PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1856.

NO SPEAKER YET.—On Wednesday night the House of Representatives in Washington continued in session the whole night, until 8 o'clock Thursday morning, in the vain effort to elect a Speaker. The prospect of a speedy termination of this controversy is now more gloomy than it was a month ago, and in what way the difficulty is to be resolved it is hard to see. There must be yielding somewhere, or the farce of meeting and voting with the same result may be continued until the dog-days.

Whose place is it to yield? Certainly not the friends of Mr. Banks, as they number the largest body of united voters in the House. According to the plurality rule which governs in nearly all our institutions, they ought to elect the speaker.

As the Democratic party is responsible for the administration of the general government, and as the wheels of government must soon stand still for the want of appropriations, unless the House is organized, it becomes the duty of that party to secure the organization of the House. If it can succeed in electing its own man, well and good. If not, it is bound to give way, and suffer the Republicans to elect. By adopting the plurality rule, which the friends of Mr. Banks have voted for regularly, the question would be settled within an hour. According to Democratic confession, the administration party cannot elect a Speaker in opposition to Mr. Banks, as the following from the Washington correspondence of the *Pennsylvanian* admits:

"The Know Nothing party of Philadelphia is governed by a set of gentlemen who profess to be national. Among these may be included Mr. Levin, Mr. Ashmead, Mr. Broom, Mr. Millward and others. These gentlemen are, I know, quite busy in attempting to create the impression that, if the Democrats and the National Know Nothings united in the House of Representatives they could elect a Speaker. This is a transparent fallacy. The vote of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives is about 74, and the vote of the National Know Nothings about 34. These two make 108 votes; but it will be remembered that among the 34 referred to are Southern Whigs who never have voted for a Democrat for Speaker. Five weeks have passed, during which time they have steadfastly refused to support any Democratic candidate for that office, although opportunity after opportunity has been presented to them. On the other hand, the fusion faction has given to Mr. Banks 111 votes; thus showing how impossible it would be, even if there could be a union between the National Know-Nothings and the Democrats, to defeat the Republicans. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, and gentleman like that, who are much more violent in their anticipathies to the Democratic party than Mr. Broom, or Millward, would never vote for a Democrat for Speaker and when we refer to the fact that Mr. Millward has himself always been a Whig and that Mr. Broom defeated a Democrat for Congress in the last election, you can see how unwilling they would be to vote for a Democrat. No doubt the Democrats are expected to vote for Henry M. Fuller, who could get thirty-four votes from the National Know-Nothings, but it seems to me that this is rather a complacent expectation, when we remember that Mr. Fuller is still a member of the Know Nothing order, and defeated a Nebraska Democrat for Congress a little more than a year ago."

Here is an explicit admission that the Democrats cannot, by any union with the National Know Nothings elect a Speaker, and the inference naturally is that they cannot elect at all.—Why then prevent, by their obstinacy the organization of the House? They are responsible for carrying on the government, and yet prevent the election of a Speaker from sheer obstinacy. We can see no sense in their position, unless they hope to weary out the Anti-Nebraska man by persisting in their factional conduct.

As the friends of Mr. Banks are the largest party in the House, and would be an absolute majority, but for the bad faith of members elected as Anti-Nebraska men, and as they are backed and supported by a majority of the people, it is their duty patiently to maintain their ground, and leave the responsibility with the Democracy and the Administration, where it justly belongs. Every Anti-Nebraska man who betrays his trust, or flinches in this trial, will be marked and remembered by the press and the people.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Letter from Hon. D. Barclay.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1856.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—*Sir*: My attention has through the kindness of a friend, just been called to an editorial in the Gazette of 31st ult., in which it is thought proper to hold me up to public odium. I have in the estimation of the Editor, not only rendered myself "notorious" but "infamous." The thought that the judgment, so hastily if not rashly passed is not final or conclusive, affords a slight degree of consolation.

The liberty of the press is the palladium of all we hold dear as American citizens; and when exercised for the public good, should be allowed the utmost latitude. At the same time those who control it should neither pervert it to the purposes of mere defamation, nor ruthlessly assail the character or motives of the humblest citizen.

