PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

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To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican press, the undersigned, a large portion of the State Republican Committee, Chairman of the State Republican Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in Delegate Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

M. F. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

BANKS ELECTED!!!

We are extremely gratified in being able to announce, this morning, the election of BANKS as Speaker. After a struggle unprecedented for firmness on the side of the Republicans, and stubborn factiousness on the part of their opponents, the latter were forced to yield the plurality rule and permit the only party in the House expressing the public will, to succeed. All praise is due to the noble men who have preserved an unbroken front on the side of freedom for two long and weary months. The value of their triumph can hardly be expressed in words.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The intelligence by the Arabia is exceedingly interesting, but so mixed up and contradictory, that it is difficult to arrive at any very satisfactory decision as to the true state of affairs. The proposal which Count Esterhasy took to St. Petersburg required an unconditional acceptance or refusal. Count Nesselrode by direct communication with the Court of Vienna, undertook to stave off so abrupt a conclusion to negotiations which promised the adhesion of Austria to the Allies, in case of rejection of the proposals sent by Esterhasy, in which he asked for some modifications of the terms offered. This was declined, and Esterhasy and the whole Austrian Legation was required to leave St. Petersburg on the 18th of January unless the terms of the proposal were agreed to. On the 16th, news was received that Russia had yielded to the demands of Austria and the Allies. One account says that "Russia had unconditionally accepted the propositions," another, "that she accepts the proposal as a basis of negotiations," and still another, "that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed." We think it will be found that Russia has yielded sufficiently to prevent the breaking off of the negotiations entirely, but that there will be discovered a hitch in the acceptance which will enable her to slip out unless she obtains such terms as she requires, or succeeds in detaching Austria from the Allies. She is famous for her diplomatic subterfuges, and we shall not believe she has humbled herself so far as to accept unconditionally the terms proposed to her without further evidence. In the meantime, speculators in provisions had well be on their guard, as the tumbling of prices on the first news of a prospect of peace is a sufficient indication of what would be the result should the rumor prove true.

THE CINCINNATI SLAVE CASE.—This case was still, at the latest dates, on hearing before the U. S. Commissioner. Charges of murder have been preferred against the mother who killed her infant, and against three of the rest as accessories, and an attempt will be made to arrest them and take them into the custody of the State officers before the Commissioner gives his decision. Mr. Jolliffe, their attorney, said that it might seem strange that as the attorney for these people he should demand that they be given up on a charge of murder, but each and all of them had assured him *that they would go singing to the gallows rather than be returned to slavery.*

During the investigation it came out that the Marshal refused to serve subpœnas for the defendants, under orders from Washington.

The Commissioner stated that there was no law providing for the subpœnaing of witnesses for the defendants or fugitives in such cases.—The law provides for the serving of subpœnas issued by the masters, but for none on the behalf of the slave. The U. S. Marshal was under no obligation to serve them, and therefore refused.

This is another beautiful specimen of the working of that inhuman law.

FENCING IN RAILROADS.—A bill has passed the lower House of our State Legislature, which provides that the Railroad Companies of the State shall, within nine months, erect good and sufficient fences along their roads wherever necessary to the protection of private property and the prevention of accidents, together with such cattle-guards and other erections as are required in connection with such fences, and upon default of the Company to erect such fences, &c., it shall pay triple damages for any injury to person or property occasioned by such default. As a similar bill is pending in the Senate, with some additional provisions, it is probable that one or the other will become a law.

MR. HENRY M. FULLER, in a private letter to a friend at home, which has just been published, vindicates his present course, and says:

"Greeley and Seward, will of course be down upon me, but they are determined to crucify every man who will not join their *Republican party.*"

From this we are led to understand that Mr. Fuller does not consider himself a member of the Republican party. Why then does he hang on to a place on the Republican State Committee?

THE LIQUOR LAW.—In the proceedings of the State Senate on Thursday we find the following:

"Mr. Ingram moved to take up the bill from the House to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas 11, nays 21.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wilkins to repeal the Liquor Law, and substitute therefor a License System, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some debate thereon, the Committee rose, and had leave to sit again on Tuesday next—yeas 17, nays 15—those in favor of the absolute repeal of the present law voting for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Ingram then renewed his motion to take up the bill from the House to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law, but it was negatived—yeas 12, nays 20.

It was then moved to make the bill the order of the day for to-morrow, and upon the motion a lengthy debate arose, with sundry motions to amend, &c., all of which indicate that the bill will not pass the Senate in its present shape.—The vote on taking up the bill is considered a test vote.

