicious use of the patronage within his control. This is a free sketch of the scheme, and the means for the renomination of Pierce, and certainly, if his party is to prevail, it could have no more faithful representative.

The great defect of the President's character is his vacillation and infirmity of purpose. He is the instrument of the strongest will which approaches him. His resolutions yield to importunities, intreaties and menaces. He gave GRUND a written order on the Secretary of State for the Consulship at Marseilles. The Virginia and Pennsylvania delegates in Congress protested, and the appointment was refused. Thus was presented the scandal of a foreigner complaining about the dishonored order of the President of the United States, for a paltry office. The President promised Col. Wilcox, son in-law of Major Donelson, the mission to Chili. The Ohio Delegation made a united demand for it, and the promise to Wilcox was repudiated. Hence Donelson perambulates the country, proclaiming the treachery of Pierce. The President promised McDonald, of Maine, the office of the 5th Auditor in return for his vote for the Nebraska Bill. When the time for fulfilling the promise arrived, Gen. Pierce asked the permission of McDonald to tender the appointment to Judge Minor, the law partner of the former, in expectation that Judge M. would decline it. He accepted it, to the delay of the President; and it became necessary to pay McDonald with the superintendence of a petty Custom-House. In the same way he at first rejected the infamous scheme of repudiating the Missouri Compromise, but yielded to repeated deputations of insolent advocates of the measure, while protesting against the treachery and dishonor of which he was made the instrument. Such a man is not fit to be President. In fact, he cannot be President, because, though the nominal occupant of the place, all the real power which it is his duty to exercise devolves upon other men, not responsible to the country.

CRAWFORD AND ERIE.—There is trouble already brewing in the Senatorial district composed of Crawford and Erie counties. The late Senator, Mr. Skinner, was from Erie, and the Erie people, for the sake of taking care of their special interests, would like to have a man of their own as his successor; but the Crawford people, who have interests distinct (and perhaps diverse) from Erie, insist on having a man of their own. The Crawford *Democrat* contains a call signed by several hundred citizens of that county recommending D. A. Finney, Esq., of Meadville for the Senate. Among the signers to the call we recognize the names of leading whigs, Democrats and free soilers—gentleman of the highest standing in point of respectability and general intelligence. These gentlemen propose Mr. Finney as a candidate without regard to party, and the probability is that the people of Crawford county will rally to his support with great unanimity. The Erie *Constitution*, in referring to this matter, says:

"In relation to Mr. Finney it may not be amiss for us in this connection to say, that nearly or about twenty years since he became a resident of Meadville—a poor and therefore, until he became known, a comparatively friendless young man. Within that time he has won for himself the proud distinction of being one of the best educated men, as he is universally acknowledged to be one of the ablest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania—an honor to himself and friends as he is to the State of which he has been a most worthy citizen since the earliest dawn of his manhood. In politics Mr. Finney has ever been a consistent whig of the free soil stamp, but in his political opinion and action always conservative, and for his talent, integrity and moral worth uniformly respected and never betrayed by all."

The Crawford *Democrat*—the ablest, as it is one of the most firm of his political opponents in that district, thus truthfully speaks of the same gentleman:

"Mr. Finney will make a bold and fearless representative. His talents are unquestionable and his position with the State Administration will render him eminently useful to our interests in the Senate. He has many ardent personal friends and possesses indomitable energy.—These peculiarities will give him great advantage in the approaching campaign, and will render his election a moral certainty."

We judge from the tone of the Erie *Constitution* that that portion of the Erie people who are attached to the railroad interest and opposed to the course pursued in the borough last winter, will either openly or covertly aid in the election of Mr. Finney.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says that the rencontre between Stringfellow and Gov. Reeder was not the serious thing it was reported to be. The leader of the border ruffians, true to his character, struck the Governor a blow, and doubtless did it in as cowardly a manner as such a bully is capable of; but it was a much less momentous affair than the freebooters would have us imagine.

