PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 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 nor Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special month ly or yearly contracts are made. sep1dtf

☞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 Pittsburgher 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

WHIG COUNTY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Whig and Antimasonic County Committee held at the St. Clair Hotel, in Pittsburgh, on the 23d day of May, 1855, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee is directed to nominate at an early day a general committee for the county consisting of one member from each election district, of which committee he is hereby constituted chairman; and he shall call said committee together for consultation, to take such action in relation to the fall election and the future action of the party as it may deem expedient.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed. The committee will be called together at an early day.

JAMES M'AULEY, *Chairman.*

1st Ward	Maj Jno Wilkock	Lawrenceville	Z Wainwright
2d do	Geo Wilson	Jefferson	Jas Blair
3d do	W Z Ross	Moon	Thos M'Fadden
4th do	Jas M'Auley	Findley	Dr Jas Wilson
5th do	Jos Oust Blair	Robinson	Swing Walker
6th do	Jas Duncan	South Fayette	Jas Morgan
7th do	W M'Cutchean	North do	Jas Vincent
8th do	W H Everson	Upper St. Clair	Jos P Higby
9th do	Robert Hill	Versailles	do Geo H Thurston
1st Ward Alley	H Nixon	Snowden	Peter Simonton, jr
2nd do	S H Geyer	Elizabeth Tp	M Henderson
3d do	Morgan Gaul	Versailles	W A Shaw
4th do	Jas Marshall	Patton	John Thompson
Mansfield	W H Peale	Plum	M'Candless
Duquesne	Joe Brown	Penn	Christ. Snively
Sharpsburgh	Jas Sharp	Wilkins	Dr Jas Carothers
Turtlepoint	J M Porter	Peebles	Robert Wood
Hawkins Run	D W White	Pine	Wm Eichbaum
West Pittsburgh	Conf Neville	Franklin	Geo Craig
South do	Jno Evans	Ohio	W Morrison
Birmingham	Jas Kennedy	Sewickly tp	Dr Jno Dixon
East Birmingham	Jno Brown	Franklin	David Allen
M'Keesport	Thos Patterson	Frazer	Jas Hilands
Elizabeth	R O Walker	East Deer	Jno Kennedy, sr
West do	Chas Hansen	Charlters	Jas H Bell
Peters	W Shaw	Hampton	Jas Schoonmaker
Indiana	Robert M'Pherron	McCandless	Robert Sample
West Deer	Jno Magill	Pine	Geo Grier

As considerable pains have been taken to misrepresent the position of this paper as regards the political rights of Catholics, we feel called upon to state explicitly our views on the subject. It is asserted that we have changed our ground since the rise of Know Nothingism, and that we now look with more favor on the Catholic Hierarchy than we did one year or more ago. Although this impression has been industriously circulated with the manifest intention of injuring our influence, yet we cannot believe that any regular and candid reader of our paper has been misled by such baseless assertions.

Our position in regard to the Catholic question is simply this: Some two or three years ago, in pursuance of a policy adopted at a Provincial Council at Baltimore, there was a manifest change in the tone and demands of the Catholic Priests and newspapers. At that Council it was resolved to undertake two objects, dangerous, as we conceived, to the liberties and welfare of this country and at war with the spirit of our institutions. One of these was the absorbtion of all the ecclesiastical property of the church into the hands of the Bishops, and the other was to demand a share of the Common School funds for the support of Roman Catholic schools. The first was at war with the genius of our institutions and the usages of the country in relation to church property, and past history pointed out its dangerous abuses. The second aimed a fatal blow at the Republican institution of Common School education, and, if successful, would have divided our children into little squads attending sectarian schools, where they would more likely be educated as bigots than trained up with the liberal and charitable ideas which should characterise the citizens of a government which makes no distinction among its citizens on account of religious opinions.

To inaugurate this aggressive movement on the part of the Romish Hierarchy, the most unheard-of pretensions were set up by the papers and Bishops of the Church. Archbishop Hughes in New-York, and Bishop O'Connor in Pittsburgh, in public lectures claimed for the Catholic Church the honor of being the originator and defender of civil and religious liberty both in Europe and America. Their papers also took an arrogant tone, and gave out hints of the growing strength of the Church, and of what would be done when the power to control the destinies of this country, which was seen looming in the distance, should be fully acquired.

