PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

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To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned, 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 informal 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

A. P. STONE, of Ohio.
J. V. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

TRUTH FULLY SPOKEN.—The Easton *Argus*, one of the Democratic Organs of Old Northampton, does not relish President Pierce's late Message on Kansas affairs. It thinks the object of the author of this unprecedented Message, in sending it to an unorganized Congress, at this time, was two fold: "*First*, to prejudice that body in its action on the contested seat from Kansas, and second, to make capital for himself in the Cincinnati Convention. It is regarded by all honorable men at Washington, as a mean and contemptible bid for Southern support toward his re-nomination. There is nothing in the position of affairs in Kansas *now* to warrant a message of this character, that would not have justified the same action on the part of the Executive, the first week in December. But under the existing rules of the House, all debate is cut off so that the Message cannot be taken up and discussed."

It is unfortunate, says the same Journal, that the whole time of our chief Executive should be spent in devising schemes to promote his own selfish and ambitious ends, instead of endeavoring to throw "oil on the troubled waters" and re-establish peace on our frontiers. The evil consequences of such a shameful course of conduct cannot be estimated. It will encourage the Ruffians of Missouri in their course of violence and outrage, and lead them on to further acts of aggression. President Pierce has no right to take a partial view of the case and cast censure, indiscriminately, on the settlers of Kansas, and try to cover the ignominy of his conduct with a pretended desire to "see the laws faithfully executed." It is all humbug, and the people will so understand it.

THE CINCINNATI FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—The Grand Jury of Hamilton County have indicted the slave mother for the murder of her child, and also indicted the other fugitives as accessories to the crime. From the *Gazette* of Saturday we learn that upon the going in of the United States Court—that is, Commissioner Pendery—on Friday morning, to resume the case, the fugitives were not present. The Sheriff of the County appeared and stated that the slaves were his prisoners under the charge for murder. There had been no wresting of the prisoners from the Marshal, but that officer having placed them in the jail for safe keeping, he, the Sheriff, upon the warrant coming into his hands, had simply kept them as his own, and not the Marshal's prisoners. It was finally agreed that for the present the right of the Sheriff to hold them on State process should remain an open question.

Speaking of these fugitive cases, we out the following from the *Gazette*, which is well worthy a moment's reflection. That paper says:

"The Special Marshals appointed to guard and safely keep two full grown negro men and an old negro woman, charged with being fugitive slaves, have been stated at 400. There may be even more. We have, however, positive information of the appointment of 293. These at their per diem, $2 per day, cost the Government $586 for one day, or $5,860 for the ten days thus far."

LECTURERS ON THE WEST.—The crowded state of our columns has prevented us, hitherto, from referring to a series of Lectures on the West which Mr. B. S. Elliott, formerly of Harrisburg, in this State, and latterly connected with the *Intelligencer*, at St. Louis, proposes to deliver in Philadelphia. Mr. Elliott is now in Philadelphia, and we commend him and his lectures to the attention of the citizens of that place. He will be able to give them much information about the West which will be not only interesting and valuable, but new; and we hope it will lead them to a better appreciation of its present condition and rate of progress. To show the esteem in which he is held at home, the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, are given:

"Whereas, It appears by several notices in the public journals, that a gentleman long and favorably known to the citizens of St. Louis as an active, intelligent and honorable member of this community, proposes to deliver in the Atlantic States a series of lectures, embracing facts in regard to the physical geography, material resources, economic relations and progress in wealth, morals and refinement of our part of the country, which ought to prove of much interest and value to the Eastern and Western sections of the Union, in each of which inadequate ideas of the other prevail: Therefore,

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, that we have every confidence in the ability and integrity of Mr. R. S. Elliott for the task he has undertaken, as we know that he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with this portion of the country, and is a gentleman of close and candid observation; and we heartily commend him to the favorable regard of the people of the Eastern cities.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish Mr. Elliott with a copy of the foregoing, and tender to him the best wishes of the Chamber, for the success of his mission."

