PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. E. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1856.

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 glorious once consecrated means the existence of slavery in any 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 extinction of freedom from the territories, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

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

☞ Advance payments are strictly required, and the paper stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed.

☞ For Telegraphic News see 3d page. For City and Commercial News see 4th page.

☞ "*Justice*" has been in type for two days, but crowded out by the pressure of important news. We will try and make room for him to-morrow.

THE FLOUR TRADE.—It has been suggested to us that some remarks on the causes of the wide difference in the prices of various grades of flour, in this market, would be timely and seasonable. It has rarely happened, never before, in fact, within our recollection, that there has been so wide a margin, as now, between choice brands of flour and the inferior grades. To most of those outside the trade, the difference seems inexplicable; and many, accepting the readiest suggestion, attribute it all to the grasping avarice of speculators. In the eyes of some, every man who buys and sells flour is a conscienceless "speculator" —a sort of dusty ghoul, preying upon human sustenance. They see flour quoted as selling at wholesale on the wharf at $4,50 a barrel; yet when they go to buy a barrel for their own use they probably have to pay $6,50 or $7,00. Why this wide difference? A few words will tend to explain it; and we trust that in tendering them we shall not be accused of pandering to the purposes of speculators.

In previous years, when the wheat everywhere was good, there was but little difference in price between the three grades of marketable flour. Superfine ranked lowest, extra next, and family extra at the top; and if superfine sold from first hands at $5,00, extra brought $5,12½ and family extra $5,25, there being but a shade difference in the qualities respectively. But last year, owing to the wet harvest, all or nearly all the wheat in western Pennsylvania and the sections adjacent in neighboring States was injured by sprouting before it was housed. From this grown wheat it was impossible to make good flour, as every head of a family knows or ought to know. In southern Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and lower Illinois, the wheat, owing to the harvest being earlier than here, was gathered and secured safely before the wet weather set in; and it is to these sources we have been looking all season for the good flour needed for family use, or the grain to make it from. Our city mills have been large buyers of wheat in those sections; and nearly all the choice flour brought to this market for sale has been brought from southern Ohio and Indiana. The supply of flour made from grown or sprouted wheat has been ample, all season; but being unfit for family use, the most of it has been bought for shipment east, and from thence it has found and is finding its way to Europe.

Of course, the inferior flour has ruled lowest in price; and the local demand for choice brands having been well kept up all season, they have commanded much better figures than at any other time, or than they could under other circumstances. The amount to be had is limited, and dealers here have to pay for it at the rates current in the market where they purchase.—Prime Southern wheat is to-day worth in this market from 20 to 30 cts. a bushel more than the wheat of Western Pennsylvania or Eastern Ohio; and there is consequently a corresponding difference in the value of the flour made from it. The "superfine" flour which is quoted at wholesale on the wharf as selling as low as $4,50, is made from sprouted wheat; while the extra family flour for which the purchaser of a single bbl. pays $6,75 is made from prime southern wheat, and has passed perhaps through the hands of two dealers, each of whom has a profit, with charges added for drayage, before it reaches him.

It is hoped that by another season the causes for the great disparity now manifest will be nearly, if not wholly, removed. There will always be choice brands of flour, which consumers will prefer to all others, and for which preference they will have to pay; but as there is much more cause, now, than usual, for this preference, which nearly every consumer feels, the difference in price is all the greater.

A few words as to the market nomenclature of flour, and we have done. "Superfine" is the ordinary grade of flour, made this season from sprouted wheat, and hardly, if ever, used in families; the "superfine" made in southern Ohio is of a better grade than that made here, owing to the difference in the quality of the wheat; but it is not offered here for sale to any extent. "Extra" is of two grades, which, for convenience sake, has been called here "country extra" and "Ohio extra;" the former is made by our country mills from the best wheat they can get, and is considerably above superfine; while "Ohio extra" is the second best grade of Ohio flour made from sound wheat. "Extra family" or "family extra" is that made from choice, selected wheat, and dealers generally confine themselves to about a dozen choice brands of established reputation. For these various qualities there is a regular gradation of prices upward, in the order named.