We felt that the occasion and the time called for remonstrance. The secular press throughout the country hardly uttered a whisper against these bold assumptions and attempted innovations. We could name influential and leading presses, which, during this whole conflict stood aloof, or sneered at our bigotry or fanaticism, as they called it, that have since gone into the Know Nothing crusade and are now using our old extracts and arguments to justify their doctrine of political proscription of Catholics. We commenced an earnest and zealous resistance to the pretensions and attempted innovations of the Romanists, and did not lay by our armor until the danger was completely past. Among the regular political papers we urged the contest for a long time nearly alone, but we had the gratification of being sustained by a strong public sentiment, and in process of time found help among a few independent papers. Bishop O'connor, of this city, next to Archbishop Hughes, was the boldest and ablest writer and speaker on the Catholic side, and we were thus necessarily led to take a very active part in the struggle which was then waged. Subsequently, when the first contest was about over, the "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" made a wanton and gratuitous attack upon the morality of Protestantism, founded on the delinquencies of such men as Schuyler, Manchester, Beale and others, and we retorted upon it the moral teachings of such great lights of the Catholic church as Liguori and Bellarmine. This last contest is scarcely finished yet; it was adjourned on our part to attend to the more pressing cases of proscriptive Know Nothingism, and the alarming aggressions of slavery.

When the sudden crusade against the political rights of Roman Catholic citizens was fairly developed, it was doubtless supposed by some that we would enter into it with zeal. We had defended American institutions against the insidious and wily assaults of able prelates and jesuitical plotters, and had exposed the hypocritical pretensions to purity of those who assailed the morality of Protestantism, and it was therefore inferred that we should hasten to embrace an opportunity of uniting in a movement whose object was to destroy the political rights of Catholic citizens.

Those who entertained this impression had greatly mistaken us and our motives. In maintaining and defending our liberal institutions and ideas against the assaults of the Catholic Hierarchy, we never entertained the idea for one moment of attacking any right or privilege enjoyed by Catholic citizens, or by the church, under our constitution and laws. We were laboring for equal rights and protesting against special immunities,—nothing more. We should shame our Protestantism could we consent to defend it by inflicting any political or civil disability or injury upon Catholics. We have always contended that the truth, and we believe Protestant Christianity to be the truth—needed nothing for its protection but a free bible, freedom of speech and free press and free schools. If our institutions and if Protestantism cannot stand with these supports, they are not worth defending. To take the old, bloody and most detestable armor of bigotry and proscription, which Protestantism has nearly every where cast off, and which Catholicism itself is becoming ashamed of, is to disgrace both our manhood and our Protestantism.

Besides, we warred not against Catholic citizens, but against the attempted innovations of the Hierarchy of the Church. We have no proof that the majority of our Catholic fellow citizens desired the division of the school funds, or the accumulation of the property of the church in the hands of the Bishops; and even if they did, it is no reason why they should be met with political persecution. It is not necessary, in the first place, for the protection of the institutions and principles assailed; and in the second place it is the way to increase the danger. By persecution, the Catholic citizen is driven to stronger attachment to his church, to more obedient submission to the demands of his clergy, and to separate himself from the great mass of his fellow citizens in his political and social life, the very worst things which could happen for the peace and welfare of the country.

Our Constitution places all citizens on a perfect equality. Any attempt by a political party, or secret political order, to nullify this just and beneficent principle of the Constitution, and to introduce a religious test unknown to the letter and spirit of our laws, is, so far as it goes, a nullification of the Constitution itself, and a breach of the solemn trust committed to our charge. We care not by what name it is called, or what excuse is made for it, it is a revival of the old and odious test principle of European Governments, with this difference, that the latter take their ground openly, and defend the principle; while the former deny the principle, and meanly pursue their object in an indirect and underhand manner. If Catholic citizens are to be excluded from office on account of their religion; if they are not to be permitted to unite with their fellow citizens in a political party, why not seek to change the National and State Constitutions by introducing a religious test? No Know Nothing platform has went so far as this, as we are aware of, and yet it would be the more manly course to pursue.