STATE CONVENTION.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows:

"The American and Republican members of the Legislature had a meeting last evening, to take measures to secure, if possible, a State Convention, composed of all the opponents of the present national administration. A committee was appointed to prepare an address, and the caucus adjourned until this evening. The movement appears practicable, and it is not unlikely that the three State officers to be nominated by the opposition will be equally divided between the Americans, old line Whigs and Republicans."

It is a delicate task to undertake to unite all the opposition forces in this State; and unless it be done wisely and prudently it had better not be attempted. We hope such a union may be effected; but we had much rather see it fail than see offence given, in the effort, to any portion of the elements to be united. We counsel nothing, in the premises, but caution and care in those who have begun the work indicated. "The first step is the most difficult," says the French proverb; if that be well taken, all beyond is comparatively easy.

HELP FOR KANSAS.—They are beginning to do things up rightly in Ohio. The Painesville *Telegraph* says:

"Help for Kansas is coming in quite freely; Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, and some Money. Our neighbors of Ashtabula County, the past week sent on arms sufficient for two companies —and we hear a rumor that Gen. Bierce of Summit County, has already enlisted a regiment of 300 men! While we still labor and hope for a peaceful issue of this struggle—it will be well to "keep our Powder dry."

This example must be imitated here. Is there no one with zeal enough to lead?

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from J. S. Davison, 58 Market street, the following works just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New York:

"THE CHRISTIAN'S GREAT INTEREST. In two parts. By the Rev. William Guthrie, late Minister of Gospel, Fenwick. With an introductory Essay by Thos. Chalmers, D. D." The Christian's greatest interest is to know that he is a true Christian. The object of this work is to help him to such self-examination, that he may settle the question satisfactorily on scriptural grounds. One part treats of "the Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ," and the other, "How to attain to a Saving Interest in Christ." This work has long been highly prized by experimental Christians, and by none more than the celebrated Chalmers.

"EVENING INCENSE. By the author of 'Morning and Night Watches,' etc. This is a work to aid private devotion, and consists of 31 evening prayers, one for every day in the month. The language is chaste, simple and appropriate, and breathes a spirit of the most sincere piety.

RIFLES AND CANNON RECEIVED AT LAWRENCE.—The Missouri *Democrat*, of the 5th mentions the return of the Kansas correspondent of that paper from the seat of war, and that he reports "[illegible] in that Territory, "no further outbreaking feared, at least, until the assembling of the Legislature at Topeka, on the first of March next." The thermometer had for six weeks before his departure ranged from 27 degrees below zero to 10 degrees above it. "*Two thousand stand of rifles and twenty breech-loading cannon had been received at Lawrence; they were brought secretly through Iowa and Nebraska.*"

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Ohio and Penn'a. Railroad, has resigned as Superintendent, and his resignation has been accepted by the Board of Directors. Mr. Roberts has ceased to have any connection with the Transportation Department of the Company, but is still acting as Chief Engineer of the unfinished work now in progress.

D. N. COURTNEY, Esq., Master of Transportation, is now acting Superintendent, and persons having business with the Transportation Department will communicate with him.

By the Steamer Persia.

Correspondence of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, January 25, 1856.

Publicly, little has transpired to throw any fresh light upon the probable course of the approaching negotiations, but in well informed circles it is known that the events of the past few days have not been unimportant, and that for a short time considerable anxiety was entertained amongst some of the leading capitalists in Paris and London lest difficulties should immediately intervene. This prospect has now been removed, and the renewed buoyancy on the Stock Exchange is partly attributable to an increase of speculative purchases by those who are aware of that fact.

It is understood that the point in doubt was as follows. The extreme eagerness of France and Austria for peace predisposes them to neglect the caution which past experience of Russian diplomacy should awaken. This is not the case in England, where the Government and people, while they desire peace no less than their allies, would rather go firmly on than obtain a delusive respite. Under these circumstances Lord Palmerston wished to stipulate that the admission of Count to the Black Sea ports, and the prohibition against a restoration of the fortifications of Bomarsund, should be included in the preliminaries about to be signed and not left to be discussed in the subsequent conference.

