PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. S. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1856.

Terms:

DAILY—Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:
Four Copies per annum.....$5 00
Ten Copies per annum.....10 00
Larger payments are strictly required, and the paper will be stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed.

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 one of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every constitutional 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 it now holds, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

Republican National Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1855, to send from each State Two Delegates from every Congressional district, and six Delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, on the *Seventeenth day of June next*, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

N. D. MORGAN, New York,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland,
JOHN M. NIMAN, Connecticut,
DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania,
GEO. W. JULIAN, Ohio,
WILLIAM M. HAGE, Rhode Island,
JOHN C. GODDRICH, Massachusetts,
GEORGE BYRD, Virginia,
ABNER H. HALLOWELL, Maine,
E. A. LAWANDO, Illinois,
CHESTER DICKEY, Michigan,
GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire,
A. J. STEVENS, Iowa,
CORNELIUS COLE, California,
WILLIAM BIGLER, Pa., Secretary,
WILLIAM CROSE, Indiana,
GEN. WILLIAM SPOONER, Wisconsin,
C. M. P. FAULKNER, New Jersey,
T. D. WILLIAMS, Delaware,
JOHN C. VAN, Kentucky,
JAMES REDPATH, Missouri,
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Dist. of Columbia,
Washington, March 29, 1856. *National Committee.*

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—Mr. Elwood Morris, a railroad Engineer, writes a communication to the *National Intelligencer*, in which he endorses Mr. Ellet's plan for keeping up the navigation of the Ohio by means of reservoirs on its head streams for the retention of the surplus water when they are high. He says:

"The writer, in his professional engagements in the vicinity of the Ohio river, appreciating the vast importance of this question, as affecting the commercial interest of millions of people, and stimulated by the reflections to which a long experience in hydraulic engineering had naturally led, examined this subject closely in connexion with Mr. Ellet's plan, and rose from the study with a strong conviction of its entire feasibility as a very moderate cost.

Elaborate measurements of the daily flow of the Ohio river, continued during some years, have amply proven that at the point of Wheeling (for instance) *nine feet* of water (a uniform depth throughout the year) might be maintained, *if the natural flow of the stream could only be equalized.*

This raises two leading questions:

1. Can we, by artificial lakes, arrest the surplus flood-waters, and reserve them for use in droughts?

2. Can we find suitable sites for the construction of reservoirs of the magnitude required?

These are the main questions; the rest is all detail. That we could arrest and reserve the flood waters of the country in wet seasons for use in dry ones cannot be doubted, if reservoirs of sufficient magnitude can be provided.

The feasibility, then, of the proposed improvement of the Ohio river navigation reduces itself to one simple topographical problem, which could be settled in a twelve-monthly campaign of engineers, by-wit: *can adequate sites for reservoirs be found?*

That they can be found the writer does not the slightest doubt.

Indisputable calculations show that a single artificial lake, covering one hundred square miles, thirty feet deep, or of equivalence with the old Dismal Swamp, or of eight Lake Westerm townships of a Congress survey, would be adequate for the permanent maintenance of five or six feet water in the Ohio river.

To take advantage of a few of the many gorges where the Allegheny or the Monongahela pass from one valley to another, to erect, the six, a few dams of solid masonry, some sixty or eighty feet high; to form artificial lakes, aggregating a surface of one hundred square miles, with a depth of thirty feet, would certainly be no great undertaking for the American people; and that this important work, so small in its means but vast in its results, should have been so long delayed will be a few years hence the only wonder.

In order that we may fully understand Mr. Morris, when he asserts the practicability of maintaining the Ohio in a navigable condition throughout the year, it is proper to add, here, that, in his view, "a depth of five or six feet is required for the free navigation of the Ohio river by steamers of adequate size and power;" and his proposition is that this depth of water can be maintained, day by day, by means of the reservoirs of which he speaks.

Such is Mr. Morris' opinion; but what are the *facts?* While looking at this subject we feel very much in the humor of Mr. Gradgrind, and must be permitted to insist, in a matter so vital, upon having *facts* rather than speculations. "Facts, sir, facts; what we want is facts." Mr. Morris needs hardly to be reminded of the truism that in such affairs one fact is worth a thousand theories.

