# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY S. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1855.

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Reading Matter on each page of this paper.


KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th furnishes the following item of information about Kansas affairs. Mr. Shankland, who is said to have sided with the Lawrence men, and who is now on his way to Washington City to represent the whole matter to the Government, communicates to the *Democrat* some particulars concerning the termination of the late struggle, according to which it seems that Mr. Atchison and Gov. Shannon, finding that the Lawrence men were determined to fight, finally sent a demand that they should "obey the laws," and surrender of their arms. The Lawrence men responded by professing their constant willingness to do the former, but refused to surrender their arms. On this basis, finally, peace was effected, and the army of Missourians encamped outside the place was forthwith disbanded. Mr. Shankland says:

"The disbanding gave rise to general murmurs and execrations of Shannon among the Missouri troops. Most of them reached Westport on Sunday night, having suffered intensely during the previous night from a terrible storm of rain, snow, and wind, which terminated in piercing cold. They lost many horses, some having been stolen by the Indians, some having strayed away, and others having died at Westport from fatigue. They also lost many of their arms.

At Westport they threatened to tear down the hotel at Kansas City, and the committee from that place was appointed to go to Westport to remonstrate, the inhabitants determined to defend the hotel at all hazards, should the remonstrance fail of effect. No demonstration however, was made.

We learn, moreover, that the report of the shooting of two or three of the Free State men is without foundation. The only man shot was James Barker, who was not a resident of Lawrence, but lived some four miles from the town, and was near his house when killed. He was riding along the road when he was called to by a party, of which Major Richardson was one, and commanded to halt. He rode on without heeding the summons, was pursued, shot down and left lying in the road. He was afterwards taken by a company of the Lawrence dragoons into Lawrence."

Gen. Pomeroy, who was arrested and held a prisoner by the Missourians during the early part of the campaign, and afterwards made his escape, was trying, when arrested, to make his way with despatches to the General Government at Washington. Those who took him, rode along with him for two miles without suspecting his character, his name being the same as that of some Baptist minister living in the neighborhood. Something finally aroused their suspicions, papers of importance were found on his person, and he was taken to the camp at Waukarusa.

The papers seized were a memorial to the President and Senate of the United States, setting forth the true causes and history of the late outbreak, copies of which are now in possession of General Shankland, who is on his way to Washington, to present them in the name of the people of Lawrence. Gen. Shankland left Lawrence with a body guard of four men well armed. The guard left him at Ottowa Jones', where he obtained an Indian guide, who piloted him as far as Mr. Eli Moore's, the Register of the Land Office in the Ottowa country. From thence he made his way to Independence on horseback, in company with the returning troops, who had no knowledge of his person or position.

AMERICA'S MISSION.—A sermon by Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, of Arch street Presbyterian church, Philadelphia: published by T. B. Peterson.

Mr. Wadsworth is becoming quite noted for his thanksgiving sermons, but we think they add nothing to his reputation either as a scholar or a divine. In the florid discourse before us there is but little to commend and much which is objection, both in style and doctrine. It is a political-religious sermon. Its theology we do not care to discuss, although that is open to criticism, but its political characteristics and teachings we abhor, as they are clearly of the modern Democratic-pro-slavery-Douglass-Pierce school. The Union of these States is glorified with most extravagant terms, for the purpose of enabling the preacher to denounce fanatics and abolitionists, by which he means all who presume to resist the onward march of the slave-power, and while he declares the mission of America to be to emancipate the world, politically and religiously, he treats the bondage of three millions of slaves in our midst as a trifling matter, unworthy almost of the consideration of American citizens. He is evidently opposed to emancipation, as he speaks of "the *abstract* and *imaginary right* of a poor fragment of a race—to whom its exercise if practicable, were destructive and disastrous!"—and says that "America" can, "against the empty breath of a thousand fools, bear onward unbroken, nay unbent, *this poor fardel of slavery!*" Mr. Wadsworth assumes, as do all defenders and apologists of slavery, that every man who presumes to question the rightfulness of slavery, or to resist its extension, are enemies to the Union, and consequently as he says are "traitors to their country and infidels to their God!" We beg leave to tell this Reverend apologist for slavery, that he is bearing false witness. The opponents of slavery and slavery extension are far better friends of the Union, and have a far higher regard for the honor, the glory, and the moral standing of the country than any such as he, who render it the scorn of all who know how to separate between the patient endurance of an evil which cannot be cured, and the apologists and defenders of it.

