GAZETTE—CITY DEPARTMENT.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1856.

Kansas Aid Association.

President—GEORGE W. JACKSON.
Rec. Secretary—S. H. IRISH.
Cor. Secretary—EDWARD J. ALLEN;
Those having business with the Society, or desiring information concerning it, apply to either of the above named persons, either personally or by mail. Office of the Recording Secretary, Fourth street, near Smithfield.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Irwin on the Bench.

The Court charged the jury in the case of U. S. vs. James Danford, reported fully in the *Gazette*, yesterday. The jury retired about half-past nine.

TRIAL OF JOHN CHESSROUND.

John Chessround was arraigned on an indictment charging him with uttering and publishing counterfeit coin, in violation of an act of Congress to protect the coins of the United States. The first count charges the passing three counterfeit half dollars; the second count, two counterfeit quarters; the third, two counterfeit quarter eagles; the fourth, two counterfeit one dollars.

U. S. District Attorney Judge Shaler, and Robert Kounts, Esq., (of Washington,) appeared for the Government; Col. Black, Hon. Mr. Flenniken, and Robert Gibson, Esq., (of Washington,) for the defendant.

Judge Shaler stated that Chessround entered into arrangement with Cooper and McCreary, of Washington Borough, to go to a place in Ohio and purchase from the manufacturers counterfeit coin and paper for him. They did purchase it, and Chessround got the coin, and commenced to put it in circulation, by selling it to men in return for their individual notes, and passing it off in his business (tavern-keeping at Monongahela City, Washington County, Pa.)

At this point, ten o'clock, the Jury in the Danford case came into Court, with a verdict of GUILTY, in manner and form as he stands indicted.

—The case of U. S. vs. McCreary, a case similar to the case of Chessround, was continued on account of the severe illness of David Orr, an important witness for the prosecution.

—The following witnesses were then called in the Chessround case:

R. F. Cooper deposed—I reside in the borough of Washington; was at Monongahela City about 1st of November last, and stopped at the house of this defendant. He and I got into a conversation in his front room; I mentioned to him a singular case which had come to my knowledge in a professional manner, concerning a man named Joseph Hughes, who had sold a horse for $75 good money and $600 in counterfeit; he was displeased with his bargain, and came to me as a lawyer to get his horse back; I suggested two or three ways to get it back; defendant asked me if I had seen any of this counterfeit money; I said I thought there was some of it about Washington. In the course of conversation he asked me to bring him a specimen of it, and I told him if I saw a man named McCreary in Washington I would get a specimen.

About Tuesday, the 13th November, I told McCreary I was going to Monongahela City, and he gave me a gold dollar and $2,50 piece, counterfeit, and told me to exhibit them to Mr. Chessround and the price at which he would sell them. I took them to defendant; we went into his house, where he examined them; and I told him McCreary said that paper money could be bought for 30 cents on the dollar and the gold and silver would cost 40 cents. I returned the same day to Washington with prisoner. At this conversation, Mr. Chessround said very often persons threw down a $3 and a $5 bill for a five cent drink, and he was determined to have some of this money to give change with. He wanted me to take money to McCreary, but I refused, and so he went with me; met McCreary near town, and I introduced him to the prisoner. We went up to the Mansion House. I left the two at that house and went home. The next time I met McCreary was that same night, and he said he was not going to take Chessround along with him to Ohio. I went back with him to Chessround; the latter was afraid to trust McCreary with his money, and McCreary refused to have him along; Chessround said he would trust the money with me; he then gave me $200 to buy $200 in silver and $200 in gold bogus coin; the difference between the 30 cents and 50 cents and 40 cents and 50 cents was to go to pay expenses.

I consented to this arrangement; McCreary represented he wanted to buy some for himself. The prisoner had given me the $200 in Washington; early the next morning McCreary and I went to Steubenville; laid over a day; then took a boat and run down to Wheeling; at Steubenville I became intoxicated, and McCreary insisted I should give him the money; I gave him the $200 and my own also; after leaving Wheeling we went to a town called Rockdale, Licking county, Ohio; I think I have heard it called Natches; we stopped at the house of a man named Gray at Rockdale; it was raining hard, and I went to the kitchen to dry myself, and I stayed there until we left; when McCreary came back I asked him to introduce me to Sayres, the man from whom he was to get the money. When McCreary came back he had a carpet bag, and said he had the money. He went off and got a man he introduced to me as Sayres; McC. said, in his presence, that he didn't get exactly the denomination of coin he wanted; Sayres said that in the course of ten days or two weeks he would have plenty of $5's, $10's and $20's, and would let McC. know, or would go to Washington himself.

We walked two miles to the station; took the cars and other conveyances and arrived in Washington on Sunday. McCreary got out of the stage about a quarter of a mile from Washington, and took the direction of his home; saw Chessround in Washington, on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th of November; spoke a few words; afterwards saw Mr. C. and told him Chessround was in town. He was to come up for the coin on the Monday following the 19th, but didn't come till Tuesday. Mr. C. wanted to pay over the money in my office, but I objected. I suggested to go to Chessround's hotel and give it to him there; objected to. I then said he might get a room at the Mansion House; I finally consented to let them use my dwelling house. McCreary went off, brought the carpet sack in a great blanket, and brought it to my house; I put it under a lounge, and we went after Chessround. I went on to the public square, and found him; told him to come to my house, and he would get his money, and he went up; we could'nt find McCreary; took Chessround up to my house and counted him off $200 in coin; $100 in quarters and half dollars, the other $100 in gold, $1 and $2½ pieces, in nearly equal proportion; the bank-notes were not all of the same bank; gave him $200, and three or four five dollar notes over; there were some 6 to 8 quarters and half-dollars left with me; the paper money was principally on the Metropolitan Bank, D. C.; some few were on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, N. Y., and the others I can't swear to. The Metropolitan money was the same kind of money as the Hughes money.

Mr. Chessround and I started down street, and got as far as a tobacconist shop, when he said "I want a plug of tobacco, and I am going to try one of these quarters;" Mrs. Griffiths was behind the counter; she gave him three-fips in change. After he closed the door, he showed my elbow. He said "they go first-rate." Chessround took the coin away in a blue drilling bag, and put the notes in his pocket book. I mentioned to him what I heard Sayres say about the large notes; he made me promise to let him know when he came; he said he could put $100 away, right off, he had promised to lend John McFeely $100 to buy cattle with in Greene co.; he said he wanted to get $400 of paper from Sayres. Chessround made no objections to our purchase. He then went up to the Court House, I left him there and went up street. This is all I know until Chessround's arrest and my own, which was on Thursday of November Court week. When I heard of Chessround's arrest, I was anxious to get down to Monongahela city, as I heard my name involved. I started for Monongahela city on Thursday after Chessround got this money; at Cameron's tavern was arrested; gave bail in Monongahela city.

Before I left Washington, told McCreary of the scrape; McCreary went there, and was at Monongahela city before daylight. I got a copy of Chessround's information, and was astonished that he should charge me with passing this counterfeit money on him. Told him, "Chessround, you know every word you have sworn to is absolutely false, and you ought to say so." This was in Squire Cummin's office. He made no reply at all there. Saw him afterwards in Washington, and had a conversation with him in my office.

[Witness showed a transcript of the "information."]

Saw him first at Montgomery's office, and we then went to my office; the first word I said to him was "John, I suppose you have discovered by this time that you have acted the part of a poor damned fool," and asked him to listen to me for a moment. "You know, you got me when I was in Monongahela City to bring you specimens of that coin from Bill Mc Creary," to which he assented; "you know after inquiring into the price and examining it you swore you would have some." "You know that you came with me to Washington in a buggy for the purpose of getting Mc Creary to go to Ohio to get some of this money and that you told your family you were going to Ohio and would'nt be back till the following Friday;" "You know that McCreary refused to take you along, and that he would'nt take you along, and that you both hunted me up, and prevailed on me to go along with him in your place." I asked him why in the name of God he made that oath against me in Monongahela City, knowing all those things? "Bob," said he "the God's truth is, that when I was arrested I was so scared I did'nt know what to do, and they told me if I would swear or tell who I got the money from that that would clear me." I told him that he ought to make an oath of recantation, and he said he did'nt know what to do, and he would see about it. This was about the amount of conversation at that time; it occurred shortly previous to the last time of this Court. Cant say as to the exact time. Squire Judson's office adjoins mine, and there are cracks between his office and mine; both are frame dwellings; one can speak through, and can run a finger through the crack of the door. We were sitting near that door that leads into Mr. Judson's office, when we had the conversation above narrated.

