PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. H. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1855.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscriptions 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 immediately stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertisements of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. nov18dtw

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men the most desirable medium of making their business known throughout Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ 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 10 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—We give place to a communication on this subject, in concordance with our rule; but we differ altogether from the views of our correspondent.

If we comprehend aright his objections to the High School, they are first, that the children of the poor are virtually excluded from it because of the lack of time on their part to give to its studies, although they are taxed to support it; and second, that the salaries are too high.

The first objection is simply absurd, ridiculous and preposterous. The High School was designed mainly for the class said to be excluded from its benefits, and the intention of its establishment was to afford the children of the poor as well as the rich an opportunity of perfecting themselves in studies otherwise unattainable by them. Its doors are open to all those who have successfully passed the ordeal of the primary schools, without regard to the wealth or poverty of their parentage. Necessarily, the number entering it must be limited, because, of the vast numbers who attend the lower schools, the majority either do not care to advance further or are not ordinarily capable of it; but the comparative few whose tastes and abilities lead them to higher attainments need an institution like the High School, which shall stand in the same relation to the other schools as the upper classes of those schools stand to the lower. We venture to say, without having seen the scholars of this establishment, that they will be found to belong chiefly to the very class over whose practical exclusion our correspondent so feelingly and yet so needlessly and unreasonably laments.

That there are parents who cannot afford to let their children go long to school, is admitted. They suffer them to go just long enough to get the mere elements of education, then put them, from sheer necessity, to the stern reality of life —work. But we are not disposed to think that the bulk of our citizens is made up of men whose children are thus hard pressed. If it were so, it behooves our correspondent to make war upon all the higher branches of education in our primary schools, for the children of the very poor cannot afford time to progress beyond reading, writing and arithmetic, and not very far in either, and it is a shame, (following up his view,) to tax them for the education of others more fortunate, in grammar, geography, &c. If we are to adopt his reasoning, let us level downwards, impart public education only to the extent that the very poorest can afford time for, and leave those who have more means and leisure to buy what further instruction they need.—Either this alternative must be accepted, or the other must be followed out to its legitimate conclusion—the High School.

The fact is—although we are compelled to destroy our friend's pathetic reasoning by stating it—that the mass of parents who send their children to school in this city are *not* of that poverty-stricken caste he represents them to be. It is their good fortune to be able to give their children time to acquire a good education; and although the prospective career of many of these children may not need the finishing touches of a High School, there may be one or more in a family to whom a knowledge of the highest branches of education is of great importance.—To such, the High School is of inestimable value; and doubtless most of those to whom its facilities would be of service will find access to it.—If they do not, it is none the less to the credit of the community that it has afforded them the opportunity.

The great objection at first urged to the High School, strange as it may seem in view of our correspondent's plaint, was that its doors were closed against the children of the *rich*. The law creating it provides that only those who have attended the primary Schools for a year previous to application shall be allowed to enter it; and the rich parents urged, with much force, that as they had been sending their children, who were advanced in their studies, to private schools, it was impossible to get them into the High School without sending them back to the primary schools to go through studies already acquired. They are, as things now stand, actually excluded from the benefits of the new institution, although they are heavy tax-payers and compelled to bear the burden of its support; for, after all the tribulation expressed for the poor tax-payers, the rich are the principal contributors to the school fund. In fact, therefore, no one is excluded from the High School but the child of the rich man, who has been sent, hitherto, to a private school because there was no high school to go to.

The absurdity of the plea that the poor are excluded from the new school is so great that it cannot be argued against. It simply provokes a laugh at its utter incongruity with the real facts of the case.

But not less ridiculous is the allegation that the poor are taxed to educate the children of the rich. This is absurdity itself. The poor pay a small school tax but receive back far more than an equivalent, even in the limited benefits of the primary schools. The man who pays from fifty cents up to five dollars a year of school tax, and enjoys the benefit of a school open all the year to all his children, has no reason to complain of what it costs. Many a rich man, with no children to educate, pays fifty, eighty, or a hundred dollars without a murmur, and there is a class of men by no means small each of whom are taxed hundreds of dollars to support public education. These are the men who bear the burden of the school levy, and the children of but few of them will be found in the High School.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested in various quarters, we know, at the heaviness of the school tax this year, and the whole blame of it has been laid upon the High School, because levied by the Central Board of Education, which has that institution in charge. But a proper examination of facts will show that, really, the annual cost of the High School is comparatively a small sum, and, if distributed through the several Wards, would be a very trifle to each. In some of the Wards the tax has been doubled; but this results from throwing all the school districts of the city into one, levying a specific sum for the benefit of all, and distributing the tax according to the valuation of property throughout the city. In this way the lower and wealthier wards, which have proportionally fewer children than the rest, are taxed for the benefit of the upper and poorer wards, where the children are most abundant. We do not stop now to inquire whether this is fair or unfair; but we state the fact to show that the High School is not the cause of this increase of tax in some of the Wards. Its cost can be provided for almost without being felt.

