PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:
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Republican Declaration of Principles.

ADOPTED BY THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION.

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the extension of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil degrade, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Editorial Correspondence of the Gazette.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
Philadelphia, March 29, 1856.

Political elements in this city are in a perfect chaos, and many good but timid men find it difficult to decide what to do. The municipal election, which takes place in May, is the absorbing subject of excitement and anxiety. The Presidential election will scarcely create greater interest. The control of a great city like this, where millions of money are raised by taxation, and spent in various ways, is certainly a very important matter, of even more importance than the elections in many states. It is generally conceded that the Americans, who have controlled the city for the last two years, have gained no credit for ability or probity. The affairs of the city have been badly managed, and its finances are in a miserable condition, while taxes are enormously high. Some of the evils complained of may properly be referred to the consequences of previous mismanagement, or to the ill effect of consolidation, which I think, was on the whole a mistake. The city would probably have been better, and undoubtedly more honestly governed under the old independent municipalities; and even now it would be wisdom to sever from the corporation all the territory west of the Schuylkill. How much soever the Americans are to blame, they have to bear the odium of the evils which the citizens deprecate, and there is a determination to defeat them by large numbers who voted with them two years ago, and even last fall.

There will probably be only two tickets in the field the American and the Democratic, but the vote which the last will receive will be no indication of the real Democratic strength. The American ticket will be considered as representing the Fillmore interest, and will therefore be opposed by the Anti-Fillmore Whigs, represented by the *North American* newspaper, which is bitterly hostile to the candidates of the South Americans. It will also be opposed by all who desire a change in the city government, regardless of the effect of the election upon the Presidential campaign. On the other hand, many will sustain the American ticket, who are no friends to Fillmore's nomination, but who can under no circumstances be induced to vote a Democratic ticket, and who are strongly attached to Americanism, notwithstanding their repugnance to Fillmore.

Should the Americans succeed, it will be hailed as a Fillmore triumph, although it will not truly indicate Fillmore's strength. Should the Democrats succeed, a Locofoco Jubilee will be celebrated, although thousands of persons will vote the ticket who can never be induced to vote for Franklin Pierce or even James Buchanan. If there was an efficient Republican organization here under the leadership of men who have not been too prominent in the earlier Anti-Slavery movements, it would receive a very respectable vote, and would become a very formidable party. The cause is now kept down, because it is identified with men who have been in the Anti-Slavery and Free Soil ranks, who helped to defeat Clay in 1844, which the Philadelphians cannot forgive.

A very remarkable and unjust, and we think ungenerous prejudice, exists in the minds of the masses of this city, against every person in their midst who has been identified with the Anti-Slavery cause—with Birneyism, or Freesoilism in any of its political forms. The most violent hotspur of the Palmetto State can scarcely look upon such men as Giddings and Hale with more prejudice and abhorrence than many intelligent men of this city, who will at the same time declare in all sincerity that they are earnestly opposed to the extension of slavery. It seems to be the fashion here to loathe an abolitionist, and sufficient discrimination is not made between a true abolitionist and those who are merely struggling to preserve the rights of freemen and to save the country from the permanent and crushing tyranny of an oligarchy of slave-masters. I hope a brighter day will soon dawn upon the Republican cause in this city. It is sad to see a great, magnificent and prosperous city like this standing aloof from the great struggle which is to decide the permanent destiny of this country.

Looking over the whole field, I do not attach much importance to the municipal election in this city in May, as indicating the vote for President in November. If Mr. Fillmore remains in the field, the vote of the city will be divided between three candidates, and the Democratic ticket will most probably be the highest. If he declines, as is most likely, when he finds he is supported merely by local factions in the Free States, and that he has no earthly chance of a single electoral vote in either the North or the South, and the Republicans put up a moderate man, such as Judge M'Lean, Philadelphia will give a large majority against the Democracy.