This might have caused a little delay for the moment and have frightened the speculators on the Vienna and Paris Bourses, whose only thought is now to hurry on a settlement of some kind, no matter what, so long as it can be called peace. Hence, and perhaps for other reasons, it was opposed by France and Austria. Russia, they said, had been told by Count Esterhasy that the conditions in question would be demanded, and as she had acceded to the Austrian proposals with this knowledge, it might be taken for granted she would not dispute them. Lord Palmerston, however, still preferred the safer and more dignified course of taking nothing for granted. He accordingly repeated his objections and with such force as to create serious discomfort amongst the few privileged Bourse operators who knew what was going on, from the apprehension that he might possibly decide to break off altogether.

The representations of France and Austria were consequently repeated with increased urgency; and also, as it is, believed, with pledges of the most earnest kind that in the approaching negotiations a determined stand should be made on these and other essential demands.—The result at length was an understanding in this sense, and the news being at once spread that France and England had come to a perfect agreement as to the course the conferences are to take, a new stimulus was imparted to the already sanguine feelings of the stock dealers, and quotations of all kinds rapidly improved.

An announcement that orders had been sent from St. Petersburg to Prince Gortschakoff in the Crimea to suspend hostilities served additionally as a pretext for the rise, although as hostilities are virtually suspended by the season, and the objects of Russia in transmitting such orders are perfectly transparent, it is difficult to see how any importance could be attached to it.

Meanwhile each new circumstance of the diplomatic problem demonstrates the perfect correctness of the suppositions expressed weeks ago, before the convictions of an approaching peace had become general. None now doubt that the entire proceedings were concerted from the first between Austria and Russia. Russia, it is assumed, said, "Find from the Allies their lowest terms—then submit those terms to us, and threaten us that you will join our enemies if they are not instantly accepted. We will instruct Prussia, Saxony, and the other German powers to assist the plan by giving us strong advice, and at the same time in order still better to keep up appearances, we will cause your representatives at St. Petersburgh to be treated with coldness and our people generally to raise an outcry against Austrian ingratitude. All this will keep up the confidence of the Allies in your sincerity and give you a more potent voice in every final question.

"At the last moment before the withdrawal of your Ambassador, and after you have gone through the pretence of refusing to entertain the slightest modifications, we will unreservedly accept all that is necessary, and proclaim that in doing so we yield not to the Allies but to the wishes of Europe, in its jubilee for peace, few will care to inquire why we refused to submit to the voice of Europe until we had caused the death of half a million of human beings, or why, if it is not necessity that compels us now to yield, we descend to terms ten times worse than those which a year ago we declared no nation could submit to with honor.

"When oblivion of the past suits the convenience of nations the logician is never heard, and even before the treaty of peace is signed the Czar will again be a magnanimous monarch, and capitalists in London and Paris will have no higher hope than that we intend to eat them for a loan."

Consols at the last date were quoted 88¾.—They have since touched 91, and have closed this evening at 90¾. The meeting of parliament on the 31st instant is of course looked forward to with great interest.

The Wheat market is slightly less unsteady, but prices have not recovered. The agriculturist all over the country are endeavoring to check the sanguine conclusions of the public regarding peace, or at all events to convince them that even if peace be concluded, it must be long before any supplies from Russia can be received. Their efforts, however, are not very successful, and at Dublin this week the difficulty of finding individual buyers for more than such as come quantities of wheat and other grain have been offered at auction and parted with at a serious reduction. SPECTATOR.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A great number of rumors are in circulation touching the approach of peace. They are of all descriptions, and each is ingenious. In England, for instance, they say that Prussia will not be admitted as a party to the negotiations. At Berlin, on the other hand, the greatest confidence is felt that Prussia will be invited to participate in the conferences as a leading power. Sardinia was formally acquainted with the Austrian propositions, and will, of course, be summoned to take a share in the negotiations. By many it is believed that seeing how many of the powers are interested, and the European importance of what relates to the Principalities and to christians in the East, the negotiations will assume the magnitude of a European Congress. Russia will probably be invited to the meeting of Bomarsund, providing she can save Nicholaieff.

