PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 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. Advertisements who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 3 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. sep1dâw

☞ 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 authorised 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 Philadelphia Know-Nothing papers, which have heretofore endorsed the National platform do not seem to think that there is any thing to find fault with in the action of the Reading Convention. There is not enough anti-Slavery in it to scare *them*. The *Times* says:

"The resolution adopted by the American State Council at Reading on the subject of slavery, is much more temperate and politic than we anticipated, from the great excitement by the western counties to procure the endorsement of the ultra abolition views of Senator Wilson and his sympathizers."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, writing from Reading, says that the creed adopted will meet with the approval of the conservative people of the State, and that Philadelphians ought to find no fault with it. We think so too; and we may add that we are not aware that they *do* find fault with it. There is nothing in it. A more harmless affair could hardly have been patched up. And it is notorious that it was not the adoption of the subtitute for the 12th section of the Platform which provoked the secession from the Council. The members, even the most pro-slavery, were all satisfied with *that*; and if they had not been they would have been the most unreasonable of creatures. It was the adoption of the resolution calling the Cincinnati Convention which drove them off, because that looked like rebellion. If, however, they had stopped to look at it a second time, they would have thought better of it. The *Times*, before quoted, thus demonstrates that, instead of being rebellious, it was intended to heal the rebellion already existing:

"A resolution was adopted in favor of the convocation of a National Convention on the 8th of January next, at Cincinnati. The duties of this body are to be exclusively confined to *conciliating the conflicting views of our friends, and to prepare for harmonious action on the Presidential nomination*. Should only one of the Northern States which remained in the National Council, after the adoption of the Platform, *Pennsylvania claims the privilege of acting as mediator between our divided brethren, and of bringing them together again on a common platform*. The proposed convention, judiciously managed, will have it in its power to prepare the election of the American candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by at least two-thirds of the electoral vote. The proposition is an admirable one, and if met in the generous spirit in which it is tendered, cannot fail of leading to most beneficial results."

The seceders had better get back as soon as they can, for it is manifest that they were unnecessarily scared. The bolt made by the northern delegates at Philadelphia was only a movement to bewilder and mislead the North. The way is to be paved for their peaceful return, and Pennsylvania kindly undertakes the task. Through her labor the party is to be made a unit next year, so as to carry the Presidential election, the northern face being kept up for this year only. Such is the programme of the Cincinnati Convention.

This scheme is not new to us. In the speech of Kenneth Rayner at Baltimore, it was boldly asserted that *there had really been no secession from the National Order on the part of the North*. The Northern delegates had been compelled, in deference to public opinion at home, to withdraw temporarily from the Council and protest against its action; but some of them returned before the convention adjourned, and the rest would ultimately return. *How* they are to return is to be shown by the Cincinnati Convention.

In view of these facts, is it not a little surprising that a claim to public confidence should be set up by the Pennsylvania Know Nothings as an anti slavery party? Surprising, did we say! We take it back. Nothing can be surprising now; but if anything within the range of Pennsylvania politics *could* be surprising, the sublime impudence of this would partake of that character.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK.—The prohibitory law in New York went into operation on the 5th inst. The New York *Times* of the 7th, says that no attention is paid to it in that city. All the liquor shops are continued in full blast,—the bars at all the hotels are kept open as usual,—not the slightest indication is found in any quarter that there is any more stringent law in force in regard to selling liquor, than there has been hitherto. The only difference between the present state of things and that which prevailed before the present law went into force, is, that as no licenses are now required, everybody who chooses to do so, opens a grogshop and sells liquor *ad libitum*, without impediment of any sort.

The worst feature in the case, the *Times* remarks, is, "that a law, enacted for so beneficent a purpose, so completely nullified and contemned, does not excite in the public mind any such feeling of indignation as it would naturally be expected to create. According to present appearances the law is certain to fall into utter neglect. It is obsolete already—more so even than were the license laws, and the laws forbidding liquor sales on Sunday, which it superseded."

