PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY D. N. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH:

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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.

National Kansas Aid Society.

The National Kansas Aid Society will hold an adjourned Convention, at BUFFALO, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of July, to which delegates from all parts of the country are invited. The object of this Society is to combine harmoniously the action of the various Kansas Aid Societies scattered over the free States, and has render more available the aid to be extended to the suffering people of Kansas.

☞ All friendly papers will please copy.

S. J. ALLEN, Sec'y.

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

Campaign Gazette.

At the suggestion of friends of the good cause in which we are engaged, we have concluded to place the WEEKLY GAZETTE within the reach of every voter who desires to watch the progress of the great campaign into which we are now entering.

All the energies of the conductors of the paper will be devoted to the purpose of arousing the people to a stern and firm resistance to the dangerous and alarming encroachments of the slave power, by the election of JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON, for President and Vice President. The platform of the Republican National Convention, contains the principles which will be supported and sustained with all the earnestness which the importance of the cause requires, and with all the ability which we possess or which we can command.

We need not multiply words to convince every intelligent voter that the times are portentous of great events, and that the present campaign is the most important in which the American people have ever engaged. The appeal is made to the intelligence and patriotism of the voters, and the press is the great means by which intelligence is disseminated, and through which public opinion exerts its appropriate power. We offer the press to the friends of the cause at a price so low, that there can be no excuse for neglecting a means so efficient.

For every *Five Dollars* remitted to us by mail or otherwise, we will send *fifteen* copies of the Weekly Gazette to one address, for Four Months from the date of the receipt of the money. This proposition will remain in force until the First of August. This will afford all campaign subscribers, for a mere trifle, knowledge of the progress of the campaign until its close in November. For each dollar over five, three additional copies will be sent in the same package—thus six dollars will secure eighteen copies; seven dollars, twenty-one copies. We hope the friends of the cause will exert themselves to extend the circulation of the Gazette for the campaign as widely as possible.

D. N. WHITE.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1856.

Sectional Nominations.

MR. FILLMORE made a political speech at Albany, on Thursday last, in which he launched out bitterly upon the people's nominations. The selection of Fremont and Dayton seems to have roused up all the bad blood in his veins, and he vents his chagrin and disappointment (—for it cuts off all *his* chances—) without restraint. It is not our purpose either to give this speech or to undertake the unnecessary task of answering it, but there is one paragraph in it which will form the burden of much declamation throughout the campaign, and we desire to expose its falsity at once, that our readers may avail themselves of the real facts of the case. He said:

"We see a political party, presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, selected for the first time from the free states alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States."

Mr. Fillmore has been (accidentally) President of the United States, and he now (vainly) aspires to reach that elevation again. Such a man ought to know the history of the politics of his own country, and of his own times; but it is plain that if he does, he has not the frankness to state it right. To say that candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency have now, *for the first time*, been selected from the free states is to say what is not true. We appeal to the record.

In the Presidential election of 1812 the unsuccessful ticket consisted of De Witt Clinton, of New York, for President, and Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President; both from the free states. Mr. Clinton obtained 89, and Mr. Ingersoll 86 votes; and all of these, except 4 in Delaware and 5 in Maryland, were cast in the free states.

In 1828, the two opposing tickets consisted on the one hand of Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, for President, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolinia, for Vice President, and on the other of John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for President, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. Both were sectional tickets, and the first was elected, receiving the entire Southern vote, except 3 in Delaware and 6 in Maryland. With these exceptions, the vote for Adams and Rush was drawn altogether from the Free States. In this instance we see the South taking both offices, and that at a time when the North had had the Presidency but eight years out of forty.

In 1836 the opposition to Van Buren was not united. In the Free States the ticket consisted of Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, for President, and Francis Granger, of New York, for Vice President—both from the free States; in the South, the ticket consisted of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, for President, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for Vice President—both from the South.

Here, then, are *three* instances, prior to the present one, in which Presidential tickets have been made up from the Free States, and without exciting the least alarm or remark; and *two* instances in which similar tickets have been made up from the Slave States, *one* of which was successful. If the South could safely, as it did, elect two of its men to the two high offices of the nation, cannot the North as safely do the same?

Mr. Fillmore's memory can scarcely be oblivious of these facts. They have happened in his own time, and doubtless he was a participator in most, if not all, the struggles we have enumerated. To ignore them for the sake of present effect, and set at naught the truth of history, savors too much of the demagogue for a man in his position.

The people of the South refuse to support any Northern man who is not committed to their peculiar interests. By combining together, they dictated and forced upon the American party the nomination of Mr. Fillmore; and by a similar union they have accomplished the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The platforms of both Conventions are ultra Southern and sectional, and both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan are as much Southern and Sectional candidates, as if they lived in Virginia. The place of their abode is nothing; the platform on which they stand is everything; and judged by this light, while they and their platforms are sectional, the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia Convention are truly national.

The boast of the Buchanan party is now that he will receive the undivided vote of the South. The South, as a section, unites in his behalf; or, as an alternative, it proffers to the North the choice between him and Mr. Fillmore as the only basis of co-operation with it. Must we, then, the free people of the North, who are able to elect a man of our own choice upon truly national and Constitutional grounds, succumb to the South, and sell the interests of our own section to promote those of another, for the simple purpose of enjoying southern co-operation? No! We have chosen ground which is right and unquestioned, and there we will maintain our own rights and those of the nation. If the South chooses to co-operate with us, she may; if not, the fault is hers, not ours. The South has preferred, by her own precedent action, to make a sectional stand for sectional purposes, and let her take the consequences.