As Pennsylvania is to be the battle-ground of the campaign, the state of political parties in Philadelphia, as well as in other parts of the State, becomes a subject of deep interest. There are thousands of men here, not politicians by trade or inclination, merchants and business men generally, who have heretofore been identified with the Whig party, who do not know what to do, or where to go. The American movement has disappointed them and the secret machinery has disgusted them. They perceive the utter futility of attempting to revive the old Whig party, as attempted by a few men here, who are probably paving the way for entering the Democratic ranks. They are afraid of the Republican party, because it is identified in their minds with obnoxious local leaders, and with old-fashioned abolitionism. In this unorganized and unsettled state, they form a strong guerilla force, which may take one side or the other in a close contest, as whim, caprice or judgment may dictate. If however the Republicans take up an acceptable man, and Mr. Fillmore retires from the contest, these men will become thoroughly identified with the Republican cause and name, and trusted men will take the lead, and Philadelphia will take her right place in the ranks of the friends of freedom.

I would not be understood as disparaging the men who have so nobly stood up here for the cause of human rights. I have spoken of them as they are characterized here. For all they have done and suffered in the cause of the oppressed they deserve the respect and gratitude, and not the scorn of their fellow citizens.

D. N. W.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for March has just been received. It is as rich as usual in its varied contents. For sale by Gildersleeve & Co., and Miner & Co.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April has been sent us by the publisher. Its literary contents seem well selected, and its illustrations are good. Published by A. H. See, No. 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

"MAJOR JONES' SKETCHES OF TRAVEL, comprising the scenes, incidents and adventures in his tour from Georgia to Canada."

This is one of a class of books that had considerable popularity once, and which is still considered witty and humorous by many American readers. We confess to a lack of appreciation in regard to the book before us, as well as its predecessors and successors of the same series. Nevertheless, as there are those who can enjoy them, they will find the edition just issued by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, just suited to their taste.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, for March, is received. It is a welcome visitor. Its articles are always able and manfully written. Published by B. J. Wallace, No. 888 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—We have received from Messrs. Hagee and Fulton copies of the new License Law as it recently passed both houses. It is pretty much the same as the bill published by us some time since. The principal changes may be briefly noted. The section requiring each applicant for license to publish notice of his application is stricken out, in lieu of which the Clerk of the Court is required to publish in two papers a list containing the names of all such applicants. The classes and rates of licenses are graduated according to the valuation of the yearly rental of the house and property, viz:—where the rental is—

Class.		License.
1st—	$10,000 or more,	$1,000
2d—	6,000 and not more than $10,000,	800
3d—	4,000 " " " 6000,	600
4th—	3,000 " " " 4000,	400
5th—	2,000 " " " 3000,	300
6th—	1,000 " " " 2000,	150
7th—	500 " " " 1000,	100
8th—	300 " " " 500,	50
9th—under $300		25

Provided, That in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh no license granted under the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act shall be for a less sum than $75, nor in other cities, towns, or boroughs containing over two hundred taxables, less than $50.

Licenses are to be granted to eating houses, when necessary for the public accommodation, but shall authorize only the sale of domestic wines and malt liquors. They are to be classified and rated as they are under the present law, except that, in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, no licenses are to be granted for less than $50, nor in other parts of the State for less than $20.

The provisions concerning this county are new, and as follows:

SEC. 16. That for the purpose of granting licenses to parties enumerated under the sixth section of this act, in the city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Allegheny, the judges of the district courts, in and for said counties respectively, shall immediately after the passage of this act, appoint three temperate and reputable persons, citizens of said counties, and in no matter interested in, or connected with the liquor business, who shall constitute a board of licensers for their respective counties, and the persons so appointed, shall meet at the district court room, on the Monday next following their appointment, and shall make oath or affirmation before one of the judges of the said courts, to discharge their duties faithfully and impartially, and shall, then and there, in the presence of said judge, divide themselves into three classes by agreement or lot, with a term of service of one, two and three years respectively, from the first Monday of February last, and annually thereafter, in the month of January, the said courts shall respectively appoint one person of like qualifications, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of any term of service as the same shall occur, and to serve for a period of three years, and any vacancy in said board, from death, resignation or otherwise, shall be supplied by said courts respectively, for the unexpired term thereof.