I do not know that you would intentionally do either. I cherish the hope that you have some appreciation of that moral precept which says, "*Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*" I would certainly much rather entertain the belief that your article originated from mistaken information than from improper motives. Adopting this, the more charitable view of the subject, as I do, it is to be hoped, it will not be considered as an unreasonable request, that the antidote may be administered through the same medium and have a circulation co-extensive with that of the poison.

In my canvass I gave no pledges publicly or privately—Nebraska or anti-Nebraska. Had any such been asked they would have met with a prompt refusal. My opposition to the legislation of the last session of Congress touching the Kansas-Nebraska-Act, was everywhere frankly avowed to the friends of that legislation as well as to its opponents.

While I did this, there was in my district as little doubt of my position on the other question—the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. I was then, as I am now unequivocally opposed to its restoration. I do not design now to vindicate that position—simply to state it.

Was it expected that I should abandon my sincere convictions of the truth of the *principles* of that party which has uniformly had my cordial support; and which in their application, have been productive of blessings so unmistakable, to all only our own land; but to humanity itself? If so, should the responsibility be laid at my door, *for so violent a presumption!* Am I justly chargable with the folly of them who entertained it? The following extract from the Clearfield Republican, will perhaps settle the matter:

"Hon. David Barclay.

"This gentleman has been among the most active of the 76 Democrats in the present Congress in sustaining the nationality of our party, in the effort to organize the House. He was in attendance at the first caucus held by the Democrats, and rendered efficient service in placing the Democrats in the proud position which they then took, and which they have held with undeviating firmness ever since.

On the 10th inst., from some remarks which fell from Mr. Campbell, of Schuylkill, he felt it to be his duty to define his position, and which he did in the following highly satisfactory manner.

We might here state for the satisfaction of Mr. Campbell, that Mr. B.'s representations of the canvass in which he was elected, are correct. The writer of this was a member of the Convention by which Mr. Barclay was nominated as the Democratic candidate, and he feels confident that no man could have been nominated by that body who was disposed either to resist the Kansas and Nebraska bill, or to favor the restoration of the Missouri compromise; nor could such a candidate have been elected in this district."

I will only remark in addition to what has already been said, that if you should have a file of the "Raftsman" and which you quote with apparent confidence, by taking the trouble to turn to the number published the third week in October, 1854, you will readily discover what the editor *at that time* thought of my Anti-Nebraska sentiments. It may perhaps, weaken your faith in the more recent statements of that journal.

I will also beg leave to remark that *no paper* in my district advocated my election on the ground of my *being favorable to the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise*, so far as my knowledge extends. Yours, &c.,

DAVID BARCLAY.

This is mere evasion. It has never been charged in this paper, or any other, that Mr. Barclay ever pledged himself to vote for a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It is a matter of little consequence, in the present state of the controversy, whether he is bound by such a pledge or not. The allegation against him, is, that he was elected as an Anti-Nebraska man, under a confidence induced by himself that he was hostile to the policy of the Nebraska bill, and that he is now setting that confidence at naught. Why does he not meet this allegation manfully? The proof that he made Anti-Nebraska professions, and gave at least verbal Anti-Nebraska pledges has been proven by us, and is clear and convincing. It matters but little what some of his Anti-Nebraska constituents thought or said against him while he was a candidate; the fact still remains unquestioned and unquestionable that he palmed himself off on an unsuspecting people as one worthy of a confidence which he is now betraying. He admits, in this very letter we now publish, that he was, in the canvass which resulted in his election, "opposed to the legislation of the last session of Congress touching the Kansas-Nebraska act," and yet went into the democratic caucus, at the commencement of the present session, and voted for a resolution endorsing and approving that very legislation; and not only so, but has since steadily voted for a candidate for Speaker who was made such because of his services in the last Congress in procuring that legislation. Mr. Barclay, himself being judge, he has abandoned, on the very first opportunity, the position he took before his election. To skulk from the responsibility thus voluntarily assumed, is but to add to the disgrace of the treachery.

