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 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 National 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. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITE, of Wis.

KANSAS AID MEETING.

The citizens of Allegheny county who are in favor of freedom in Kansas, are requested to meet in *Franklin Hall*, Fifth street, opposite the Theatre, on *Monday evening*, Feb. 18, at 7 o'clock, to deliberate as to the best means of extending aid to the struggling citizens of Kansas, and concert such measures of relief as may be thought most practicable.

A general attendance of all who sympathize in the object of this meeting, is requested.

Republican Editorial Convention

The Republican editors who may be in attendance at the Republican National Convention of the 22d, are requested to assemble in Pittsburgh on Thursday, the 21st, for consultation and better acquaintanceship. The hour and place of meeting will be named by the local committee of arrangements.

THE INEQUALITIES OF THE PAVING LAW.—The advocates of the repeal of the Allegheny Paving Law, dwell with great pertinacity and some effect, upon certain cases of alleged hardship in the operations of the law. Hardly any law can be framed by man which will be exempt from defects. We have no doubt there are hard cases, some of which are irremediable, except by making exceptions, and others arise from mistake by those who administer the law. If a person buys a mill or a low spot in a town, he may naturally expect that it will be injured when the streets are graded, by being left high and dry, or made the receptacle for stagnant water. He purchases with this knowledge, and under these disabilities, and must take his risk; and the risk will be the same whether the streets are graded by a special or a general tax. We think, however, that the leveling spirit has been carried too far in Allegheny. The case of Mr. Bowen has been referred to as one of hardship, and we think it will bear that interpretation. There is no absolute necessity for making Tremont street, or Bridge street, correspond to the moderate gradient required on business thoroughfares. If they had been left at the natural level at the point where they cross each other, and graded each way from that, all the requisites for the convenience of the people would have been accomplished, and the whole of the surrounding ground could have been covered with comfortable and healthy tenements, with but little expense for grading. With the present grade of Tremont street, the surface of the lots are lifted from twenty to thirty feet above the level of the street, and as the whole substratum is composed of a slaty rock most difficult to quarry, the lots are not worth the cost of grading. In our opinion, the Councils would consult economy, justice and utility, by filling up Tremont street at a regular grade to Rebecca, starting from the present level of Bridge street, or nearly so. That part of Allegheny will never be required for business purposes, and we do not think it will detract any thing from its beauty to have a few steep streets, and to dot dwellings over ground of unequal surface. It will certainly add greatly to its picturesque character, and will harmonize with the bold scenery which surrounds it. It will be incomparably better than to witness for the next half century the bald desolation of bare and barren rocks, crumbling into deep ditches, dignified with the name of streets, the terror of every benighted traveler, and a monument of the rage for leveling.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—We observe our neighbor of the *Post*, labors under a mistake which has disposed many of our citizens to disapprove of the High School Law, now in active and successful operation in this city. That paper publishes a copy of a receipt given for taxes on one house on Wood street, and then adds the following comment:

"By this receipt it will be seen that, while the owner of that house and lot pays but $11,75 for the ward public school, he pays $21,50—almost twice as much—for the annual suppoot of the High School. If this single house and lot pays $21,50 for that purpose, then a little over three hundred houses and lots will pay all the expenses of that school every year. There are perhaps four times that number of houses and lots in the First Ward alone; and at this rate of taxation four times the money for the support of that school would be raised in that ward alone. Yet the school is supported by a general tax over all the nine wards."

It is surprising that the editor of the *Post* did not see the utter absurdity of the idea, that the Directors would lay a tax ten-fold greater than was needed! A little inquiry in the right quarter, or an examination of the Law itself, would have showed him, that the Central Board which has control of the High School, also has charge of all the Ward Schools, employing the teachers and paying them out of the Central Fund, which the assessors denominate improperly the High School Fund, or tax. The education expenses of the whole city are paid out of the High School Tax, the High School proper absorbing a very small portion of it, amounting to less than one mill on the dollar. The Ward Directors have charge of the school houses, and can only lay a tax for the erection and repairs of buildings, and to pay debts contracted for such purposes. Being free from the charge of teachers, some of the Ward Directors have taken advantage of the circumstance to lay on a pretty large tax to pay indebtedness on buildings, and this tax has been supposed, by many, to be for educational purposes as of old, and that the whole of the tax, denominated "High School" was for that praiseworthy and beneficent institution alone. This has excited great and unjust prejudice against the High School, which, if the tax had been denominated properly would not have existed. We hope the editor of the *Post* will hasten to correct his mistake, as his remarks are calculated to injure a truly beneficent and Democratic institution, which gives to the youth of genius, virtue, and perseverance an adequate reward, a thorough education, whether the parent is able to afford it or not. Here the rich and the poor come together on a manly and generous equality.