The *Intelligencer*, although in the Slavery interest, is not too blind to see the motive which is actuating the President in his course towards the Governor. It says:

"So great has been the clamor raised against him, (Gov. Reeder) that it is most likely President Pierce, if he can nerve himself up to the point, will remove him on the pretext of speculation in lands. We never knew that a territorial governor was prohibited by any law from holding a landed interest in his Territory, if fairly obtained; and we have known other Governors to serve both themselves and their Territories by obtaining an interest in the soil, and thus becoming identified with the people among whom their lots were cast. If we are not mistaken, Gen. Cass owes some of the pecuniary ease of his old age to investments in the soil of Michigan; and we know that the respected Ex-Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, did not fail to become in all respects a citizen as well as Governor of that territory. If Reeder has been guilty of any fraudulent or unlawful conduct in acquiring lands from the Indians, he ought of course to be removed; but President Pierce has had ample time to investigate the charges made by Commissioner Manypenny, and if he was satisfied that Reeder was guilty of any impropriety, ought to have taken off his official head at once. To delay the execution so long will beget a suspicion, if Reeder is now removed, that it is a concession to the "*border ruffians*."

LADY KILLED.—We were informed yesterday that the wife of Col. Reddick, of Uniontown, fell from a cherry tree a day or two ago, and expired almost immediately.

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, who writes from Kansas and has all the bluster and insolence of the border ruffian about him, thus describes the encounter between Gov. *Reeder* and Stringfellow:

"Yesterday morning Gen. B. P. STRINGFELLOW, of Weston, Mo., proceeded to Gov. REEDER's residence, near the Shawnee Mission, and after introducing himself to the Governor, said, "I understand, sir, that you have publicly spoken and written of me in the East as a frontier ruffian, and I have called to ascertain whether you have done so?"

Gov. R. "I did not so write, or speak of you in public."

Gen. S. "Did you speak of me in those terms anywhere, or at any time?"

Gov. R. "No, sir."

Gen. S. "Did you use my name at all?"

Gov. R. I may have used your name in private conversation."

Gen. S. "Did you use it disrespectfully? Did you intimate, or insinuate, that I was other than a gentleman?"

Gov. R. "I might have done so."

Gen. S.—"Then sir, you uttered a falsehood, and I demand of you the satisfaction of a gentleman. I very much question your right to that privilege, for I do not believe you to be a gentleman; but I nevertheless give you the opportunity to vindicate your title to that character by allowing you to select such friends as you may please, and I will do the same, and we will step out here and settle the matter as gentlemen usually do."

Gov. R.—"I cannot go. I am no fighting man."

Gen. S. "Then I will have to treat you as I would any other offensive animal."

And with that, he knocked REEDER down with his fist. I suppose the Abolitionists will pronounce this a "ruffianly attack." Let one of them do so, and then dare to show his face in Kansas!"

As we are not going to Kansas just now, we dare to tell this truculent fellow; that he is a ruffianly scoundrel, and that Stringfellow is the same; if, indeed, the correspondent be not Stringfellow himself, as we strongly suspect he is.

We accept so much of his statement as shows that prince of the border ruffians to be a brute, because other accounts corroborate it; but we take the other parts of the above story with a great deal of allowance.

The Detroit *Advertiser* has changed hands, Mr. Wales giving place to R. F. Johnstone & Co. in the proprietorship. Rufus Hosmer returns to the paper as editor after an absence of eighteen months.

The *Advertiser* is one of the oldest Whig journals of the country; but under Mr. Wales' control it became so intensely pro-slavery and Hindoolish that it lost its former high standing. It has now fallen into the hands of a man who is abreast with the times and able to keep up, and we may be permitted to rejoice that freedom has one enemy the less and one friend the more.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—We have received the July number from the publishers, Messrs. Dix & Edwards, No. 10 Park Place, New York. The opening paper on Irving's life of Washington is not a very brilliant one; but the other articles are racy, spirited and highly interesting. Altogether it is a capital number.

BY THE HERMANN.

In the House of Commons Sir C. Wood confirmed the murder of the crew of the Cossack's cutter when landing some Russian prisoners at Hango under a flag of truce. He stated that dispatches had been received from Admiral Dundas containing full particulars of the occurrence. Some time since Her Majesty's ship Cossack took and destroyed some coasting vessels off Hango, and carried off as prisoners the captain of one of the vessels, his son, and another Finnish sailor. Admiral Dundas wishing not to visit with unnecessary severity the trade of the country so long as the communications and supplies between the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburgh were interrupted, directed that the Cossack should put back to Hango and restore to liberty the persons so captured, together with four others who requested to be put ashore at that place. The Cossack accordingly returned for that purpose. A cutter was sent ashore from the ship under the command of Lieut. Geneste, and a flag of truce was displayed half an hour before reaching the jetty.