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW YORK.—The great meeting at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, as represented in the New York papers, as a most encouraging and enthusiastic outpouring of the people. The *Times* says:

"The meeting last night, at the Tabernacle, of the opponents of the Administration, and the friends of Freedom in Kansas, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that has been witnessed within the walls of that building. The place was crowded to its utmost capacity, and though the eminent speakers from Washington who had been announced were unable to attend, there was not the least abatement of enthusiasm manifested by the vast assemblage at having to listen to familiar voices instead of those who had been promised. It was the cause and not the speakers that called them together. The occasion was in all respects a most gratifying and encouraging one, and we only regret that the crowded state of our columns will not admit of a more full and extended report of the proceedings than we have been able to give. As an indication of popular feeling in this City, the meeting of last night cannot fail to have marked effect in other parts of the country."

The *Courier and Enquirer*, a paper not given to exaggeration and flummery, says:

"The campaign which is to end in the election of a President in November next, was last evening opened on the part of opponents of the present National Administration, with a brilliant demonstration at the Tabernacle. That large edifice was filled to its utmost capacity with an assemblage of the intelligent, active, and uncompromising men of New York. They came without music and banners, but as sober, thinking men, one by one, or in companies of three or four. The importer of South street, the Broadway dealer, the lawyer and the broker of Wall street, the mechanic, and the laborer—all were there, to unite in putting the stamp of faithlessness, inefficiency, and corruption upon the men who now direct the affairs of the nation—and particularly in regard to their domestic policy. It was a demonstration that will be felt in every quarter of the Union. It was a meeting of men who had resolved to sink all partisan feeling and unite in an effort to re-establish the government upon the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON. And in entering upon the work last night, the spirit evinced by them was worthy of the cause.

Hon. Edwin D. Morgan called to order, and on his motion Hon. Benjamin F. Butler was unanimously called to preside."

The people of Washington county, opposed to the extension of slavery, are invited to meet on Monday evening, May 16th, at the Court House, to organize the party, and to attend to such other business as may be deemed advisable.

THE "Richmond Enquirer" contends for the two-thirds rule in the Cincinnati Convention, as either knave or fool who should propose or vote for its abrogation." Of course the South though but a third ought to control the Union.

MR. CLAY ON SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—We gave, a few days ago an extract from a speech of Mr. WEBSTER, to show that in his opinion slavery was a local institution, and existed solely by municipal law. It required a positive enactment to make a human being a chattel, while the Freedom of men rests on natural and inalienable rights. Below we take an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered so late as 1860, which forcibly argues that slavery is not extended to the Territories of the United States by the constitution, and cannot therefore be legally introduced in such territories:

"In my opinion, therefore, the supposition that *the Constitution of the United States carries Slavery into California, supposing her not to be a State*, is AN ASSUMPTION TOTALLY UNWARRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION. Why, if the Constitution gave the privilege, it would be incompetent for California to adopt the provision which she has in her Constitution. The Constitution of the United States, being supreme, no State could pass an enactment in contravention of the Constitution. My rules of interpreting the Constitution of the United States are the good old rules of '98, '99. I have never in my life deviated from those rules; and what are they? The Constitution is an aggregate of ceded powers. No power is granted except when it is expressly delegated or when it is necessary and proper to carry it into effect as a delegated power; and *if in any instance the power to carry slaves into the territories is guaranteed to you by the Constitution, or is an incident necessary to the carrying out of any other power that is delegated in the Constitution*, I have been unable to perceive it amidst all the vicissitudes of public life and amidst all the changes and turns of party. I never in my life have deviated from those great fundamental, and I think indisputably true principles, of interpreting the Constitution of the United States. Take these principles to be true, and where is the power? Can anybody point it out to me? What gives you a right to carry your slaves to California? Where is the delegated power to which it attaches as necessary implication? IT IS NOWHERE TO BE FOUND. You must resort to some such general principle as the Federalists did in the early history of this country, when they contended for the doctrine of general welfare. *But you cannot put your finger upon any part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any territory of the United States.* Mr. President, you will remark that I am expressing an opinion upon the power, the constitutional right. I do not go into the question of how the powers of Government are to be exercised or applied in the course of administration. That is a distinct question. I am arguing the question of Constitutional Power. *Nor, sir, can I admit for a single moment, that there is any separate or distinct right upon the part of States or individual members of the State, or any portion of the people of the United States to carry slaves into the Territories, under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the several States.*"

Slavery is now in Kansas, and it is there under the assumption that the Constitution carries it there and protects it. This is the doctrine of the Pierce party. It is by this means that Kansas is to be devoted to slavery. It is a doctrine fraught with danger, and subversive of the liberty to secure which the Constitution was adopted. Is it not surprising that some old Whigs, who revere the memory of WEBSTER and CLAY, are affiliating with the men who slandered them when alive, and repudiated their doctrines when dead?