[The witness examined some coin of various denominations which he said looked like the coin Chessround got; it is the same description of coin.]

McCreary, one part of the road, in the stage coach, gave me the carpet sack to put under my head, but he had the sack in charge all the way. There was a Mr. H. C. Luddingham in the coach.

Cross-examined—Am a member of the bar, and took the usual oath; Chessround had been my client on several occasions; had been his counsel in connection with Mr. Montgomery for a long time previous; the first conversation with Chessround in Monongahela city, was introduced by myself; I never in my life suggested to him to buy any of the bogus coin. Don't know what my business was in Monongahela city, on the 13th of November.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The cross-examination of R. F. Cooper was resumed.

I showed the counterfeit money to two persons in my house, Mr. Greenfield and Dr. Jas. Lynn.

Question—What was your conversation with Mr. Greenfield?

Objected to by Judge Shaler, and objection sustained.

Question—Did you show to Greenfield upwards of $1000 or $2000 in counterfeit notes?

Objected to and objection sustained by the Court.

Question—Did you not offer to make Greenfield rich, and then show him a sum of counterfeit money?

Objection made and overruled.

I did not tell him so. I told him where any quantity of this counterfeit money could be got, but never told him I had it. I invited him to my house to see all the money I had in my house, which was the amount I found left over in the carpet sack. Greenfield issues notes himself at Beallsville. I never asked him to go into this business. I told him where he could get this money, and I thought they were as good as his, and might be of service to him. I can't detail the conversation between myself and Dr. Lynn as I was intoxicated. I think I showed him the counterfeit money; I gave him some of the money but I don't recollect how much. Saw Mr. Bentley shortly after Chessround was arrested, at Valentine's tavern. Never wanted at that time to borrow money; never told him he would have made money by lending to me. I think I never told John Kammerer that Chessround never got a dollar of that money from me. Never swore to Mr. Bentley that I had never given a dollar of that money to Chessround. Mr. Kounts took down a statement I made, shortly after I was bound over as a defendant. At the time of the conversation with Chessround in my office, I supposed I would be a witness against him. Did not know at that time that other parties were overhearing this conversation. In that conversation I said to him "You know that I told you if you got into any difficulty, about it, I washed my hands of it." I did not state this in the examination in chief, I think. Know James B. Sheplar; I saw him in Monongahela city about the time Chessround was arrested. I think I never said to him I never gave Chessround a dollar of this money. I know C. F. Collins, but think I never spoke of counterfeit money to him in my life.

The cross-examination closed at half-past five o'clock.

Examination-in-chief resumed—At the time of the alleged conversation of Mr. Bentley, I was on a drunk. I was on a spree from the time of Van Voorhies' fair in September or October, until after the arrest.

In explanation, the witness stated that the part of the purchase money for Mrs. Teeters' son for a lot of his, was in his possession at that time, and therefore he was in no need of money.

The witness then left the stand and the Court adjourned.

COUNCILS.—A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, May 8th.

President Marshall in the Chair.

The following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Bennett, Brown, Calhoun, Duncan, Dickson, Dalzell, Errett, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Griffin, Herdman, Hill, Hodkinson, Hutchison, Irwin, Kammerer, Kim, Kelly, Lare, Layton, Little, Miller, McAdams, McClintock, McKelvy, Quinn, Riddle, Scott, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special object of the meeting was the consideration of the ordinance relative to the right of way of the A. V. R. R. into the city by Pike street, which in S. C. was read three times and passed.

Mr. McKelvy moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

By consent the members were allowed to discuss the motion.

Mr. Miller hoped that the vexed question of the right of way would be settled at this meeting. Two years had elapsed since this matter had been introduced, and yet it was still open, while the interests of the city were bleeding at every pore. He was here to contribute his mite to the settlement of the question. He appealed to members to settle the question, not in consideration of either of the rival routes, but for the interest of the city. He wanted to see the ayes and nays, to know who wished to postpone this matter any longer. He called the ayes and nays, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Calhoun, Duncan, Dickson, Dalzell, Griffin, Hodkinson, Irwin, Kammerer, Lare, McKelvy, Quinn, Scott, President—13.

Nays—Bennett, Brown, Errett, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Herdman, Hill, Hutchison, Kim, Kelly, Layton, Little, Miller, McAdams, McClintock—15. The motion was lost.

Some difficulty arising as to the position in which the bill stood, whether on second or third reading, though the minutes placed it in the latter, the vote of approval was reconsidered, and the minutes were not approved.

The minutes were then corrected, and the bill taken up on the second reading.

The bill was then read section by section.

Mr. Errett moved to amend by striking out the words "Ohio & Pennsylvania Road," and insert "Wayne street," thus preventing the road from going west of that street.

Mr. Quinn moved the amendment be amended by inserting "the Canal" instead of "Wayne" street.

Mr. M'Kelvy moved that all restriction be stricken out, giving the road privilege to go to their depot grounds at the Point.

Mr. Errett withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Quinn, also; so that the question stood upon the motion of Mr. McKelvy.

Mr. Dalzell moved as an amendment that the terminus of the road be at the corner of Factory and Pike streets, where there was a large lot suitable for depot grounds.

Mr. Miller was in favor of assuming the responsibility devolving upon these Councils at once. He wished to look at the history of the road. First; the route by Liberty street; but an overwhelming opposition rendered that impossible. Penn street could not be used. The whole question was narrowed down to the question whether the road shall come into the city or not. If the Pike street route be not adopted, the road cannot come into the city at all. Duquesne Way can never be the route, as the other Council were almost to a man opposed to it. He knew the value of real estate; he had gone over the ground on both routes. As to the Pike street route, there is no business done on it, and if the road be brought down, the real estate will be doubled in value for commercial purposes. For instance, property had increased in value above the canal on Liberty street. The gentleman read a communication from the Engineer of the A. V. R. R., giving the cost of both routes. It is as follows:

Office of the Allegheny Valley R. R. Co.,
PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1856.

The following is an estimate of the probable cost of graduation and masonry from Taylor st., to the Canal, by each of the proposed routes, viz:

From Taylor street to the Aqueduct via Butler and Duquesne Way, viz:

Culverts	$3,500
Excavation 4600 cubic yds. 16 cts.	736
Embankment 101,264 cubic yds. at 25 cts.	25,316
Trestling, 3000 feet at $3,33	10,000
Abutments and alteration to Mechanic street Bridge	6,000
Total	$45,552

From Taylor street to Canal via Butler and Pike streets.

Culverts	$3,500
Excavation 4600 cubic yds. at 16 cts.	736
Embankment 74,884 cubic yds. at 25 cts.	18,596
Total	$22,832

Mr. Irwin thought there was no better route than Duquesne Way; the point was labor against capital. The laboring men on Pike street were to be thrown out by the capital of Duquesne Way. He asked the Chairman as a lawyer if a man broke into his house to rob him, if he would not shoot the robber; and would'nt the Pike street men be justifiable in doing the same, if their property is to be destroyed. The Councilmen who vote for this route will be responsible for all the blood that will be spilt, the men, women and children that will be killed by the road.

Mr. Riddle wished to know what the question was?

The Chair decided that Mr. Dalzell's amendment was the question.

Mr. McKelvy had no property on the street; if he did, he would protect his own interest.—Why has this thing been hung up for two years? Because it came in contact with the cinder banks of Duquesne Way. It is proper the road should be consulted. They are in favor of Duquesne Way. He wanted to examine into the comparative cost of the rival routes, but his non-current brethren of the S. C. had voted it down.—The assessors a few days ago said that property on Liberty street had deteriorated. The fair way was to appoint an impartial committee of investigation.