As to the salaries, we think even low enough—if the right kind of men get them. The sums paid are not too much for those really fitted for the cost. Good teachers, well qualified for such positions, are cheap at that price; and poor ones would be dear at any price. Depend upon it, ability to teach is not to be obtained by cheapening its price. The laborer is everywhere worthy of his hire; and peculiar labor, such as but few are fitted for, must needs be well paid or it cannot be had.

BULLARD'S PANORAMA.—To night closes the third successful week of this exhibition. Crowds have thronged the ample Hall nightly, and those who wish to spend an evening pleasantly can do no better than go early to-night and get a good seat before the house is filled.

KANSAS.—We find the following letter in the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, dated Topeka, Kansas, Oct. 30:

The good people of Topeka, and the Free State Convention, sitting here, have been thrown into considerable excitement by a report that a duel was on the tapis, and that the parties implicated were Col. Lane, President of the Convention, and a Mr. Lowrie, private Secretary of Gov. Reeder. That a challenge really passed from Lane, to his younger opponent, and was accepted, is certain.

The Convention had been called in the morning as usual, Col. Lane presiding, and as a resolution of Mr. Roberts, calling on the standing committees so to frame their work as to provide for immediate State organization, and the election of State and local officers, the Convention immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole, upon it; Mr. Emery of Lawrence, in the chair. Col. Lane got the floor, and made a speech some two hours long, and while he was strongly and earnestly for a Free State, it betrayed some peculiar features, being a reiteration and endorsing of Squatter Sovereignty and the Kansas-Nebraska act. This has been the harping string of a certain class of politicians here, ever since the Convention assembled, and is getting to be a rather significant fact. Democracy is evidently working for capital here.

After the speech, Col. Lane left the Hall of the Convention, and scarcely had he done so, when Major Klotz, of Pawnee, rose and offered a resolution, which stated that a duel was on the tapis, in which a member of the Convention was implicated, and would come off within an hour, and calling on the Convention to put a stop to it. Considerable excitement was manifested; a committee was appointed, and the committee having gone after the supposed belligerents, Convention adjourned, and delegates and audience hurried after them. As a report was introduced only the day before, depriving any citizen of the territory of the right of holding office, who shall have sent, accepted or carried a challenge, this action of the President of the Convention was rather startling.

It was soon understood that the duel was postponed for the present, by the interference of the committee. The committee, we learned, had insisted that Lane should retract his challenge, and they also urged Mr. Lowrie to withdraw his acceptance. The latter gentleman, we learned, consented to withdraw his acceptance, after his opponent had withdrawn his challenge, but not before. How far the President of the Convention will yield to the suggestions of the committee, remains to be seen. The "pistols and coffee for two," may come off to-morrow, or next day, or some other day, or may be postponed indefinitely; or, in parliamentary language, "laid on the table." There are many rumored causes of quarrel. Some attribute it to a little scandal on private matters; others hint that Lane and Reeder are now the two great popular rivals in political matters here, and as Lowrie is the private secretary and particular *friend* of Reeder, that it was not difficult for a quarrel to ensue; or at least that the state of feeling existing should render the parties in question not quite so choice in their language to, or about each other, as their pride demanded.

Whether the Convention will expel their President, remains to be seen.

This afternoon the first discussion on the "vexed question" has transpired. It arose first on the Militia report, on a motion to allow Indians and negroes to be enrolled; the first proposed was amended so as to limit, and adopted, but the latter was rejected by a large majority, after a sharp discussion.