The sermon is for sale by Gildenfanny & Co. and Miner & Co.

THE DROVERS.—A meeting of drovers was held in New York, on the 19th, for the purpose of effecting a reduction of the present high rates of transportation of stock from West to East, and abolishing the order of cattle brokers. The complaint is, that the New York railroad companies having control of the roads to the West combine together to raise the rates of fare, without regard to the business which is affected by their action. The cost of transportation being one element in the purchasing price of stock, the butchers require stability of prices, so that they can make their contracts with some degree of certainty as to their remuneration. They, therefore, ask that the tariff of rates shall not be altered without timely notice. They also disapprove of the system of credit established by the cattle brokers between themselves and the butchers, which has driven the owners of stock out of the market, and requires the use of third parties to effect sales. This evil they propose to cure by cash payments on the day of purchase. They appointed a committee to attend the adjourned meeting of the stock dealers of the Scioto Valley, to be held at Circleville, Ohio, January 5, 1856.

We see by a Western paper, that the cattle dealers of the Scioto valley met at Circleville last week, and resolved to make arrangements with one or all of the different railroad companies through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, or South of New York, to carry cattle and hogs on their respective roads with regularity and despatch.

One other cause of complaint at the New York meeting was the reports of the cattle market in the *N. Y. Tribune*. The drovers say that these reports are false, the reporter being in the interest of the cattle brokers; all of which the *Tribune* denies stoutly.

The London papers speak of a ball of fire which, on the evening of the 20th ult., appeared in mid air, and darted along in a strait line over about a third of the sphere, leaving behind it a vapor like trail. It then bursts like a rocket, but without a noise, falling in a shower of sparks, which, however, instantly disappeared.

The following announcement appears in some of the English papers of December 6:—"Died, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Grecian-place, Lincoln, aged 80, Robert Burns, Esq., the last male descendant, in a direct line from John Burnes, the author of the celebrated allegory, Pilgrim's Progress."

THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.—A friend has handed us the Belfast *Daily Mercury* of Dec. 1st, from which we take the following account of the potato crop in Ireland:

"The potato crop is at length raised, and its abundant produce has been stored up in excellent condition. Some of the newer varieties of the Irish esculent have turned out far beyond the ordinary amount of yield, and even the older and what may be called more finished qualities, gave very ample produce. In several districts of this country the gross amount of yield has been nearly 250 bushels per acre, on other lands 200 bushels were raised, and the less active soils produced about 150 bushels. In very few instances have traces of the disease been found, and even where that malady had caught on some portion of the crop, the tubers so attacked are still fit for cattle feeding, thus in a great degree making up for the loss that might otherwise have been sustained. The extent of soil under potatoes in Ireland this season is given at 981,529 acres. Taking round numbers and averaging the total produce at 200 bushels per acre, the gross amount of food so produced for man and cattle would be about two hundred million bushels. Throwing off one-fourth for waste and unmarketable potatoes, there will be found a net turn out of one hundred and fifty million bushels."

The value of this crop is estimated by the *Mercury* at 1s 8d per bus., giving to the entire crop a money value equal to twelve and a half million sterling, and this, too, without taking into estimation the small, the diseased, or the otherwise inferior portions of the aggregate crop. The quality of the yield is said to be very fine.

KEEPING THE ERMINE ABOVE SUSPICION.—The New York Times states that the City Judge, Sidney H. Stuart, who, it will be recollected, was tried some time ago upon the charge of having taken a bribe, has sent his resignation to Albany.—The Judge protests his innocence, but thinks it his duty to resign, because the ermine should not be tainted even with suspicion. This shows there is something of the true metal in the Judge. He is right in keeping the ermine above suspicion; for when the people of this country lose their confidence in the integrity of Judicial functionaries, liberty itself is scarce worth preserving. Judge Stuart, it will be remembered, was acquitted of the offence charged against him.