Mr. Bennett thought that the revenue to the city from Pike street was much smaller than that from Duquesne Way. Perhaps one establishment pays as much as is derived from the whole length of Pike street. That question of revenue should be considered. The gentleman further opposed the Duquesne Way route. The Company considered, he understood, if they do not get the right of way now, that they have paid the interest on the bonds for the last time.

Mr. McKelvy said that these mills occupy the streets with old car wheels and metal, making the only recess to the river over private property. The road by coming on Duquesne Way will go on property not owned by the mill owners, as the river was filled up by them with cinders.

The vote was taken on Mr. Dalzell's amendment, resulting in its defeat.

Mr. McKelvy's amendment was then taken up.

A discussion ensued as to the meaning of the grant in the first section, whether by the terms of it the road could ever cross the canal.

Mr. Riddle and others held that the grant was absolute to the canal, and the disposition of the Canal being with the Canal Commissioners, and the property on the other side private, over which the city had no control, the section only limited the distance west of the Canal to which the road should be extended.

Mr. Hodkinson said the Company had a right to enter upon Duquesne Way and have damages assessed if they saw proper. He was in favor of that route, notwithstanding the figures, which of all things in the world can be made to tell the greatest lies, the proverb to the contrary.

Mr. Errett wished to know, in relation to the proposed compromise on Etna street, how it comes that forty feet width on that street was wide enough, when the same width on Pike street was urged by the friends of Duquesne Way was urged as an objection. The question was not an open one; the only avenue is Pike street; there was no possibility of getting the road down Duquesne Way, the route which he had favored.

He was informed that the road now is at an expense of $12,000 per annum from being out of town, which would be saved if the right of Way be granted, and thus render the investment of the city more secure.

The vote was then taken on Mr. McKelvy's amendment, and it was rejected.

The ayes and nays were called on the adoption of the first section, and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Bennett, Brown, Errett, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Glenn, Hill, Hutchison, Kelly, Layton, Little, Miller, M'Adams, M'Clintock, Riddle—15.

Nays—Calhoun, Duncan, Dickson, Dalzell, Griffin, Herdman, Hodkinson, Irwin, Kammerer, Kim, Lare, M'Kelvy, Quinn, Scott, President—15

The question was lost.

Mr. Errett called for a reconsideration.

The chair decided that the call must be from the negative, which was the successful side.

Mr. Errett appealed from the decision of the chair.

The yeas and nays were called.

Ayes—Calhoun, Duncan, Dickson, Dalzell, Griffin, Herdman, Hodkinson, Irwin, Kammerer, Kim, Lare, M'Kelvy, Quinn, Scott—14.

Nays—Bennett, Brown, Errett, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Glenn, Hill, Hutchison, Kelly, Layton, Little, Miller, M'Adams, M'Clintock, Riddle—15.

The chair was not sustained.

A motion to adjourn to meet on Monday night was made and carried.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Jailor Phillips has been much exercised lately by the uneasy spirits under his charge. The prisoners now in custody are said to be more daring and reckless than any in this jail for ten years. We have already had to notice several attempts to break jail, and one actual escape; and again we have to record the frustration of a scheme very near successful completion.

Some days ago the Jailor received intimation that an effort to escape would shortly be made, and on Wednesday night he determined upon a thorough search. His suspicions were directed to cells Nos. 32 and 33, in the first of which were Daniel O'Brien, (he, who with two others broke jail some time ago, but who was arrested with one of the others a few days thereafter,) and "Rosin" Graham, charged with arson, and the latter by McCreary, of Washington county, charged with dealing in counterfeit coin, and two others. He accordingly visited the cells about eleven o'clock that night. He found nothing wrong in cell No. 32, but on visiting No. 33 he found McCreary and his cell-mates in bed with their clothes on. Mitchell and Stuart accompanied the Jailor, and the three made a thorough examination of the cell. They found the iron plate at the window undermined. McCreary said all was right, but when the Jailor pulled the bedstead, it came all apart, having been sawed, so as to permit a bar to be taken out to be used as a crow-bar.

After many protestations on their parts the prisoners were removed to cell 34, and a thorough search made of the bed and bedding, but with no success. Mr. Phillips then threatened to iron McCreary if he did not produce the tools used; upon which compulsion he brought from the straw of his old bed a knife filed into a saw. The prisoners all denied having sawed the bedstead, but Mr. Phillips showed them the fresh filings.

The plan appears to have been to cut through an iron plate between cells 32 and 33, and the inmates of 32 would then aid 33 in their effort to force off the iron plates of the windows.—This course was rendered necessary as the window of 32 is so substantial as to defy every effort to break through it.

McCreary, Graham and O'Brien have been locked up in one cell, and will hereafter be subjected to the strictest surveillance.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Chronicle says that about one o'clock yesterday afternoon "an unknown man, while passing through Shoenberger's iron works in the Fifth Ward, fell suddenly on the floor, and when some of the hands picked him up, it was found that he was dying. He was carried to the iron house where he died almost immediately without any apparent pain or suffering. Coroner Alexander was called on to hold an inquest on the body about half-past one o'clock.

—The investigation resulted in finding that death resulted from disease of the heart. The name of the deceased was Denny, and he resided in Lawrenceville. He was at the mill to see his son, a workman there.

THE COMMENCEMENT exercises of the Western Theological Seminary, on Wednesday night, passed off with much spirit.

The speakers were three, representing the three departments of the Seminary.

Mr. Herman Power, the first speaker, delivered an address on the subject "The Divinity of Christ." He represented the polemical Department.

Mr. Samuel Williams, delivered an exegetical discourse upon the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th verses of Ephesians 9th. He represented the exegetical department.

Mr. W. B. Craig read a sermon from the text found in the 20th verse of the 20th chapter of 1st Corinthians. He represented the didactic department.

At the conclusion of the addresses, the diplomas were conferred.

THE FLOATING PALACE.—Our readers should remember it will make but one day longer stay in this city. All who have not seen the thousands of curiosities therein assembled will have an opportunity to-day. It is unnecessary for us to say anything at length in favor of this entertainment, as it is well known and appreciated by our citizens. Let this last day of the Palace show that appreciation in the shape of crowded audiences.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that this Institution has removed to Jones's new building, No. 65 Fourth street, opposite their old Banking House. At their regular monthly meeting held May 6th, James D. Kelly, Wm. S. Lavely and Wilson Miller were unanimously elected trustees, to fill vacancies that had occurred in said Institution.

A NEW BUSINESS.—A raft loaded with pianos, dulcimers and other musical instruments came down the Allegheny yesterday. The instruments are from a manufactory at Steadman, Chautauque county, New York.

THE remains of the Rev. Hans. W. Lee, late Pastor of the Associate Church, arrived in the city last evening.

They will be taken from the Church on Seventh street, this morning at 10 o'clock and interred in the Allegheny Cemetery.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of James Boyd and others vs. Morgan and others, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column headed "Dwellings for sale."

A Card to the Ladies.

DR. J. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS FOR FEMALES, infallible in correcting irregularities, and removing obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause.

All Medical Men Know—

[illegible] Sold by SAMPLE & REED, Agents for Allegheny; FULTON'S Drug Store, Birmingham; JOHN P. SCOTT, 299 Liberty st.; and by W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO., 42 Fifth st., Pittsburgh P. O.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Borrowing and Loaning Money on Bonds and Mortgages, &c. Office, No. 51 Market street.

FISH—50 bbls, new No. 1 Herrings, 300 do No. 3 Mackerel, 2 do. new No. 1 Shad, on hand and for sale by WATT & WILSON.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR MAY.
GEO. W. CASS, V. P.—JOHN A. WILSON, D. M'CANDLESS, W. PHILLIPS, JOHN GRAFF.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday Morning, May 9, 1856.

The weather continues cold and unpleasant, and very little out-door business doing. The rivers, under the stimulus of the late rains, was coming up rapidly.