The question again came up this evening, on a report on elections and suffrage. Black laws were darkly hinted at, and will doubtless be sustained, when this Convention gets to that place. The debates were too discursive to trace the precise position of each member. Positions of all kinds were taken, but it is clearly evident that nothing very "fanatical" will emanate from this body.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in referring to the strictures of the eastern press upon the accident on the Pacific road and the falling of three bridges, says:

The bridges across the Gasconade, Bœuff creek, and the Moreau, are nothing but temporary structures, erected simply to assist in the construction of the road. The first, where the accident occurred, is mere scaffold work, and bears no resemblance, whatever to the piers and the superstructure on file in the office. Instead of being supported by arches and braces above, it rests at present on mere posts below. The piers are the only finished portions, and better work than these present can hardly be found anywhere. The same is true of the second—the one which gave way after the fatal occurrence, and while the cars containing the dead and many of the wounded were returning. A heavy rain of two or three days duration, had raised Bœuff creek to an extraordinary height, and the temporary posts which sustained the bridge, gave way under the force of drift wood and flood. The bridge across the Moreau, was not completed, nor was it the intention to cross that stream on the day of the excursion. Cars had been sent round by the river, and the passengers were to pass over in boats. The same heavy rains demolished this temporary structure while in an unfinished condition. These are the three "piecrust bridges," of which the papers speak which fell within the space of two days—one under the pressure of a heavy train, the others by the sudden rise of the streams which they span.

It must be an enduring reproach upon the officers of the road, them, that they exposed so many lives to danger by crossing heavy trains over such "temporary structures"—"mere scaffold work."

☞ "HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST."—This is the title of a very well got up, and neatly printed monthly Journal, published by Messrs. Sherman & Co., No. 1 Vesey street, New York, and edited by the celebrated Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, whose letters on the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, are now being published in the *Gazette*.—The first three numbers are before us, and we have examined them with great interest. Probably nowhere can be found, in the same compass, more plain and practical information on the causes, prevention and cure of the class of diseases of which it treats. Dr. Hunter asserts and maintains the propriety of subdividing the practice of medicine into special departments, hence the title given to his paper, "THE SPECIALIST." This doctrine he ably maintains in a paper running through the three numbers already published. A glance at the titles of some of the articles in these numbers, will give the reader a better idea of the nature of the work than any mere general description. We append a few, to wit: "Medical Inhalation," "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs," "Nasal Catarrh," "Asthma, its Nature, Causes and Cure," "The Prevalence and Importance of Tuberculous Diseases," "Acute and Chronic Laryngitis," "Of Sore Throat," "The influence of climate in the cure of Pulmonary Consumption," "Of the value of exercise in Pulmonary Diseases." "On diet for the invalid," "Medical Inhalation, its History," *etc. etc.* These will suffice to exhibit the drift of the work, and they show what a vast range there is even in a *special* class of diseases to occupy the attention and capacities of one man. The work is written with the vigor and clearness which characterises every thing from Dr. Hunter's pen. The wonder is how he finds time to write so much and so well, and also attend to his vast practice. The work has been very favorably received by the press, and we append a few of the many notices before us. Its price is one dollar per annum.

Opinions of the press.

"It is brought out very elegantly, both as regards paper and type; and is devoted to the discussion of the causes and treatment of diseases of the lungs and chest, but it contains so much useful readable matter that it is worthy of a place on the library table of every respectable family. The present number contains excellent articles on medicated inhalation, diseases of the throat and lungs, medical specialities, nasal catarrh, the prevalence and importance of tuberculous diseases, and other subjects. We transfer to our columns the ably written article on Inhalation, which is pregnant with useful information to the suffering."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Having established his "Medical Inhalation system" by practice, and argument through the public press, Dr. Hunter has started a public journal, bearing the title at the head of this article—the first number of which is before us as we write, to be devoted to the facts, phases, and phenomena of pulmonary diseases. He has ample precedent for the publication, in the sickness in this country, and in Europe, of similar journals devoted to the record and discussion of single diseases. The "American Journal of Insanity" is a notable instance. But if there were no such precedent, we should welcome "Hunter's Medical Specialist" as a brave and proper combination of the great work of medical reform on which he has entered. Consumption, and its cognates, is the predominant disease of our country, and he who can do aught toward arresting its stride, or throwing light upon its character, is a public benefactor.