The question still pending, the Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the motion to make the bill repealing the Restraining Liquor Law the order of the day for to-morrow. Various amendments were moved, and, finally, on motion of Mr. Price, the bill was made the order for Wednesday next—yeas 19, nays 10."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The Senate has resolved to take up Judge Wilkins' License Bill, and ignores the existence of the House bill to repeal the act of last session to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors. The latter bill cannot pass the Senate, and it is altogether probable that such a license bill as will receive the votes of a majority of that body will not meet with the favor of a majority of the House. Should the Senate resolve only to license hotels, and to blot from existence the beer and other drinking houses which flourished under the license law of 1849, the anti-jug law majority of the House will, most probably, not accept it. Only the moderate men of the House would vote for such a proposition, and they are but a small part of the Democratic majority.—But a small part of the Temperance men would probably They and the Temperance men would probably constitute a majority, but the latter are not likely to enter into any combination, the effect of which would be to supersede the existing law, and substitute for it a less effective system. Thus, from the probable disagreement of the two houses, there may be no legislation on the subject—a result which appears exceedingly probable. If this should be the case, the Restraining Liquor Law will never be repealed to a license law, as, with longer make way for a license law, as, with longer operation, it will grow in public estimation, whilst its enemies will have exhausted themselves in their furious onslaught upon it."

From Kansas—Latest News.

The following intelligence we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday:

Renewal of Civil War in Kansas—A Battle fought in defence of the Ballot Box—Lawrence in Arms—The Country Preparing to Fight.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 20, 10 A. M.

I resume my correspondence. *There is civil war in Kansas.* An engagement was fought at Eastin, a village twelve miles northeast of Leavenworth, by moonlight, about two o'clock Friday morning. It lasted about twenty minutes.—Several of the border men were wounded and two of them were expected to die every moment. One Free State man—a son of Mr. Sparke—was slightly wounded in the forehead and arm, but not disabled.

This important news was brought here about midnight by a special messenger from Leavenworth, from whom I received the subjoined account of the origin of the difficulty and the particulars of the engagement.

After returning from Lawrence without accomplishing their openly avowed determination of exterminating the northern emigrants and Free State Squatters, they avenged themselves by destroying the ballot-box at Leavenworth, and throwing the press of the *Territorial Register* into the Missouri river. They threatened, also, to lynch several of the Free State men, and hang two obnoxious individuals—Mr. Warren, a member of the Kansas legion, and another person, whom they call the "d—d correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat.*"

Since that time ruffianism has ruled Leavenworth. Her Free State men there are unarmed, and without an experienced leader, while their proximity to Platte county renders an undisciplined opposition to the mobocrats unavailable.

Mr. Slocum, the Free State Mayor of Leavenworth, seeing the impossibility of restoring order, resigned his office some time ago. A Pro-Slavery Mayor was elected.

The election for State officers was to be held throughout the Territory on Tuesday last. At Leavenworth, I am informed, the Mayor issued a proclamation, forbidding the opening of the polls. This despotic mandate excited great indignation. The judges adjourned the election till Thursday, and appointed it to be held at Eastin.

An armed force was raised at Leavenworth, or in that vicinity, to seize the ballot box. The Free State men were informed of their danger and prepared to meet it. Spies brought the intelligence to Leavenworth that the Free State men were arming. They then determined to take them by surprise and therefore postponed an attack until the evening, when they expected to find the Free State men unprepared and to seize the ballot box without any difficulty.

At twilight, the Pro-Slavery men made a charge. About a dozen Free State men stood awaiting them—but there were twenty others concealed. They then halted at about one hundred yards from the house. They were thirty-five or forty strong—the majority on horseback and all of them well armed.

Some of the Free State men in the house got excited, and rushed out to charge on the enemy. As soon as the Pro-Slavery men saw their force, they wheeled about and withdrew to some distance.

They then placed a picket guard in the lane that led to the house, and disarmed one or two Free State men, who attempted to pass it some time after.

Mr. E P. Brown, a Kentuckian, determined to put a stop to their interference. With an equal number of Free State men, he marched up to the picket guard. Both parties presented arms. Mr. Brown told them to surrender or be shot. They surrendered. Four of them were disarmed, the other, a friend of one of the Free State guard, was permitted to retain his arms.