Religious Liberty is the great principle which underlies Protestantism, and on its broad foundation rests the superstructure of our free institutions. The party which assails this foundation principle is an anomaly in our country, and at war with our institutions. To make the religious sentiments of a man the reason for excluding him from office, and for withholding from him political fellowship, is a gross violation of the great principle of religious liberty and of the rights of conscience. For one we hold our own religious rights too dear, to be found abetting an attempt to assail those of others.

We are glad to see that the protestant religious press is taking the right ground on this subject. Two extracts have lately come under our notice, from papers published by two leading protestant denominations, which we commend to the attention of those who have entered upon this unhapy crusade: The *Presbyterian Critic* says:

> There is no demand whatever for a great national movement against the Catholic Church. The recent excitement in the country has been in the main, the result of a corrupt movement of unprincipled politicians, to excite the Protestant feeling of the people and to ride into power upon the tide. They have run foul of the great maxim, which they have so conspicuously set forward among their principles, as if for the purpose of exposing the profligacy of the whole movement, by violating in practice what they praise in theory. It is absurd to deny that making the mere religious sentiment of a man the reason for refusing to vote for him, is a violation of the great principle of religious liberty. It is allowing a principle of discriminating the political aspect of a vote to be sound and just when it suits the wicked and unprincipled, if embodied in a law. If our neighbors make their dislike to our Presbyterian sentiments the ground of their refusing to vote for us, it is perfectly useless to disguise that we are under political responsibility for religious opinions—that, *quad hoc*, we are suffering for them. The objectional feature in this view of the case is, making religious opinions unattended by any viciousness of action growing out of it, a ground for an universal discrimination in political affairs, affecting permanently large masses of citizens. This is our first and great objection to the American or Know Nothing party: it is violating the very principle of religious liberty, which it professes to conserve; and has adopted a construction of that principle which strips it of all practical force, leaving it a dead letter on the statute book, and abandoning its control over the political action of the people.

The New-Orleans *Methodist Christian Advocate*, takes similar ground:

> The proceedings of the convention lately assembled in Philadelphia, whose platform is published in another column, were watched by us with great interest. Ecclesiastical matters were early introduced. An attempt was made, principally by Southern men, to throw them out. But the "Catholic test" was affirmed, and finally reaffirmed. "The Roman Catholic Church" is named distinctly, "Resistance" to it is propounded among the things *credenda* and the things *agenda*. If we read correctly, every Catholic is proscribed. He may be an American—native, good and patriotic; he may stoutly and practically deny the power of the Pope in civil matters as an inference from the ecclesiastical. Yet, for his religion's sake he is barred advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic." This is a *test* to which our religious principles and republican instincts, the spirit of our institutions and the liberty of conscience, as interpreted by the age are all opposed. No party holding it, however excellent be other principles held in combination, may expect to pass the conservative people of the United States, especially of the South. It cannot budge a step—it cannot stand, with this millstone about its neck.

Our position is distinctly this. We hold the principle of Religious Liberty as sacred. We will defend it against all assaults from every quarter, and just as soon when coming from Protestants as Catholics. All American citizens stand on a perfect equality before the Constitution, be their religious sentiments what they may. We will do nothing to invade the political or religious rights of any man because he differs from us in his religious views. With these opinions we cannot consent to unite with any party which excludes an American citizen from office or political fellowship because he worships God in a mode different from ours, or holds a creed diverse from ours. If he assails our institutions or seeks to make what we conceive to be dangerous innovations, we will oppose his efforts and vote against him at the ballot box, for that reason alone. If he agrees with us in his political policy, we welcome him to our political fellowship on terms of perfect equality. This is our creed, and is it not truly *American?*