THE WILLIAMSON CASE.—The attempt to include the legislature to change the venue of Williamson's suit against Judge Kane does not seem to prosper. We have before referred to the cold water thrown upon it in the Senate by Mr. Buckalew; and we have now to add the following facts, which we glean from the Harrisburgh correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune*:

"The history of this bill is not a little remarkable, though I shall not detail to your readers all the circumstances attending it. A copy of the bill, however, was originally sent to a prominent Member of the House, with a request that he should present it; but instead of doing so he called together a number of leading friends, members of both Houses, when it was decided to be impolitic, even in a party point of view, to introduce it. But this did not suffice the wire-pullers in the City of Philadelphia; the friends who gather around the *Pennsylvanian* were active in their efforts to change the decision of Members here, but to no purpose. In the midst of the discussion, Mr. Van Dyke, the United States District Attorney, made his appearance, and attempted by personal appeals to induce Members to act as he desired; but he was coolly informed that the question had been decided. He then insisted that he would act upon his own responsibility, and accordingly an obscure Member from Philadelphia was selected by Van Dyke as the medium through which the bill should make its appearance in the House. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and a day or two since it was reported with a negative recommendation—that is, the Judiciary Committee recommend that the bill do not pass.

We are pleased to notice that steps have been taken in New Jersey and Connecticut for the establishment of State Republican organizations. Both of those States can be carried for Freedom with the right kind of effort.

THE PAVING LAW.—Col. Black, in a letter published on Thursday, uses the following language in regard to the Paving Law of Allegheny city:

"I do not stop to discuss the gross injustice of, by any means, the new wards of a city to the expenses of improving the streets, lanes and alleys which may happen to be within their limits. *The old parts of Allegheny, like Pittsburgh, were all paved and improved by a general tax.* A portion and share of this tax was borne by the new and unimproved parts almost without a murmur. Does it not strike you that there is something like dishonesty in compelling this class of a city to improve itself at its own expense whether it is able or not able?"

This is a mistake. Prior to the passage of the paving law, the only paved street in Allegheny city was Federal street, from the Bridge to the Diamond. It is now one of the best paved cities in the country, considering its size and the short time the present law has been in operation.

With regard to this city, Col. Black is also mistaken, in saying that the money to pay for paving was raised by taxation. It was raised by *borrowing*, the principal being yet to pay, and we are burdened with a heavy tax to pay the *interest*. The Legislature has, by law, prohibited us from borrowing any more, so that we cannot raise the money in that way to pave the new wards; it has also prohibited us from levying a tax of more than five mills on the dollar, and as it takes all the proceeds of this tax to pay the interest of our debt, we cannot raise money for new paving by taxation. The improvement tax is also limited to two mills on the dollar; and this yields a sum altogether too trifling to meet the wants of the citizens in the way of grading, paving and re-paving. The result is that our new wards have to go unpaved and ungraded; their only remedy being a law similar to that of Allegheny City, with an additional provision levying the cost of the paving already done upon the property adjacent to it. And just as we, on this side, are getting ready to ask for such a law, here comes this untimely proposition to repeal the example upon which we wish to base it! Could anything be more inopportune!

THE LIQUOR BILL.—On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Wilkins' license bill was taken up and debated, and the question was taken on the first section of Mr. Browne's substitute, with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Ferguson, Flenniken, Fraser, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart, Wherry and Pfatt, Speaker—19.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, Welsh and Wilkins—13.

This is regarded as equivalent to the defeat of Mr. Wilkins' bill.

The other sections of the substitute were then agreed to, as far as the tenth, by a similar vote.