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The monthly meeting of this Association is held this evening at ½ past 7, at their rooms. Many of its members are not fully satisfied with the action of the Directors in their memorial to the Governor, asking him to withhold his assent to the Bill which has been passed, placing saving and deposit institutions under the same restrictions of Banks of issue.

The friends of the Bill are not satisfied without a full discussion, of its merits, and having both sides of the question presented to the Governor.

It is to be hoped there will be a full attendance, or counter resolutions, and an adverse memorial to the one already sent forward may be adopted.

We are determined to hold a position from which we can enter upon the support of Gov. Seward, Judge McLean, Gov. Chase, Col. Fremont, or whoever else, being heartily in favor of and openly committed to the cause of Free Kansas, may be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

This is the feeling which animates the Republican press, with but rare and unimportant exceptions. The vast magnitude of the issue in overriding all mere personal preferences. It may be set down almost as a political axiom, that the fate of Kansas rests on the decision of the people in November. If the slaveocracy succeed, Kansas will be lost to Freedom. Slavery will not suffer the fruits of the victory to be snatched from its grasp, and with the whole power of the Government, and with the flush of victory, it will override the Free State men, and crush them in its iron grasp. Nothing can save Kansas, *then* but a revolution, or something near akin to it.

A LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING was held in Rockcastle County, Kentucky, on the 20th ult., at which a Republican Association was formed and delegates chosen to the Philadelphia National Convention. This is the second county meeting of the kind, and others will follow.

Details of the Battle of Rivas.

By the Orizaba at New York, on Tuesday, we have full details of the late battle in Costa Rica.

From El Nicaraguense, April 12.

Rivas has again been in the field of a bloody conflict. On the morning of the 7th inst., intelligence reached Granada that immediately after the departure of the American troops from Rivas a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Costa Ricans entered and took possession of the city. By daylight on the 8th inst. a force of 500 men, including 100 native troops, were on the march from Granada, to engage the presumptuous invaders. General WALKER in person was at the head of the army. The force under his command encamped the night of the 10th inst., within nine miles of Rivas, and in the meantime it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the city was held and fortified by 2,000 Costa Ricans and Chamoristas.—Early on the morning of the 11th, the march was resumed, with the prospect ahead of a lively engagement.

The troops, without halting, were assigned their respective positions, and instructed as to appropriate points of attack. With a whoop and a yell, a rush was made for the plaza, and as the troops were discovered by the enemy ascending the eminence which concealed the approach to the city, they were saluted with a volley of musketry which gave indication of a firm and obstinate resistance. On both sides of the plaza a brisk and incessant firing was kept up by the enemy, but the fearless and undaunted forces of the Democracy charged them with so much rapidity, that in less than five minutes the Americans were in the entire possession of the plaza. The Costa Ricans, shunning an open fight, precipitately betook themselves to the barricades and fortressed houses, and from those places of protection and concealment continued an unremitting fire. Their cannon, too, with thundering voice gave testimony of the efficiency of their preparations for defence. To prevent the destruction that must inevitably ensue from so fatal an engine of war, the determination was instantly formed and carried into execution, by Lieut. Col. SANDERS, of taking it from the possession of the enemy. The order to charge was given, and the gallant Lieut. Colonel followed by his intrepid soldiers, rushed, heedless of peril into the face of the menacing danger, and with the loss of four men only succeeded in capturing that essential weapon of war.—