FLOUR—a better feeling prevalent, and prices are 25@37½ cts ₰ bbl better than at the opening of the week: sales on the wharf of 30 and 110 bbls country extra at $5,37½, and 100 bbls country superfine was held at $5,00, but without finding a buyer. From store, 200 bbls Ohio extra at $5,87½@$6,00; 80 bbls condemned, from store, at $4,00; 85 and 40 bbls country and Ohio extra at $5,87@$6,00, and 40 do superfine at $5,00; 100 bbls extra, in lots, at $5,87½ and 110 do country superfine and extra at $5,25 and $5,75.

GRAIN—Oats being plentier prices are easier; sales on wharf of 300 bus at 27 and 200 do at 24. Corn, 200 bus Ear, from store, at 35.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady; sales of 5 hhds fair at $8,70, cash and 10 do fully fair at 9; 8 hhds fair Sugar at 8¾, cash; Molasses firm, and a sale of 75 bbls to country at 56, four mos; 15 bbls oak at 45½, cash. Coffee, 10 sks at 12¼, four mos.

BACON—demand slacker; sales, in lots, of 20,000 lbs at 7¾ for city cured Shoulders, 9 for Sides, and 10@10¾ for plain Hams: 10,000 lbs Shoulders at 7¾@7¾; 18,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams at 7½@10, and 10,000 lbs assorted at 7¾, 8¾ and 10¾. Sugar cured Hams, 9 tcs at 12¼.

BUTTER & EGGS—sales of 9 bxs prime roll at 18, and demand light; Eggs, 11 bbls at 10, and in moderate request.

CHEESE—sales of 50 bxs Western Reserve, new at 10¼.

GERMAN CLAY—a sale of 5 tons at $29@$30, time.

MESS PORK—a sale of 50 bbls to city trade at $16, on and 50 bbls at $16,50 ninety days.

LARD OIL—sales of 6 bbls No. 1 at 82, and 10 bbls do at 80, cash.

ASHES—sales of 15 cks domestic Soda Ash at 3¼, four mos., and 17 bbls Pearls at 9, four mos.

LUMBER—is selling steadily at $11,50@$23 and Shingles at $3,00 ₰ M.

SALT—sale of 100 bbls No. 1 at $1,62 and 50 sks extra at $1,15.

LARD—a sale of 60 pkgs No 1 at 9¾, cash.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Foreign Exchanges for to-day's mail closed rather flat, and although rates were sustained, large amounts could not be disposed of at our yesterday's quotations, and the tendency is rather downward. The highest rate for sterling paid this morning was 109¾; Paris closed at 5,17½ a 5,16¼. Money continues in good demand, but fears, for a near stringency of the market have disappeared. For the next two months the payments are not large, and before July considerable amounts of specie will be removed from the Sub-Treasury into the vaults of our Banks. However, the future position of our market will greatly depend upon Foreign importations, and to judge from the large orders sent out for English and continental fabrics, we fear that the fall importations will again exceed the wants of the country.—N Y Cour. & Enq.

NAVIGATION.—The probability now is that the rise here has about reached its height, and unless we should have more rain in the rivers above, the water will in the course of a day or two commence falling, and then we may expect it to go down for awhile, as fast as it came up. During the past week the river here rose on an average about 20 inches ₰ day, but had nearly come to a stand yesterday, only rising during the day eight or ten inches. The drift with which the river has been filled nearly the whole of the past week, has stopped running, which renders it pretty certain that the upper rivers have ceased rising.

STORMS ON THE RIVER.—During the past week, storms of wind prevailed from one end of the Mississippi to the other, and have also extended to the Illinois and Missouri rivers. Nearly all the last boats in, both from above and below, have been detained, a longer or shorter period of time, on account of wind, and three or four boats have been seriously injured by it. The Edward Walsh, in from New Orleans on Saturday, lost both her chimneys in a storm, a few miles below here, on Friday night. The Sultan, from Missouri, lost both her chimneys on Thursday, above Jefferson City, and the Cataract, on her last downward trip, had the chimneys carried away. The Michigan was wind bound two or three days, while up the Illinois river last week. St. Louis Intel. May 5.

We regret to announce, that the navigation of the Falls is obstructed, owing to the sinking of a couple of coal boats in the Pass yesterday, in charge of Pilots Sleede and Lanclker. The Pass is completely blocked, and the wrecks must be removed before boats can descend with safety. Cin. Commercial.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BOATS—25 rolls leather, 9 bxs glass, B Dalzell & co; 3 do, M Delange; 21 sks scraps, Fahnestock & co; 11 bxs glass, Berry; 254 do, Flack; 118 do, McDonald; 63 bbls whiskey, 500 bus oats, 333 bbls flour, 19 sks potatoes, 14 bales hay, 7 bbls eggs, owners; 8 tons metal, Nimick & co.

WHEELING, by Forest City—331 sks wheat, Wilmarth; 45 bxs wine, Lord & Lemon; 58 sks barley, M B Brown; 13 bbls knobs, Livingston & co; 22 sks potatoes, H H Collins; 145 bbls beef, east; 159 sks oats, 13 bbls apples, 19 sks potatoes, owners.

LOUISVILLE, by Jacob Poe—109 sks wheat, Wilmarth; 50 bbls lime, Watt & Wilson; 20 hhds sugar, Smith, Mair & Hunter; 80 bales cotton, Peanock & co; 27 bxs Sawyers; 16 bbls tobacco, Shriver & Dilworth; 14 tcs meats; 21 cks do, 16 sks seed, east.

LOUISVILLE, by Sam Young—12180 pcs bacon, 61 bbls beef, 3 do lard, Hussey & Wells; 27 tcs hams, J Gries; 200 sks nuts, Dickey & co; 50 bbls whiskey, R Bell.

CINCINNATI, by Crystal Palace—100 bbls oil, 500 hides, 503 bbls flour, east; 129 sks hair, 17 bbls do, 32 hides, Forsyth & co; 15 bales cotton, Forsyth & co; 99 sks hair, Bingham & co; 6 hhds sugar, George & co; 10 bxs candles, 25 do soap, Ross & McCombs; 50 do, 30 tcs hams, 9 Fellers & co; 149 bbls pork, 67 do lard, 49 kgs do, Wallace & Gardner; 8 bbls alcohol, Fleming bros.

NEW ORLEANS, by Arctic—209 hhds sugar, 25 bbls do; 100 do molasses, W Holmes & co; 203 do, Miller & Rickatson; 100 do, 25 half do, 25 bbls sugar, 25 hhd do, Lambert & Shipton; 35 hides, J Laughlin; 786 pigs lead, 5 bbls flour, 12 pkgs, sundry consignees.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—4 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, 20 dos brooms, Mercer & Robison; 22 pcs bacon, J Geiler; 7 pkgs butter, McCandless, Means & co; 1 bbl do, Wolf, Anjer; 3 bxs cheese, R Hutchison; 5 pkgs butter, Atwell, Lee & co; 30 do, 45 do feed, 39 dos wooden ware, 31 sks rags, 40 dos brooms, 56 sks corn, 141 do oats, 15 bbls apples, 195 flour, 130 bbls paper, 109 hides, 19 bbls eggs, 3 do butter, 34 do potatoes, owners & sundry consignees.

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

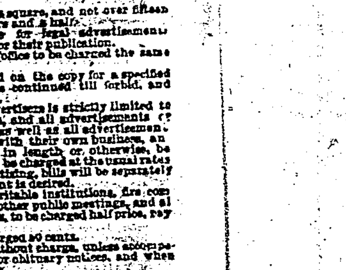
ARRIVED—Jefferson, Brownsville; Luzerne do; Col Bayard, Elizabeth; Eolian West Newton; Tiernan, Wellsville; Venture, Steubenville; Forest City, Wheeling; Jacob Poe, Louisville; Quaker City, do; Crystal Palace, Cincinnati.

DEPARTED—Jefferson, Brownsville; Luzerne, do; Col Bayard, Elizabeth; Tiernan, Wellsville; Venture, Steubenville; West Newton; Forest City, Wheeling; Cambridge, St. Louis; Philadelphia, Cincinnati; John C Fremont, St. Louis; Hartford City, do.

RIVER.—On yesterday evening there were 9 feet 0 inches in the channel and rising.

MEDICINE.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS



THE Celebrated Holland Remedy for Dyspepsia, Disease of Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Weakness of any kind, and the various affections consequent upon a disordered Stomach or Liver. Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds it way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH AND INDIGESTION.