After this exploit several of the Free State men returned to their homes. They thought that the Pro Slavery men had left. About two o'clock Mr. Stephen Sparks, (of Rush county, Ind.,) was on his way home in company with his son and nephew, they were pursued by a company of fifteen mounted men, who ordered them to halt and surrender. They refused to do so, retreated to a fence and prepared to defend themselves. The nephew, who was on horseback, galloped back to Eastin and informed Mr. Brown of the situation of his friends. Mr. Brown with fifteen men, marched rapidly to rescue them and arrived before they were arrested. Both parties moved on to a cross-road where the Pro-Slavery men were reinforced.

They parted, but before they had gone far several shots were fired into the ranks of the Free State company. An engagement ensued. Volley after volley was rapidly exchanged. The combatants then retreated to two houses, at rifle-shot distance, and kept up a constant fire for five or ten minutes. One Free State man, with a Sharpe's rifle, lay down behind a stump and fired at every man of the party opposite party who dared to show himself. The firing was kept up until both parties were exhausted, when the Free State men withdrew to Eastin. The ballot box, in the meantime, had been secured and carried out of town by one of the voters.

On the following morning, as Mr. Brown was returning alone to Leavenworth, he was overpowered by an armed force and arrested. Mr. Minard, another Free State man, who had also made himself obnoxious by his conduct on the previous evening, was arrested during the forenoon. The pro-Slavery men announced their determination to hang both of them, as soon as two men of their own company, who are mortally wounded, should die.

Riders were dispatched to every part of the Territory, to announce the danger of the prisoners, and obtain forces to rescue them.

The messenger arrived here at midnight. A Council of Safety was held immediately, and horsemen were dispatched in every direction, to collect forces for the defense of the Free State men of Leavenworth, who are threatened with destruction.

The weather is very cold, and an icy wind is whistling through the streets, but blood is at fever heat, and every one is anxious to march, without delay, to the theatre of war. The spirit-stirring drum is sounding outside; men with rifles on their shoulders, are marching to the appointed places of rendezvous, while the ladies of Lawrence are melting lead and making cartridges. In haste, J. B.

STILL LATER.

The statement that Mr. Minard was taken a prisoner, proves incorrect. He is now in town, having made his escape at the time he was supposed to have taken. The stumbling of one of the horses of his pursuers, and the falling of the rider was mistaken by those looking on at the arrest of Mr. M. He was pursued about two miles, and fired upon several times, but escaped unhurt. Mr. Sparks is also in town, and confirms the truthfulness of the above report, so far as it came under his observation.

Mr Brown was taken by the mob as narrated above while on his way home with several others He objected to being taken, and thought it better to sell his life as dearly as possible on the spot, but his associates urged him to surrender claiming that they would all be slain. This he finally, but very reluctantly consented to do, in consideration of saving the lives of his companions who seemed so unwilling to defend themselves. He and seven others were taken back to Eastin, and guarded through Friday. At night they took to the woods, but returned to town for the purpose of hanging him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work. Some of them proposed a compromise—that they should lynch him and let him go. This was agreed to, when several persons sprang upon him with their hatchets and bowie-knives, and commenced stabbing, chopping, beating and kicking him until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death.—After laying upon the cold earth for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he rose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked and dragged to a wagon, which he was thrown into like a dead brute, and in this condition was carried ten miles to Dunn's groggery, in Salt Creek Valley, where his slayers went through the farce of attempting to dress his wounds. Finding that he must die, and human nature beginning to get the ascendancy, he was carried to his own home, three-fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge of his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly, "I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause!" Immediately after, he gasped, and expired.

In relation to the matter, the Herald of Freedom of the 19th inst., holds the following language:

"We are positively assured that it has been determined upon to arrest every member of the State Government when it goes into operation on the 4th of March next; and that Jones is already making arrangements for his posse again in advance from Missouri. If another party from that State comes here on such an expedition, we hope to Heaven not a person will be allowed to return to tell the tale of their extinction. They should be shot down like wild beasts, and their bones allowed to bleach in the sun for centuries, a warning to future invaders. We hope further, that if the Governor of Missouri will allow a force of vagabonds from that State to make inroads upon a peaceful, unoffending neighbor, that the citizens of adjoining States will come to the rescue, and teach them that both parties can play at the same game of war.