Now, it is fair to assume, at the outstart, that if the stage of water of Pittsburgh does not *average* five or six feet, throughout the year, that the confluents of the Ohio, at this point, do not furnish during the year enough water to maintain the depth which Mr. Morris admits to be necessary for the free navigation of the river. If it was possible, (which it is not,) to catch all the water flowing into the Monongahela and Allegheny, and hold it in reservoirs to be let out daily in equal flow, the daily supply could not exceed the mean average under the present unrestricted flow.

Now, we have been at some pains to ascertain the average depth of water at this point for a given year. We have taken the year 1854 as about up to the usual mark: for although the summer was very dry and the water low, the river was more than usually high during the winter, spring and early summer months. *The average of that year was a little less than four feet;* and we venture to say that if the calculation be extended to a series of years, the average will not be found to differ much from this. The sources of supply, therefore, are not equal to the task of maintaining the requisite depth fixed by Mr. Morris; and when we take into account the fact that the location of the reservoirs must be fixed *above* many of the streams emptying into the Monongahela and Allegheny, the impracticability of catching water enough from those lying above the mountain gorges fixed upon for the reservoirs, while those below will have to be permitted to run out unrestrained, must be apparent. We are constrained, therefore, in view of all the facts, to say of Mr. Ellet's plan as Sir Charles Coldstream said of each of the various realities of the world—"there is nothing in it, my dear sir, positively there is nothing in it."

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, NEW YORK.—During a late visit to New York we put up at the Smithsonian House, at the corner of Houston street and Broadway, on the same square with the Metropolitan Hotel. This House is kept by Sidney Kopman, Esq., on the European plan; that is, you pay so much for a room, and take your meals in the House or not, as you choose, paying for what you eat. The House is furnished more for comfort than show, and is kept neat and clean. The rooms are heated by steam, lighted with gas, and furnished with Croton water. The prices of the rooms are from 50 cents to $1 and $1,50 per day, according to situation, size, etc. This is just. In hotels generally, a guest in a narrow dormitory in the attic is charged the same as one in a spacious room on the 2d or 3d floor. Then in regard to eating, you take your meals when you please, and only pay for what you order. If you are ill as many persons are, you are not obliged to pay for luxurious dinners you never eat. The restaurant of the Smithsonian House is a large and magnificently furnished room where one can take his meals in comfort and quiet. A bill of fare is laid on every table, with the prices of every article annexed, so that the guest knows exactly how much expense he is incurring. A person can live well, even sumptuously, at an expense of from 50 to 75 cents per day. We commend the Smithsonian to the attention of our readers.

OHIO.—The legislature of Ohio has passed a Habeas Corpus Act, which provides that where parties make affidavit stating their belief that an officer having a person in custody will refuse to obey the writ of Habeas Corpus, the same shall be directed to the Sheriff or Coroner, commanding him to bring the parties before the Court for examination. It does not assume to pass upon the constitutionality of any law of Congress but simply provides for the efficient execution of this great writ of liberty.

The Ohio State *Journal* says that the delegation from Ohio to the National Democratic Convention will stand as follows:

For Pierce 12, Buchanan 10, Douglas 28, doubtful one.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"While the late Slave trial was progressing in this city, the United States Marshal, H. H. Robinson, was in Washington, and called on President Pierce for advice and discretion. The President told Mr. Robinson (they were talking socially together) that the negroes must go back to Kentucky at all hazards. He then patted the Marshal on the shoulder, and told him to take just what steps were, in his view, necessary to effect this object—to use a sound discretion, and all would be right—that he (the President) had secret service money enough at his command to pay all expenses."

The Secretary of War, then, at the request of the President, gave Mr. Robinson an order on the Commandant of the Newport Garrison for any troops he should require to be marched over to Cincinnati.

Mr. Robinson then came back to Cincinnati with this order for soldiers from Newport in his pocket, and immediately a great number of additional special Marshals were appointed so as to swell the list to some three hundred.

The *Gazette* hints that the Marshal, finding that the money was sure to come, induced the belief that there would be some difficulty in the way of obtaining the pay due the Deputy Marshals, and that the warrants for their pay, amounting to some $80,000, were bought up at fifty per cent. discount. Somebody has evidently made a good speculation.