Count Nesselrode has addressed the representatives of Russia in foreign courts, declaring that Russia has made concessions with a view to the re-establishment of peace, out of deference to the representations of friendly powers, and not because the interests of Russia call for the conclusion of that peace. M. de Nesselrode's circular is backed by an assertion in the Russian official journal to the effect that in consideration of the general wish of Europe, the Government of the Czar has not sought to impede the work of reconciliation by accessory negotiations, and hopes that due account will be taken of its moderation.

The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralization of the Black Sea, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, Russia being ready to discuss the other points.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Austria considers the wording of the propositions entitles Russia to maintain all existing fortresses on the Black Sea. Further it is rumored that the allies intend to maintain an army of occupation in Turkey till the reforms in favor of the Christians are firmly established. This proposal is extremely distasteful both to Turkey and Russia, and Austria proposes to maintain her army in the Danubian principalities so long as the French and English occupy Turkey.

It is said that M. de Morny will be the plenipotentiary for France in the coming conference; but the Paris correspondent of the Times doubts this report, and hopes it is not true, as the Count is not friendly toward England.

We learn from Vienna that the Austrian Government has steadfastly set its face against a continuation of the war. All the journals have been ordered to express their confidence that the negotiations will lead to a treaty. The *Donau*, for expressing doubts of their successful termination, has been seized and confiscated.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that in that capital the most strenuous efforts are making to induce England not to insist on the disarming of the Russian fortresses on the Eastern shores of the Black Sea. Great complaints are made of the obstinacy of Sir Hamilton Seymour in this matter. It is feared that the British Government will not consent to sign the preliminaries of peace until a perfectly clear interpretation has been given to the fifth propositions.

The *Globe* (the Palmerston organ) of Friday evening, Jan 25th, announces, in a leading article, that the warlike preparations of the British Government are proceeding as if no pacific intimation had been received. Within the last few hours, it says, a requisition has been sent for transport accommodation for four thousand horses, or nearly sixty thousand tons of shipping. Lord Palmerston, while meeting cordially the advances to peace, will carefully provide for a possible failure in diplomacy.

The news of the Russian acceptance has been received very coldly in Sweden. The national feeling there is greatly disappointed at the prospects of peace.

We learn from Copenhagen, that a similar dissatisfaction is manifested by the ultra national party of Denmark.

PARIS, Thursday Night, Jan. 24.—It is asserted that the governments of England and France have already taken into consideration the necessity of being prepared to name a city in which the negotiations for peace shall take place. Both Cabinets have agreed that it shall not be a German town; and in all probability Paris will be fixed on, as affording the Envoys of the Allies the best opportunity of immediate reference to head quarters. The Emperor, being so near at hand, would, under such circumstances, create the utmost confidence in France, and Lord Palmerston's personal attendance would no doubt be equally assuring to the people of England.

HAVRE, January 23.—The *Courrier du Havre* states that an order from Paris, dated afternoon of 22d, has directed that the loading of the ships intended for the Crimea shall be provisionally suspended.