"We have been harrassed, and put to the expense of thousands on thousands of dollars to protect our people from outrage, and still they are shot down in cold blood, without any offense, save differing in opinion on a political question. Unless Congress interferes immediately, and puts a stop to the gathering storm, so true as a God of infinite justice rules the world, so true a war such as never was dreamed of upon the American continent will open upon us with all its horrors. The people of sixteen States, and embracing three-fourths of the free population of the Union are never to remain quiet lookers on and see their sons and brothers slain in cold blood on the plains of Kansas. The blow once struck the shock will recoil upon Missouri, and the end, who can tell?"

Further by the Arabia.

Our New York papers of Friday afternoon contain much more news than the telegraph accorded to us, and which we give below. The opening paragraph, relative to the peace question, is much more distinct than that given by telegraph:

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to negotiate on the basis of the terms proposed by the Allies.

The actual circumstances were that when Count Esterhasy handed to Count Nesselrode at St. Petersburg the Austrian note of December 24, he said that he was not authorized to enter into a discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before January 18th, he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburg. To prevent this, Count Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and on January 11th, Prince Gortschakoff had a talk with Count Buol, in which Gortschakoff produced a memorandum expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Buol formally received the document next day, Friday the 12th, but, inasmuch as it did not contain an acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England.

The Ambassadors of these powers accordingly sent to Paris and London and received for reply, that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered. It was further declared that if, by January 18th, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Count Esterhasy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed cooperation of the Germanic Diet against Russia. During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient cause, for the Austrian Cabinet had taken the precaution to notify the Western Powers that notwithstanding the rupture of diplomatic relations, Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th, all apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the basis of the terms proposed.

St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal Paskiewitch has bequeathed his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles he had fought, but to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of peace.

Sweden continues her warlike preparations.

THE WAR.

The Allies' Council of War continues its sitting at Paris. Two commissions, one for the army, and one for the navy, are appointed to prepare a report. Admirals Lyons and Dundonald are the members for the army, and Admiral Dundas and Gen. Neil for the navy. There had been a discussion relating to the withdrawal of the allied force from the Crimea, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Balaklava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the Southern provinces of Russia. The Admirals opposed the plan inasmuch as it would take six months to remove the *materiel* of the past campaign from the Crimea.

From the Crimea there is nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks were distributed around the Allies' camp; but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured.—Several additional explosions had been made in the Sebastopol docks, and as they were nearly destroyed. Both parties and England each preserved when the Russian reserves came up. Constantinople intelligence under date of the 7th inst., reports Mourawieff advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours' march of Erzeroum. The campaign of the Turkish army in Imeritia is definitely abandoned, in order to cover Erzeroum. Omer Pacha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebisonde.—The Egyptian contingent had already embarked for that place. Omar Pacha had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it.

Omar Pacha was in disgrace at Constantinople. Not long since, the official commissioner for Widows and Orphans applied to Omar Pacha for property in Constantinople for the behoof of his children by his first wife. In compliment to Omar the attachment was not permitted, but since the fall of Kars, the commissioner has taken the property. The Turkish Government has published the account of the fall of Kars, tending to throw the entire responsibility on Omar. He sent Col. Simmons to bribe him at Constantinople, but Simmons finding himself supplanted there left for England. Omar blames the Turkish Ministry and especially Riza Pacha, for withdrawing supplies. There is some talk that Omar Pacha will be sent as Turkish Minister to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Home politics are quiet. Palmerston's Ministry is gaining adherents in Parliament. The hope of peace throws all other news into the shade.

The President's Message is, of course, variously commented upon, but the general opinion was favorable. It is considered moderate in tone, expressing the President's views with dignity and precision.

No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

A treaty has been made with Japan opening to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the same as to the Americans.

The Right Hon Henry Goulburn, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

The Countess Dowager of Errol, who was a daughter of William the Fourth by the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is also dead. She was 55 years old.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has signed a decree relating to Protestants. It is liberal, except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted. Protestantism Government has been obliged already to restrain Italian Bishops in their administration of the concordat.

IRON HOUSES.—The consumption of iron for building purposes has now grown to be immense In each of our cities, foundries are in full operation solely engaged on building castings, and the universal favor with which iron buildings are regarded, becomes an incalculable increase in the amount of pig iron that will be required for them after a few more years.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Iron fronts are daily growing in favor in this place; but it is a little remarkable that a large portion, if not most of those now erected, have been cast elsewhere. In this iron city we ought certainly to find some one willing to undertake the manufacture of such castings on a scale extensive enough, at least, to meet the local demand.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

J. C. Derby, New York, has just issued a new novel, by the author of "Rolling Ridge," "the Parish Side," etc., entitled "Old Healthies in the Life of a Pastor and Preacher."