SEC. 17. That immediately after being qualified as aforesaid, and annually thereafter, before the first day of April, the said board shall give due notice by advertisement, in at least two newspapers, published in their respective counties, of the time and place of their meeting, when and where, and from time to time, as may be necessary, the said board shall proceed to apportion among the wards of said city of Philadelphia, and wards, townships and boroughs within the county of Allegheny, the hotels, inns and taverns, and eating houses, to which said city and county may be entitled, under the provisions of this act, and to receive evidence for and against said application and to grant licenses, for which purpose they shall inquire into the moral character and sobriety of the applicant, and ascertain the locality, commodiousness and extent of the houses and property proposed to be occupied for the purpose mentioned in the petition, and whether the said licenses shall be required for the accommodation of the public; and the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said counties shall produce before said respective Board of Licensers the applications filed in their offices, with proof of publication of notice as aforesaid, and shall, as a majority of the said Board shall determine, mark on said application, "granted" or "refused;" and the said Board shall at the same time decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties in the applicant's bond, upon justification of sureties for which purpose, and in the discharge of their other duties, the said Board shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations with the like effect as if taken in a judicial proceeding in court.

Subsequent sections provide the manner of issuing licenses, after they have been granted by the board, and allow an appeal from the decisions of the board to the Court of Quarter Sessions, within five days.

The number of licenses granted is not to exceed, in the aggregate, one to every 100 taxables in the cities and one to every 150 in the counties; and the number of licensed eating houses is not to exceed one-fourth the number of hotels.

Venders of liquors, not keeping hotels, inns or eating houses, may take out licenses to sell, in quantities not less than a gallon, under the act of May 4, 1841; at double the rates specified in that act, but no such license shall be granted for any sum less than $50.

TURKEY.—A letter from Smyrna of the 27th of February states that the imperial hat-humayoun of the 18th of that month, authorising the introduction of the new reforms, was publicly read on the 23d; for this purpose Suleiman Pasha had assembled the dragomans of the different consulates, the Greek and Armenian Archbishops, the chief rabbi, and all the merchants of the medjlis who are subjects of the Porte, and all the superior Turkish officials. After the hat had been read, the Greek archbishop expressed the thanks of the church to the Padishah, and added that henceforth all the believers of his church would look upon all Turks as brethren. The pasha hereupon intimated to the Greek and Armenian members of the medjlis that they were for the future entitled to ride to the Konak on horseback, and to bring their own pipes with them to the sittings of the Court. There was no particular ceremonial observed on the occasion.

What the effect of the hat was on the Mussulman population had not been visible; that produced on the rayahs, on the contrary, was very marked. The Greek and Armenian archbishops united their congregations and celebrated in the Greek church a *Te Deum*, at which the Armenian archbishop was present, and then another in the Armenian church, which the Greek archbishop joined in. Within a very few days the Greeks, resident in Smyrna, had formed a committee to realise as soon as possible their newly acquired rights of free education. Very speedily there are to be a boys' and girls' school established. Such ample funds had been subscribed for this purpose that the committee had been justified in selecting the largest, although the dearest, vacant site in Smyrna; teachers of both sexes, it was decided, should be procured from Protestant Germany. In Bournabat the foundation was laid for a new Christian church on the 26th of February, probably the first church that will have been founded subsequently to the publication of the hat. The whole edifice is to be erected by Mr. Withall for the Protestant residents at Bournabat. Mr. Withall, with his family and friends, among whom was the Prussian consul, was present at the ceremony.

Correspondence of the Albany Journal.

Kansas Movements in the South.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, March 18, 1856.

I have just come up from Tennessee, and let me assure you the South are now moving in earnest in sending settlers to Kansas. I heard a letter from Kansas to a gentleman in Memphis, read at a Kansas meeting, in which the South were urged to send their men on immediately.—"The only hope," the writer stated, "was in sending on enough to whip the d—d Abolitionists before the 1st of July, or the Territory would be lost." The writer says: "there are now at least three Abolitionists to one friend of the South, and if anything is to be done, it must be done quickly." On the boat now there are 27 from South Carolina, bound for Kansas. Send on friends of Freedom faster and faster, or all is lost. 200 from Alabama are to come up next week.