VIENNA, January 20th—In Count Buol's instructions to Count Esterhazy, December 10th, directing him to urge the acceptance of the propositions on Count Nesselrode, the following sentence occurs:—"The signature of these preliminaries would be immediately followed by a general armistice and definite negotiation."—The prevalent report that the generals of the hostile armies have already received telegraphic orders to suspend hostilities is incorrect—it would be contrary to all diplomatic custom to forward such orders until preliminaries have actually been signed.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR AT PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* says that when Prince Jerome went to communicate the news of the Russian acceptance of the peace proposals to his daughter, the Princess Matilde, that lady threw herself upon his neck, "weeping for joy," and when the Empeoor Napoleon read the despatch to the council of war, Admiral Lyons cried, "Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some mistake!" Louis Napoleon smiled, and read it again. Then "the English began whispering busily amongst themselves. The Duke of Cambridge rose, saying that his mission at Paris was at an end, and that he had only to take leave of the Emperor and start that evening for London. Louis Napoleon insisted that his Grace should remain three or four days. As to Prince Napoleon, after the despatch was read, his Royal Highness's remark was, "Then Italy and Poland are sacrificed."

The same writer asserts that lively differences have taken place in the council between the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon, the former, warmly resisting any project of the re-establishment of Polish independence.

The Manchester Guardian correspondent gives the following version of the scene:—A few instants after receiving the despatch, the Emperor opened the council of war of that day, or rather the council room, before every one, as is the custom, and the other members were introduced. As soon as the Duke of Cambridge appeared, Napoleon tendered to him a paper, and then turning round to the others, gave them the news. If I am truly informed, Sir Harry Jones went so far as to exclaim, "Can it be?" Jones went so far as to exclaim, "Can it be?" Upon hearing it, or is there some mistake?" Upon which the Emperor is said to have smiled whilst saying, "You see there can be no mistake, for I have this moment given the despatch to the Duke of Cambridge." It is further affirmed that the few lines of the despatch once read aloud, Sir Edmund Lyons, crumpling together in his hand some papers he held, took his hat, observing, that he had nothing more to do there, and left the council room, before the Emperor had risen, or declared the sitting at an end, which has been commented upon ever since by the persons attached to the court as one of the most extraordinary breaches of etiquette ever committed.

ASIA MINOR.

Intelligence from Trebizonde of the 29th December states that cold in Asia Minor was excessive, and snow and ice had rendered communication dangerous, even with Erzeroum. The Ottoman army at Erzeroum anxiously awaited the arrival of the reinforcements lately landed at Trebizonde. The greater part of the Egyptian division was encamped near Trebizonde, where staff officers of the army in Imeritia had arrived to prepare quarters for the troops of Omar Pasha. Omar is still at Redout Kale, and his forces occupied position a few miles distant from that town. Ferhad Pasha, the chief of the staff, had arrived at Constantinople from Redout Kale. Tahir Pasha had likewise been sent on a mission from the army in Asia to Constantinople. Gen Williams and staff were still at Tiflis. It was not known whether they would remain there till exchanged, or be taken to St. Petersburg.

News from Trebizond of the 5th states that more snow had fallen. The inhabitants of Kars had been respected.

Constantinople letters of the 10th state that General Mouravieff, after having destroyed the advanced works of Kars, had left in the place a garrison of about 1000 men, well provisioned, and had gone towards Gumri with the bulk of his army.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Jan. 23.—General Osten Sacken, who commands the 4th corps in the Crimea, has been recalled. He will be replaced by General Helfrisch."

General Rudiger, commander of the South Coast of the Gulf of Finland, is dangerously ill. Count Osten Sacken is temporally charged with his command.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament occasions unusual activity in political circles. The Derby Conservative party are in such animation as betokens an exposition of an active campaign. The Hon. T. B. Macaulay has retired from Parliament.

It is said that Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and Mr. Strahan, the convict bankers, are busily employed in prison, the former at tailoring, and the latter at chair making.

The coroner's jury has returned a verdict against William Palmer, that he murdered his brother by prussic acid.

An unusual number of murders are on record in the English papers just at present. Among others of notice is that of a London lawyer, Mc-Waugh, shot dead in the street by a hunchback client.

CAMP SEBASTOPOL, Jan. 12.

The monotony of camp life in the Crimea has not been broken by any event worthy of record. When the last mail left, on the 8th inst., the snow, which covered the ground in some places upwards of a foot in depth, was melting rapidly.