It was immediately brought and stationed at the Southeast corner of the plaza, and placed under the control of Captain McCardle, a most excellent and intrepid artillerist. The ammunition belonging to it was also seized, and a few minutes only elapsed before the weapon that was destined for the destruction of the Democratic forces, was pouring a fatal fire upon the discomfited Costa Ricans. Chagrined, and enraged at the loss of their gun, they made several bold attempts to repossess it; but its thundering tone, rapidly followed by the deadly discharges of the Mississippi rifle, intimidated their endeavors, and drove them back to their places of concealment.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The conflict became too fierce for the Costa Rican invaders, and 300 of them in a body were discovered making their rapid retreat in the direction of San Juan del Sur. Following the retreat of the 300, about 12 o'clock in the day, the enemy received a reinforcement of 250 men from Virgin Bay. Capt. Waters, of the Rangers who held possession of the tower surmounting the unfinished Cathedral on the north side of the plaza, immediately communicated to General Walker, information of their approach, and a body of men was sent to protect that portion of the town. In the meantime Capt. Waters and his Rangers from their convenient position opened upon them with their rifles, and did most signal execution. The intention of the enemy of completely surrounding the city and hemming the Democratic forces in the plaza, was thwarted with most gratifying success. It was not accomplished, however, without a long and fierce firing at the enemy from all four of the corners of the Plaza.

From three corners of the plaza a constant fire was maintained from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon. Four hours of unremitting service in the field, following a tedious march of more than two days, had necessarily the effect of burdening the energies of the soldiers with irresistible fatigue. The enemy, too, seemed to have become wearied of the fight, and little firing for an hour was done on either side, except by sharpshooters, adventuring chances at a long distance.

From this point forward this account of Walker's organ becomes confused The amount of it is, however, that the Nicaraguans were not able to penetrate beyond the plaza; and that after fighting all day he was compelled to retreat at night—for want of ammunition, *he* says. A correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a different account:

SEAT OF WAR, Friday, April 18, 1856.

Walker has met with three defeats in as many weeks, and in these defeats he has lost his future chances of success. His forces are reduced, his sources of supply cut off, and the best portion of his territory is in the hands of his mortal enemies.

At the battle of Santa Rose, in the Department of Guanacaste, 305 men, under the command of Col. Schlessinger, were defeated in a three minutes engagement, and put to rout, with the loss of 127 men. After two weeks preparation, Walker, with all his forces, started from his Headquarters, at Rivas, on the 6th of April, and got on board the lake steamboat San Carlos, for the pretended purpose of invading Costa Rica, by way of the Serapaque River, but scarcely had he withdrawn his troops from Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur when the enemy marched into the abandoned towns, and beheld from the lake shore the departure of the Steamer. When Walker got to Castillo, half-way down the San Juan River, he altered his mind on the Serapaque subject, and having dispatched 40 men to take possession of its mouth where it enters the San Juan, 30 miles from Greytown, he took the back track and was just in time, the following morning, to see the inhabitants he had abandoned shot in the streets and the village reduced to ashes. San Juan del Sur shared the same fate, and the city of Rivas, which one day before was the head quarters of Gen. Walker, without a single shot, fell into the hands of the enemy; thus easily have they got a basis of operation on the most approved military science, and a line of defences which, while it secures their own communication, at the same time cuts off all hope of relief or retreat on the part of the foe.

In order to recover from the results of this great error, with the blindness of a madman he falls into an error even greater.

When he saw the burning of the new pier at Virgin Bay, and was informed of the murder of the peaceable citizens, by one who had miraculously escaped, he directed his course to Granada, a distance of fifty-five miles, and, disembarking his men, commenced a march on Rivas, with six hundred men. These fifty-five miles were accomplished at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and, without even halting, the order to attack was given, while the enemy were drawing up on the Plaza to receive them. It is true the Americans fought bravely for near twelve hours, but, as might be expected under such circumstances, the highest glory they could achieve was to prolong the fight till the darkness would cover their retreat; and they once more returned to Granada, leaving 150 of their comrades in their dying agonies, to be committed to the earth by their enemies.

This second battle of Rivas does not more strongly prove the bravery of Walker's soldiery, than it does the incompancy of their Commander-in-Chief.

The reports of this affair in the *El Nicaraguense*, state that Walker gained a great victory and killed 500 foes with the loss of only 80 men.