In Rochester the law is observed by the regular hotels, while in Buffalo the saloon and hotel keepers keep their bars open as usual. In Geneva Falls and Syracuse the law is faithfully observed; in Troy the selling goes on as usual. In Albany the Mayor has forbidden the police to take any part in the enforcement and execution of the law.

Altogether the prospect is rather gloomy for the friends of prohibition, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether any prohibitory law can be enforced against the wishes of so powerful a body as nearly one half of the people of the State.

The Evening *Times* insinuates that our hostility to Slavery is secondary to our hostility to Know Nothingism. The editor of that sheet is a young man who has a great deal yet to learn. We make hostility to Slavery secondary to nothing else; and it is because the K. N. party refuses to make the slavery question paramount, and scouts it as altogether foreign to its purposes and principles, expresses an opinion on it only because it is *forced* to do so, and even then leaves its members to think and act on it as they please, thus making it, not secondary, but of no account as compared with Nativism, that we spit on its platform and warn all anti-slavery men to beware of the delusions it will attempt. To say that such a party "is the only anti-slavery party before the country which promises to be of active usefulness in that cause" is to make language a mockery and do violence to common sense. What a party which says that "the question of Slavery should not be introduced into its platform"—"that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects"—which leaves its members as free to act as they please on that question as on any "other subject not intended to be embraced in the designs of the organization"—and which expresses an opinion upon it only because "the subject has been *forced* upon it"—*that* an "anti-slavery party," forsooth! and "the *only* anti-slavery party which promises to be of active usefulness in the cause!" The force of impudence can no further go.—An anti-slavery party, quotha! If the platform is to be the test, there will little anti-slavery die the day that party is hanged.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The State authorities of New York are now engaged in taking the census of that great Commonwealth; and from the partial returns obtained the Albany *Argus* concludes that the population on the 1st of June will show an aggregate of four millions of persons. This conclusion is arrived at by a comparison of the present figures with those of the census of 1850, which gave the total population at 3,099,000. If this prove accurate, the State will show an increase in five years of about 900,000. This shows that the progress of the country, during those years, has been much more rapid than during the preceding decade; and it is probable, from such data as have been furnished in the annual enumeration of taxables in Pennsylvania, that a corresponding increase has been realized in this State. Between 1840 and 1850 the relative growth of Pennsylvania exceeded that of New York; and there is no reason for concluding that it has been less since then. Taking the number of taxables as returned to the Auditor General last winter from the various counties, and using the same ratio as the taxables bore to the total population in 1850, the present population of Pennsylvania must be 3,349,416. Assuming the latter to be correct, we have the chief States of the Union comparing thus in progress for the last five years:

	1850.	1855.	Increase.
New York,	3,099,000	4,000,000	901,000
Pennsylvania,	2,311,000	3,349,000	1,038,000

Using these facts as a basis, the Philadelphia *North American* remarks:

"These two great States, it is thus rendered certain, contain over seven millions of inhabitants, an aggregate which, no doubt, exceeds that of quite a number of States combined.—Their rapid growth in population, wealth, commerce, and all the requisites of political strength, places them at the head of the confederacy, and ought to give them more consideration in national councils than has been accorded them. The steady pace they keep together is remarkable, and shows that the elements of their greatness must be similar in character. It needs but a glance at the map to develope the fact that it is their geographical position which gives them much of their importance. Both command the commerce of the interior and exterior by their direct connection with navigable waters at their eastern and western extremities. New York is ahead of us in the race of progress in consequence of having long before us improved the natural advantages of her position. And since we have the done the same, we too have a railroad wonderful, which has not doubt that all the interior cities of Pennsylvania will exhibit most gratifying aggregates of population and wealth when the next national census shall be taken in the year 1860. They flourished greatly even when our railway system was but partial and incomplete; but now that they enjoy the benefit of extended through routes, carrying the immense burdens of trade to their doors, it cannot be otherwise than that they will move on much more rapidly. Thus Erie is on the line of the through routes from New York to the West. Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh have our own great Central road passing by their doors. York has the extended Susquehanna railway coming from Baltimore far away up towards a connection with our coal regions, and the Sunbury and Erie road, which road also passes through Harrisburgh. Reading is on the line of the great northern and western route, via Catawissa, Williamsport and Elmira, which is now doing such a flourishing business. And Easton has a railway connection opened with both New York and Philadelphia. Thus the good old Commonwealth is progressing bravely. Her interior towns and cities are no longer confined to local trade, but aspire to matters of more importance, while at the same time their increasing prosperity imparts a new impetus to the settlement of the wilderness, and gives fresh vigor to the development of our natural resources. There is no blight of New York prosperity not within easy reach of Pennsylvania, without injury to her neighbor, or any other than the most generous rivalry."