From the Presiding Elder of the Morgantown District, Western Virginia Conference.

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I. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.
N. B.—$1.00 and 6 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 Penn and Smithfield sts.; JOS FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and Dyarsville generally.
de24-lydaw6T

SAMUEL GRAY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

NO. 67 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.
oct9-dtf

Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Hon. THOS FLORENCE, President.
Edw. B. HELMOLD, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS,
From the First day of August to the Thirty first day of December, 1855:

Amount received in Marine premiums.....	$58,244 31
Fire do.....	39,808 82
Total premiums for Five months.....	$108,.01 81
CAPITAL.....	200,000 00
	$408,151 18

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh's.....	$78,721 66
Railroad Bonds, Pref.....	23,400 00
Loan on First Mortgage of Real Estate.....	59,850 00
do Stocks, Collateral.....	39,254 00
Cash in Bank and on hand.....	11,091 21
Capital subscribed (payment not yet due).....	97,200 00
Premium Notes, not matured.....	56,397 31
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds).....	13,526 61
Expenses and Commissions.....	11,662 34
	$408,151 13

Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted,

Fire.....1,666 66	
Marine.....3,000 00	
	$4,666 66

This Company insures hull and cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Insures against loss or damage by fire. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.
DIRECTORS—Hon. T. M. Howe, Gen. J. K. Moorehead, James Wood.
For Insurance apply to
THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
No. 90 Water st. bet Wood and Market.
ja31-lyd fb

BAKER & CO.'S 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 or 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, effecting 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.
no3-3md

Certificate from Delaware.—Smyrna,

Delaware, March 20th, 1854.—*Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.*—Gentlemen: I feel it to be my duty to you, as well as to the public, to inform you of the wonderful effects your invaluable Vermifuge had on my children. One was taken ill, a short time since and I called in my family physician, Dr. John D. Perkins. After an examination, he pronounced the illness to arise from worms and prescribed Fahnestock's Vermifuge. After the child had taken a few doses, he discharged, at the first operation, *Fifty Three of the gut Worms* I ever saw in my life, and in the course of the day was feeling he discharged between a quart and half a gallon of large worms.

He is now lately got well, and has enjoyed good health of ever. If he had a good effect with my other children. You may use this certificate to the benefit of the public.
EBENEZER LURTZ.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal druggists and fancy goods merchants throughout the United States.
ja24-dawly

New York & Liverpool Line of Packets.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON, No. 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only person in the above city authorized to sell Passage Certificates for my Line of New York and Liverpool Packets.
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
87 South st., New York.

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

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad.
JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 410 Liberty street.
jan9-lod&wlT sat

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE ONLY RAILROAD
RUNNING WEST FROM PITTSBURGH.

The Fast Train leaves at 2.30, A. M., through to Cincinnati in 13 hours and 40 minutes. Fare $7.00.

MAIL TRAIN LEAVES AT 9 A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN " AT P. M.

These trains all make close connections at Crestline, so that passengers avoid detention. The direct route to St. Louis is now open, via Crestline and Indianapolis, 100 miles shorter than via Cleveland. First class fare from Pittsburgh to St. Louis $18.50. Second class $12.00. Connections are made at Alliance with the road to Cleveland, and at Mansfield with the road to Newark, Monroeville and Sandusky City. No Trains run on Sunday.

Three roads connect at Crestline. For particulars, see handbills.

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

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 Ireland, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,
FRANKFORT A MAIN,
Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.
mh23-

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
(between Wood and Market,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.
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WILLIAMS & ALLEN.

SUCCESSORS TO
ARNOLD & WILLIAMS
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

W. & A. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court House Jail Hotels or Dwellings, No. 23 Market st., Pittsburg.
JOHN FLEMING. S. WILCOX, JR. COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

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

To Nervous Sufferers.

A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering is anxious to make known the means of cure, and will, for the sake, send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev JOHN M. DAGNALL, 49 Fulton street, Brooklyn N. Y.
no10-3mecodaw8

That although he satisfied of the wonderful workings of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations, he proudly refers to professors of seven medical colleges, distinguished physicians, and to his agents, any of whom will satisfy you of the virtues of his valuable Fluid Extracts. A trial will convince the most skeptical of their curative powers' See advertisement headed Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
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Flour delivered to families in either of the two cities.

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