"THE South Carolina Joint-Stock Pro Slavery Emigration Aid Company" requires this pledge of its emigrants:—"We agree to go to Kansas Territory and locate there *until* it be declared whether it shall be a Pro-Slavery or Anti-Slavery State, and we further agree to support, *when there*, the Pro-Slavery Party."

It would not do to trust even a South Carolinian in Kansas without some such pledge as this. Freedom, and its beneficient influence upon the happiness and prosperity of the individual and community, has a resistless attraction to an intelligent mind. It has won over scores of emigrants from the Slave States, and if left to their own good judgment, unrestricted by pledges, whether Kansas should become a Free or a Slave State, we should not fear their verdict.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

MORE ABOUT THOSE GUNS.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Lawrence, K. T., March 15th, says:

"That after the rifles and cannon were taken from the steamboat on the Missouri river and landed at Lexington, the captors undertook to put them together, they found each piece of cannon and each rifle was minus the breech, which were taken out at St. Louis, packed in a case, sent on by a separate boat, and arrived safe in Lawrence. The boat is to be attached in St. Louis on its return for 5,000."

Further particulars of the Explosion on Board of the Metropolis.

The gentlemanly clerk of the Metropolis has furnished us with the following particulars in addition to what we published in our last issue. The boat had left Coalport, and was running at her usual speed in the channel of the river. The clerk was standing in the office, Capt. Haslett sitting at the stove, and several passengers moving through the hall, when the explosion took place. The first clerk was blown through the door leading on to the guards, but was not seriously hurt. Capt. Haslett was blown through the front cabin door and fell on the forecastle. He was standing on the forecastle when the clerk first saw him after the explosion, horribly scalded and bruised, giving orders to the pilot to "come ahead on her." The pilots landed the boat as soon as possible. The captain stood on the forecastle until the boat was landed, when he told the crew he was dying, and asked them to take him to a house on shore, where he died shortly after. The boat caught fire immediately after the explosion, but the fire was promptly extinguished by the engineers and pilot. Ten persons have died from the injuries received.—The following is a list of the names of the dead:

James McConnel, took passage at Pittsburgh for Portsmouth, Mr. Grunning, for Louisville; P. Bohland and his son, John Bohland, took passage for Evansville; J. M. Roberts, of Pittsburgh, took passage for Memphis; Geo. Bryan, son of the Rev. A. M. Bryan, of Allegheny city; Capt. E. G. Haslett; F. A. North, porter; Bernard Sweeney, fireman; Michael Mets, deck hand; J. H. Clark, deck hand, was blown overboard and supposed to have been drowned.

Daniel Soley, deck hand, was badly scalded; John Barrett barkeeper, was scalded but not dangerously. There were thirty-five persons on board who were uninjured.

All the dead; with the exception of George Bryan and Capt. Haslett, were buried at West Columbia, where their friends can obtain their remains by calling on Mr. Mack of that place. The officers of the boat return their thanks to the citizens and physicians of West Columbia for their untiring care and attention to the wounded and dying.—*Cin. Gazette*

THE METROPOLIS EXPLOSION.—This ill-fated steamer arrived here on Saturday, from West Columbia, in tow of the tow-boat Condor. We have heretofore published the details of the terrible and disastrous explosion. We have definitely ascertained that seven persons have died from the effects of injuries received, and that five others were badly scalded. The steamer Fairy Queen remained at the wreck four hours, and Capt. Reno, together with the citizens of West Columbia, rendered all assistance in their power, for the relief of the sufferers. The remains of the son of Rev. A. M. Bryan, were brought here in this boat. The passengers on the Fairy Queen speak in terms of praise of the humane conduct of Capt. J. C. Reno.—*Cin. Com. Monday.*

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin of March 6th, says:—

"Prince Frederick William, only son of the Prince of Prussia, and heir presumptive to the Crown, will pay a new visit to England in May next, and it will be of some duration. It is thought that the projects of alliance between our Royal family and that of England, which were formed a long time ago, will be realized on this occasion."