MR. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, declared at the Ratification meeting in Washington City, "that there was no mistaking the sentiments of the Know Nothing party on the subject of slavery —that it was the first and only platform exclusively Southern that had ever been adopted by a National Convention in the Union It had no face for the North. He could go home and buckle on his armor and fight for such a platform." "But," said he, "if the *Democratic* party will at their National Convention get up as good a one, *then I would just as soon have a Democratic President as a Know Nothing*."

This is very candid in Mr. Pike, and is an acknowledgement in plain terms of a truth long urged at the North, that the politicians and people of the South care nothing for parties. The protection of Slavery is their great end and aim, and the party which does this best is the party for them. They favor the Know Nothing party, now, because it promises to forward their purposes; but it is through no love to Nativism, and they will desert it the moment a fitting opportunity offers.

THE ARMY OF THE ALLIES IN THE CRIMEA.—A London letter of June 22 to the New York *Tribune* estimates the number of the armies of the Allies in the Crimea, including only effective men, as follows:

English,	30,000
French,	74,000
Sardinians,	14,000
Turks,	45,000
Artillery, miners, sappers, &c.	18,000
	181,000

Of these 181,000 men, 20,000 are detached on the Kertch expedition, and 40,000 are at Eupatoria. There remain therefore in the camps of Kamiesch and Balaklava about 120,000 men, of whom 50,000 are required for holding the trenches and keeping up the siege; and of the 70,000 remaining at least 10,000 are unable to take the field, though they are on the effective list. Sixty thousand men is too small a force to take the field against the Russians, but add this 60,000 to the 20,000 on the Kertch expedition, and a respectable force for taking possession of the Isthmus of Perekop would be obtained.

We learn from the Cleveland *Leader* that the largest Republican County Convention held in Ohio in 1855, assembled at Ravenna on the 4th inst. The number of people present was estimated at from six to eight thousand. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure and harmony of the occasion. Senators CHASE and WADE addressed the multitude and their speeches produced a powerful sensation. They did not confine their remarks to "narrow sectionalism;" but they took the broad position that freedom is national, and that its nationality must be maintained.

The meeting appointed delegates to the State Convention on the 13th, and instructed them to vote for SALMON P. CHASE as the Republican candidate for Governor.

The propriety of purchasing the Main Line of State Works is still urged upon the New Yorkers, for sale, and with much force. A correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

Taken in common with the probable fact that in a few years the Ohio River will be improved with dams and locks, the sale of the Main Line of Pennsylvania improvements which is to take place on the 24th of this month holds out to the City of New-York an opportunity such as she never has had and never can again have at anything like the same cost of securing to herself the lion's share of the trade of the mighty West.

It is estimated that $6,000,000 will complete the improvement of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, the latter of which with its vast net of railroads and rivers must be the great converging point for the immense trade of the West, while Pittsburgh, with its four diverging Atlantic avenues must be the conduit for its transmission to the East.

Now this is the point where it is evidently the policy of New-York to turn her attention and it will be strange indeed if with the aid of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Canal and a new and direct railroad, through the heart of Pennsylvania, (if necessary,) the right to construct which is given in the bill authorising the sale. New-York cannot command the greater share of the trade of the nine States bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. I can scarcely think it possible she will permit the present opportunity to pass unimproved of obtaining the control of the cheapest and most direct channel by which this trade can be brought to her doors, after spending more than $60,000-000 to reach it by several circuitous routes, all involving the inconvenience and drawbacks of greater distance, repeated transshipments and a much more rigorous climate.