Rev. J. B. Ferguson, of Nashville, Tennessee, reports that he has a daughter of fourteen, a medium, who by stirring a spoon in an empty tea-cup produces medicines that cure a variety of obstinate diseases. He names some dozen witnesses to the facts. The medicines are supposed to be eliminated from the elements of the atmosphere, by an eminent deceased chemist. Rev. Mr. Ferguson evidently believes all this and more, which he keeps back on account of the amazing incredulity of his fellow men.

We learn from the proceedings of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, at their last meeting, that the total emigration this year, up to the 10th instant, was 129,803. The emigration to the same date last year was 303,918—showing a decrease of 174,115.

## Dr. Hunter on Consumption.

LETTER NO. VIII.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN:—The second form of *Tubercular* disease of the Lungs, of which I shall speak in this letter, is, from the fearful rapidity of its progress, popularly and very expressively called "GALLOPING CONSUMPTION." It is no unfrequent thing for persons in apparent good health to *catch cold* and die, within six weeks, from this form of Consumption. It almost always begins with a *cold*, which sets in with great violence, and from the first, is felt to be *deep within the chest*. There is usually no shaking *fever* at the *commencement* of the beginning. There is also difficulty in breathing, and a great sense of oppression on the chest. At the end of a week, expectoration commences, but the matter discharged resembles more that of a recent cold than of Consumption.

There are few symptoms by which this disease can be distinguished from a low form of *Inflammation of the Lungs*, and hence it is often mistaken for that disease, and maltreated. There is, in fact, nothing about this affection like common Consumption; yet we must call it Consumption, since, on examining the lungs after death, we find the whole internal surface of the *air-tubes*, the *air-cells*, and even the *substance* of the lungs, thickly studded with fine tubercles.

Another form of this disease occurs in young and delicate persons; these having habitually *cold* hands and feet; whose circulation is feeble; who are strongly predisposed to Consumption, and who, even in a healthy season, are easily fatigued by every slight exertion. In such cases the destroyer steals silently upon his victim. The patient scarcely feels ill—there is but little cough, no pain, no spitting of blood, often no expectoration. As she was always *short-breathed* and liable to *colds*, any cough that may exist is attributed to a "*little fresh cold*," as it is called. Gradually the countenance becomes pale, the lips of a bluish color, and the whole features sunken. Under these circumstances, without any increase in the cough or expectoration, *Diarrhea* occurs, and, after a few days, colliquative sweats; the patient may die without a struggle, sitting up in her chair, or in a large bed, from which her friends strive in vain to restore her.

When I come to speak of treatment I shall enter specially into the consideration of those means which are necessary for the cure of each form of this disease.

In my next letter I shall describe "*Consumption in Childhood*."

Your obed't serv't, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 628 Broadway, March 14, 1855.

NOTE.—As I am constantly written to for the back letters of this series, I would suggest to all who feel an interest in the subject, that they should make files of the papers. The series will be extended to a full consideration of every form of chronic disease of the Lungs and air passages—to a review of every method of treatment in use for their relief, and will also embrace those collateral subjects which have a bearing on this branch of medical science.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:

BY THE ASIA.

LONDON, December 7, 1855.—The year is closing in all the uncertainty of a trembling balance between peace or an extended war. Since the arrival of the last two steamers, the rumors of Russian submission have continued to circulate with increasing force. Nothing, however, in an official shape has as yet transpired to indicate their accuracy.

A total abscise of other political news of any kind has occasioned these rumors to receive much more attention than they intrinsically deserve. Nevertheless, it is unquestionable that the efforts of Austria to patch up an arrangement have been of the most urgent character; and little doubt is entertained that the general proceedings in connexion with the matter have been in conformity with the supposition transmitted to you some time back, before the movement had been publicly noticed. These were to the effect that the Czar had solicited Austria to ascertain the best terms he could get, and after a pretended chaffering for a mitigation of them, during which he would fulminate the usual protestations of his determination to fight to the last, to force him to accept them by threatening to join the alliance against him. Meanwhile, Prussia, Bavaria and other powers of that stamp are probably to be got into the plot, while even the position of Sweeden, Denmark, &c., is to be made to help it. The Czar can then subcomb to united Europe, and taken overwhelming compulsion, instead of moral repentance, as a ground against robbing his sick neighbor, can thus retire with "honor."