Another Great Cure Effected by Boerhave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office, which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true. J. QUINTUS,

Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY CURED.

Theodore Frank, Esq., of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Office, says:

"For years I have been an invalid, from Dyspepsia—With a hope of relief, I resorted to many advertised remedies, but failed in deriving the benefit sought for, until I tried your HOLLAND BITTERS, the happy effects of which, upon the digestive organs, and in restoring a debilitated system, causes me to recommend it confidently to all suffering from Dyspepsia."

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE EFFICACY OF BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

N. H. Poindexter, of the Union office, says:

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

HEADACHE.

FROM AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.

PITTSBURGH, July 9, 1855.

MESSRS. BENJ. PAGE, JR. & CO.—Gentlemen: I take great pleasure in stating to you that I made use of BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, which I obtained at your store and found speedy relief of a severe headache, from which I had long suffered; and I believe they were of service to me in relieving my stomach and head.

Very respectfully, &c., SAM'L R. BABCOCK.

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr. Silas J. Liscomb, of Birmingham, says: "I have found BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. E. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH RESTORED.

Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, I could hardly walk. Now I enjoy excellent health."

RHEUMATISM.

A CASE OF THREE MONTHS' STANDING CURED BY BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

George W. Henderson, of Pittsburgh, says: "After suffering for three months with Rheumatism—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."

THE WORST FORM OF PILES CAN BE CURED.

We are at liberty to refer to several well known gentlemen, who have used, thoroughly tested, and now recommend BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS as a remedy for Piles. We are not at liberty to publish their names, but will take pleasure in referring any person to them who denies this statement.

Sold at $1,00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5,00, by the sole Proprietors,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists,
cor. Smithfield and 2d sts., Pittsburgh.

T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia. Barnes & Park, New York. John D. Park, Cincinnati. Barnard Adams & Co., St. Louis. And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

INSURANCE.

Athenæum Fire Insurance Company of London.

Authorized Capital, $10,000,000.

REFERENCES IN PHILADELPHIA:
Atwood & Co., John Farnum,
John Grigg, George H. Stuart,
Myers, Claghorn & Co., Wm. McKee & Co.,
Powers & Weightman, White, Stevens & Co.
Agent for the United States—FREDERICK RATCHFORD STARR.
United States Branch Office, No. 80 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
A. A. HARDY, Agent for Pittsburgh, corner Front and Ferry sts.
ap15

Franklin Fire Insurance Co., of Philad'a.

DIRECTORS: Charles W. Bancker, Geo. W. Richards, Thos. Hart, Mordecai D. Lewis, Tobias Wagner, Adolphe E. Borie, Samuel Grant, David S. Brown, Jacob R. Smith, Morris Patterson.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

This Company continues to make Insurances, permanent or limited, on every description of Property in town and country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

The Company have reserved a large contingent fund, which, with their Capital and Premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the assured.

The assets of the Company, on January 1st, 1851, as published agreeably to the Act of Assembly, were as follows, viz:

Mortgages	$1,013,123 68
Real Estate	84,377 78
Temporary Loans	83,956 17
Stocks	61,859 00
Cash, &c.	64,246 81
	$1,212,703 44

Since their incorporation, a period of 21 years, they have paid upwards of One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Losses by Fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as their ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent.
Office S. E. corner of Wood and 3d sts.
ap19

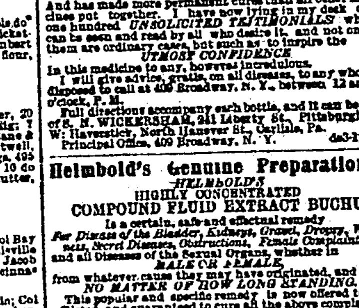
Western Insurance Company OF PITTSBURGH.

GEO. DARSIE, PREST. —— F. M. GORDON, SEC'Y.

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:
R. Miller, Jr., Thos. Scott, Jas. McAuley,
J. W. Butler, A. Nimick, Geo. Darsie,
Andrew Ackley, G. W. Rickatson, Nath'l Holmes,
C. Ihmsen, G. W. Jackson, J. Lippincott,
Wm. H. Smith.

A home Institution managed by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 92 Water Street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse,) up stairs, Pittsburgh.
ja2ly



For the cure of Scrofula, all diseases of the Blood, and Impurities of the System.

THIS wonderful preparation and certain remedy for that most dreaded of all complaints, has now obtained a reputation in private practice, and without the aid of advertising,

WHOLLY UNPARALLELED,

by any other medicine hitherto known.

It is not designed in this short advertisement, to give a treatise on scrofulous or tubercular disease, as that is now ready for perusal and can be had of all our agents, gratis.

I will merely say that it has

CURED CONSUMPTION,

when all other remedies have failed.

Amongst the many diseases that this medicine has made the most remarkable cures are the following:

Consumption, Pleurisy, Bronchitis and all diseases of the chest and lungs; pain in the Chest; a never failing remedy, Canker of the mouth, Catarrh, Consumption, Fluor Albus, and all other diseases of the Womb, Nervousness, Convulsions, all cutaneous diseases, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Eyes, Erysipelas, Gleet, Pimpled Face, Spitting and Vomiting of Blood, Piles, Whooping Cough, Dropsies, Hysterics, Jaundice, and all diseases of the Liver, Impotency, Incontinence of Urine, Influenza, the best remedy ever tried; Chills and Fever, Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder, Lumbago, and all forms of Rheumatism, Marasmus, Palpitation of the Heart, Tumors and Abscesses; Anæmia or Deficiency of Blood; Atrophy or Wasting of the Body, and Emaciation, Boils and Carbuncles, Debility, Disease of the Spleen and Kidneys, Dizziness of the Head, Short ness of the Breath, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Discoloration of the Skin, Summer Complaints, Ulcers and Sores generally, & all impurities of the blood from whatever cause.

HOW IT CAME TO BE KNOWN.

When I first commenced practice in New York some 20 years ago, my attention was almost immediately called to the many and increasing cases of Scrofulous complaints, and for which no certain or successful mode of treatment had been adopted. I began to make myself familiar with it in all its most virulent forms, and after ten years of almost unremitting labor, I prepared and began to apply the "Scrofulous Antidote" in my practice, with the *MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS.* It has now been known in my practice over eight years, and so great has the demand become, (without advertising in the newspapers) from reports of its miraculous cures, that, with a desire to add to its usefulness, I have determined to give the suffering throughout the country, the benefit of this wonderful curative properties. I can fully assure those who may feel disposed to try it, that it is perfectly wholesome, and a

Purely Vegetable Preparation.

And has made more permanent cures than all other medicines put together. I have now lying in my desk over one hundred *UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS* which can be seen and read by all who desire it, and not one of them are ordinary cases, but such as to inspire the *UTMOST CONFIDENCE.*

In this medicine to any, however incredulous.

I will give advice, gratis, on all diseases, to any who are disposed to call at 409 Broadway, N. Y., between 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and it can be had of S. N. WICKERSHAM, 251 Liberty St., Pittsburgh; S. W. Haversick, North Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa. Principal Office, 409 Broadway, N. Y. de3-1yd

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy *For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Secret Diseases, Obstructions, Female Complaints,* and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause they may have originated, and NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING.

This popular and specific remedy is now offered to the afflicted, and guaranteed to cure all the above complaints. It searches out the very roots of the disease, driving out all the diseased fluids of the body, thus removing the cause and rendering the cure *certain and permanent.*

This medicine allays pain and inflammation, which other remedies invariably cause, and can be taken with less trouble and expense to patients. This infallible remedy has saved thousands upon thousands from the hands of *Merciless Quacks,* if not from premature graves. In cases of infection, the Compound Buchu is the only article worthy of the least confidence of the afflicted in performing *Safe cures.*

It contains no narcotic, mercury, or other injurious drug, but is a purely *Vegetable Compound.* It is very agreeable to the taste, creates no perceptible odor, and may be taken by persons of either sex without hindrance from business or medical advice, as plain directions for use accompany the medicine. Reader, if you have any of the above complaints, do not neglect them. *Delays are dangerous.* With this medicine you can cure yourself, and thus prevent all exposure.