MUNIFICENT PHILANTHROPY.—A wealthy and generous hearted citizen of New York, Peter Cooper, has formed and is now engaged in arranging a scheme of enlarged benevolence which will place his name high in the roll of public benefactors. Ignoring the example of men of wealth, who, while resolved to do something for posterity, are yet unwilling to part with any portion of their means until after death, Mr. Cooper has not only formed his plans of usefulness but is earnestly engaged in carrying them into actual operation, thus affording practical and unmistakable evidences of his own praiseworthy purposes, and leaving to his executors the duty of keeping in motion the machinery of benevolence to which he had, in his own person, given the original impetus. The landed estate which Mr. C. has devoted to this object is in the city of New York, and is bounded by Astor place, Third avenue, Seventh street and Fourth avenue. A few days since, when a memorial was presented to the New York Legislature asking the passage of a law to enable Mr. Cooper to found his Institution, which is to bear the title of "The Union," the Senator from the city of New York (Mr. Brooks) embraced the occasion to say—

Mr. Cooper, with a wisdom worthy of all imitation, had chosen to enjoy, during his life time, the fruits of his own labor and bounty. He had made preparations to endow a noble, scientific institution for the advancement of Science, Arts and Letters, together with such scientific and historical collections, chemical and philosophical apparatus, mechanical and artistic models, books, drawings, pictures, statues and other means of instruction as may be useful for that purpose.—It was meant by the noble founder to unite the useful and the beautiful, and in such a manner as would give free access to the public and without cost to visiters or learners. The gift already made was one of the most munificent bequests in the history of any country whatever throughout the country. It embraced eleven lots of land in the very heart of the city, and valued at $175,000. The sum of $200,000 had been expended already upon a building which was constructed entirely of stone and iron. It would require a sum equally large to complete the edifice and put it in a state of preparation for the purpose designed. Once established, as designed by the worthy founder, the property would be worth nearly $600,000, and all the devise of one citizen. There has been no nobler gift than this in the history of mankind. New York might well be proud of such a citizen, and of the great work which would soon be the fruit of his labor and his wealth. It was the earnest wish of Mr. Cooper that his name should not be connected with the institution which his wealth and generosity would soon complete. He hoped the Legislature would overrule any such conclusion, and insist that both in name and remembrance it should be honored in some way with the noble donor. Mr. Brooks subsequently introduced a bill.

THE STATE PRINTING BILL.—The bill to put in the hands of the Democratic majority of the legislature the choice of a State Printer, by which they expected to build up under State patronage a powerful Central Organ, has been vetoed by the Governor, as it deserved to be. Under the present system, by which the printing is allowed to the lowest bidder, there is no doubt some swindling carried on; but it is at low prices and cannot amount to much. The vetoed bill allowed a margin for the practice of the same swindling, at higher prices. There was nothing, in either arrangement, to prevent the state printer from stretching out an eight page pamphlet so as to make it cover nine pages, making two eight page forms out of it and charging for double press work and the composition of six-teen pages. These are the tricks of state printers; and if the state must be swindled it is best that it should be done at a low instead of a high rate.

CONCERT.—We learn with pleasure that Prof. De Ham, so well known in our city as an able and accomplished performer, will give a Concert on Tuesday evening, assisted by the best musical talent of the city. We do not see why these home concerts should not be as successful as those given by foreign artists. We have musicians here whose taste and education are equal in most, if not all, respects to those from abroad who have won success among us. Mr. De Ham, on this occasion, will be assisted by Mademoiselle Sitton, a young lady from Cincinnati who bears the reputation of being an admirable songstress.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

War Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

GRENADA, Sunday, March 16, 1856.

Since I last wrote, a portion of the history of Central America has been enacted. Col. Schlesinger has made a report of his mission to Costa Rica. He was met by two Government officers in the first, town at which he arrived, who informed him that he could not proceed further, nor could he remain, but must forthwith leave the Territory of Costa Rica. While preparing to carry out these orders, one of the aids who accompanied him, a native of this State, managed to leave him, and he now becomes a Costa Rican, his style and title as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Don Manual Argueta. By the time Col. Schlesinger had reached Virgin Bay, there had also arrived at the same place from Costa Rica, a printed declaration of war. Col. S. reached this city on Sunday, the 9th of March, and on Monday, the 10th, an address signed by Gen. Walker was issued.

In compliance with the last paragraph of the address, the troops on Monday assumed, and since continue to wear, the "red ribbon."