As to Austria in good faith ever signing a declaration of war against Russia, there is no more belief at this moment than at any time since the commencement of the struggle. All that is said even now is that she is prepared to recommend certain conditions to Russia, and in case of their being rejected to withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg—a little incident in their mutual plans which it is to be hoped could hardly deceive even the least experienced.

There seems to be no doubt that England and Sardinia are the main obstacles to the disposition to harmony, and that the other powers are not sorry such should be the case. They see that the conditions on which England insists are such as they cannot for shame dissent from, but they also recollect that in a few years Russia may again be a great state. It may then be useful to cultivate her friendship, if not her protection, and at that time nothing would be more likely to contribute to the desired end than a hint that when she was in adversity it was not themselves but England that pressed hard upon her.

It is very probable that the present suspense will continue for some time. Six or seven weeks, however, are likely to be its utmost term, since parliament is to meet on the 31st of January, and Lord Palmerston will assuredly take care that by that period all uncertainties shall be closed up. The Queen's speech from the throne at such a crisis must be no reflex of the mean shiftiness of the German Powers. An announcement of the submission of Russia, or a new appeal to the energies of the people is the only choice. As to the feeling with which the latter would be responded to there is not a shadow of doubt in any quarter.

From the Crimea, there is nothing fresh.—The weather has been a complete contrast to that of last year, and the generals get some blame for having let it pass.

There are bad rumors from Kars. According to some accounts, the place has fallen, its gallant band of defenders having been starved out. This, however, requires confirmation, although it is to be feared there is little doubt of their being severely pressed.

The money market is without alteration. It continues to show the remarkable steadiness which has been its characteristic during the past month, and every day a gradual increase of confidence is observable. A prediction that such rates of interest could have been maintained for several months without creating the slightest sign of difficulty would have been treated a year back as unworthy of notice. Not a complaint is heard anywhere, nor even a rumor of individual embarrassments. Indeed, the number of failures latterly has been less than the average of ordinary times.

On the Stock Exchange during the week, there have been extensive fluctuations. The satisfactory position of the trade of the country and the steadiness of the money market had already created a strong tendency toward improvement, when peace rumors began to circulate: These rumors at once gave the only impetus that was required for a rapid rise, and the consequence has been that the 3 per cent Consols have lately touch a point 5 per cent. above that to that which they declined at the commencement of the gold withdrawal by the Bank of France.

On the Paris Bourse, where the anticipation of peace has been more ardent than in London, the fluctuations have been still greater. The extent to which the speculation for a rise has been carried is such, however, as to excite apprehension of the consequences in case the present sanguine political rumors should be suddenly dissipated. So complete was the confidence of the dealers with respect to the validity of those rumors, that at the monthly settlement just concluded, they were found willing to pay interest at the rate of 40 or 50 per cent. to carry on their purchases to the next account.

THE RUMORS OF PEACE.—These rumors are so vague that it seems useless to bestow much thought upon them. The following extract from the London Globe, of Friday evening, the 7th inst., is the most significant article that has appeared on the subject. Although not strictly speaking an official paper like the Paris *Moniteur*, the London Globe is looked upon as the organ of the Palmerston Cabinet, and it always speaks advisedly on English diplomacy:—

The peace rumors which have been so prevalent for some days are not entirely without foundation, but we should warrant an extremely erroneous impression if we describe that foundation as possessed of the solidity with which some capitalists and others have invested it, and upon which they would appear to have built the most sanguine expectations. Russia has herself made no propositions for peace, and whether she is now opposed to offer such terms as the Western Powers would except is only to be estimated by her character for prudence, and her wish to form a correct appreciation of her own military resources and those of her opponents. Judging of her intentions by this light, we own that they do not appear to us as likely to lead to any prompt solution.