The officers and prisoners had barely landed when about 300 or 400 Russians came down upon them, and although explanations of their visit were made both in English and Finnish, the Russian soldiers said that they did not care for the flag of truce, but that they would show how the Russians could fight. About 3 o. Pahmastin's 100 Russian soldiers then immediately fired on the officers and the Flemish prisoners on the jetty, killing them all, and then fired into the boat until every man fell. They then rushed into the boat, dragged one wounded man out and bayonetted him on the jetty and retired leaving five bodies for dead in the boat. One man only was picked up alive by a gig from the Cossack which was sent to ascertain the cause of the cutter's delay, and from whom these particulars were gained.

The Report of the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee had been presented to the House of Commons and ordered to be printed. In presenting the report, which was lengthy, the Chief Clerk stated that from the frequent inconsistency and contrariety of the evidence and the impossibility of summoning witnesses who could have given important information, as well as from other unavoidable causes, the Committee had been obliged to end an inquiry which they were unable satisfactorily to complete. The report, however, upon the whole, bore out the statements of incompetency on the part of Government officials which had so frequently been made by the correspondents of *The Times* and other English journals.

Latest news from the Baltic states that on the 14th ult. the Allied fleets were to weigh anchor for the neighborhood of Hango, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, where the flag of truce was fired on.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—From a pamphlet lately published by the Hon. Edward Twistleton, of Massachusetts, on the Religious Working of the Common Schools of that State, it appears that the Roman Catholics there seldom raise any objection to the use of the Bible in the schools. In one manufacturing town the school committee allow the children of Roman Catholic parents to use the Douay version if they prefer. In Lowell there is at least one Roman Catholic Teacher, the children being from such families. But a single instance of the Romanists maintaining separate schools has been recently known, and that was in Fall River. The children have left those schools in many cases, and have returned to the public schools, for the reasons that their parents find that their children make better progress in their studies, and approximate more to the character of the natives, and have better prospects for success in life than those who attend the separate schools. And then, at the public schools their manners are decidedly improved, while their religious opinions are not interfered with.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, 5th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Pershing, Mr. H. BLACKFORD, of Philadelphia, to Miss BELL, daughter of the late David Greer, Esq., of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk street.

ARE OR DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.—Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or merely hysterics, I was persuaded to purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and before I used them all was entirely relieved. I am now enjoying perfect health, and cheerfully recommend Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills to all similarly afflicted.

New York, March 25, 1852.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, can be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lanes Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROS., successors to J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st. jn6

Headache, Loss of Appetite and Mental Depression.—Nicolus Schooter, living on Coal Hill, says—"My sincerest thanks are due to the friend recommending your Holland Bitters. Having suffered for some time with headache, loss of appetite, mental depression, and in fact general disorder of the system, I now feel, after using but one bottle, conscious of returning health.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1853."

See advertisement in another column. Jn7-dawS

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints. See advertisement. je29 dawS

REMOVAL.

McCORD & CO., HATTERS,

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

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

The four upper stories are expressly for our WHOLE SALE TRADE, where will be found a full stock of Hats and Caps, embracing beaver, silk, every variety, Soft, Panama, Leghorn, Braids, and Palm Leaf Mats; 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. jn27

The Sheriffalty.

JOHN M'D. GLENN, of the Second Ward Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for nomination on the Anti ticket, to be voted for at the Fall Election, for Sheriff of Allegheny county. jn4-2tdAltewT

GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of the City of Allegheny, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny County, at the ensuing election.

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

Elizabeth, May 19, 1855. my20-dlwtfw

Dividend.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, June 16th, 1855.

The President and Directors of this Company, have this day declared a dividend of five Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, say Four Dollars payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 25th inst., and one dollar credited to stock. SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y. je30-10td

NEW YORK, June 15th, 1856.

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.

Has always on hand flight Drafts for any amount, payable at any Bank in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL, 87 South st., New York. je30-6tcf

British and Continental Exchange.

SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON,

IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.

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

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on

M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,

FRANKFORT A. MAIN,

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

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

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

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Wood, corner Third street. mh25

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

SECOND BUILDING, 74, FOURTH ST., NEAR WOOD, SOUTH SIDE.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

H. Miller, Jr.	Thos. Scott.	Jas. McAuley
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	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 62 Wood Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. ja18

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 cedar boxes from ½ 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 Loaf, Pulverized 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. mh6-tf

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.
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Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $177,000—Assets, $227,000. Security Insured.

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

The Scrip Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

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Having experienced so much of the beneficial effects of your Vermifuge, I feel in my duty to recommend it to the public. In my opinion, one of the most efficacious remedies against worms ever offered to the public.

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