Fortunately the arrival from New York, New Orleans and California, which reached this City on Sunday the 9th, brought two hundred and five recruits. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday the 11th, they received orders to march, and before sundown they were all on board the Lake boat Virgil, bound for Virgin Bay. At 10 o'clock P. M., General Walker left his quarters on the Plaza and proceeded on board the Virgil. She sailed immediately after and at 6 o'clock the following morning, they began to disembark.

Gen. Walker returned to this City the next morning and on Thursday the 19th the Declaration of War against Costa Rica was read to the troops in general orders on the Plaza. At 6 o'clock A. M., the same day, Col. Schlesinger commenced his march with about 400 soldiers on the city of Guanacaste, 45 miles from the boundary in the State of Costa Rica. I have it from an excellent authority that Schlesinger's instructions are not to proceed further till reinforced, but to capture all the munitions of war, and, if he cannot hold the City, destroy everything he can and return, driving in all the horses and cattle to Virgin Bay or Rivas.

Large reinforcements are expected by the next arrivals, some of which no doubt will be sent after Schlesinger.

It is also said that a battalion is being prepared to go by way of the Pacific and attack Punta Arenas, the best seaport on the Coast of Costa Rica. You will no doubt receive the news of the attack on Guanacaste by this mail.

The present critical state of affairs may be imagined from the fact that at least three out of every five of the native male population have left this State, some for the boundaries of Costa Rica, some for Honduras and all of them armed.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune intimates that some boxes of "carpenters' tools" have been put up on the infernal machine style, so that if seized and opened by the Border Ruffians, they will have no particular cause of rejoicing.

THE call for the National Convention is republished to-day, in order to correct a provoking blunder which occurred in its publication yesterday. The Convention is to assemble on the *seventeenth* of June, and not on the *seventh*.

OUR Cattle Market report exhibits a considerable falling off in the receipts of Beeves, as compared with the preceding two markets. Yesterday morning 1,628 cattle were offered at Forty-fourth street, against 2,729 on the last market day. The average for 1855 was 1,981. The total receipts for the city during the week ending yesterday were 2,606; last week, 4,162. Average weekly receipts, last year, 8,225. Prices went up 1c. to 1½c per pound, or 12 to 15 per cent. The quality of the animals offered was much superior to that of the two preceding markets.

The diminished receipts, and consequent higher prices, were to be expected, after the over supply for the previous two weeks.

The continued snow-storms created some irregularities, but these will soon be overcome, and the prospect is for a constant supply of Beef Cattle, at fair rates, hereafter.

Sheep are exceedingly scarce—the market being scarcely half supplied. The receipts for the week were only 8,827, while the weekly average last year was 10,940. Any farmers having good Sheep will find it to their advantage to hurry them forward at this time, as they can command almost their own prices. Early Spring Lambs will pay well this season.—*N. Y. Times.*

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—Seventeen slaves were manumated yesterday, in this city. They were from Logan and Simpson counties, in Kentucky, and most of them were freed by James and Gracy McIlvane.—*Cin. Gaz.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McLane's Vermifuge at Home.

ROSS TOWNSHIP, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Mrs. Fleming B—Sir: 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 dome 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 UNCH.

☞ 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.

Sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS.
mr20dews

Rheumatism.—A case of three months' standing cured by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

I, Seman W. Hemmings, of Pittsburgh, state "After suffering for three months with Rheumatism—a part of the time so severely as to confine me to my bed—I have been entirely cured by using *BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS*. I have had one attack since, but found almost instantaneous relief in the same medicine. It is, in my opinion, a sure remedy for Rheumatism."

☞ See advertisement in another column. apr5dews

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT YET!

NEW SCALE.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,

Have Received a small lot of

NUNNS & CLARK'S PIANOS.

PROVIDED WITH THEIR NEW SCALE.

THIS IS THEIR LATEST and undoubtedly the IMPERIAL improvement as made to the PIANO FORTE. The POWER of the instrument is almost DOUBLED, while the sweetness, delicacy, and brilliancy of tone, they surpass anything as yet produced in the shape of a Piano. They possess all the advantages of the GRAND PIANO without the disadvantages. We now challenge comparison with the instruments of any other maker in this country, confident that every unbiassed judge of the article will at once admit their superiority. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine these superb instruments.

Sole Agents for NUNNS & CLARK'S Pianos
For Western Pennsylvania.
No. 63 Fifth st., next door to Masonic Hall.

P. S.—Splendid assortment of the above shortly expected for the Spring Trade.

HARD.