A Republican County Convention.—The following "call" for a Republican county convention, has been prepared for circulation after consultation with gentlemen of both the cities and of the county. It will be circulated for a few days to give an opportunity to as many as approve of it, and have an opportunity to see it, to sign it, when it will be published in the papers, and the blanks filled up, fixing the time for the primary meetings and the convention. It is not designed to make any effort to canvass either the city or county for names, as the time is too short, and it is wholly unnecessary. There being no county committee to call a convention, this mode is taken as the most Democratic and practical to ascertain the sense of that portion of the voters who agree in the principles laid down as the basis of a platform, and who admit the existing necessity of the formation of a party organization so liberal in its character as to embrace the Anti-Nebraska sentiment. Such a party has a powerful organization in Ohio, and in Indiana, and preparations are making to organize it in New York, and in the New England and the Western states. It is called for from various parts of Pennsylvania, and we have reason to believe will meet the views of a large number of voters in Allegheny county.

To the citizens of Allegheny County:

> The violation of national faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the events which have followed upon the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, call upon the people of the free States to inaugurate a political movement for the protection of the rights and the interests of Freedom and Free Labor; and this is the more imperatively called for since the disruption and disorganization of the old parties have left very many without a home in any political organization on which they can depend for the practical and successful defence and assertion of their principles. We therefore call upon all who regard Slavery as local and Freedom as national—who are opposed to the extension of Slavery into any of our territories, and to the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of new Slave States, or otherwise—who are ready to demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the wrongs involved in the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition—and who believe that Freedom rather than Slavery should be the controlling element in our national politics—to unite with us in giving vitality to a Republican party on the above basis, which shall be independent of and distinct from all parties now existing among us. And for this purpose we hereby recommend that each of our fellow citizens as concur with us in these views, meet in their respective election districts on the day of between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates from each, to assemble in County Convention, at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on the Wednesday following, at 11 o'clock A. M., to complete the organization and nominate a county ticket.

> In this movement we invite the co-operation of all who agree with us, without regard to former party distinctions; and recommend that in the selection of delegates a generous confidence should be shown, and a total oblivion of all former political differences.

> We request all persons to whom printed copies of the "call" are sent, to return them to this office by the 24th of July. Any person feeling disposed to aid in this cause by obtaining signatures, can obtain a printed copy by calling or sending to this office; and those in the country who have no opportunity of sending can cut the call out of the paper, or write it out, for the purpose of being signed. We hope the friends of Northern Rights, and who think the time has come to resist with energy the advancing tide of slavery, will take hold of this matter in good earnest and immediately. There is no time to be wasted in delays.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Letter from a Resident of San Francisco to his friend in Washington.

San Francisco, June 15, 1855.—The reaction, as regards rent and labor, still continues here, and the only wonder is that such enormous rates should have been maintained for so long a period in face of the competition by floods of immigrants and money, or credits, not only from the Atlantic States and Europe, but from every other quarter of the world, including China and "the rest of mankind," who were attracted by the excessive rates of compensation for labor and interest for capital. The enormous incomes of some real estate holders have dwindled down at a most rapid and fearful rate, and, though already small, continue to "become beautifully less." I am now moving into a house, described per month, which four months since readily brought $115 per month, and "fancy rents" have declined at even a greater ratio. The United States bonded warehouses, for which $6,000 per month was originally paid, would not at this moment command one fourth of that rate; and under a clause in the lease, which provides for a re-valuation of the rent every two years by disinterested persons, will no doubt, at the next biennial valuation, if proper attention is paid to the matter by the government officials, be reduced accordingly. Neither labor nor capital will ever again be so valuable in California as heretofore. The supply of both is daily increasing, and the price of labor is month for month, two laborers and found, $6 per day in the city for common laborers, and $12 for mechanics, have gone, not again to return; so is six per cent. per month for money, as likewise rents which gave a nett income of fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum on the cost of the property. The product of the mines is daily heaping up capital here, exclusive of all the gold sent to the Atlantic States, Europe, China and South America. Still, however, rents and labor will continue for a very considerable time yet to be much higher than with you, and, with the other great attractions on this coast, will cause California to increase with great rapidity in population, wealth and resources.

