PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1855.

A Room in the Gazette Buildings for Rent.

A WELL LIGHTED ROOM, on the second floor, and easy of access, in the Gazette Buildings on Fifth street, is for rent for one, or a term of years. It would suit a Bookbinder, Engraver, or Lithographer or a Weekly Newspaper Office.

sn15-tf

☞To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Room or Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened on Sunday. Advertisers who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞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.

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. sep1-ddaw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

OUR COURSE—A REVIEW.

We have now arrived at that period in the history of the *Gazette* when it may be instructing and interesting to look back and survey the past as well as to look forward and give expression to our intentions for the future. We ask all our readers who feel an interest in the past and future career of this paper, to go with us carefully in this retrospective and prospective view.

Since we took charge of the *Gazette*, nearly fifteen years ago, it has been politically the organ of the anti-Masonic and Whig party of this country. That party was the leading and dominant party of the district, and we can appeal to our readers for evidence of the persistence and consistency with which during that long time we sustained the principles of the party. These principles included, besides the well known and established principles of the Whig party generally, the local and special political doctrine of opposition to secret oath-bound societies. At first, opposition to Free Masonry and other secret oath-bound societies was the main principle of the anti-Masonic party, but after the union of the anti-Masons and Whigs, this principle was gradually lost sight of, although the name was always retained. The *Gazette*, however, never gave up this principle, but on all fitting occasions uttered its persistent testimony against such organizations, as liable to be perverted from their avowed and legitimate purposes to unlawful uses.

There were two other leading ideas discussed in the *Gazette* more or less during our whole editorship, which served in a good measure to stamp the character of the paper. These were opposition to the encroachments of slavery, and to the pretensions and demands of the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church. This latter subject received rather extraordinary attention some two years ago, owing to the pretensions then set up by Archbishop Hughes and Bishop O'Connor for the Roman Church, as the pioneer of civil and political liberty, and the attempt made by the Papal Hierarchy every where in this country to obtain control of a portion of the public school fund.

During this time, also, we had opposed, as occasion served, the peculiar doctrines and principles of the Native American party. At the first blush, in the early part of our career, we looked with some favor upon the movement, but further investigation and reflection convinced us that the principle was wrong at the foundation which disfranchised a man on account of his birth-place, or which placed difficulties in the way of a portion of the teeming population of Europe to seek their homes in our boundless forests and illimitable prairies. The poor were the persons especially to be benefited, and it seemed to us cruel and unjust to add, to their already almost insurmountable hardships, the infliction of a capitation tax and other disabilities. As we understand Christianity, it seems to us in opposition to the selfish spirit and practises of Native Americanism.

Such being the position of the *Gazette* in morals and politics, when Know Nothingism arose, can it be wondered at that we declined to forswear principles we had supported through a long series of years, in the prime of our days, for crude and undigested theories of an opposite character? Because we had been earnest and zealous in opposing the attempt of the Roman Hierarchy to pervert our noble Common School system to sectarian purposes, and because the Know Nothing organization was partly aimed at the virtual disfranchisement of Catholics, it was supposed by persons who had not given the question due consideration, that we certainly would favor the rising party, and that the *Gazette* would become an organ of the mysterious Order. We have no doubt that many persons who had been friendly to our paper and to its previous career, were surprised to find us so strongly opposed to the new Order. If these persons, however, had reflected long enough to have weighed our true position, they would have seen that it was most improbable that we should take a course so violently at war with our previous political life.

We do not consider that a change of opinion implies in all cases, either weakness, vacillation or inconsistency. Scarcely any honest and intelligent man but finds himself in error at some time in his life, and it is not only a duty but honorable in him to change his views, when convinced of his error. But for us to become a political Know Nothing would imply so great a change on different subjects, of so sudden and marked a character, and betraying such an entire want of consistency, that we marvel that any of our readers should have thought that such a metamorphosis was possible.