I suppose you are aware that paper is Walker's property. The type was seized from its lawful owners when Walker entered Granada, and for the benefit of the Government was confiscated. Walker farms out the printing for $100 per week to five of his soldiers.

It is not generally known in the United States that no one can travel in Nicaragua without a passport. Yet such is the fact, and, in consequence of this fact, some, at least, of the persons murdered at Virgin Bay were victimized, and, in all probability the next news you hear from this place will bring you the details of such another massacre at Castello, on the San Juan River. I know there are four American ladies, at that place, and some six men anxious to get away with their lives, but the instructions are, "*Let none depart without a passport signed by General Walker,*" and as there is no communication with Granada there is no getting Walker's signature, and, therefore, there is no escape, although the enemy is hourly expected there.

Castillo is the key of the San Juan River, and the Company posted there, under command of Capt. Reilly, seize on the property of any passengers who pass and appropriate it to their own use, their justification being, as Walker gives them neither pay nor food, they must live how they can. There is a general discontent amongst the soldiers and desertion where it is possible is becoming quite common.

A few days ago there was another brush with a party of Costa Ricans, and some 46 men, ten miles from the mouth of the Serapaque. The Costa Ricans were cutting a wagon road from San Jose to the River San Juan, along the banks of the Serapaque, and had come within ten miles of the former river, when the Americans surprised them with one volley, which is said to have killed 20 persons, but before they could reload they had to fly, leaving the Lieutenant in command a corpse on the ground. In two days after, 12 of this party deserted, taking their rifles and ammunition with them, and floated down the river on a raft to Greytown.

Nearly one-half the passengers by the last steamers were left on the river and invited to cut their way through, and of course will have to take their chance of life or death. The balance return to New York after spending their money and losing their time.

The steamers refuse to take Walker's order and the inhabitants of Greytown had to enter into a subscription to send 31 persons to New York, who were starving in that city.

The English are said to be sending a fleet to Greytown and have given notice of the blockade of the River. Latest reports left Walker sick at Granada, where all his troops are concentrated. The Costa Ricans have encamped on the San Juan, above Castillo about 12 miles.

The whole money levy in the City of Granada was made on the 24th of March; $8,000 was called for, but double the amount was assessed, and there was no exception for American citizens who maintained their neutrality. Another levy is daily expected, as there is no funds in the treasury. Yours, S.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal and the Andalucias of Spain. By the author of Daniel Webster and his contemporaries. New York: Harper & Bro's, 1856.

We have in this volume, not a history, nor an attempt at a history, but a free, full, glowing description of whatever the author saw and judged would interest his readers. The Andalusian, a portion of Spain not much visited by American travelers, probably because they know so little about it, has afforded the author abundant materials, of which he has made good use.

Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American spectacles. By JAS. JACKSON JARVES. New York: Harpers, 1856.

To notice this book, as in our judgment it deserves, would require more space than we can afford. Aside from the sprightly style, the subjects are full of interest, and we dare not attempt a selection; as the author says—we refer you to the chapters themselves, hoping you will *read, mark, learn* and inwardly digest the principles.

Physiology and Calisthenics for Schools and Families. By Catharine E. Beecher; Harper, New York, 1856.

We could wish that we could write a word that would induce schools and every family to purchase and use this book. Calisthenics is a word composed of two Greek words, meaning beauty and strength. Were the exercises indicated in this book, practiced by young ladies verging towards womanhood, we should not see so many pale faces, narrow chests and crooked and weak spines. When will reason assume her wonted control and set aside the usurpations and follies of fashion!

The above are for sale by J. L. Read, 78 4th street.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY has been received from the publishers. The late publisher, A. H. See, has sold the Magazine to Messrs. Watson & Co., No. 50 South Third street, Philadelphia, who will hereafter publish it. The reputation of the magazine is well maintained.

"The Schoolfellow," for May has been received and is for sale by Lauffer, No. 50 Fourth St.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.—Prentice perpetrates the following in the last Louisville Journal:

If the devil were made sick by a ton of tartar emetic upon his stomach, he could'nt vomit up a blacker and more fetid mass of clotted lies than is contained in yesterday's Democrat.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, May the first, by the Rev. W. A. Passavant, Mr. H. C. GILL and Miss MAGGIE LONG, all of this city.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—No Burning, Blistering Compound could ever have attained the universal favor accorded to this Dye, the original, never failing favorite. Raisers is not more true to herself than this reliable article, which is not more true to herself than this reliable article, which produces a natural color, from the reddest, grayest or most frowzy hair by it. Made and sold, or applied, in one of your Hairdressing Rooms, Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York. Wm. A. Batchelor is on the box of all genuine, others are imitations.