CHEAP MODE OF TRAVELING.—A shrewd Frenchman, being at Marseilles without money, and desirous of going to Paris, filled some phials with brick dust or ashes, labelled them as containing poison for the royal family of France, and put them where he knew they would be discovered. The bait took and he was conveyed as a traitor, to the capital, where the discovery of the jest occasioned universal mirth.

THE wheat harvest has begun.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The Outrage on Gov. Reeder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Thursday, June 28.—The country is again thrown into a state of intense excitement by the attempted perpetration of an outrage on the person of Gov. Reeder, at his quarters at Shawnee Mission, about nine miles from this place. The facts as I am able to give them are undoubtedly reliable. It appears that the Governor was sitting alone in his office, his Secretary, Mr. Lowrey, being sick and confined to his room at the time, when the well-known Gen. Stringfellow entered. He was courteously received, and after a general preliminary conversation, in which he dilated on the influence and control he would have over the present Legislature, and the great excitement existing in Missouri against Gov. Reeder, he made two propositions to the Governor—one being that the Governor should sanction any bill that should be passed to punish the tampering with slaves in the Territory, or the uttering of abolition sentiments, and the other that he recommend in his Message that the Legislature adjourn to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri. The Governor replied that although in favor of a Free State he was willing and thought it quite proper that temporary protection be given to Slave property in the Territory until the question be properly decided; but that he could not promise to sanction a bill he had never seen, and much less could he agree to a bill making the penalty for minor offences death, as he had heard proposed, and that he would not officially recommend the Legislature to adjourn to Shawnee Mission. At this the General became much excited, and endeavored to get up a quarrel upon the words "border ruffians," reported to have been used by Gov. R. in a speech in Massachusetts. I have not the exact words of such language had been disavowed, and that as early as possible. He then desired to know if Gov. R. had represented Kansas as being conquered and subjugated by the citizens of Missouri; to which the Governor replied that he had. Stringfellow then inquired further if the Governor had intended to charge him with any unlawful or reprehensible act, to which the Governor replied, that he believed and had said that Gen. S. was mainly instrumental in creating the excitements in Missouri which had produced the present state of things; and in answer to another question Stringfellow said that he considered such a course of conduct as unlawful and dishonorable.

By this time the excitement of Stringfellow became very great, so much so as to attract several persons standing in front of the door, and he on the spot gave the Governor a verbal challenge which was immediately declined, the Governor saying that he was no subscriber to the dueling code. At this time the Governor was carelessly sitting with his chair tilted upon its hind legs. Stringfellow advanced and by putting his hand upon his shoulders pushed him over, at the same time falling upon him and scratching him deeply in the cheek with his nails. The Governor kicked him off and rose to his feet, both gentlemen drawing their pistols, when stringfellow was seized by Attorney-General Isaacks and Mr. Haldeman, and the Gov. dropped the muzzle of his weapon, saying that he scorned to attack a man who was prevented from defending himself. By the interference of the two gentlemen the matter was calmed down and Stringfellow left.

To yourself and your readers I leave all comment on this almost unparalleled outrage, merely adding further that Stringfellow, who thus begins by attempting to intimidate the Governor of Kansas Territory, and, failing in that, personally assaults him, is a resident of Weston, Mo., and makes no pretense of living in the Territory. It is generally believed that the Missourians have discovered that they will be unable to manage two-thirds of the Legislature over the head of the governor's veto; and therefore the conduct of their acknowledged leader. During the late affair the Governor had twice good opportunity to shoot Stringfellow, and the friends of the order and his friends are very thankful that he refrained; for had any injury, even the slightest, occured to Stringfellow, it would be a crowd would have been raised on the border against which resistance would have been useless, and no one can immagine what would have been the ultimate consequence.