For instance; for a long series of years we had opposed secret oath bound societies, such as Free Masonry and Odd-Fellowship, as dangerous in a free government, because they were liable to be perverted to political purposes to the injury of the uninitiated. The legitimate objects of those associations are harmless, as far as government and politics are concerned, as they disavow and disclaim all connection or interference with political matters; and we have reasons for believing that they are now conducted more in accordance with their original or avowed purposes than formerly, when they certainly were perverted to improper purposes.—But here was an organization, secret and oath-bound, avowedly political; thus realising all the dangers apprehended from the perversion of mere beneficial and social secret organizations from their legitimate purposes. If, for a long series of years, we had opposed the incidental dangers flowing from a perversion of Masonry, which disavowed political purposes, how could it be expected that we should sustain an association equally secret and oath-bound, having its degrees, its signs, pass-words and grips, avowedly of a political character? The idea was preposterous, unless our whole political life had been characterized by insincerity and hypocrisy. No sound reason could have been given for a change of opinion on such a subject, so violent and extraordinary.

The case was not any better as regards the political doctrine of this new party. It did not comprehend in its creed a single one of the cherished principles of the old Whig party, which had numbered so many brilliant names in its ranks, and had won so many glorious victories. All of Whiggery, as well as of Anti-Masonry, was to be given up for entirely new principles of the most doubtful and proscriptive character. These principles were comprehended in two classes—one, opposition to all foreign born citizens, of all ages, creeds and character. All, without exception, were excluded, both from the new party and from all participation in the government of the country.

Here was a principle as violent and as proscriptive as it was extraordinary. It was diametrically opposed to the genius of our institutions, to the usages of all parties, and was withal retrospective and unjust. It struck down many of our old, well-tried and cherished citizens, whose Americanism was as undoubted as that of the best native in the land. It was opposed to all the ideas and principles of our whole life, and in violence to the best feelings of our nature. All Catholics, whether native or adopted, were excluded from the party, and from all offices, from the highest to the lowest. A principle of virtual disfranchisement was established for religious opinion's sake, thus doing violence to the plainest and most cherished principles of the national and state constitutions. It imported from Europe that religious proscription and bigotry, which has been the curse of those fair lands, and which has been bewailed by the best men in all ages. It did violence to the great principle which underlies our cherished Protestantism, which guaranties the freedom and responsibility of each individual conscience. The Protestant acknowledging the Bible as his only rule of faith and life, and his own conscience in the last resort as the only interpreter of that rule, cannot set up any principle of intolerance and proscription, without doing violence to his own creed. This principle of Know Nothingism was stolen from the very church it was destined to injure. The doctrine of proscription for the sake of religious opinions, belongs to the Roman Catholic church, it enters into her system, is interwoven with her creed, and she has practised upon it during her whole history.

Because we had resisted with earnestness, when there were but few papers openly to resist, the pretensions and attempted encroachments of the Papal Hierarchy, it was supposed by some that we would seize with eagerness this part of the creed of Know Nothingism. These persons had greatly misunderstood us. They cannot find in any of our long controversy with the Catholics, the slightest hint that we desired or would seek their disfranchisement, or the slightest curtailment of their civil, political or religious privileges. What we always contended for was, the *entire equality* of Protestants and Catholics under the laws. The Romish Bishops sought for peculiar privileges, both as regards the title to ecclesiastical property, and to the public school funds. This we resisted. We contended that one law, framed in accordance with the genius of our free institutions, should serve for both Catholic and Protestant churches, and that the schools established by the state should be under the control of the state, where all the children of the state should meet on a perfect equality, not to be taught creeds and systems of religion, but the elements of knowledge, and of that morality of which the Bible, which all christians acknowledge to be of Divine authority, is the basis.—Thus, so far from advocating proscription, we were contending for equality, and resisting innovations.

We could not, therefore, adopt the proscription of Catholics, any more than the proscription of foreign born citizens. Both systems of proscription were alike at war with our sentiments and feelings, and with our whole previous editorial course.

There was another subject we were greatly interested in, that of the encroachments of the slave power. This had assumed increased importance from the increasing encroachments of the slaveocracy. It had in fact become the great and absorbing question of the day. The Catholic controversy was in fact over, for the present. The Papal Hierarchy had failed in its efforts, and had withdrawn from the field as far as public controversy and open, active effort was concerned. The slave question loomed up with impressive magnitude. The South had betrayed the resolute determination to violate its solemn contract, and seize the fair and free plains of Nebraska, as new ground for slavery extension. The position of a new party on that subject became therefore of vital importance. But when the creed and principles of Know Nothingism were investigated, there was nothing to give hope or confidence that the secret order would be found on the side of freedom. Its primary objects did not comprehend the question at all, and in the addition of the third degree there was undoubted evidence that it was to become subservient to the demands of slavery.