The genuine is sold in Pittsburgh, by GEORGE H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st. my2dwdw3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Another medical witness.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1852.

J. Kidd & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms. L. CARTER, M. D.

☞ 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. ap28d&w6

Home! Home!—Elmira, New York, Jan. 18, 1856—*Dr. J. Scott & Co.*—Gents: I arrived here safe, and write thanking you for Dr. Scott's recommending to me your Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills, a part of a box having entirely cured me from a pain in my head and side, arising from a diseased liver. I have frequently used Dr. McLane's old Liver Pills, but I am compelled to state that your Improved Pills are superior.

I. W. LEECH.

Dr M'Lane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, 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 C. McLane.

All the above Medicines for sale by

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent. JAS. F. FLEMING, Allegheny, near H. R. Depot, whole sale agent. my2dwdawT.

Good and Bad Tidings.—An editor is often called upon to indite articles that he knows will cause sorrow in many hearts; for instance, some railroad or steamboat disaster is to be announced, a fatal accident is to be recorded; then is his heart and as he thinks of the tears that will be shed as the paragraph he is inditing will be perused. But when he gets an item that will send joy to every heart, the pen glides briskly over the paper. These are our feelings as we write "Kennedy's Medical Discovery;" it is life to the dead, and health to those who are sick. All kinds of humor are cured through its magic influence from the slightest pimple to the severest case of scrofula. Its price is reasonable; it can be obtained everywhere, and there is no occasion for the afflicted to remain so.

Sold by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, wholesale agent. JAMES F. FLEMING, Allegheny. my2d&w1w3

A Copy of a Letter.—New York, July 15, 1855.—DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—*Dear Sir:* Your Fluid Extracts are certainly highly concentrated. I find them the most active I have ever used, and consider them well worthy the confidence of the faculty to all the complaints for which they are designated. If you can use this to advantage, you are at perfect liberty to do so.

J. L. CLARK, M. D.

Very respectfully, yours,

See advertisement Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. ap29d2w6

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 Ruptural Patients can be suited by remitting amounts as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating the side affected.

Cost of Single Truss, $2, $3, $4, $5. Double, $5, $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 Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (spine), Prove and Supporters, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expanders and Erector Braces, adapted to all with stoop shoulders and weak lungs. English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories. Dr. KEYSER is also prepared to fit Marshe's Radical Cure Truss, double or single; price of single Radical Cure Truss $20—double $30.

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, mh6d&w8 cor Wood st & Virgin alley, Pittsburgh

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 comparatively 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 obnoxious 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 box, $1.50.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Druggists of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. mh26d&w6

Dalley's Genuine Pain Extractor.

Its Friends are the Million—and intelligent!

Its enemies, the ignorant—the bigoted—the selfish—and the criminal counterfeiter!

The foulest and unsuspecting are imposed on by the latter, who callously endangers the lives of the confiding, for the mere sake of paltry gain! I leave it to a discerning and impartial public to decide, what punishment the wretch deserves, who could inflict pain and sickness, and hazard the life of a fellow creature, for the mere sake of benefiting his own pocket.

The great and principal characteristics of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR consist:

1st. Of its never failing and unique property, as soon as applied to any external injury, to CEASE INFLAMMATION instantly, and rapidly to reduce it. This feature constitutes its great power to alleviate the pain of burns and scalds and of other painful disease. Is so incredibly short a space of time, and as will appear from the few testimonials hereunto annexed. Every intelligent mind is fully convinced that, in all cases of external injury, the pain is produced by inflammation of the injured parts; and, therefore, if you remove the cause, the effect must cease.