THE subscribers take great pleasure in stating that the Pianos of NUNNS & CLARK, New York have enjoyed the unwavering confidence of the public for upwards of a quarter of a century, which period now a musical REPUTATION of more than turned out to be a most excellent one. Their Pianos have ever stood in need neither of a SPECIAL ADVENCE nor a beloved NAME.

Their superiority is so generally admitted, that they may safely be considered as ABOVE all PUFFS of trade. They have received the highest premiums at the fairs of almost all of the principal cities of the United States, and Canada.

Their Pianos are celebrated for their great power, sweetness of tone, and CAPABILITY OF STANDING IN TUNE. Purchasers who desire a first class Piano Forte of the most fashionable and elegant description, at moderate prices, will find it to their advantage to call and examine these instruments before purchasing elsewhere, as they are NOT A HUMBUG, are respectfully invited to call at their establishment and examine the new and improved Scale of NUNNS & CLARK Pianos provided with their unrivaled new scale.

H. KLEBER & BRO.
No. 52 Fifth street.

From a Member of the Senate of Virginia,

I have used Dr. Isaac Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment in my family on various occasions with entire satisfaction. I consider it a sovereign remedy in cases of local pain, bruises, sprains, etc., and so recommended it to the afflicted. J. HUDDLESON,
Sept. 25, 1855. Senator.

Dr M'Lane's Improved Liver Pills and improved Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely by the proprietors, Dr. L. M'Lane, Graduate of Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.

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

All the above Medicines prepared by
Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent
JAS. F. FLEMING, Allegheny, near R. R. depot. Sole
apl-lydawdtf

Christadoro's Excelsior Fluid Hair Dye.

No 6 Astor House.—The claims of this extraordinary and valuable article, are not based upon the time that it has been before the world. It is comparatively a new preparation, founded on new discoveries in Chemistry, and it has taken its place as a new era in Hair Dyeing. What are its recommendations!

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

2d—It is semi-tinted 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 box, $1,50.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Depository of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.
mh26dews

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, 24th inst. Passenger Trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh for Crestline at 7¼ A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Crestline for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M and 12.20 P. M.

These trains all make close connections at Crestline, with trains for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and all points intermediate. We now challenge comparison with the arrangements of any other route in this country, confident that every unbiassed judge of the article will at once admit their superiority. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine these superb instruments.

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H. KLEBER & BRO.
No. 52 Fifth street.

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 (Sabbath excepted) from the hours of TEN to FOUR, at his Rooms at the

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

corner Penn and St. Clair sts.

Entrance to Rooms on Penn Street.

For all forms of incipient or seated Disease of the Lungs and for amendments 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, while at PITTSBURGH, will be with, and receive applications from, those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Throat Ulcers, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Douloureux, Piles, Fistula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Blood, Skin, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tumors, Ulcers, Diseases of Females, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, Chronic Diseases of every kind, and all Diseases of a Private Nature.

DR. FITCH wishes it expressly understood that he has no secrets to sell, but simply calls attention to the card of cures which he found necessary to publish immediately on his return from Europe.

mh26dtf&wtw1

Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, President.
EDW. 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	$68,342 81
Fire do	39,908 62
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 6's	$78,721 66
Railroad Bonds, (Pa.)	33,400 00
Loan on First Mortgages of Real Estate	49,800 00
do Stocks, Collateral	30,314 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,092 22
Capital Subscribed (payment not yet due)	97,000 00
Premium Notes	66,257 31
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds)	18,558 61
Expense and Commissions	11,662 34
	$408,151 13

Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted.

Fire	1,066 66
Marine	5,000 00
	$6,066 66

This Company Insures Hull and Cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi tributaries. Insures against loss or damages by fires. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

For sale by the sole proprietors.

THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
No. 90 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.

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.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 4th, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,092 93
Philadelphia City and other Loans	83,110 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	23,060 10
Bills Receivable	182,440 97
Cash on hand	26,626 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued,—and other debts due the Company	93,659 99
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total Amount of Assets	$577,349 08

DIRECTORS,

William Martin,	Spencer Mcllvain,
Joseph Maxfield,	Charles Kelly,
Edmund A. Souder,	Samuel H. Stokes,
Jos. H. Seal,	Henry D. Sharpless,
Robert Burton,	James Traquair,
John B. Penrose,	William Eyre,
George G. Leiper,	Joshua L. Price,
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