Mr. Browne's substitute, which is thus in a fair way of adoption by the Senate, is a sort of compromise between the present law and Mr. Wilkins' bill. It puts the *minimum* rate of license, at $50, and the *maximum* at $500, but they are to be levied upon a different basis than that proposed by Mr. Wilkins. We have not a copy of it by us; but its character may be inferred from the fact that its mover voted for the present law and is friendly to its continuance, being willing, however, to yield something to the public sentiment aroused against it.

The House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Tuesday passed the bill to incorporate "The Franciscan Brothers of Cambria County," which has caused so much discussion, by a vote of yeas 60, nays 29.

All the Democrats present voted in the affirmative, excepting Mr. Fry, of Lehigh. Its passage was resisted, partly on the ground that the Courts have power to incorporate such bodies and therefore it was an improper subject of legislation, but mainly because of the danger of incorporating monastic institutions in our midst. If the bill should pass the Senate it will most probably be vetoed by the Governor.

The following is the law just passed by the Legislature for the protection of transporters upon the main line of the public works:

"*Be it enacted*, &c., That for the encouragement and security of individual transporters upon the main line of the public works, the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged to such transporters, that in case of the sale of the said main line, or any part thereof, the boats and cars of such transporters hereafter placed upon, and used on said main line, or upon a part thereof so sold, shall be taken, if the owners thereof so desire, by the purchaser or purchaser of said main line, or part thereof, as the case may be, at a fair cash valuation as a condition of such sale."

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: The Allegheny Paving Law controversy is waxing warm. I was much interested with a portion of Col. Black's letter to Mr. Wilmarth, but greatly embarrassed by some of his figures.

As editors can sometimes do what none of their readers can, will you instruct yours on the subject of the value of Capt. Charlton's estate. The gallant and learned correspondent of Mr. Wilmarth asserts that the judgment against it for grading and paving is $1700, that this is equal to nearly *half* its value; he also says the Captain has sworn that his claim for damages, for *four* times the amount of the judgment; and also that if the judgment must be paid, the Colonel's sleeping and crying friend will be left worth not a dollar. To me it appears to be said in these several parts of the same sentence, that the estate in question is worth not a dollar more than $1700, that it is worth about twice $1700 or nearly $3400, and again that it has been damaged to amount of four times $1700 or $6800. I would be glad to be enlightened on this dark subject. I hope you can explain. ALLEGHENY.

KANSAS—THE DANGER OF CIVIL WAR.—The following is an extract from a private letter recently written by an intelligent gentleman in St. Louis, to a relative in Washington. It takes a very gloomy and discouraging view of the aspect of affairs in that quarter. The horizon is black with the lurid clouds of civil strife, outrage and murder. In the meanwhile the President does nothing, except to hound on the ruffian invaders of that hapless territory, retaining in office the blood-stained Indian agent, his hands are yet fresh from the murder of an unoffending citizen of Kansas, and turning a deaf ear to the dangers which call for his intervention.

"ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26, 1856.

* * * There will be a civil war in Kansas next spring or summer; and when the North and South are shedding each other's blood, on the plains of Kansas, what chance will there be for moderate counsels to prevail in the Presidential contest? The contest of blood in Kansas will not be more acrimonious than the contest for power all over the Union, between the two sections.

You may doubt the accuracy of my prediction about a war in Kansas; unfortunately I have too much reason to apprehend it. I am well satisfied that the extreme Northern leaders are doing all in their power to foment it, with a view to its effect upon the Presidential election. Atchison and his brigands are also fomenting it, with a view to a dissolution of the Union. I have no doubt that such opposite interests working for the same end, and upon such materials, that the end, which is civil war, will be attained. It is the only thing which will silence the conflicting opinions of the North, and make them a unit in the Presidential election. * * The latest accounts from the interior of this State represent that Atchison and his fellows are busy enrolling men for another foray into Kansas. Atchison is to lead them in person. *They go as permanent settlers.* Atchison has already published a letter, in which he says he intends to become a citizen of Kansas. All who can be induced to follow him from this State will go under the same pretence—their ranks will be filled by as many as can be induced to go from the South. *It is a concocted plot.* Similar efforts are making to induce emigration from the North—witness the efforts of some late Kansas leaders. The President, I perceive, is in the plot on the side of Atchison. His late message, promising to sustain the territorial laws, is the proof of his adhesion—exacted by Atchison's Southern allies. Unless we can elect a President equal to the emergency, we shall not exist as a nation this time next year."