EMANCIPATION IN VIRGINIA.—The bill containing a provision prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will, &c., did not become a law, as is generally supposed. It passed the House, but was tabled in the Senate, one or two days before the close of the session, while undergoing the amendatory process peculiar to that illustrious body.—*Richmond Whig.*

WESTERN EMIGRATION.—The New Hampshire Patriot says: "We hear of persons in all sections of the State who are starting for the West or preparing to go, while many have already gone this spring. In one day last week an agent on one of the great routes to the West sold fifteen tickets to men going from this vicinity.—There is no doubt that more people will leave this State for the West this year than have gone in any three past years."

P. T. BARNUM, Esq.—A private letter from Mr. Barnum to a gentleman in Boston concludes as follows:

"I have no inducements to struggle again to acquire wealth: for the enormous debts against me on account of the clock company will overshadow me to the grave. I have paid and secured all my private debts."

DIED—On Thursday morning, 27th inst., JAMES M., child son of Rev. A. M. Bryan.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, April 1st, from the residence of Mrs. D. Rabb, East Common, Allegheny. *ohd.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

The public are respectfully requested not to confound DR. CALVIN M. FITCH with myself, DR. S. S. FITCH, of 714 Broadway, N. Y., the author of "SIX LECTURES ON THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, AND THE LAWS OF LIFE," and long and widely known for treatment of Lung Diseases, Heart Affections, and other Chronic Maladies. I have never lectured or practised medicine in any part of the Western country, and since the year 1845 I have not been absent from the City of New York for the purpose of Lecturing or practising medicine anywhere and I am not now and do not propose to be at any time so absent from this city. I have not had, nor have I now, any professional associate lecturing or practising medicine elsewhere. I do not, and will not, hold myself responsible for the practice or transactions of any person practising medicine absent from my own office.

Those who desire my advice or treatment can obtain it only by application personally or by letter, to myself at my residence 714 Broadway, N. Y., and my medicines and mechanical remedies can be had only by applying to me or to my regularly authorized agents.

Prescriptions, with full directions, will be sent gratuitously on application as above, and a statement of the symptoms of the case and the remedies prescribed may be obtained at my agencies. Advice given at all times to such patients without charge. I always prepare all the medicines I use, and never send any patients to the apothecary, or pedlar of medicines, to the inconvenience and hazard of preparing them themselves.

Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "SIX Lectures," above mentioned, a new edition just issued, 130 pages, 25 engravings, and a short portrait of the Author, will be sent by mail, or may be had of my agents. Price 25 cents—all but given away.

S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D.,
714 Broadway, N. Y.

apl

Read, Read, Read, Ye Afflicted!

H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, of No. 253 Chestnut S., Philadelphia, sole manufacturer of the genuine Fluid Extract Buchu, for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c., has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of other similar remedies ever offered to the public. The Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla for purifying the Blood and the cure of Scrofula, Tetter, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, and all Eruptions of the Skin, never fails to effect a cure in a single instance.

The above preparations are not quack nostrums, possessing little or no virtue, and doing more injury than good. The Compound Sarsaparilla is an extract of the Sarsaparilla Root, in a highly concentrated form, one bottle which equals in strength one gallon Syrup Sarsaparilla, and the Compound Buchu is an extract of the Buchu Leaves, both of which are the most active which can be made. They have invariably given to both patient and practitioner, whether in town, country, hospital or private practice, the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. (See Advertisement.)

McLane's Vermifuge at Home.

LOWER TOWNSHIP, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Messrs. Fleming Bros:—This is to certify that I having purchased from J. D. Johnson, Druggist, Allegheny City, one bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by you, and gave a dose of same to three of my children, between the ages of one and six years, and found to my great satisfaction that they were relieved of over Two Hundred Worms, varying in length from four to ten inches. Since that time they have all enjoyed good health.

Yours, &c., PHILIP UNCK.

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.
mr29:dawtf FLEMING BROTHERS.