Russia having made no offer of terms of peace, it cannot of course be stated what precise terms the belligerent powers would be willing to consider. It is obvious, however, that these Governments must be sensible of the great different position in which they now stand from that in which they were placed last April; and the people of this country have a right to expect, and they fully expect, that the terms which would be now considered as admissible, as regards satisfaction for the present and security for the future will be greatly in advance of those which were deemed worthy of consideration when Sebastopol and a Russian power in the Black Sea existed. The terms which will be entertained will be only such as afford a complete guarantee against future aggression. Of this the English people may rest satisfied.

Whatever may be the indirect attempts made to terminate hostilities, there will not be the least cessation on the part of the English Government of the, we may say, gigantic preparations now on foot for the coming campaign.—If the Emperor of Russia could be brought to a full appreciation of those preparations, we should indeed have hopes of peace. We some time ago showed that with the Spring of 1856 England would be represented in the Crimea by an army of more than 70,000 fighting men in admirable conditions; and we believe that estimate will turn out to be a good deal to moderate. She will be represented in the Baltic by a fleet of not far short of two hundred and fifty vessels, of which by far the greater portion are being specially constructed for the service required of them.

We are no longer experimentalising. We are no longer apprentices in the arts of war; and in 1856, for the first time in this conflict, will the strong right hand of England be raised to strike with her own proper vigor. Our Allies are acting as becomes the greatness of the contest. As far as human calculations go, we can see nothing but—we say it deliberately—appalling disasters to Russia from the next campaign. It is entirely for Russia to avoid or invite those disasters.

Correspondence of the London Times.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—Tuesday, Nov. 20.—As to future operations, it is not becoming in me to speak, but the Russian general must be a man of extraordinary confidence if he thinks he can extricate his army when the spring comes from the grasp of his enemy which already clutches the whole of his coast, is established at two points in his rear, and has four distinct bases of operations, with sufficient forces to use them all, and to concentrate a prodigious force on any point he pleases. He may err, and if he does, and the blot is fatal, the fault will be Czar. The Russian infantry, in spite of its stubborn endurance and passive courage, is not equal to either French, Sardinians, English, or Turkish troops. Every day shows us that it has no chance against the latter when they are led and officered by Englishmen or brave and skilful European soldiers.

The cavalry is equal numbers will be ridden down like grass whenever they stand against English or French squadrons, and notwithstanding the excellence of their artillery compared with other arms of their service, it cannot compete with ours for an instant as regards rapidity of motion or precision of fire. Prince Gortchakoff will, if he be a great strategist opposed to very weak generals if he succeeds in saving his army and marching them scatheless from the Crimea. The health of our troops is excellent, the drafts which arrive are rather younger than is desirable, but they will get experience and instruction during the winter. They are admirably clothed and fed as no army was ever fed before—fresh meat, bread, and vegetables are frequently issued to all.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**A Valuable Family Medicine**—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only safe and sure remedy for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms have a box of their prescription, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

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

For sale by the Sole Proprietors, FLEMING BROS (successors to J. Kidd & Co.,) 56 & 60 Wood st. dec15-d&w6m

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**
**SIR JAMES CLARKE'S**
**Celebrated Female Pills.**

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country,
J. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.
N. B.—$1.00 and 2 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle of these Pills by return mail.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS, corner of Wood and Fourth sts; JOS. ANKI, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts; JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and Druggists generally. dec8-1yd&w1T

New York, June 15th, 1855.

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

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**MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT**
**COD LIVER OIL,**
Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States, for its purity, sweetness and uniformly immediate and superior efficacy.

A majority of the resident physicians of Philadelphia give this Oil the sanction of their high approval, and as a test of their confidence recommend it to their patients, and prescribe it in their practice.

As a remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, affording a cure or alleviating suffering when other medicines have failed.