TRUTH MUST AND WILL PREVAIL.

This medicine speedily and effectually cures the most virulent form of secret diseases, and eradicates every particle of infectious matter from the system, restoring the patient to a perfect state of *Health and Purity.* And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found, it acting both as a *Cure and Preventative* of any of the above ailments.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

It is gratifying to the proprietor of these medicines to be able to state that it is now nearly three years since they were first introduced during which time they have been extensively used in various parts of the United States, and have proved to patient and practitioner the highest degree of satisfaction in the various cases in which they have been employed; whether in town, country, hospitals, or private practice, they have invariably given the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects. Numerous letters have been received from the most distinguished physicians in the country and from the professors of several medical colleges, recommending in the highest terms the value of these medicines for such complaints as the proprietor recommends. Numerous preparations of Sarsaparilla and of Buchu and various modes of preparing them have been given, all of which of course will differ according to the mode of preparation which each individual may adopt.

These medicines require considerable care in the preparation and the employment of different menstrua in succession to take up the extractive matters, and, in consequence, are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskilful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.—It is, therefore, of the highest consideration and importance to the public and to the faculty that there should be standard preparations of uniform strength and possessing the most advantages. To effect this and obviate the evil alluded to, I have made a number of experiments to ascertain, the most effectual mode of extracting the virtues of the Sarsaparilla and Buchu, and to discover the most eligible form for their exhibition. The experiments have resulted most favorably and it is with much pleasure I now offer to the public and the faculty my Compound Fluid Extracts, which contain all the virtues of the articles they are represented to be made from in a highly concentrated form, and are the most active preparations which can be made. Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon diet drink, and one bottle fully equals in strength one gallon of Syrup Sarsaparilla or decoction as usually made.

PRICES.

Fluid Extract Buchu, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.
" " Sarsaparilla, " " "

Certificates of cures and recommendations from distinguished professors and physicians will accompany each preparation. Prepared and sold by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 263 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philada.

To be had of Druggists and dealers in every section of the United States and Canadas.

J. P. FLEMING, Allegheny City,
GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st. Pittsburgh,
Wholesale Agents.

All letters for the medicine directed to the proprietor receive immediate attention, and safe deliveries guaranteed. dc8dly

The Wonder of the Age.

NO PAY!

IF DR. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment does not cure Cholera, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Vomiting, Mumps, Toothache, Chapped Hands, Cold Feet, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Chronic Rheumatism, Swellings, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Pains or Weakness in the Limbs, Back and Chest.

NO HUMBUG—TRY IT.

Dr. Tobias has warranted his Liniment for eight years without ever having a demand made for the return of the money—all that is asked is to use it according to the directions.

No One will ever be Without it.

After once using it. If you do not find it better than any thing you have ever tried before.

Get Your Money Returned.

Thousands of Certificates have been received speaking of its rare virtues. Now-a-days it is the practice to fill the papers with certificates from unknown persons, or given by those who have never used the medicine—now Dr. Tobias offers to pay

1,000 DOLLARS

to any one who will prove that he ever published a false certificate during the time he has had his medicine before the Public.

Call on the agents and get a Pamphlet containing genuine certificates. As persons envious of the large sale of the Venetian Liniment have stated it is injurious to take it internally, Dr. Tobias has taken the following

OATH.

I, SAMUEL I. TOBIAS, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, do depose that I compound a LINIMENT called VENETIAN, and that the ingredients of which it is composed are perfectly harmless to take internally, even in double the quantity named in the Directions accompanying each bottle. S. I. TOBIAS.

New York January 9th, 1855.
Sworn to this day, before me,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Price 25 and 50 cents, sold by the Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States.

For sale Dr. Tobias' Horse Liniment in pint bottles at 50 cents, warranted superior to any other.

Dr. Tobias' office, 60 Courtland st., New York.
ja2dawly

OFFICE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1856.

BONDS OF THE BOROUGHS OF M'KEESPORT and CONNELLSVILLE, issued to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company in payment of subscriptions to stock of said Company, are offered FOR SALE on fair terms in sums of ONE HUNDRED or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each, bearing SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable semi-annually at the office of said Company in the city of Pittsburgh. The payment of principal and interest on these Bonds is guaranteed by the Railroad Company. As these boroughs have no debts, the Bonds will be considered a SAFE and SECURE INVESTMENT.

For further information apply to NICHOLAS VEEDER, Treasurer, at the office of the Company, Reynolds' Building, Fourth and Liberty streets, up stairs. OLIVER W. BARNES, President.

RAIL ROADS, &C.

1856.

ONLY ROUTE WITH THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO CINCINNATI.

ONLY ROUTE WITH THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM Pittsburgh to Dayton & Indianapolis.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA AND LITTLE MIAMI RAIL ROADS

Via Crestline & Columbus.

Quickest Route from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati.

CONNECTING at Cincinnati with U. S. Mail Line Steamers, Covington and Lexington Railroad, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and the Lawrenceville Route.

Connecting via Columbus and Xenia, with the Dayton and Xenia, and Indiana Railroads.

Through tickets via Columbus and Cincinnati, to Lexington, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, &c., &c., via Columbus and Xenia, to Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, St. Louis, &c. &c.

The Little Miami via Columbus, connecting with the Covington and Lexington Railroad, U. S. Mail Line Steamers, Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and Lawrenceburgh Route, offers facilities no other route can give, as through tickets by all the above routes can only be procured via Columbus and the Little Miami being the shortest to Cincinnati, enables a *uniform and safe speed.* Connections are certain, and Passengers have full time for meals. By the Forest and Bellefontaine route from Crestline, a *dangerous and break-neck speed is required, and compelled to overcome the distance.*

By the route via Columbus to Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Passengers ride over roads ballasted and smooth—By the Forest and Bellefontaine route, Passengers ride over the roughest roads in Ohio.

Three Daily Trains, via Columbus and Cincinnati.

1ST TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh by 2:30 o'clock, A. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Lexington and Indianapolis, via Lawrenceburgh Route. This train arrives at Cincinnati one hour and forty minutes in advance of the Forest and Bellefontaine Route.

2D TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia and Cincinnati. This Train makes connection only via Columbus to Cincinnati.

3D TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Lexington and Indianapolis, via Lawrenceburgh Route.

Two Daily Trains, via Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis

1ST TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 o'clock A. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, &c. &c.

2D TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock A. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, &c.

3D TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3 o'clock P. M., for Crestline, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, &c.

N. B. Secure your tickets via Columbus, and you are sure of connections.

Steamers leave Cincinnati daily for Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez, New Orleans, &c. &c.

The Columbus, being the *direct route,* the Time Tables of the Eastern Roads are arranged to run in close connection with this *reliable route.*

For all information and Through Tickets, please apply at the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Office, (corner of fice,) under the Monongahela House.

J. G. CURRY, Ticket Agent.

Or at Federal Street Station.

GEO PARKIN, Ticket Agent.

P. W. STRADER,
GEO. C. SESSIONS, General Agent, Cincinnati.
Agent, Pittsburgh. de20-nolo-dly

Pittsburgh and Connelsville RAIL ROAD.

THE STEAMER EOLIAN will leave her wharf, above the Monongahela Bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 3.30 P. M. for West Newton, connecting there with the train which leaves for Connelsville, and all way stations at 5.30 A. M.

RETURNING—The train leaves Connelsville at 6 A. M., connecting at West Newton, with the steamer Eolian, which leaves for Pittsburgh at 7.30 A. M.

Passengers and freight carried each way daily.

For further information apply to the officers on board the steamboat Eolian, or to the agents at West Newton and Connelsville. D. W. CALDWELL,
ap12 Assistant Superintendent.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THREE Daily Through Trains between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.—THE MORNING MAIL TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 7¾ A. M. THE NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Pittsburgh for Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M., and Philadelphia for Pittsburgh at 11, P. M.

Blairsville Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 o'clock, P. M. Brinton's Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh daily at 11 o'clock A. M., 3.30 o'clock P. M. and 6.20 P. M.