Christadoro's Excelsior Fluid Hair Dye, No 6 Astor House.—The claims of this extraordinary article to public estimation, are not based upon the time that it has been before the world. It is communicated a new preparation, founded on new discoveries in Chemistry, and it has inaugurated a new era in Hair Dyeing. What are its recommendations?

1st—It changes the Hair of any objectionable color to nature's black or brown in five minutes.

2d—It assimilates with the Hair, and nourishes instead of burning it.

3d—It is pronounced by eminent Chemists the only safe Hair Dye known.

4th—It is impossible to name an instance of its failure.

5th—It has the widest popularity ever yet accorded to a similar preparation.

For the establishment of these assertions by proofs, see the testimony at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, where it is manufactured, sold, and applied privately. Price per small box, $1; large size, $1.50.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Drug store of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.
mh26dawtf

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

Hernial or Ruptured Patients can be suited by paying amounts as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating the side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double, $4, $6, $8, $10.

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

Also for sale, in great variety, Banning's Improved Patent Body Braces, for the cure of, Prolapsus Uteri uplift, Props and Supporters, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with stoop shoulders and weak lungs. English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensoriat. Dr. KEYSER is also prepared to fit Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, double or single, price of single Radical Cure Truss $3—double $5.

Also for sale, Gum Elastic Stockings, for broken and varicose veins.

Syringes, male and female, in every variety.

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

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,
mh24:dawtf 140 Wood st. & Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

To Whom It May Concern!

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH,

Having just returned from Europe would announce to his patients, and others, in Western Pennsylvania, that he will visit PITTSBURGH early in the ensuing month, and that those wishing to avail themselves of his system of treating

Throat and Pulmonary Diseases,

MORE PARTICULARLY

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA
AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,

By Medicinal Inhalations, Mechanical and Constitutional Remedies,

Will thus have an opportunity so to do.

DR. FITCH will remain in PITTSBURGH from

Thursday Morning, April 3d, to Saturday Evening, May 10th,

During which time he may be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from the hours of TEN to FOUR, at his Rooms at the

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

For all forms of incipient or seated Disease of the Lungs, and for all derangements of the system preceding or giving rise to Pulmonary Disease, particularly

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Female Complaints.

Persons wishing to consult, but unable to visit Dr. Fitch, can do so by sending him a written statement of their case, to which a prompt answer will be returned, giving opinion of case and stating expense of treatment. *A Personal Examination always Preferred.*

DR. FITCH'S associate, DR. J. W. SYKES, will be with, to assist him, during the four last weeks of his appointment. It is desirable that persons wishing his treatment should consult him early, that he may have them in charge as long as possible.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH wishes it expressly understood that he has no longer any business connection with Dr. S. S. FITCH, and would call attention to the card which he found himself called upon to publish immediately on his return from Europe.
mh26:2w2w2t

Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
EDW. R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS,

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

Amount received in Marine premiums	$68,242 31
do Fire do	39,906 82
Total premiums for Five months	$108,101 31
CAPITAL	300,000 00
	$408,151 13

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Bonds of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Co.	$78,721 56
Railroad Bonds, Cost	33,400 00
Loan on First Mortgage of Real Estate	89,400 00
do Stocks, Collateral	33,334 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,092 22
Capital subscribed (payment not yet due)	97,000 00
Premium Notes, not matured	66,357 81
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds)	18,853 61
Expenses and Commissions	11,002 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 tributaries. Insures against loss or damages by fire. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

REFERENCE—Hon. T. M. Howe, Gen. J. R. Morehead James Wood.

For Insurance apply to
THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
fa24:tf No. 90 Water st. bet. Wood and Market.

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

MARINE INSURANCE,

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

INLAND INSURANCES,

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

FIRE INSURANCES,

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 3rd, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	85,116 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,000 10
Bills Receivable	156,440 97
Cash on hand	26,828 09
Balance due at Agencies—Prem. on Marine Policies recently issued, and other debts due the Company	93,689 96
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$587,345 06

DIRECTORS.

William Martin,	Spencer Mcilvain,
Joseph H. Seal,	Charles Kelly,
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