To give you an idea of the fertility of the soil and the nature of the climate: We have had strawberries since March, and they will last until November; blackberries since May; pears and grapes are the fruits of the country; raspberries of gigantic growth; cherries beautiful; peaches, if properly adjusted, will be cheaper this year than with you; three years since they sold at one to two dollars each; other fruits in abundance. We have had artichokes that might *choke* an elephant since February, and vegetables of all kinds in an abundance that would amaze you; potatoes at twenty-five cents per bushel; and such *potatoes!* and perfect flour when baked. Then we have sweet potatoes, oranges, mangoes, and many other fruits from the Sandwich Islands; nuts and preserves from Chili; and last, though not least, gold from the mountains in greater profusion than ever. Such another country the sun never shone upon.

"Riches take wings and fly away."—Under this head the Boston *Courier* says: "The truth of this axiom was fully exemplified yesterday by the sight of a private schedule of railroad stocks and bonds belonging to an individual and wife, eighteen years ago, at a little over $374,000, the market value of which to-day is only about $113,000, showing a depreciation of $261,000 in one year and a half, beside the loss of interest. These securities were pledged as collateral security for borrowed money, and as they declined in value, other property was placed with them to keep the margins good, until the unfortunate borrower could respond no further and was finally obliged to fail. Among the securities enumerated were bonds and shares of the Grand Junction, Vermont Central, Ogdensburg and Boston, and New York Central Railroads. This is only one of many cases, not of the same magnitude of course, but similar in kind if not in degree. The system of borrowing on pledges is a serious evil, which often entices people to ruin. At the present time it is practised in New York to a fearful extent. The bank loans and discounts there already reach to the enormous aggregate of $98,000,000 a very large percentage of which is demanded loans on collateral pledges liable to be notified at any time by giving one, day's warning. This expansion of the currency has inflated the market for stocks and bonds in that city to such an extent that a sudden colapse is likely to occur at any moment."

DIED—At Louisville, on Sunday evening, the 15th inst., TIMOTHY MURRAY, aged 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on Chatham street.

On yesterday evening, the infant son of W. G. and E. J. CHUTTICK. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Anderson street, Allegheny city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Facts, without Comment—The Public SHOULD KNOW THEM.—*New York*, Oct. 10, 1852.—Mrs. Hardoy, No. 110 Suffolk street, writes us thus:—She has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that *she used one vial of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, which brought away *over fifty large worms*. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quigley, No. 182 Essex st., New York, under date of Nov. 22, 1852, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months; she procured a bottle of McLane's Vermifuge and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. It never ails, and is perfectly safe.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none other. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Also, for the sale of
L. JOHNSON & CO'S TIPS, INS., &c.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co. 56 Wood st.
jel3-1m&w8

Nausea, Indigestion and Nervous Debility—"I do not wonder at the popularity of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, now.

"For months previous to its use, my ordinary food caused such extreme nausea, when placed before me, that I almost dreaded the sound of the dinner bell. Everything I ate disagreed with me. My digestive organs seemed to have lost all power, and my nervous system so completely shattered, that I was unable to write five minutes at a time.

A Freeholder.

See advertisement in another column. jul4-dw8

Statement from Canada.—Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1854.—Messrs. R. 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, yours very truly, J. MUSSON & CO.

Gentlemen—My little daughter, 4 years old, and my son, ofdery 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 the present was 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 most obliged and humble servant, NATHANIEL LEAFRES.

Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. my16-dw7

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

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.
On and after MONDAY, March 12th, 1855, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows, until further notice:
FAST LINE TRAIN WILL LEAVE AT 3 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN " " AT 6 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 3 P. M.
These Trains all run through to Crestline, and connect there with the Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio and Indiana and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroads. At Mansfield, connections are made for Newark, Zanesville, Mount-ravrille, Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c., and at Alliance for Cleveland, &c. No trains run on Sunday.
Through Tickets are sold to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal towns and cities in the West.
The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Pittsburgh at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and New Brighton at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
For Tickets and further information, apply to
J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or at the Federal street Station.
GEORGE PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, March 10th, 1855. Agent.

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

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.

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.
mh23.