The above lines connect at Pittsburgh with the Railroads to and from St. Louis, Mo.; Alton, Galena and Chicago, Ill.; Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Madison, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Zanesville, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio; also, with the Steam Packet Boats from and to New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets can be had to or from either of the above places.

For further particulars, see Hand-bills at the different starting points. Passengers from the West will find this the shortest and most expeditious route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, or Boston.

THOS. MOORE, Agent, *Passenger Lines, Philadelphia.*
J. MESKIMEN, *Agent, Passenger Lines, Pittsburgh.*
jy5-1yd

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

CONNECTING WITH
OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
VIA ALLIANCE.

THE shortest and quickest route to Chicago and St. Louis, is VIA CLEVELAND.

This route is One Hundred miles shorter and about nine hours quicker than the circuitous one via Indianapolis.

Three Daily Trains between Pittsburgh to Cleveland.

Four Daily Trains between Cleveland and Chicago.

Time to Cleveland, 6 hours; Chicago, 24 hours; and St. Louis, 37 hours.

On and after Tuesday, January 8, 1856, the trains on this road will run as follows:

VIA ALLIANCE.

The Trains of the Ohio and Penna. Railroad leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 A. M. and 8.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave Alliance at 7.20 A. M. and 11.40 A. M. and 8.25.

Arrive in Cleveland at 10.05 A. M.; 2.05 P. M. and 10.10 P. M., connecting there with Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island and St. Louis.

Passengers for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis and the North West, leaving Pittsburgh on the 8.00 A. M. train, by going via Cleveland, will arrive in Chicago 8.10 next morning.

Passengers for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Galena and the North-West, who wish to go through without detention, will take the Train leaving Pittsburgh at 8.00 A. M., as this is the only train by which close connections are made through to the above points.

The trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.30 A. M. and Wellsville at 9.09 A. M. are the only ones by which passengers can reach Stations south of Alliance or Stations on the Tuscarawas extension.

Tickets for Cleveland, Chicago and the North-west via Wellsville, are sold at $1.00 less than via Alliance.

The trains for Cleveland connect at Hudson with trains for Cuyahoga Falls and Akron.

The trains from Cleveland to Toledo and Chicago run as follows—Leave Cleveland at 6.30 A. M., 2.20 and 6.50 P. M.

Arrive at Chicago at 10.10 P. M., 9.10 A. M. and 7.40 A. M.

Trains leave Chicago for Rock Island and St. Louis, as follows—For Rock Island at 9.00 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.

For St. Louis at 9.15 A. M. and 9.20 P. M.

Passengers for St. Louis go over Rock Island Railroad to Joliet, and thence over the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad to St. Louis. Passengers by the 9.15 A. M. train arrive at St. Louis at 11.20 same evening, and by 9.20 P. M. train at noon next day.

Baggage checked through to Cleveland and Chicago.

FARE VIA ALLIANCE AND CLEVELAND.

1st Class.		2d Class.	1st Class.		2d Class.
To Alliance	$2.30		To La Salle	15.00	$13.50
Cleveland	4.00		Rock Island	18.00	14.00
Toledo	6.50		Galena	18.10	14.00
Chicago	12.50	10.00	Springfield	18.70	16.20
Bloomington	16.00	14.40	Burlington	19.00	15.00
St. Louis	18.50	16.00	Peoria	15.50	14.00

Passengers are requested to procure their tickets at the Office of the Company, in Monongahela House, below the corner. J. DURAND, Supt. Cleveland.
ja9 J. A. CAUGHEY, Agt., Pittsburgh.

1855. AIR LINE ROUTE. 1855

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.

Via CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAIL ROAD,

Formerly the Chicago and Mississippi.

From Chicago to St. Louis in 12¼ Hours.

TRAINS leave the Illinois Central Depot, foot of Water street

St. Louis Day Express, daily, Sundays excepted, 7.15 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express—Saturdays excepted 9.30 P. M.
St. Louis Freight & Emigrant, Sundays excepted 6.30 A. M.

Baggage Checked through to St. Louis.

Trains run direct through (256 miles) without change of cars or baggage and connect with the Company's splendid Steamers Winchester and Reindeer, running in exclusive connection with Passenger trains from Alton to St. Louis, (25 miles) without landing. These Boats, for speed, convenience and elegance are unsurpassed on the Western waters, being fitted up with Baths and spacious Washrooms, affording to passengers the opportunity of removing the dust unavoidable in summer R. R. traveling and reaching St. Louis refreshed from the effects of a long ride.

To Kansas and Nebraska this the most direct route, and passengers destined for Bloomington, Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples and all points on the Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers will note the important saving in distance, being 71 miles less to Bloomington, and 48 miles less to Springfield than by any other route.

Through Tickets over this route can be procured at the various R. R. Ticket offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, &c., and at all thro' Ticket offices throughout the States, and in Chicago at the Company's office, No. 43 Dearborn st., opposite the Tremont House, and at the Depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, foot of Water st.

Responsible Baggage men will always be at the Depots of the various roads going into Chicago to Check Baggage through to any point desired on the line.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Sup't.
H. J. O SCHERMERHORN, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, March 3d, 1856, Two Daily Trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows—No. 1, Express 5.30 A. M., stopping at Sharpsburg, Hulton, Tarentum, Chartiers, Freeport, Kiskiminetas and Roseton, arriving at Kittanning at 11 o'clock, A. M.

No. 2, Accommodation, 3.40 P. M., stopping at stations, arriving at Kittanning at 8.25 P. M.

Returning, leave Kittanning as follows; No. 1, Accommodation, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10 A. M.

No. 2, Express, 5 P. M., stopping at Roseton, Kiskiminetas, Freeport, Chartiers, Tarentum, Hulton and Sharpsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 7.40 P. M.

Stages will run from Kittanning in connection with the Trains, for the following places:

	FARE.		FARE.
Rural Village	$1 25	Clarion	$2 12
Smicksburg	1 50	Brady's Bend	2 25
Punxsutawney	3 25	Mahoning	1 15
Middlesex	1 75	Kellersburg	2 00
Red Bank	2 00	Texas	2 25
Reimersburg	2 50	Bethlehem	2 75
Curlsville	2 75	Mechanicsburg	3 00
Reedsburg	2 25	Shannondale	3 25
Leechburg	2 00	Brookville	3 75

FARE TO KITTANNING $1 25

Passengers by taking the 5.30 A. M. Train from Pittsburgh, arrive at all the above places the same day.

Tickets to all the above places can be procured at Ticket Office in the Depot on Taylor street.

Omnibusses will leave the corner of Market and Fifth, and Penn and Wayne sts, at 7.40 A. M. and 3 P. M., in connection with the Trains.

A. J. HOPPER, Superintendent.

Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana RAIL ROAD.

FROM TOLEDO TO CHICAGO, connecting at Chicago with Clement's Line of Steamers for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan and all the ports on Lake Michigan, and with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad in connection at La Salle with the Illinois Central and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads and Illinois River Line of Steamers for La Salle, Rock Island, St. Louis and all points on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

FOUR DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS.

1st—Express Mail Train leaves Toledo at 2 A. M., arriving in Chicago at 1.37 P. M.

2d—Morning Express Train leaves Toledo at 11 A. M., arriving in Chicago at 9.00 P. M.

3d—Afternoon Express Train, leaves Toledo at 1.50 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 11.00 P. M.

4th—Night Express Train leaves Toledo at 8.15 P. M., arrives in Chicago at 6.45 A. M.

One Train on Sundays, leaves Toledo at 8.15 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 6.45 A. M.

Four Daily Trains on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, connecting with the above.

Passengers by taking the Ohio and Penna. Railroad to Mansfield, and the Sandusky and Mansfield Railroad to Monroeville, will there connect with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad. Or by taking the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad at Alliance, will connect at Cleveland with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, making the time from Pittsburgh to Chicago, via M. S. & N. I. Railroad in 31 hours.

Through Tickets can be procured at the offices of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and the Ohio and Penna. Railroads, under the Monongahela House, or at the Depot.