Respectfully, yours, TRAVELER.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO INJURED.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a four story building at No. 85 Pearl street, near Vine, owned by Charles Urban, Safe manufacturer, fell with a tremendous crash, killing one man named Frederick Klineman, and injuring two others, named John Kolp and Wm. Riever, but not seriously. The evidence given before the coroner, yesterday, we learn that a company of eight Germans contracted with Mr. Urban to tear down the east wall of his building, so that a party-wall could be erected by Mr. Urban on the east and Mr. Wentworth on the west. Under the direction of a master builder, shoars were erected three feet apart, and were 8x8 in the cellar, 6x6 in the second story, and 4x4 in the third and fourth stories.

These were to hold up the floors until the new wall was built. The work of removing the old wall was commenced one week ago, and in doing so, a large amount of old mortar and pieces of brick accumulated on the the third and fourth story floors, the weight of which caused the shoars to give way, and no doubt the building to fall. The wreck was complete, for there is only a part of the lower story left standing, and that is greatly injured. Klineman was engaged in removing the wall when the accident occurred. He was caught by the joists in the third story, and killed instantly. The names of those who escaped uninjured are Michael Cear, Adam Kocker, Matthias Grunbargh, Michael, Edward and Wm. Dryer, Thomas Ryan and Bernard Wilhelm. Klineman leaves a wife and three children, who reside on Pleasant street. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. They, however, gave the following as the cause of the accident:

"From the insufficiency of the shoaring bracing, and of the overloading the floors with brick and mortar in taking down the walls."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SIX MONTHS' EMIGRATION.—The emigration at New-York for the last six months is shown by the following table, and compared with previous years:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
January,	4,901	16,514	7,485
February,	11,958	4,446	6,123
March,	9,685	3,758	2,069
April,	23,283	31,148	10,195
May,	30,212	54,078	24,177
June,	45,578	25,807	19,427
	125,817	134,751	69,476

The following shows the proportion between the Irish and German immigration during the last six months:

	Irish.	Germans.
January,	2,195	3,411
February,	2,319	2,229
March,	445	912
April,	4,598	2,842
May,	7,710	8,738
June,	5,584	8,692
	22,801	26,824

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, No. 185 Suffolk street.

AGENTS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS:

☞ Being unwell, and not knowing whether it proceeded from derangement of the liver or bowels, 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 this 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 Schuster, 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, after all, after using but one bottle, conscious of returning health.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1853."

See advertisement in another column. jul-dawb

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 dâw3

REMOVAL.

McCORD & CO., HATTERS,

Have removed to their new store, 131 *Wood street, 3 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 WHOLESALE TRADE, where will be found a full stock of Hats and Caps, embracing Beaver, Silk, every variety, Soft, Pasmana, 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. ja27

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for Daguerreotypes he has had built and has now completed over the Old Post Office, Third street, one of the most spacious and magnificent SKY LIGHT Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes in the United States. We are now prepared to execute likenesses of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A call will satisfy you that we have the best Gallery in the city, and that our pictures are unsurpassed. Remember the Old Post Office, Third street. ja28

The Sheriffalty.

JOHN M'D. GLENN, of the Second Ward Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for nomination on the Anti-Know Nothing ticket, to be voted for at the Fall Election, for Sheriff of Allegheny county. jn4-2t&4tw-2T

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 10, 1855. my23-dtwtfw

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. je30-7td

NEW YORK, June 15th, 1855.

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 Sight 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. le20-6tcf

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 & Bailin,

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. mh13

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

SACHEM BLDG., P. PARK. T. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

R. Miller, Jr., J. W. Butler, Wm. Lyon, G. Hamilton, Thos. Scott, A. Nimick, W. M. Robertson, G. W. Jackson, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. McAuley, Geo. Darsie, Walter Lippincott.

☞ A home Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at its OFFICE, No. 92 Water Street, (Epsang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs. Pittsburgh. ja5bo

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

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

SUGARS—Loaf sugar and Hilchert'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. mh9-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 Buildings of Property or Merchandize, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes,	R. R. Cope,
E. B. Knellish,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. B. Conway,	Jos. R. Lyle,
C. Sherman,	John Clayton,
R. J. Magraw,	M. Wiley.
F. BLACKBURN, Secretary	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets. de30-1y fo

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $177,674—Assets, $252,092. Securely Invested.