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 nicely boxes from 5 to 20 lbs. for family use. A liberal discount made to retail dealers.
COFFEE—Java, La Guayra, and Rio Coffee, Green and Roasted.
SUGARS—Loaving's and Belcher's Loaf; Pulverized and Crushed Sugars.
Also, Chocolate, Spices, Pickles, Fresh and Dried Fruits, &c., &c. mh8

Pennsylvania Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STREETS.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY.
AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
AND THE PERILS OF
Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. F. Johnston, D. M. Long, Rodt. Patterson, Wm. Porter, Jacob Painter, A. A. Carrier, A. Boyd Hamilton, Jos. Mc Cullough, Henry Sproul, Jas. M'Villa, Jas. M'Cully.
President—Hon. Wm. Johnston.
Vice President—Rodt. Patterson.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. A. Carrier.
Assistant Secretary—S. S. Negley. [feb5] ie16-1y

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 every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.
H. W. SALTER, Vice President.
DIRECTORS.

Chas. F. Hayes,	R. R. Cross,
R. B. English,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. B. Sawyer,	Jos. R. Paul,
C. C. Sherman,	John Clifton,
R. J. Magargee,	E. Miller.

F. BLACKBURN, Secretary. J. G. COFFIN, Agent.
Also, for the sale of
FLEMING BROTHERS,
corner Third and Wood streets.
de23-1y fc

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital $111,674—Assets, $200,000—Charter Perpetual.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.
The usual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.
Certificates of this Company, for profits, are negotiable, and sell for the Capital Stock of the Company.
GLEN TINGLEY, President.
B. M. BUCKNAN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. Tingley,	Lewis R. Ashburn,
Wm. S. Thompson,	George Nugent,
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nh4-tf	

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Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. GALWAY, President. JAMES H. MCGILL, Sec'y.
This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE AND FIRE.
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.
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PEKIN TEA STORE.
S. JAYNES,
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ONE DOOR EAST OF THE EXCHANGE BANK,
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GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
Selected with great care, and purchased direct from the importers for Cash. The stock consists of all the different flavors and grades of Tea brought to the American market; and will be sold wholesale and retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
☞RETAIL GROCERS are invited to call and get samples, and learn our prices.
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Put up in metallic packages, expressly for the trade:

Young Hyson, No. 1	Imperial, No. 1
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Silver Leaf Young Hyson,	Plantation Orange,
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Teas of all grades by the Half Chest.
ALSO,
COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Mocha.
LOVERING'S SUGARS—Crushed, Coarse Pulverized, Pulverized, A. White Clarified, C. Yellow Clarified, and Best New Orleans.
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, COCOA and CHOCOLATE, &c., &c.
Long experience in the business is a sure guarantee that every article sold will be as represented.
This old established store has no connection with any other house in the city.
Customers are warned not to place any confidence in the representations of persons formerly employed in this establishment.
Agent, by special appointment, for the sale of DR. JAYNE'S CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES;
Also, for the sale of
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WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'
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: London Wagon Whips, Drivers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Gig Whips, Stage Stocks and Leads.
☞New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.
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☞*ALL WORK WARRANTED.*☜
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Stirrups and Pulleys for Manufactory.
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
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WAREROOMS, No. 112 WATER AND 107 FIRST STS., BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STS.
☞All work warranted. mh31-tf

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.
4, 5 & 7, will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnaces, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court House Jail Rotunds or Dwellings. No. 73 Market st., Pittsburgh.

PEARL STEAM MILL.
ALLEGHENY.
Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.
Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our stores at the corner of
ISAAC WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
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HENRY H. COLLINS,
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CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
(of Produce Exchange)
No. 88 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Greatest Medical Discovery
OF THE AGE.
Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common picture weeds a remedy that cure *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 humors). 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 biles.
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 case 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 lies nor ands, hums or ha's about it selling 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 deafness. 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 slungish: feel low, but you must not be alarmed—they will 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. It heard some of the most extraordinary conclusions of it that ever yet fell on my ear. No change 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 under the ears. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. 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 street, corner of Virgin alley. [e5dAw]

To Mothers, Wives and Daughters.—The noblest discovery in the science of medicine, and the one which the world will continue to prove the greatest 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