Judging by the initial number, Dr. Hunter's "Specialist" will, in interest, intelligence, solidity and practical knowledge, and vigor of conduct, rank at the very head of medical journalism. In this number the Dr. sets forth his purpose—already alluded to—modestly but decidedly, and treats us to powerful articles on "Medicated Inhalation," "Diseases of the throat and Lungs," "Asthma, its nature, causes, and cure," "Medical Specialities," "The prevalence and importance of Tuberculor Diseases," and an interesting essay on the importance of a proper classification of diseases. But an article is a reply to an onslaught made by Dr. Hall, editor of the "Journal of Health," against inhalation. The article is titled "A Concentrated Ninny," and though written with marvelous good humor, is a sort of flaying alive of the Journal of Health man. It reminds us of a torture figure of the Spanish Inquisition, called "The Blessed Virgin," which had an agreeable first blush for the victim led to its embrace, but which on touching certain springs, opened a glittering breast of sword blades.

The article on Asthma, from the prevalence of that disease, will be read with interest. There are many causes, as there are many forms of asthma. A kind, called "Hay Asthma," prevalent in the months of June and July, is caused by inhaling the aroma or pollen of some kinds of flowers or grass, in maturity at that season, and it is often produced long after the hay season is over, by going into barns where hay is stored.—The causes of asthma and the means of its cure, are lucidly treated by Dr. Hunter, and suggestions are thrown out which properly observed, may prevent much suffering on account of this troublesome disease.

But we back space to further analyze or particularize the contents of the first number of "Hunter's Medical Specialist." The Dr. has boldly launched his barque on the sea of journalism, with a high purpose to subserve, and confident that his cause is as just as his temper is calm and dignified, and that while he scatters the enemies of medical reform with the lance of truth, by word and deed he will do honor to "the art preservative of all arts," by clothing its types with no language that can bring discredit to a virtuous, enlightened press."—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

"It is handsomely got up, and the importance of the subjects treated in its pages will commend Yet it a large circle of readers in the faculty, and especially that numerous and interesting class of invalids who are disposed to or already suffer under diseases of the respiratory organs.

* * * * * * *

The contents of this periodical display the learning and experience of the editor, and we cordially welcome his accession to the ranks of journalism."—*New York Daily News.*

* * * "For the pulmonary patient, the physician has hitherto been little more than a pallbearer. The announcement of a modification of this condition of things, and the possibility of arresting or eradicating this melancholy malady, to an extent equal to the mitigation of small pox by the vaccine, is a matter of interest not only to the profession but to every body else.

* * * We have accordingly examined with no little interest, the new periodical, the *Medical Specialist*, proposing as it does the first the suggestion of any plausible means for this end, upon scientific and demonstrable grounds. * * * How far the *inhalation* of medicine may be more effective and natural in other respects than the purification of the blood, and the health of the lungs, we have at present no concern. It seems to us, however, that the proposed system of retaining the experience of the old practice, and carrying it out in the new system, must accomplish striking and valuable results.

"The importance of guarding all such specialities from ignorant empirics, by a careful definition and conservation of their exact limits and value, need not be urged. We believe Dr. Hunter to be of such a disposition, but yet extremely anxious of advancing the cause in which he is enlisted. His journal, from which we give a lengthy extract in our first page to-day, already affords a full and able exposition of the new system. It is intended chiefly as an avenue for collecting and evolving all that can be brought to bear upon the subject, with view of eliciting eventually the widest basis for a *Materia Medica*, and of the largest results of practice in this speciality."—*N. Y. Express.*

A truly excellent publication, and worthy of extended patronage. Its articles on asthma should be read by every person.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

"We are gratified to see this elegantly printed and powerfully written sheet, though it will doubtless raise something of an excitement in the medical world where individual opinion is so readily denounced, and disposed of any kind received with prejudice rather than caution. It requires some courage, and great faith in his own system, in Dr. Hunter, thus to invite, as it were, the criticisms and attacks which are sure to follow every issue of his publication. Nothing but a man fully assured of his own firm strength would venture on a step so likely to excite professional antagonism. For our part, we look upon the man who can even alleviate those diseases of the chest which are without known remedy, as a benefactor to mankind; and if Dr. Hunter or any other man has found a cure for these scourges of humanity, let him have a fair hearing and a speedy belief. Where the faculty have failed, let them receive with charity any suggestion which may tend to so great a result as the cure of diseases that have hitherto baffled the best medical skill. The successful treatment of consumption almost strikes us as a miracle. That it has been successfully treated by the author of this very sheet, is beyond controversy; we personally know of one inveterate chronic disease of the throat which had defied all ordinary practice for years, entirely cured by this system of Dr. Hunter's; and if threatened with a disease of the chest, his advice would be the first we would seek. The utmost confidence in the written with earnestness of purpose, and that self confidence which is the legitimate result of conscious power. If it has the effect to divide the practice of medicine more into classes, it will produce a great benefit. If men of ability, after obtaining the general knowledge necessary to the profession, would devote themselves generally to one class of diseases, making improvements and discoveries, then it striking the people would be greatly benefited, and in a way we have professed faith in the doctrines taught in the first number of the "Medical Specialist."—*Frank Leslie's Gazette; edited by Mrs. Ann Stephens.*