In no one aspect, then, could the *Gazette*, in consistency with its previous course, up to the time of the sudden development of Know Nothingism, give it any countenance or favor. Nay, to be consistent, it was compelled to oppose it, and such opposition was in accordance with the dictates both of our judgment and our conscience.

We have entered into this somewhat long review, to justify ourself with those whom we believe to be honest, but who have strangely obtained the impression that there was some inconsistency in our conduct in opposing Know Nothingism. They will see that we could not have done otherwise, and maintained any character for honesty and consistency; and we trust most of them see by this time that we neither have erred in judgment or policy. We have not changed the character or policy of the *Gazette*, but have pursued the even tenor of our way, in the midst of much obloquy and cruel persecution. Slander has leveled its most venomous shafts at us, and the grossest falsehoods have been invented until many honest and unsuspecting persons have been deceived. We have seen old political friendships broken up, and have endured the pain of knowing that men with whom we had been on terms of political intimacy, and whom we had supported for office, were exerting themselves to injure our character and the circulation of our paper. The warfare has been bitter, and to us most disagreable; but with the consciousness of the consistency of our course, and of the integrity of our motives, none of these things have moved us. The storm is now subsiding, and it leaves the *Gazette* as firmly established as before its rumblings were heard. We have the pleasant consciousness of having discharged our duty, and of having maintained our own self respect. Our confidence is increased in the firmness and good sense of the people; for whatever fantasy may seize the public mind, the good sense of the masses will soon bring them again to safe moorings.

For the future our course is plain. It will be in consistency with the past. Our views have undergone no change. We shall still resist all secret oath-bound political parties. We shall firmly oppose all proscription of citizens on account of birth-place or religious opinions. Whenever occasion shall arise, we shall be found lifting up a warning voice, and resisting with all our powers any encroachments upon the liberal spirit and the genius of our institutions, by the Papal Hierarchy. We shall never cease to resist the encroachments of slavery, or to labor to restore the government to its original intent and purpose, the promotion and establishment of the principles of freedom.

As the best means now apparent within our reach to promote the political objects we consider of paramount importance, we shall cherish and sustain the Republican party, as it is organized in several of the States; holding ourselves free, however, at all times to enter into any honest arrangement, or to unite with any political organization, bearing any appropriate name, which possesses the same principles, and keeps the same objects in view.

We feel we have a right to appeal to all our readers who approve of our past and present course, to give us their countenance and sympathy. We stand nearly alone in Western Pennsylvania, in the position we hold. No other paper fills our place, or adopts fully our course. We should rejoice to see our subscription list greatly extended, as much for the spread of correct principles, as for the direct benefit it will confer upon us. We shall labor to the utmost of our power to make a good newspaper, in all its branches, and we feel confident, with our long experience, and by the aid of our excellent corps of assistants, to be able to give satisfaction. Congress will soon meet, and their deliberations will be intensely interesting.—A war of vast magnitude is raging in Europe. Our western border is disturbed with the desperate struggle between slavery and freedom. Every thing conspires to make newspapers interesting, and no man of the least intelligence can do without one or more. The spread of a Republican paper spreads Republican principles, and it thus becomes reasonable and proper in us to ask all our readers to assist in the circulation of the *Gazette*. This can be easily done now, as plenty has again smiled upon the country. Our farmers are entering an era of unexampled prosperity. They not only have abundant crops, but also enjoy high prices, and can afford to take and pay for newspapers. In fact they cannot afford to do without one, for the speculative character of the prices of all our staples, requires them to watch the markets of cities, unless they would suffer loss.

We have entered into this review, principally to defend our consistency from the assaults of our opponents. We felt it was due to our readers as well as ourself, and we leave it to the calm and candid judgement of our readers, whether good options we ever in previous instances

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.