Sold in bottles by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. no8-6ms

**WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,**
86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers'**
AND
**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, Thones, Switches, Lumber Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plasterers' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Leather, &c., &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜ jel8-1yd&w1m

**LADIES' FANCY FURS.**
**M'CORD & CO.,**
Have opened their Large Stock of
**FANCY FURS,**
*To which they invite the attention of the Ladies,*
**No. 131 Wood Street;**

**WM. H. TALCOTT & CO.,**
Have just opened their large assortment of
**TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,**
For the coming Holidays.
We invite all who expect a visit from Old Kriskingle, to
**62 Wood St., corner of Fourth.**
de15-2w&w

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**INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1855.
*PITTSBURGH BRANCH OFFICE,*
No. 90 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Authorized Capital ..... $300,000.
Paid up Capital and securely invested ..... 106,000.
THOS. R. HAZLEHURST, President.
Rdw. R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

| | P. VAL. | M. VAL. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Pittsburgh and Cleveland) | $29,000 | $16,530 |
| Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Allegheny Valley) | 22,000 | 18,840 |
| Pittsburgh City 6s, Coupons | 20,000 | 20,600 |
| Philadelphia do | 10,000 | 9,250 |
| Delaware Railroad | 25,000 | 25,400 |
| Reading Railroad | 12,500 | 12,000 |
| Amount Loaned on Mortgage in the City of Philadelphia | | 51,960 |
| Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral or Personal Security | | 28,600 |
| Cash on hand and in bank | | 21,584 |
| | | $206,000 |
| Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and not paid | | None. |
| Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, other than those ascertained and unpaid | | None. |

The Company has no unsettled claims at the Parent Office, and will be ready to settle and pay in this city all losses occurring at the Pittsburgh Branch. For insurance, apply to or address THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
de7-1d1f&w No. 90 Water st., bet Wood and Market.

**DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.**

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company, is published in compliance with a Provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1855:

| | |
|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $232,129 03 |
| On Fire Risks | 111,653 49 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1854 | $97,170 13 |
| Premiums marked off from 1st Nov 1854, to October 31, 1855 | |
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $251,310 10 |
| On Fire Risks | 108,268 74 |
| Interest, &c., received during same period | 10,008 12 |
| Losses, by Marine and Inland Navigation | $94,223 19 |
| Fire Losses | 70,004 06 |
| Return Premiums, Re-insurance and Average | 28,634 68 |
| Profit and Loss—Interest on Guarantee Notes, depreciation on Stocks, &c | 42,982 18 |
| Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Stationery, &c | 18,271 40 |

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate | $191,920 94 |
| Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan | 60,150 00 |
| $15,000 Philadelphia, Wilm. and Baltimore Railroad 6 per cent. Loan | 12,750 00 |
| $18,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6 per cent. do | 18,000 00 |
| $10,000 do do do Five do | 7,200 00 |
| 100 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 4,500 00 |
| 50 do do North Pennsylvania do | 2,400 00 |
| 25 do Cape Henlopen Steamboat Company | 625 00 |
| 2 do Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company | 400 00 |
| 2 Shares Philadelphia and Savannah Steam Navigation Company | 500 00 |
| 2 Shares Philadelphia Exchange Company | 1,000 00 |
| Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance Companies | 14,418 10 |
| Bills Receivable | 146,408 26 |
| Cash on hand | 28,828 99 |
| Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued—and other debts due the Company | 23,886 86 |
| Subscription Notes | 14,000 00 |
| Total amount of Assets | $617,348 06 |

NOVEMBER 5, 1855.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. in Cash, on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after 1st proximo.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Martin, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Joseph S. Bell, | Charles Kelly, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John G. Davis, | Henry Sparks, |
| Robert Burton, | James Traquair, |
| John A. Brown, | William Hacker, |
| George C. Leiper, | Joshua L. Price, |
| Edward Darlington, | James Dunlap, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Isaac P. Comly, |
| J. G. Johnson, | Wm. C. Ludwig, |
| James C. Hand, | Charles Maris, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | J. T. Lewis, |
| Dr. E. M. Stokes, | Jos. Scattergood, |
| Hugh Craig, | John B. Penrose, |

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President.
JOSEPH W. COVIN, Secretary. A. MADEIRA, Agent, No. 90 Water st., Pittsburgh. de15mth

**PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO.**
**OF PITTSBURGH,**
Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
**Authorized Capital $100,000.**
*INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY*
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
And the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. F. Johnston, | Jacob Painter, |
| W. McClintock, | Geo. W. Smith, |
| D. S. Park, | Geo. W. Wilson, |
| D. P. Jones, | Wm. S. Haven, |
| A. A. Carrier, | R. Ogsball, |
| | D. M. Long. |

President, Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Vice President, RODY PATTERSON.
Secretary & Treasurer, A. A. CARRIER. no12

**PITTSBURGH**
**Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;**
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
*ROBT. GALWAY, President.* JAMES D. McGINN, Sec'y.