2d. Its particular property, unrivalled in the potion that may lurk in the system, and will attack with violence the sores, draw rapidly all impure matter to the surface, and effect in them the great discharge. It produces from sores occasioned by burns—and when applied to old and inveterate sores, Salt Rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

Sold in Pittsburgh by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st. ap28d&w6

Scrofula, Effects of Mercury, Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism.—*Affections of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Debility of the Nervous System in both Males and Females.*—Dr. DE LA MONTAGNE'S Medical and Genital Weakness will cause, these and other chronic diseases, unless cured. Dr. HEATH, No. 850 Broadway, New York, devotes his whole time to curing these and all chronic affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from previous treatment by other physicians.

We were cured by Dr. Heath—Marcus Colburn, 423 Broadway; J. C. Bevers, Jane Lewbridge; R. F. Barker and child (blindness), M. O. Chapple (deafness). F. Stebbins 3. W. Rice and wife, &c.

Dr. Heath is as honorable and skilful physician and surgeon.—L. Green, M. D., J. A. Smith, M. D., J. K. Reell, M. D., Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. George Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State of New York, Hon. Judge Carron, City Judge, New York.

Patients at a distance can consult the doctor by letter, stating their cases fully, and receive advice, and all the necessary remedies, by mail or express, thereby obviating the necessity of a personal visit. His introductory work, with illustrative engravings, will be sent free to any address.

N. B.—On the first of May Dr. Heath will move to 101 Spring street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. ap21y3t.

Pure Cod Liver Oil—Every bottle warranted to be pure Cod Liver Oil.

For the cure of Rheumatism,
For the cure of Scrofula,
For the cure of Gout,
For the cure of Lumbago,
For the cure of Tetter,
For the cure of all Skin Diseases,
For the cure of Chronic Erysipelas,
For the cure of Chronic Sore Eyes,
For the cure of White Swelling,
For the cure of Glandular Swelling,
For the cure of Caries of the Bones,
For the cure of Pulmonary Consumption,
For the cure of Chronic Bronchitis,
For the cure of Rickets,
For the cure of Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys,
For the cure of Constitutional Weakness and General Debility.

Sold by the quart, gallon and in bottles by the dozen or single bottle; every bottle warranted pure Cod Liver Oil, at the Wholesale Druggists of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. ap16 d&w7

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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 Wagon Whips, Drovers' Whips, Dray Whips, Plantation Whips and Lady Whips, Carriage and Dash Whips, Stage Stocks and Lashes, &c. &c.

☞ New styles of Whips promptly furnished to order.

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

☞ *ALL WORK WARRANTED.* ☜

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New York, June 15th, 1855.

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

CORNELIUS GRINNELL, 87 South st., New York.

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

Also, brings passengers from New York and Philadelphia by Railroad. JOHN THOMPSON, jy4-1yd&w1T eof No. 410 Liberty street.

The Satisfactory Remedy.—From all parts of the country, north and south, the proprietors are almost daily in receipt of such flattering testimonials as the following, relative to B. A. Fahnestock's unequaled Vermifuge:

SHEPHERDSTOWN, Ala., April 19th, 1854.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—I have been selling your Vermifuge in this place for 8 years, and take pleasure in stating, for the information of the trade and of the public, that it has been, so far as I know, one of the most satisfactory remedies in the market, and one of the most saleable medicines we have. I have also personal knowledge of its good effects in numerous cases under the treatment of our physicians, all of whom use it constantly, and always found it to be safe and reliable as a worm medicine. I can recommend it, as one of the best of its class.

A. STOCKINWERCK.

Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner of Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh. mh28d&w1y

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

Threat 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 Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, consists of his system providing or giving rise to Pulmonary Disease, particularly

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Female Complaints.

Persons wishing to consult him, 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. T. W. SYKES, will be with me, 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. mh26d&w3mT

Dr. Geo. W. Phillips'.
COUGH SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Speakers Sore Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest

—ALSO—

Dr. Geo. Phillips'
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
AND
PAIN PANACEA,
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuratic Pains, Pains in the Chest, Back and Face, Swelled and Painful Joints, Weak Back, Cramp, Sore Throat, Sprains, &c.

The thousands who have used these Medicines testify to their excellent merits by a continuance of their use.—To those who have not used them we could say TRY THEM and they will find them to be what they are represented to be, *magic-like* in their effect.

DR. GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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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 disease 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, Increase of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick 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.

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