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—We learn from New Orleans that the Democrats have carried their entire ticket for state officers in Louisiana.—Robert C. Wickliffe is the Governor elect. The successful candidates for Congress are George Eustis, jr., Miles Taylor, Thomas G. Davidson, and John M. Sandidge, the three last being Democratic.

DIED—On the 21st October, 1855, at Johnstown, Pa., BERNARD MULDOON,

His brother, by calling on his acquaintances in Johnstown, will hear of something to his advantage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when HENRY DE MOLAY, M. D., of Paris, first solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the *Great Specific* for that complicated malady, which has attained such widely spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism; in the arm; weakness of stomach, loss of appetite; bowels costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dizzy or confused; fever flushes of heat; irritability; feet cold or burning, and prickly sensation of skin; low spirits, tasitude, with disinclination to exercise, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.
nov17dwtf

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.

nov17-6mf

"A thing of beauty
Is a joy forever."

So sang the gifted poet Keats. What can be more beautiful than a fine head of Hair, that noblest of nature's adornments, Who that is young, but values the luxuriant locks of youth, and would preserve them; and who that is old but would avert baldness. To all such we would commend LYON'S KATHAIRON, universally acknowledged to be the most valuable and the most safely compounded toilet article ever prepared. Be sure and ask for LYON'S KATHAIRON, to guard against the valueless imitations and counterfeits, which have lately been put up under somewhat similar names. Sold everywhere for only 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO., Proprietors,
62 Liberty st., New York.

For sale by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers.
oct1-lm&w3

Hot Hollandsch Bitter.—We have rec'd another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June, 1855.

Peter Dane, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Nieuwsbode*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

Ed. Nieuwsbode Printer. Grand Rapids, Mic.

See advertisement in another column. 52nd-2dwr

Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. Sold at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street. sa6 awf

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 fleeting ultimates 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 connecting 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 7.30 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,
Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1855.

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 the invention, we would caution persons giving information of infringements on the same, as this is the only Machine ever invented that will grind a Saw perfectly even in thickness.

They will require less set—will not heat—will run true—will run much faster—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 finish and workmanship; the Timper will be sound more even and uniform than any Saw in use.

WELCH & GRIFFITHS.

Orders received by JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.

JOS. WOODWELL, WILEY, W. P. WOODWELL.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
CORNER OF WOOD & SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy21-dtf

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR.
NO. 61 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. oct16-dtf

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.
mh22-

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vanlts, 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. mh8-y

PEARL STEAM MILL,

ALLEGHENY.

Flour delivered to families in either of the twol cities.

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

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., 52 Wood st.
BRAUN & BRITTON, corner Liberty and St. Clair sts.
H. P. SCHWARTZ, Penn'dle, Allegheny.

TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

A. P. GUTHRY.....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.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO

St. Louis. R. Robbins & Co., } Pittsburgh, Pa.
" P. Sellers & Co., }
" Hay & Co., } Cincinnati, Ohio.
" Springer Harbaugh & Co., }
" Prentar & Gamble, }
" Springer & Whitman, } Saint Louis.
" Chouteau & Valle, }
" Wm. M. Morrison & Co., }
" McCutcheon & Collins, Philadelphia. aug6-6mdf

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Authorized Capital $300,000,

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. P. Johnston, W. McClintock, R. S. Fass, A. L. Carrier, President, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Rod'k Patterson, Jas. L. Tanner, J. Grier Sproul, W. S. Haven, Jacob Painter, Chas. Avery, John Shinkle, Jas. Marshall, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, A. A. Carrier. jy12

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company,
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, President. JAMES D. McGILL, Secty.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to Fire and Marine Risks, with LIFE RISKS.