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

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

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

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to the assured.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Galway, | Alexander Bradley, |
| James S. Negley, | John Fullerton, |
| William Phillips, | Samuel Hacker, |
| John Scott, | James W. Hallman, |
| Joseph P. Gazzam, M. D., | Chas. Avenhaus, |
| John A. Wilson, | Richard Ford, |
| James Marshall, | Horatio N. Lee, Pittsburgh. |
| John M'Gill, | Hon. Thos. Bell, Allegheny. |

**Reliance Mutual Insurance Company**
**OF PHILADELPHIA.**
*OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.*
Capital $117,000. Assets $222,000. Charter Perpetual.
**FIRE INSURANCE**—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a large Capital, offers to insurers a full and varied assortment of Policies, without liability for losses.

The Script Certificates of this Company, are gratis, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

CLEM. TINGLEY, President.
A. M. MORGAN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clem Tingley, | Lewis S. Ashhurst, |
| Wm. S. Thompson, | George N. Baker, |
| J. G. Rosskill, | Joseph S. Ziegler, |
| G. W. Carpenter, | J. Lothrop, |
| Robert Wood, | Jos. Roberts, |
| D. S. Brown, | Adolph Boehm, |
| Marshall Hill, | Edward G. James, |
| James Dunlap, | Jos. Lea, |
| Jacob P. Smith, | Archibald Getty, |
| G. M. Stroud, | Wm. Hamilton, Pittsburgh. |
| | J. G. COVIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets. |

**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 the lowest rates of premium.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas. P. Hayes, | R. B. Cope, |
| S. S. Smith, | Geo. W. Brown, |
| J. W. Baldwin, | Geo. Fairlamb, |
| C. Sherman, | John Clayton, |
| R. L. Maples, | R. Wiler. |
| J. Blackburn, | |

F. BLACKBURN, Secretary. J. G. COVIN, Agent, corner Third and Wood streets.

**Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.**
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL C. MARSHALL, Sec'y.
*OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.*

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Marine Insurance on the Lakes and Inland Navigation and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. Bagaley, | Richard Floyd, |
| Samuel Rea, | A. M. Kier, |
| Robert Dunlap, Jr., | Wm. Bingham, |
| J. Harbaugh, | John S. Dilworth, |
| Isaac M. Pennock, | Francis Sellers, |
| Walter Forward, | J. Schoonmaker, |
| Jas. M. Cooper, | Wm. B. Hays. |

John Bidwell, 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Shoenberger, | R. Patterson, |
| C. W. Batchelor, | W. E. Frew, |
| Isaac M. Pennock, | J. K. Moorhead, |
| W. W. Martin, | R. D. Cochran, |
| R. T. Lenox, Jr., | John A. Gangler, |
| George E. Selden, | S. S. Byers. |
| | David McCandless. |

☞ All losses sustained by persons insured under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 89 Water street. sa27-1ym

**Western Insurance Company**
**OF PITTSBURGH.**
HON. GEO. DARRAH, President. W. E. SCHICK, Sec'y.
Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Miller, Sr., | Thos. Scott, |
| J. W. Fisher, | J. Kingsland, |
| Wm. Lowe, | C. W. Batchelor, |
| C. Thomas, | C. W. Carpenter, |
| | Wm. H. Smith. |

☞ A safe institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, 74 Water street, Pittsburgh. Apply at the Office, or to any of the Agents. no16

**The Greatest Medical Discovery**
**OF THE AGE.**
Mr. Kennedy, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture 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 humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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

Two to three bottles will cure 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 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 obstinate cases of tetter or 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. There are no his nor aads, hums or ha's about it cutting 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 save it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, worm coking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headache, one bottle will always cure it. It gives great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have been costive for years, have taken and been regulated by it. Where the body is sound, it work quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed—they always disappear in from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it. On the contrary, when that feeling is one you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that man ever listened to. 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