These are the opinions of a gentleman whose sympathies are by no means, as his letter shows, exclusively with the Free State party. We commend them to the attention of our readers.—*Boston Atlas.*

ALTON AND THREE HAUTE RAILROAD.—This important line of railway travel will be regularly opened for the transportation of passengers and freight to-day. Although trains have passed through informally, yet its legitimate business for the accommodation of the public dates from to-day, when the first regular passenger train will pass over the road. This is another link in our railway to the East, and will bring St. Louis several hours nearer the Atlantic seaboard. It may be said of this route that it makes all the connections for the traveler bound North or East, and will be one of the great thoroughfares of Western and Southern railway travel.—*St. Louis Republican, Feb. 11.*

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—We give, today, the official proclamation of the President on Kansas affairs, of which we have before had an abstract by telegraph. It has provoked the most indignant comments from the leading presses of the country; and we cannot do better, we think, than group together a few of them, as indicative of the tone of public sentiment:

From the Philadelphia North American.

"If there shall prove to be no one-mindedness in the contemplated action it will all be very well, but if the United States is to be invoked to keep in countenance Atchison and his gang of desperadoes a storm will be raised beyond the ability of any administration to control."

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"The Proclamation is as doubled-faced as *Janus*, as convertible and as pervertible as utterance of the Delphic Oracle. It may be honestly read and understood in directly opposite senses by men holding opposite opinions, and its real meaning and value are only to be determined by comparing it with the political creed and measuring it by the intentions of its author. Examined thus it simply means that the enactments of the body generally known as the 'bogus' Legislature, are the organic law of the Territory, which is to be executed with impartial justice. That the Emigrant Societies and those who have contributed to the aid of the Free State settlers have violated the Constitution of the United States—that the combination of the real inhabitants of the Territory to defend themselves against the Border-Ruffians was insurrection—and that the emigration of settlers from the Free States for the deliberate purpose of excluding Slavery from its soil, is an attempt to determine the future institutions of the Territory which amounts to invasive aggression. In brief the Proclamation means that the President has determined upon "the forcible interposition of the whole power of the General Government" to protect and aid those who are endeavoring to implant Slavery in Kansas.

Let the first United States gun be fired in Kansas against the steady opponents of Border Ruffianism, and such a civil war would spring up at its sound as would make those stand aghast who called it into existence. The men of the North, willing to endure provocation to the last, would endure no longer, and such a wrathful flood would pour into the territory as would sweep troops, and ruffians, and slavery, and every vestige and supporter of it away at once and forever.

That the President and his counsellors do not know this is hardly credible. They must be aware, that however interest or party discipline may influence Northern men to give them a *quasi* support in their attempt to sustain the violation of the Great Compromise, no Northern man will do battle with his fellow citizens for the sake of widening the area of Slavery; and they must be equally sure that the North, as a body, would fight to the death in such a civil war as this Proclamation would seem intended to provoke. What then is this Proclamation, what is it worth and what is it for? It is nothing but an adroit and pitiful bid for so many Southern votes as are necessary to the re-election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"As a emanating from the Chief Magistrate of the Union, it is unworthy; for it breathes the spirit and employs the language of a partisan. It is impossible to read it without feeling that it is directed mainly, if not only, against one class of the disturbers of the peace in that territory. We say this with sincere regret, and not from political opposition, for we would go as far as any journal in the United States in sustaining President Pierce in the extremest measure *impartially executed* for the maintenance of the supremacy of law and order in Kansas or any where else within the limits of the Republic."

From the National Intelligencer.