Now the snow has wholly disappeared. On the open ground large green patches of new vegetation are scattered, and many of the earliest bulbous plants are shooting up. Should the wind veer to the Northward, the scene will be wholly changed in a few hours. The roads are unavoidably in a bad condition. The traffic upon them is immense and constant.

In the early part of the week the destruction of the remaining portions of the Karabelnaia, in charge of the English engineers, was effected. Part of the great basins still remain to be destroyed. The Russians have maintained their fire from the North side, and a few casualties have occurred among the men engaged in fetching stores from the ruins of the town.

DIED—On Monday, the 11th inst., at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning, BERTHA, youngest daughter of William H. and Jane A. Young.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this morning, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Robinson township, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

On the 8inst. 10th inst., at his residence in this city, ROBERT MOORE, Merchant.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the dwelling, Smithfield street, between 7th and 8th. Interment in Allegheny Cemetery. Friends will please accept this notice.

On Sunday evening, the 10th inst., in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH COLLINS, a lady of great worth and intelligence, and universally beloved in this community for her many rare personal and Christian virtues.

Funeral on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her Son-in-law, Judge McClure, No. 92 Penn street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. 2t*d

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Rev. Dr. Bonsal of Virginia writes thus: Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir: I have been suffering with an affection of the bladder, attended with great pain, for, over 15 years, and have tried many remedies with little or no effect beyond that of being in some degree palliative.—The Compound Buchu having lately been strongly recommended, I was induced to give it a trial, and my experiments have resulted most satisfactorily. I found relief from the first bottle, and have now succeeded in performing a cure by the use of ten bottles. You are at liberty to make use of my name, as I am well known, and it may be the means of affording relief to the many who suffer as I did. Respectfully yours, Rev. J G BONSAL, M. D.; Richmond, Va.

See advertisement Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. 2eMfwd

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.

Another of the Good Ladies of our city

TESTIFIES TO THE EFFICACY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1852.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, 4 years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which I administered; and the result was it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings; many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used. Mrs. ANN JEMISON, 38, 9th st.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his 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,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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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 the Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, Loudon Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Hough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c., &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per railroad or otherwise.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

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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 of Philadelphia, give this Oil the same 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, Coughs, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, affecting a cure or alleviating suffering when other medicines have failed.

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

And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.

nov8-lmd

Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
ENW. B. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS,

From the First day of August to the Thirty-first day of December, 1855:

Amount received in Marine premiums.....$58,249 31
do do Fire do.....39,908 82

Total premiums for Five months.....$108,101 31
CAPITAL.....800,000 00

$408,101 18

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds of Allegheny, county, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.....$78,721 66
Railroad Bonds, Cost.....33,400 00
Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate.....89,250 00
do Stocks, Collateral.....30,358 00
Cash in Bank and on hand.....7,097 00
Capital subscribed (no payment not yet due).....97,000 00
Premium Notes, not matured.....66,357 31
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds).....18,836 91
Expenses and Commissions.....11,681 24

$408,101 13

Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted,
Fire.....1,666 66
Marine.....2,000 00

$4,666 66

This Company insures hull and cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi tributaries. Insures against loss or damage by fire. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid

REFERENCES—Hon. T. M. Howe, Gen. J. K. Morehead, James Wood.

For insurance apply to
THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
ja31-1yd No. 89 Water st., bet. Wood and Market.

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

MARINE INSURANCES,

On VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES,

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

FIRE INSURANCES,

On Merchandize generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c., On Furniture, Printed Matters, &c.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate.....$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans.....58,110 00
Cash on deposit, Railroads and Insurance Company pushed.....22,000 00
Bills Receivable.....Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued,—and other debts due the Company.....93,889 96
Subscription Notes.....100,000 00

Total amount of Assets.....$627,348 08

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No. 55 Water st., Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Authorized Capital $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY

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