	Pfunter.	Nicholson.	Williamson.	Cleaver.	Markle.
Philadelphia,	23,384	25,770	20	170	79
Allegheny,	6,779	5,786	2357	239	125
Beaver,	1,334	1,090	581	180	
Lawrence,	864	1,197	635		
Dauphin,	2,031	3,021	1		
Chester,	4,420	4,708			
Bedford,	1,670	1,791			
Huntingdon,	1,194	1,920			
Adams,	1,784	1,679			
Schuylkill,	5,012	1,775	2082		
Delaware,	1,487	1,682			
Bucks,	5,328	4,128			
Berks,	6,948	3,264		182	
Westmoreland,	3,547	3,200	46		142
Erie,	1,698	2,113	471		
Blair,	1,465	2,392			
Northumberland	1,983	1,011		751	
Cambria,	2,068	1,487			
Crawford,	2,015	2,091	791		
Butler,	2,182	2,582	120		
Lancaster,	5,099	5,301			
Northampton,	3,738	2,443			
Franklin,	2,411	2,860		3	7

Henderson, Whig, has in Lancaster, 1980 votes, and 8 in Franklin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the Liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would restore regularity and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found; it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement?—Lose not a moment but purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, and they will restore you to health. If the stomach is not rectified, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in the city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills. There are counterfeit Liver Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.
oc15dw8

SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 47 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH,
Keeps constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of the most
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Of the best qualities for Mens' wear, which he is prepared to make up to order, on short notice, in the latest and most fashionable styles.
oc16-d1f

Important to Farmers—New Discoveries—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to *horses, cows, sheep* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time, and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cts. a paper; 5 papers for $1.

Corner Wood street and Virgin Alley,
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
oct6-d&w2

A Gentleman living on Squirrel Hill says—"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more troubled. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by her using of the *Holland Bitters*, which I am happy to state has completely cured her."

See advertisement in another column. oct13-d&w3

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 raging sore mouth.

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

One to three bottles will clear the system of blotches.

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

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 part. There are no ifs nor ands, buts or ba's about it; nothing some cases and not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I knew the 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, worm eating 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 canker. Some few have been cured in two days. Save labor 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 results, but you must not be alarmed—they always clear pear 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. In short, for a quick, sure and permanent remedy for all that ails man, ever it tened to. No change of diet is ever necessary—eat the best you can get. I have likewise an herb, which, when steamed in sweet oil, dissolves into a liquid, and a rising of the tumor takes place soon. Price 50 cents. Price of the Medical Discovery $1 per bottle.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table-spoonful per day. Children, over eight years, dessert-spoonful per day. From five to eight years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be given to suit all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in his office, No. 19 Hanover street, Boston.

Sold, Wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.
oct6-d&w2

From the Home Journal, New York.—"No article ever acquired so rapid celebrity and universal popularity as Dyott's Balsam." To what is this to be attributed (and who hasn't) the reason is obvious; as it not only beautifies the Hair, but preserves and restores it as an advanced age of life. Its perfume and agreeable coloring effects, could always be an indispensible article if the total." The above is but one of thousands of similar commendations—it stands unrivaled as a toilet article. Be sure and ask for Lyon's Katha'ron, as the unparalleled popularity has caused several unprincipled persons to put up valueless imitations, which they call by somewhat similar names. Sold everywhere, in large bottles for only 25 cents.

HEATH, WYMKOOP & CO., Sole Agents for Liberty st., New York.

For sale by R. S. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers.
oct2-1dawtw3

Reputation in New England.

BOSTON, N. H., June 9th, 1856.

To R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

GENTLEMEN—For five years past, I have used R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge for an obstinate humor in my throat, my attention was first called to it in a case where I had failed to dislodge worms with calomel, pink and cowhage. A bottle was obtained and used with decided effect since then I have prescribed it for hundreds of patients, and in a large majority of cases with complete success. In one case a single bottle of the medicine brought away from one patient *Ninety-Eight Worms*. I have never known it to do harm, and I am induced to make this statement from an honest conviction that it is the most valuable Vermifuge yet known. Such is my confidence in its "worm-killing" powers, that I recommend it to other physicians in this section, and furnish them with the article.

M. G. SAVAGE, M. D.

Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts.
oct-1dw7

Dr. Urban's Anti-Bacchanalian Elixir, a safe and sure remedy for the cure of INTEMPERANCE. A concentrated Vegetable extract, and as tonic is unequalled. For the following complaints it is a most valuable medicine: *Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, Palsy, Fevers of all kinds, Delirium Tremens, General Debility.* This medicine is intended to produce a change in the system, and a distaste for alcoholic drinks. Several instances where we have sold it, we have had the most gratifying results; so to persons who are really desirous of breaking off the indulgence in intoxicating beverages, this elixir will be a great help. Sold at $3 per bottle at the Drug Store of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar.
sep18-d&w7

Liver Disease.—Carter's Spanish Mixture as a remedy for liver disease, and the number of formidable evils connected with a disorganized state of that organ, is unrivalled.