Also against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks seaward.

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

All losses adjusted at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

DIRECTORS:

Robert Galway, James S. Hope, William Phillips, John Irwin, Joseph P. Barnum, M. D., John McAlpin, James Marshall, John Wyeth, Alexander Bradley, John Fullerton, Samuel Marshall, George W. Hallman, Chas. Arbuthnot, David Richey, Horatio N. Lee, Kittanning, Pa. jy19-1y&

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $177,674. Assets, $207,000. Securely Invested.

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

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

The Charter Perpetual of this Company, by profits, are converted, at any time into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
R. M. STEVENS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, Wm. S. Ashhurst, Wm. S. Stevenson, Joseph R. Lyndall, C. Wm. Pool, Wm. Eyre, G. W. Carpenter, Robert Burton, Edward Lafourcade, D. C. Wood, Marshall Hill, James L. Taylor, Jacob T. Bunting, G. M. Stroud, Lewis R. Ashhurst, George H. Baker, Benj. W. Tingley, E. Lothrop, H. L. Carson, Robert Toland, Edward G. James, Wm. Musser, Archibald Getty, Wm. M. Sample, Phila'a. J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

PHILADELPHIA

Fire and Life Insurance Company,
No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

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

DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Heyne, R. K. Zantzinger, E. S. Sayres, C. Sherman, R. E. Macgrath, F. Blackburn, Secretary. E. B. Cope, Jno. W. Brown, Jos. S. Phil, John Clayton, R. Wiler.

J. G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secty.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

WILL INSURE HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES, against the perils of the sea and inland navigation and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, jr., S. Harbaugh, Isaac M. Fenwick, Walter Rayael, Jas. M. Cooper, John Ralston, Richard Floyd, R. M. Riee, Wm. Bingham, John S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Wm. B. Hays. dec21

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.

J. H. Shoenbergyr, C. W. Batchelor, Isaac M. Fenwick, W. W. Martin, R. T. Lamb, A. Counsellor, George R. Selden, W. K. Nimick, T. R. Updike, R. B. Ochiree, John A. Caruthe's, S. S. Bryan, David McCandless.

All losses sustained by parties insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 60 Water street. sa27-4md

Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS

S. Miller, jr., T. W. Baker, Wm. Lyon, C. Thaxton, A. Nimick, C. W. Batchelor, G. W. Jackson, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. McAuley Geo. Davis, Wash'n Holmes, jr. Lippincott, jr.

G. COFFIN, Agent, corner Wood and Second sts.

☞ A home institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses. Office, No. 82 Water Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh. 16dly

Second-hand Packing Boxes.—I have for sale a large quantity of Second-hand Packing Boxes which I will sell at low rate. Call at the office of ANDREW WILSON, 78 Wood st., or at the store of A. & R. KELLER, 140 Wood street. nov16

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 running sore mouth

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

Two to three bottles will rid the system of Salt.

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 ear 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 most desperate cases of ringworm.

Two to three 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 start in three days, or it's no cure. If 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. It gives it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen sore, puny, wormy sickly children, others than was sent and shabby 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 cured 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 sensations, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is one you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extraordinary conditions of it that man ever listened to. To 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 table-spoonful before each meal. 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 once 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. oct24dwtf

Speaking What They Know.

THE gentlemanly address pleasure in testifying in regard to R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, because two of the firm have used it in their private practice as physicians for a number of years, and they have known it, by observation, to be good.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 6th, 1855.

To R. A. Fahnestock & Co.—

GENTLEMEN—Having sold your valuable Vermifuge for some time, and having seen it used for many years, we would recommend it to all as a safe and efficient remedy for all cases of worms. In no instance have we ever seen any evil results following its administration, but always has it answered the purposes for which it was intended, and been entirely satisfactory.

Believing that everything that has been set forth in regard to its virtues is strictly in accordance with our observations not only as practitioners, but as men of business, we would unhesitatingly say to all who read this, that it is the best Vermifuge now in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

RILEY, HOOVER & RILEY.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia and Mexico. R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts. oct23-dtwT

Important to Farmers—New Discovery.

HIRE—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the disease incident to horses, cows, swine, and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improves the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as the rich 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.

GEO. H. KEYSER,
Corner Wood street and Virgin Alley,
Wholesale Agent for Pittsburgh.

Dr. Urban's Anti-Bacchan