As to the courtesy due by the press to such a man, we have only to say that we have treated him with all the deference due to him. He chose to make himself the vehicle of the lowest slang, directed against a portion of those who had put their trust in him, as well as against the anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country; and if he finds himself roughly handled in consequence he has no right to complain.

PIERCE'S BID FOR A RE-NOMINATION.

HIS MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 9, 1856.

From an occasional correspondent of the Gazette.

On yesterday the "National Democratic Committee" assembled in this city. Congress adjourned over to enable the "leaders" to consult with their brethren of the Committee, and let gentlemen of less pretension pay due respect to the eighth. The Committee fixed upon the 1st Monday in June for their National Convention. A looker on here can scarcely fail to observe that there is a growing interest in political circles. President Pierce's Message bears unmistakable evidence of the fact that he is determined to secure a re-nomination at all hazards. The intensely southern sectionalism of the message is doubtless the work of Secretary Davis, and intended for a double purpose. First, to secure every southern State for Pierce; and secondly, as *testimony* of a northern President, against the north, to be used as occasion may require, by that band of conspirators in the south who are plotting disunion.

Its insulting tone toward the north—its unblushing falsification of the early history of the Government in relation to the extension of Slavery—its efforts to explain away the purposes and effects of the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, and its wicked accusation that the north had been guilty of such aggravated wrongs against the south, that had they been committed against a foreign people, they would have constituted just cause for war, are assumptions so bold and wickedly mendacious, that they are without a parallel.

A more atrocious and mischievous accusation has never been made of any people, in an official document.

Admirably but wickedly calculated to inflame and excite the minds and prejudices of the southern people, and to deceive and impose upon the ignorant and credulous of his own party in the north, its evil effects cannot, at present, be fully estimated.

There the accusation is to remain, in a State paper, over the signature, and in a communication to Congress, and through Congress to the world, to be quoted as evidence by southern demagogues, for all time to come.

Do the facts of history sustain the President in this satanic charge?

He alludes to the opposition of the North or Free State people to the extension of Slavery. Has this opposition in a single instance invaded the rights of the South? When and how? Has it violated the constitution in spirit or in letter?

Is such opposition contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence?

Have the people of the Free States through Congress violated any sacred compact, made and entered into by and between the North and the South? If so give the instance.

Is opposition to the extension of Slavery at war with the spirit and purposes of the sages of the Revolutionary era, as we learn them through the teachings of that ordinance of Freedom, passed in 1787, which made Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin Free States, the abodes of Freemen, and through the teachings of the act prohibiting the slave trade and stamping it with infamy? Was the great idea that animated the men of the Revolution to extend Slavery, or was it to proclaim liberty throughout the land and to limit Slavery?

What ground has the South to complain, and why should the President shut his eyes to the truth?

Does he remember that to extend Slavery and gratify the South, we have purchased Louisiana, adding thereby Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri to the slave power in this government? Has he forgotten the purchase of Florida, the war to acquire Texas?

What has the North done that she should be thus maligned by this ungrateful son?

"Foul be the shame that a serpent's tooth; it is
To have a thankless child."

Her great, her only offense, is that she has withdrawn her confidence from him, because of his treason to the principles of liberty, and to the rights and the interests of the Free States.

In his inaugural address in the presence of Congress and of thousands of the people, and before Heaven, he pledged himself that no acts of his should disturb the harmony and peace which then pervaded the public mind, upon the subject of Slavery.

How has he redeemed that solemn pledge?

Let the efforts which he made to secure the repeal of the restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise answer. Let his late vituperative and incendiary message answer.

The tremendous power and patronage of the Federal Government were invoked to break down the barrier which that time honored compact interposed to prevent the further spread of slavery, else the foul deed could not have been done.

Under the pretence of "Popular Sovereignty" the barrier was removed, and slavery is introduced into Kansas, and under the pretence of suppressing "Abolitionism" (which being interpreted, means freedom) the Missourians invade Kansas, trample "popular sovereignty" in the dust, its citizens are driven from the polls and denied the right of suffrage, and the country subjugated by slavery, through the instrumentality of armed Missourians. But the President can see no wrong in this unparalleled outrage. He is entirely oblivious to the aggressions.