L. D. RUCKER, Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1855—tf. M. S. and N. I. R. R.

Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

TRAINS leave Crestline daily, Sundays excepted, at 6.50 A. M., on the arrival of the night train from Pittsburgh, and by way of the Mad River Railroad, arrive at Dayton at 1.30 P. M., at Cincinnati at 4.20 P. M., and Indianapolis at 10.50 P. M.

[illegible] with the night train from Pittsburgh.

For through tickets to any of the above points, apply at the O. & P. R. R. Office, Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or the Federal Street Station, Allegheny. J. K. STRAUGHAN, Superintendent.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after monday, April 7, 1856, Passenger Trains will leave Wells st. Depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad

MAIN LINE.

FOR FREEPORT, GALENA AND DUNLEITH.

Passenger and Mail	8.00 A. M.
Express	9.15 A. M.
Passenger	8.30 P. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA

Through Passenger	8.00 A. M.
Through Passenger	6.00 P. M.

Beloit and Madison Branch.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE and MADISON.

Passenger	8.00 A. M.
Passenger	9.15 A. M.
Passenger	8.30 P. M.

Fox River Valley Railroad.

FOR CRYSTAL LAKE, M'HENRY AND RICHMOND.

Passenger	8.00 A. M.
Passenger	6.00 P. M.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Freeport 5.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 1.40 A. M.
Leave Dunleith 8.15 A. M.— " " 4.40 P. M.
Leave Dunleith 6.10 P. M.— " " 4.05 A. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

Leave Fulton 5.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 11.40 A. M.
" 4.00 P. M.— " " 10.50 P. M.

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

Leave Footville 11.20 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 4.40 P. M.
" 10.00 P. M.— " " 4.05 A. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 9.20 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 11.40 A. M.
" 6.15 P. M.— " " 10.50 P. M.

All the above trains connect with the great Eastern Lines diverting from Chicago to all points East.

JOHN B. TURNER, Prest.
P. A. HALL, Supt. (mr6:1yd) my2

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Forwarding and Commission Establishment to the CORNER OF FRONT & FERRY STS, where he can be found hereafter. ap15 A. A. HARDY.

Pittsburgh, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. ROUTE.

THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD

IS NOW prepared to forward freight from the East or Pittsburgh at low rates and with promptness and speed. All its arrangements and connections are such as to give entire satisfaction.

No charge for drayage or commission at Madison.

Through receipts given from PITTSBURGH or MADISON to INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, LAFAYETTE, PERU, CHICAGO, and other points in the West.

A. A. HARDY, Agent,
ap15 cor. Front and Ferry sts.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE great Central Route, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct.—This road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes; making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & PITTSBURGH.

FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods (in boxes) Hats, (in boxes) Furs, Feathers, &c.—90c. per 100lbs.

SECOND CLASS.—Books (and Stationery), Dry Goods (in bales) Hardware, Leather, Drugs and Medicines, Wool, &c.—75c. per 100lb.

THIRD CLASS.—Anvils, Bagging, Bacon and Pork (in bulk) Cast Steel, Sole Leather, (in bundles) Ores, &c.—65c. per 100lbs.

FOURTH CLASS.—Coffee, Fish, Bacon and Pork (pack'd) Lard and Lard Oil, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Nails, Sodaash, &c.—55 per 100lbs.

FLOUR—$1 per bbl until further notice.

GRAIN—50 cts. per 100 lbs. until further notice.

COTTON—$2 per bale not exceeding 500 lbs weight, until further notice.

In shipping goods from any point East of Philadelphia, be particular to mark package "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All Goods consigned to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia or Pittsburgh, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Hoses Potter, Boston; J. L. Elliott, N York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburgh; Sprigman & Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. S. Moorhead, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Ratcliff & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J S Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Indiana.

H. H. HOUSTON, *General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.*
J LOMBAERT, *Supt Altoona, Pa.* ja5:ly

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
D. N. WHITE.

OFFICE ON FIFTH STREET, ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET

TERMS:

DAILY—Six dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

WEEKLY—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Five copies per annum	$ 7 00
Ten copies do	12 00
Twenty copies do	20 00

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate,)

one insertion	$ 50
Do each additional insertion	25
Do one week	1 75
Do two weeks	3 00
Do three weeks	4 00
Do one month	5 00
Do two months	7 00
Do three months	9 00
Do four mos.	10 00
Do six months	11 00
Do twelve months	18 00

Standing Cards, (6 lines or less per annum) 6 00

One dollar for each additional line.

One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of paper 40 00

For each additional square, inserted over one month, and for each additional square inserted under the yearly rate half price.

Advertisements exceeding a square, and not over fifteen lines, to be charged as a square and a half.

Publishers not accountable for legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

Announcing candidates for office to be charged the same as other advertisements.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued till forbid, and payment exacted accordingly.

The privileges of annual advertisers is strictly limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, as well as all advertisements not immediately connected with their own business, and all classes of advertisements, in length, or otherwise, beyond the limits engaged, will be charged at the usual rates.

For all such transient advertising, bills will be separately rendered, and prompt payment is desired.

All advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, township, and other public meetings, and such like, to be charged half price, payable strictly in advance.

Marriage notices to be charged 50 cents.

Death notices inserted without charge, unless accompanied by funeral invitations or obituary notices, and when so accompanied, to be paid for.

Regular advertisers, and all others sending communications, or requiring notices designed to call attention to Fairs, Soirees, Concerts, or any public entertainments, where charges are made for admittance—all notices of private associations—every notice designed to call attention to private enterprises, calculated or intended to promote individual interest, can only be inserted with the understanding that the same is to be paid for. If intended to be inserted in the local column, the same will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Bishop or other notices to be charged triple price.

Tavern License Petitions $2 each.

Real Estate Agents' and Auctioneers' advertisements not to be classed under yearly rates, but allowed a discount of one-third per cent. from the amount of bills.

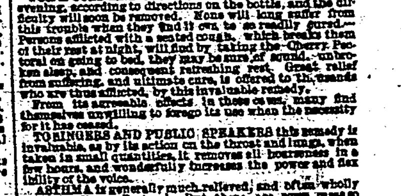
WEEKLY OR TRI-WEEKLY IN DAILY PAPERS.

One Square, three insertions $1 50
Do. each additional insertion 37

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY PAPER.

One Square, (10 lines,) one insertion 50 cents
Do. each additional insertion 25 cents

All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.



CHERRY PECTORAL

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY—take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon and evening, according to directions on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured.—Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find by taking the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effects in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

FOR CROUP—Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry Pectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from

LIVER COMPLAINTS by this remedy, so many that there can be no question of its healing power on these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symptoms cease.

FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, it should be taken under the advice of a good Physician if possible, and in every case with a careful regard to the printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously used, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, it will seldom fail to subdue the disease.

For settled CONSUMPTION in its worst form, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses adapted to what the patient requires and can bear. It always affords some relief, and not unfrequently cures those who are considered past all hope. There are many thousands scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and present health to the Cherry Pectoral.

Many years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American Peasant, to the palaces of European Kings.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold at Wholesale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.—At retail by every Druggist in the city and all Dealers everywhere. jal-dawd

MERILLO IRON PIPE WORKS.

MERRIL & JAQUES,
142 Centre Street, New York,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in Wrought Iron Pipes, Fittings, Tools, and every description of apparatus connected with Steam, Water and Gas, for heating and lighting Steamers, Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings, Hospitals, Asylums, Villages, Factories and Halls.

Also, Valves, Cocks, Pumps, Gauges, Boilers and Boiler Flues made to order.

Our Screw Cutting Machines are entirely new, and on our own Patent—warranted to do double the work of any other invention.

Orders solicited from all sections of the country, and promptly attended to. ja26-ly-tf

EDW'D T. MEGRAW,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
Manufactured Tobacco, Imported & Domestic,
CIGARS, SNUFF, &c., &c.,
NO. 197 Liberty Street,
Corner of Brewery Alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.
mh15-ly

CHOICE POTATOES—50 bush Purple Chili Potatoes, 45 do Kidney do, 45 do Mountain June do, just rec'd and for sale by HOLMES & COLLINS, No. 129 Wood st.