Hundreds of certificates, from the highest sources of per sons living in the city of Richmond, Va., might be given of cures effected by Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have only room to refer to the extraordinary cure of Samuel M. Drinker, Esq., of the firm of Drinker & Merritt, Booksellers, Richmond, Va., who was cured by two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after three years suffering from disease of liver. He says its action on the blood is wonderful, better than all the medicine he had ever taken, and cheerfully recommends it to all. See advertisement.
sep6-1ndaw7

ANDREW & JESUP,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cotton and Woolen Machinery.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Machinists' Tools, Railroad, &c., &c.,
Importers and Dealers in Manufacturers' Articles,
No. 67 Pine St., New York.
N. B.—Agents for the
"WOODRUFF & BEACH IRON WORKS,"
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Extensive Agency in New York for
"LOWELL MACHINE SHOP" Machinists' Tools
sep8-1y

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
HON'T. GALWAY, President. JAMES D. MCGILL, Sec'y.
This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION,
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
Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway,	Alexander Bradley,
James R. Mellon,	John Fullerton,
William Phillips,	Samuel Hellings,
Jr.,	James W. Hallman,
Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D.,	Chas. Arbuthnot,
John Metcalf,	David Lynch,
James Marshall,	Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning,
John M'Gill,	Pa.

Robert Galway, President.
GEORGE H. KEYSER, Secretary.
C. W. BATCHELOR, General Agent,
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

J. H. Shoenberger,	H. D. Cass,
C. W. Batchelor,	W. E. Nimick,
Isaac M. Fleming,	W. P. Tuttle,
W. W. Morris,	E. D. Cochran,
R. V. Lowry,	John A. Caughey,
George R. Riddle,	Wm. Bryan,
	David Mackenzie.

☞All losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 99 Water street. aug7-d&w3

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

ARTHUR KILLIN, JR., PRESIDENT. W. M. SEMPLE, SEC'Y.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
DIRECTORS.

P. Miller, Jr.,	Thos. Boyle,	Jas. Maulsby
C. W. Butler,	A. Killin,	Geo. Darsie,
Wm. Lorain,	C. W. Richardson,	Wash't Hobson,
C. Dickson,	C. W. Jackson,	c. Lispenard,
	Wm. H. Smith.	

☞A Scotch Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the OFFICE, No. 76 Water street, (Opposite Duff's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.
jan15-ly

JOHN FLEMING. WILSON, JR. COCHRAN FLEMING
FLEMING BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

We are opposed to every description of quackery, but when articles of merit are offered to the afflicted, we deem it a duty to make them known far and near. Such are Holmbold's Genuine Preparations, for sale by

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

The Fast Train leaves at 2 A. M., through to Cincinnati in 12 hours and 40 minutes.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 8 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " " AT 2 P. M.

These trains all make close connections at Crestline, and the first two connect at Alliance. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. Connections are made at Mansfield with the Newark and Sandusky City road; and at Crestline with the three roads concentrating there For particulars see handbills. 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 New Brighton at 6:30 A. M., and Pittsburgh at 4:45 P. M.; coming up in the morning half an hour later, and going down in the evening half an hour earlier than at present.

For Tickets and further information, apply to
J. G. CURRY,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or at the Federal street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855. Ticket Agent.

WELCH & GRIFFITH'S
PATENT GROUND SAWS.

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wm. Southwell his Patent Right, for grinding circular and other Saws, for which we have paid him a large sum, and we are the sole proprietors of this patent. We will reward any person giving information of infringements on the same.

This is the only Machine, ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

They will require less set—will not heat while running—will run smooth—save lumber—and keep an edge longer than any other saws made—and are not liable to become untrue.

All our Saws are made from an Extra Quality of Cast steel, imported expressly for our own use, at much higher cost than generally used for Saws.

We respectfully inform all manufacturers of Lumber, that no Saw will be sent from this Establishment but what is of superior Steel and workmanship; the Temper will be found more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.
Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

JOS. WOODWELL, J. WILEY, W. K. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,
jun1 d6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.,
mh23- Wood, corner Third street.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 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.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
67 South st., New York.

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. JOHN THOMPSON,
je'20-6d&wtf su7 No. 410 Liberty street.