Had the Free State people thus invaded a southern Territory, the President would have had some shadow of pretext for his grave accusation, but slavery is the aggressor, hence his silence upon the subject of Kansas wrongs.

Let a slave escape, and the powers of the Army and Navy are at command to aid in catching the fugitive, but no power is called into requisition to protect the lives, the property, and the sacred rights of the citizens of Kansas, which is under the special jurisdiction of the officers of the Government of the United States. While he slanders and vituperates the Free States, he has not one word of reproof for Davy Atchison, Stringfellow and their confederates, who lately invaded Kansas with an army and murdered some of its peaceable citizens.

How long will the Northern Democracy continue to support men so lost to all sense of justice, to truth and to humanity? Was this government formed solely to extend, perpetuate and protect slavery? If there were other objects and purposes in view, it is about time the present President was informed of them, for he evidently acts as if *this* was the *sole purpose*. Will this Message secure the President a re-nomination? No. While he has licked the dust at the bidding of the South, he will be spurned for his subserviency. The fear of an outraged and indignant people may save us from such an infliction. Had I room I would give you some of the rumors, as to other parties, and talked of candidates. There is a growing desire to bring forward some man whose character, known integrity and ability, will command the confidence and cordial support of the Anti-American forces of the country. Is there such a man, my readers enquire? If such a man can be found, the people may yet rally around him, and save us from the ignominy of absolute vassalage to the South. Yours truly, JAY.

French and German in the University.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.

I understand that the opportunity of a professorship of the modern languages has been debated on Wednesday, in a meeting of the Trustees of the University, and been opposed by those who extol Greek and Latin above every other knowledge and say that pupils have enough to do with that only study. A motion too, has been made by some others in order to connect French and German in one professorship. Is it not strange to see the old routine still so prevalent amongst some of our most distinguished citizens? As for me, I think, the tuition of modern languages the necessary appendix of such an institution, as our University and since the teachers have no fixed remuneration, I cannot understand why two different professors should not be appointed, according to this axiom, that no man can master a foreign language as well as his own. Truly yours,

French and German, to an intelligent man at this day, have become a necessity. They are of more practical use than the dead languages, and we cannot see why they should not be taught in the University, giving the students the option of electing to study or to refuse them. As many of our citizens desire their children to learn these modern languages, it would be very gratifying to them to have the facility afforded them by the University, where they could be assured of having competent professors.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for January commences the volume, with a very interesting table of contents, fine illustrations, and its whole appearance neat and chaste. This work has less of the light reading of the day, such as tales, than any work of its class, but it is far from being dull or lacking interest. It is a sprightly, instructive and elevated periodical, and can safely be admitted to the family circle. Published by Carlton & Phillips, New York, at $2 per annum, and sold by J. L. Read, Fourth street, in this city.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The receipts realized from the Roman Catholic Orphan's Fair, lately held at City Hall, were upwards of *five thousand dollars!*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. Hannen, No. 600 Fourth st., says of Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1852.

☞ A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which caught away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick, but is now in good health and heavy.

Yours, &c., MRS. HANNEN.

MRS. HANNEN, 16 Avenue D, says under date of August 20, 1853, that she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from worms.

MRS. HANNEN, German woman, residing at 304 Rivington street, says that after using one vial of McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal enquiry.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none but the genuine Vermifuge, or Worm Tablets, or the celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canada.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jal2&w6t Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 68 Wood st.

Nervousness, or Weakness of any kind.

If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of *Dr. Keyser's Hellmbold Bitters*. We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprise.*

See advertisement in another column. jal3d&w2

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!—Dr. George H. Keyser, Truss and Brace Establishment, No. 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. Importer of the French Trusses, combining *extreme lightness* ease and durability with correct construction.

Abdominal or ruptured patients can be cured by resisting immediate relief, a sufficient number of inches round the hips, and stating the side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $3, $4, $4, $5. Double, $5, $6, $8, $10.

Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss.