"Surely, never has any false step of Government in our brief history, if in the history of any free country, been so fruitful of evil—of unmixed, uncompensated evil—as the un-called for repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And now the President is endeavoring, with the best intentions no doubt, to avert one of its disastrous consequences by a Proclamation. What a slight, in this free Republican country, to behold an Executive Proclamation forbidding civil war! We most devoutly hope it may have the effect; but we fear that men who are aiming rifles and revolvers at each other's fraternal breasts will be little disposed to heed the President's admonitions. And then should he find it necessary to interpose the military power of the General Government—and that must be the next step—what a state of things shall we not then present to the world and to the country! Is it not enough to make angels weep to see so happy, harmonious, peaceful a country—so blessed in every element of national and domestic happiness as was this only two short years ago—suddenly, by one mad and perverse act, converted into an universal arena of discord and of threatened civil commotion?"

From the N. Y. Times.

"In another column will be found a proclamation of the President touching Kansas affairs. After a year of painful observation, at any period of which an ounce of prevention would have been worth several tons of cure, the authorities have discovered various phenomena in that Territory requiring immediate discussion and treatment. They have found the population in arms against hostile preparations of the most portentous dimensions and design. They have found a Legislature elected by interlopers from Missouri, disowned by a people to whom Congress assigned functions of civil government. They have found a Legislature elected by the people superseding the one elected for them; they have seen the people choosing a delegate (Reeder) in the place of a delegate (Whitfield) in whose selection they had no voice. They have found the Kansas-Nebraska bill a dead letter, and the authority of the Federal Government disregarded; and, at last, more than a year having elapsed, the first official notice is taken of a state of things to the last degree threatening and revolutionary. So vigilant, and prompt, and pacific, is the Administration of President Pierce.

President Pierce finds much to reprehend in this threatening and revolutionary state of things. He reproaches the spirit exhibited by the Kansas settlers, in refusing to be legislated for and represented by Missourians. He calls it violent resistance to law, and insubordination. He can look with no allowance at the sorrowful conjunction which drove them to arms, when mounted men, mouthing all manner of sanguinary threats, and brandishing rifles and knife, poured into the Territory, with avowed purpose to perpetuate a general massacre. He calls this act of self-defence insurrection. The contributions of Sharp's rifles, and bullets and powder, sent from the friends and fathers and brothers left behind at the East, and who could hardly be supposed to view the slaughter of their enterprising friends without some demonstrations of sympathy and aid:—this he calls fomenting treason and rebellion.

But with his evident determination to see no good thing among the settlers of Kansas, it is gratifying to discover a recognition of the circumstance, that the horde of barbarians, muttering under the leadership of Attila Atchison, for the invasion and desolation of the Territory, is not a strictly legal and respectable assemblage of persons. We have here an immense concession. True, it is, in all likelihood, made too late. The border slogan has been repeated too long and noisily not to have gathered a vast number of the targets for New England rifles on that disorderly frontier; and it is mortifying to have reason to think that no word censorious of those manifold traitors would have escaped the President, unless under the conjuction of its being too late to be useful. Can We judge otherwise of him who, at the very moment persecuted flock called to him for protection against the wolves, removed the shepherd; and put the most lupine of the greedy pack in charge of the sheepfold?

The President bids the threatened invaders disperse; bids the people of the Territory lay down their arms and submit to the laws of an illegal Legislature; forbids the sympathy and aid of those outside of the Territory for those within; threatens a levy of the militia, backed by the Federal army, to suppress the insurrection of a people whom those potential arms should long have protected, and so left in peace and tranquil prosperity. This is the justice of the supreme Executive."

AMONG the speakers at the Republican Mass Convention at Concord, N. H., was Judge Blaisdell of Lebanon, one of the main pillars of the Democratic party from the beginning; who declared that the ultra pro-slavery acts of Gen. Pierce's Administration had made it impossible for him or any other honest Democrat longer to act with that party; henceforth he should not only aid the cause of freedom by his vote, but old as he was, he was ready, if necessary, to shoulder the musket, and protect the honest freemen of Kansas in their just rights.