EAGLE STEEL WORKS.
HOLMES, McKELVY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Steel, German, Saw, Blister, Plough AND
SPRING STEEL;
AXLES, VICES, SPRINGS, PICKS,
Mattocks, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c.
WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER STREET,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
au31-tf

PEARL STEAM MILL,
ALLEGHENY,
Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

Orders may be left at the Mill, or in our boxes at the Ferry.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 62 Wood st.
BRAUN & AXSTERS, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. F. SCHWARTZ, Draggist, Allegheny.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
BRYAN, HENNEDY & CO.
jan15-ly

A. P. GUILEY, J. W. SPAULDING
GUIBERT & SPAULDING.
Commission and Forwarding Agents,
34 COMMERCIAL STREET,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
Particular attention paid to the purchase of
Provisions, Flour, Grain, Hemp,
LARD, LEAD, &c., &c., AND FORWARDING.
RESPECTFULLY REFER TO

Messrs. R. Robison & Co.,	
Bailey & Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. S. Hays & Co.,	
Portman, Harwood & Co.,	
Bennett & Gamble,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Springer & Whiteman,	
Hewings & Veile,	Saint Louis.
Wm. M. Morrison & Co.,	
McGuffin & Collins,	Philadelphia. aug6-m6

PITTSBURGH
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 Merchandize, in this City or elsewhere.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
W. W. Fahnestock, Vice President.
DIRECTORS.

Chas. P. Hayes,	R. R. Cope,
R. R. Kerr,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. H. Bevery,	Jos. H. Paul,
D. Fahnestock,	John Clayton,
C. Magarge,	E. Wiler.
F. Ratchford, Secretary.	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.
dec5-1y-fs

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*
OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, against *Loss or Damage by Fire*, and on Cargoes and Freights against the *Perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
Samuel Cowan,	S. M. Kier,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	Wm. Eichbaum,
S. Hartman,	John S. Ellsworth,
Isaac W. Jenkins,	Francis Bolero,
Walter Brown,	J. Schoonmaker,
Jas. M. Cooper,	Wm. B. Hays.
John Salsbury,	de21

EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.
JOHN H. SHOENBERGER, President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
C. W. BATCHELOR, General Agent,
WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
MARINE AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

H. D. Cass,	W. E. Nimick,
W. P. Tuttle,	E. D. Cochran,
John A. Caughey,	Wm. Bryan.

☞All losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by the Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 99 Water street. aug7-d&w3

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 10 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $117,074—Assets, $222,052, Security Insured.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The Capital, invested as above, combined with the security of a Mutual Guarantee Fund, consisting of the premium notes of the Company, without liability for future calls.

The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are redeemable, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company's Convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.
CLEM. ZIEGLER, President.
R. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Clem Ziegler,	Lewis R. Ashhurst,	
Wm. M. Thompson,	George L. Baker,	
T. C. Rockhill,	Benj. W. Tingley,	
H. W. Conarroe,	C. Ludwick,	
Robert Steen,	H. P. Green,	
C. Ellis,	Edward Lafourcade,	
Marshall Hill,	Edward G. Jones,	
James L. Taylor,	Wm. Ashmead Bartlett,	
Robert Pearce,	Archibald Getty,	
G. M. Dallas,	Wm. M. Semple, Pittsburgh,	
	G. COFFIN, Agent,	

corner Third and Wood streets.
mh8-fy

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 Merchandize, in this City or elsewhere.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
W. W. Fahnestock, Vice President.
DIRECTORS.

Chas. P. Hayes,	R. R. Cope,
R. R. Kerr,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. H. Bevery,	Jos. H. Paul,
D. Fahnestock,	John Clayton,
C. Magarge,	E. Wiler.
F. Ratchford, Secretary.	

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.
dec5-1y-fs

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*
OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, against *Loss or Damage by Fire*, and on Cargoes and Freights against the *Perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	Richard Floyd,
Samuel Cowan,	S. M. Kier,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	Wm. Eichbaum,
S. Hartman,	John S. Ellsworth,
Isaac W. Jenkins,	Francis Bolero,
Walter Brown,	J. Schoonmaker,
Jas. M. Cooper,	Wm. B. Hays.
John Salsbury,	de21

M'CORD & CO.,
HATTERS,
No. 151 Wood Street,
(FIVE DOORS ABOVE FIFTH STREET.)
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY OF
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAMS & ALLEN.
SUCCESSORS TO
ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

W. & A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Hou