Also for sale, in great variety, BANNER'S IMPROVED PATENT BODY BRACE, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri. Spinal supports and supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Brace, adapted to all with sloping shoulders and weak lungs, English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Elastic Stockings for broken veins, Syringes, male and female, in every variety. Dr. Keyser is also prepared to fit MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, double or single; price of single Radical Cure Truss $20 double $30.

Dr. Keyser would state to those in want of Trusses that he can often send to suit the patient by writing, but in most cases it would be better to see the patient and apply the truss personally.

Address GEO. H. KEYSER,
Corner Wood street and Virgin Alley,
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THE ONLY RAILROAD
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The Fast Train leaves at 2.30, A. M., through to Cincinnati in 13 hours and 40 minutes. Fare $7.00.

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Three roads connect at Crestline. For particulars, see hand-bills.

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 leaves Pittsburgh at 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., and New Brighton at 7:30 A. M., and 1 P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to

W. CLARKE, Agent at the Depot.

At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or at the Federal street Station, to
GEORGE PARKIN,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1855. Ticket Agent.

BAKER & CO.'S MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT COD LIVER OIL,

Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States, for its purity, sweetness and uniformity; indestructible at sea; and its extreme efficacy in all cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, affording a sure or alleviating suffering when other medicines fail to do so.

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

And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.
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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 consequent 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,

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N. B.—$1.00 and 8 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. ABEL, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts; JOS FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and Druggists generally. de24-1yd&w1t

Speaking What They Know.

These gentlemen take 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 4th, 1854.

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 purpose 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 how in use, and that its virtues are best known when tried.

HILEY, HOOVER & HILEY,
Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and country merchants throughout the United States.

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

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

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Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and well assorted assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, Lashes, Buggy Whips, Drover Whips, Plantation Whips, Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Buckles, &c. &c.

☞ New styles of Whips frequently furnished to order.

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M'CORD & CO.,
Have opened their Large Stock of
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To which they invite the attention of the Ladies,
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On VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHTS, and other interests connected with MARINE INSURANCE.

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On Goods, by Rivers, Lakes and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCE,
On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 21st, 1854.

Bonds and Mortgages and Real Estate on city property	$101,920 91
Philadelphia City and other Loans	85,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,060 10
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums Marine Policies premium—and other debts due the Company	63,826 86
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$417,848 06

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Samuel W. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
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FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
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Authorized Capital, $100,000.
Paid up Capital and securely invested, $50,000.

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Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Pittsburgh and Allegheny City)	$22,000	$16,820
Allegheny Co. Bonds, (Allegheny Valley)	22,000	20,400
Pittsburgh City Sk. Coupon	20,000	20,400
Philadelphia Sk.	20,000	21,400
Delaware Railroad	14,000	12,000
Reading Railroad	2,000	
Amount loaned on Mortgages in the City of Pittsburgh		$1,980
Amount Loaned on Notes, secured by Collateral Security		28,600
Amount loaned Policies		31,248
Cash on hand and in bank		$206,000
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses ascertained and unpaid		None.
Amount of Fire or Marine Losses claimed, adjusting		None.
These are all the unpaid claims at the Pittsburgh Office.		

The Company has no unsettled claims at the Parent Office, and will adjust and pay all such as may occur during the Pittsburgh Branch. For insurance apply to

THOMAS A. HUNTER,
No. 90 Water st., but Wood and Market.
de7-1y

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.

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

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This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to the business of Insurance.

Also against Hull and Cargo Risks on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and Tributaries, and Western Rivers generally.

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

The mutual policies of this Company, the majority of a Board of Trustees assume the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

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☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES, *upon liberal terms* on the Lives of Persons, and *GENERAL OBJECTS of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

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☞ All losses explained by parties interested under policies issued by this Company will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid at its Office, No. 70 Water street, corner Ross.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED, 1840. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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☞ A home institution, conducted by Directors well known to the community, and who will liberally deal with those who may favor them with a share of their patronage.

Apply at the Office, corner Third and Wood streets.

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 down 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 cleanse 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 desperate cases of rheumatism.

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

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula

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

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

To those who are subject to a cold headache, one bottle will cure them for a year. Some have been costive for years, have taken it 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 real pains, 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 like a new person. I heard some of the