Mr. HALE has just returned from New Hampshire, and reports the Anti-Administration Party there united, harmonious, enthusiastic, and certain to carry the State by an overwhelming vote. The election of Mr. BANKS, and its guarantee of earnest union against Slavery aggression, of gentlemen of all old parties, is already doing its work; and the old Democratic Party has lost a host of once devoted followers.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

AWFUL.—We hear of a horrible case of freezing to death, which our informant states occurred on the Niagara Falls Railroad, three or four miles above Tonawanda. Men had been sent out to shovel off the track. The snow drifted up the track almost as fast as it was shoveled away. Becoming very cold they attempted to return, and became closed in by the drifts; and when an engine, which had been sent out, came to the vicinity, they were found frozen stark and stiff.—*Buffalo Republic, 7th.*

HEAVY FAILURE.—We learn that Mr. John McMurty, of Lexington, carpenter, architect and foundry-man, has failed for about $500,000; his assets not amounting to half that sum. His failure takes several other persons with him, and in its effects is considering one of the most disastrous we have had in Kentucky for many years.

SALE OF THE KENTUCKY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.—Messrs. W. E. Glover & Co., on Tuesday last, purchased this property, which was sold at auction. Price $60,000.

MARRIED—In Allegheny City, Pa., on Thursday, Feb. 14th, by the Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., JOHN M. THORP, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to JANE H. VEEDER, of the former place.

DIED—At his residence, in Lawrenceville, on Friday morning, BENJAMIN DARLINGTON, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will leave Body Patterson's Sale's, 4th street, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In St. Louis, on the 6th inst., THOMAS M'CORD, son of James H. and Matilda J. M'Cord, aged three years and six months—Missouri Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier Gen. FAIRFAX, of Virginia, late member of the House of Delegates:

KINGWOOD, Va., Feb. 6, 1856.

Dr. J. Scott & Co—Sirs: A short time since, a small child in my family, about 17 months old, was taken quite sick, with a bad cold and high fever. I obtained a vial of your DR. M'LANE'S IMPROVED VERMIFUGE, from Mr. J. C. McGrew, of our town, and gave agreeable to directions, which brought from him, in all, over *Sixty Large Worms*. I think it a very valuable Medicine. The child soon recovered, and is now in very good health.

BUCKNER FAIRFAX.

Dr M Lane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge, also Dr. J. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Lotion, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. I. Scott, a Regular Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.

None genuine only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., sole Proprietors, Bank Place, Morgantown, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of G. McLane.

All the above Medicines for sale by
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent.
JAS. P. FLEMING, Allegheny, near B. B. Depot Wholesale agent. fe14:1w&wf.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge Always Received to Week after Other Remedy Fails.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1852.

This is to certify that my child, three years old, was troubled with worms some 6 months. I had tried several kinds of medicine, but none of them done any good; and it was not until I tried Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge prepared by Fleming Bros. that she found any relief. I gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms, but they were so completely cut to pieces it was impossible to count them. My daughter is now doing well: indeed, she is as comfortably restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to parents. I would say, by all means keep a supply of this valuable medicine constantly in your house. I have known many children to die suddenly from the effects of worms. It also not unfrequently happens that children are treated for croup, when the choking and coughing is caused altogether, by the irritation of worms. Therefore, I say again, keep it always in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life; and at any rate it will save physicians' bills.

MRS. LANE, No 333 Eighth 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,
fe16:dw3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

Another Instance of the efficacy of Boerhaave's Holland Bitters:

Mr. N. M. POMEROYS, of the Union Office, says—Some weeks since being seriously affected with pain and uneasiness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and, at times strong symptoms of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your Holland Bitters, and I feel it but an act of justice to the article, as well as for the good of those who may be affected with the derangement of the stomach, to state, that the use of one single bottle of this medicine proved of incalculable benefit, having freed the stomach from all sense of depression, and removed every symptom of dyspepsia. I would also remark, that two other members of my family, who were afflicted in a similar manner with myself, were entirely relieved by the use of a single bottle of each.

See advertisement. fe16:dAW7

PITTSBURGH Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, President. THOS. GRAHAM, *Sec'y.*

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

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

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

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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 8 A. M.
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These trains all make close connections at Crestline, so that passengers will not detain. 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 $18.25. Second class $12.00. Connections are made at Alliance with the road to Cleveland and at Mansfield with the road to Newark, Mount Vernon 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
At the corner Wood and Water streets, in the Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
At the corner Liberty and Water streets, in the Office of the Federal street Station, on the Allegheny side.
JOSHUA BRUNER, GEORGE FARLIN,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1855. Ticket Agent.
JAMES D. VERNER

RHODES & VERNER,

Brewers, Maltsters and Hop Dealers.