FIRE INSURANCE.—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

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

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, Wm. S. Thompson, T. C. Rockhill, G. W. Carpenter, Robert Steen, R. B. Wood, Marshall Hill, James L. Taylor, Jacob T. Dunlap, G. M. Stroud.

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets. mh5-fo

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

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

ALSO, 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.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James S. Hoon,	John Fulton,
William Phillips,	Samuel McCurdas,
John Scott,	James W. Hallman,
Joseph F. Dilworth, M. D.,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
John M'Clain,	David Richey,
James Marshall,	Thomas Tate, Kittanning,
John M'Gill,	Pa.

my28-1yrB (Post copy 1 year fist col.)

PEKIN TEA STORE.

S. JAYNES,

No. 38 Fifth Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF THE EXCHANGE BANK,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

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

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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

PACKED TEAS.

Put up in suitable packages, expressly for the trade:

Young Hyson,	No. 1,	Imperial,	No. 1,
"	No. 2,	"	No. 2,
"	No. 3,	Oolong,	No. 2,
"	No. 4,	"	No. 3,
Silver Leaf Young Hyson,		Plantation Oolong,	
Gunpowder,	No. 1,	Souchong,	
"	No. 2,	Ning Young Souchong,	
English Breakfast,		Old Country Black,	

Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.

ALSO,

COFFEE—fine Java and Rio.

LOVERING'S SUGARS—Crushed, Coarse Pulverized, Powdered, 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.

☞ No 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.

Sparingly used by special appointment, for the sale of DR. JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES; Also, for the sale of

L. JOHNSON & CO'S TYPE, INK, &c. je2-1md&

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.

Cast and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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

☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

WILLIAMS & ALLEN.

SUCCESSORS TO

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing

AND FITTING GENERALLY,

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 26 Market st., Pittsburg

MONEY.

INSURANCE.

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

Purchased at LOWER RATES than any other House.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR OLD SILVER AND GOLD.

SIGHT 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 CO. OF LONDON,

CAPITAL, $2,500,000,

AND the GRANITE INSURANCE CO., of New York city.

O'CONNOR, BROTHER & CO.,

Bankers, Exchange Brokers and Insurance Agts.,

No. 59 Wood street, over Bank of Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures *every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple.*

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

Two to three bottles will clear the system of bile.

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

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

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

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

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

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

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

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing in the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system; yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, hums or ha's about it suiting some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know its effects in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. No absence of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb which, when simmered in sweet oil, dissolves scrofulous swelling of the neck and throat. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery, $1 per bottle.

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

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood treet, corner of Virgin aller. fe9dâwT

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—The noblest discovery in the science of medicine, and the only known, sure, and safe remedy in the world, and a blessing to the human family, is the medical preparation known as Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

It is designed to cure the various diseases incident to females, such as prolapsus, pain in the back, weakness, extreme prostration from nursing and a hundred other evils in their train, have almost made life a burden turned existence into a daily and hourly curse. The most enlightened members of the medical colleges in the old world, as well as in this country, have held the subject in anxious consideration, and they have finally determined that the old method of treating these as local and separate diseases was all wrong, and that a *constitutional treatment* was what was required. It is an old adage, that great bodies move slowly; and while the Faculty were endeavoring to harmonize their views and digest a system for general practice, Dr. Pomeroy, a physician with forty years experience in the diseases of women and children, reduced the theory to simple facts, and discovered a remedy which has cured and will cure eighteen out of every twenty cases now existing. In some cases where the organs have been ruptured, or where they have been severely injured by bad medical treatment, nothing can be done but to alleviate the symptoms. *"No one is hopeless"* said Dr. Judkins, the great leader of the English medical school, and, therefore, let no one despair until this remedy has been faithfully tried. Throw aside prejudice and the advice of an interested physician—reason for yourself, and you will find that the remedy has done its duties, and then go on with a strong faith in the assurance that Marshall's Uterine Catholicon is no "quack remedy," but a scientific combination of