BREWERY, Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania Avenue.
OFFICE AND MALT HOUSE,
Corner Penn street, and Becker's Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Fresh yeast always on hand. fe12:ly

☞ All that science could do and experience suggest has been united in Dr. L. S Wright's "Liquid Orthartic" Preparation. It is as easily taken as water, as sure to eradicate disease as taken, and operates without pain, or leaving the bowels in the least costive. This preparation is also purely vegetable, simple and wholesome, perfectly safe in all cases where a good family physic is needed; an unexceptionable medicine for children as well as adults; cleanses the system of impure humors; that engender fevers, and a multitude of other diseases too numerous to mention; stimulates the liver to throw off the bile, and allow this easily operating medicine to carry them off through the natural channels of the body, thereby save your annually swelling doctor's bills, much sickness, distress, and sometimes death. This Family Physic is equally as good as a remedy as preventative. Give it a trial. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all respectable Druggists. fe11:md

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. mh8:1

Dyspepsia and Debility Cured—Theodore Frank, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office, says: "For years I have been an invalid from Dyspepsia. With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which upon the digestive organs, and its restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it penetrantly to all suffering from dyspepsia."

See advertisement in another column. fe11:w1&w2

P. SEIBERT,

Sculptor, Modler, Stucco Worker and Wood Carver, No. 88 Third street, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., keeps constantly on hand an assortment of new Fancy Centre Pieces, for parlors, &c. no22-1y:eb

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SUCCESSORS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
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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 Houses Jail, Hotels or Dwellings, No. 85 Market st., Pittsburg

Lyon's Kathairon—The ladies have proclaimed this article to be, by far, the cleanest and most delightful preparation ever used, and from their verdict, in such matters there is no appeal. Their decision is certainly well grounded for its wonderful efficacy in restoring, preserving and beautifying the Hair, cleansing it from dandruff and all other impurities; curing nervous headaches, &c., together with its delightful perfume, and its perfect cleanness and delicacy, (the results of the great care taken in its preparation) have made it the most universally popular article of the kind, in the world. Still, sold by all respectable dealers for 25 cents. Be sure and ask for Lyon's Kathairon, to avoid valueless imitations.

HEATH, WHEDON & CO., Proprietors,
63 Liberty st., New York.
For Sale by R. R. SELLERS & CO., and all other dealers.
fe1-1m:dAw3

PITTSBURGH DYE WORKS.

I. WHICE, 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.

Nelson's Ambrotypes.

The Ambrotype is decidedly the most pleasing, beautiful and durable style of Portrait ever known to the art. Their tone is soft, velvety and harmonious, and cannot be obtained by the old process. Being taken on glass, they are exceedingly brilliant and yet unlike the Daguerreotype, they are perfectly distinct in any light. Little children are pleased not only more but longer than in almost any other process, the tedious part of their sitting being almost imperceptible. We respectfully request our friends and the public generally to call and examine specimens and judge for themselves, at the Rooms of the Inventor, NELSON'S GALLERY, Old Post Office Building, Third street, near Market. fe14:dtf

WELLS, RIDDLE & CO.,
86 Fourth st. near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Buggy, Carriage, Riding, Drovers' AND
DRAY WHIPS:
THONGS AND SWITCHES,

Keep constantly on hand, received direct from their Factory, in York Co., Pa., a full and varied assortment of Whips, Thongs, Switches, London Waxed Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Planters' Rough and Ready Whips, Carriage and Cab Whips, Stage Stocks and Leather, &c., &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order. ☞ Orders from the trade are solicited and promptly shipped per instructions.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜
fa15:1y&w3d

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DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
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These Drafts are available at all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.

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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.

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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 sanction of their high approval, and as a test of their confidence recommend it to their patients, and prescribe it in their practice.

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

Sold in bottles by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. Third street, Philadelphia.
And by the Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere.
no3-1md

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, Hysteria, Fits, Headache, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

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

Sole Agents for this country,
L. G. 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 Fourth and Smithfield sts.; JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market sts., and Druggists generally. dec15:dawtf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

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OFFICE, 94 WATER, 1ST WATER MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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