The dissolution of the Union which is threatened by Mr. Fillmore, if the people elect Fremont, is the idlest of all idle talk. That a Presidential candidate, on the stump, should stand up and tell the people that unless they elect him or Mr. Buchanan the Government will be destroyed, surpasses in impudence and arrogance anything in the history of American politics. The people of the United States have the right to elect whom they please to the Presidency; and if, in the exercise of this right, they choose to elect two men from the Free States for President and Vice-President, they do nothing but what the Constitution allows them to do. If the Government cannot stand the exercise of such a Constitutional privilege, it is not worth preserving; and most certainly the man who threatens such consequences for such an act is not only utterly unworthy of the place he seeks, but a subject of scorn to all who love the Republican institutions of the country.

The Cincinnati *Sun* and New London (Conn.) *Chronicle*, heretofore committed for Fillmore, have come out for Fremont. The Boston *Journal*, enumerated as belonging to the same category, is said to have the largest circulation of any daily paper in Massachusetts.

The Gettysburg (Pa.) *Sentinel*, an American paper, puts up both the Fillmore and Fremont nominations at the head of its columns, but evidently inclines to the latter, and will soon be a warm advocate of the Philadelphia nominees.

A Fremont ratification meeting was held at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 26th, which was participated in, the telegraph says, by over 3000 persons.

The Richmond Whig threatens Judge McLean. His patriotic letter to the venerable Judge Hornblower, of New Jersey, is denounced, in the most unmeasured terms, and he is told that he will be "requested by all honest citizens to resign the high office which he has disgraced." If Buchanan should succeed, the attempt will be made to impeach Judge McLean for having dared to denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—It is admitted on all hands that the situation of our country is most critical. It was asserted, by old and grave men, in the most solemn manner, at the Republican National Convention, that nothing could avert a civil war but the defeat of the Slave Oligarchy, now under the leadership of James Buchanan, at the next election. The idea is that the continuation of the destructive policy of the present administration will result in a revolution by the people, against the maladministration of the government. On the other hand, Southern men assert that they will not consent to submit to the legal and constitutional government of John C. Fremont, if he should be elected. On every hand there are breakers, and it will need the greatest firmness and wisdom to guide the ship of State safely through the perils which surround it.

It is consoling, however, to know, that the men of the North who have resolved to resist the further encroachments of the Slave power, are not responsible for the present condition of public affairs. They resisted, to the utmost of their power the great wrong inflicted upon the country by the South. They warned, they protested, they predicted the consequences which have since come upon us, and they will stand guiltless on the page of history.

Among the signs of the times, is the spirit of resistance to oppression which has been aroused among the clergy in the Free States, and their action is a very good indication of the action of the people. The General Association of Connecticut met at Middletown on the 17th of June. This body is composed of all the settled Ministers in the State belonging to the Congregational body, the oldest and leading denomination, together with one Lay Delegate from each church; besides Delegates from various other religious bodies in other States. This large and influential body appointed a committee on the state of the country, in reference to Kansas, *etc.*, consisting of Drs. Bacon, Fessenden, Winslow, Hunt, Andrews, Williams of Rhode Island, and Dr. Stearns of New Jersey, which reported as follows:

Whereas the condition of our public affairs both at home and in our foreign relations, is such as gives alarm and painful anxiety to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, especially in that old landmarks have been removed, and the original policy of the government for the security of civilization, justice and liberty in the territories has been wholly subverted:

In that the people of the territory have been robbed of their chartered right of self government by armed invasion from a neighboring State, and subjected to a barbarous and cruel code of laws which has been and is enforced upon them by the military power of the national government;

In that the sacred freedom of speech in the Senate has been assailed by violence, and a Senator obnoxious as the champion of immutable rights against the abhorred injustice of slavery, has been half-murdered for words spoken in debate;

In that so great a crime remains, and is likely to remain, unpunished, and what might have been regarded as only the outrage of an individual ruffian, has been converted into a national sin and a monument of national infamy, not only by its impunity, but by the loud voiced and almost uncontradicted approval which has hailed it in one portion of our community, and the apologies which have been made for it elsewhere;

In that the beginning of civil conflict and bloodshed upon the soil of our central territory, is simultaneous with a popular insurrection in the chief city of our Pacific coast, against the alleged incompetence and faithlessness of magistrates elected by the people, while symens of foreign war are seen in our relations to some of the greatest powers of the civilized world:

And whereas at such a time every devout mind must needs acknowledge, in the evils which we suffer or fear, the manifestation of God's displeasure at the sins of the people; Therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the pastors and churches in our connexion, to lay to heart the perilous state of our public affairs, and to humble themselves before God with deep repentance and with continual prayer, in private in the family, and in the public assembly, if peradventure the God of our fathers will have mercy upon us, and turn away his impending judgments.

This report gave rise to a spirited debate, in which various clergymen took part.

Rev. Mr. Wood said it has been asked, what has religion to do with politics? Why will not ministers preach the gospel and let politics alone? He would answer by asking, why will not ministers scar aloft above the affairs of this world and leave them all to the God of this world. Why not leave politics and all civil matters for the devil to take care of? But we do not intend to leave them to the devil. We have left them so too long.

The pulpit that I occupy at N. Bradford, was filled in Revolutionary times by Rev. Samuel Eels. When the requisition for troops to carry on the war came to that place he carried politics right into the pulpit. He read the call on the Sabbath day, and asked all who were willing to answer it to meet on the green after sermon. They did meet and chose their Pastor, Mr. Eels, captain, and he accepted and led them out to engage in the service of his country. We have fallen upon such times again and need such men and such action.

Dr. Bacon said six years ago there was a great cry about the Union, the Union. As Theodore Parker said, it rained Union 40 days and 40 nights, until it came above the spire of Park-st church. Dr. Cox, Dr. Boardman, Dr. Spring, and I don't know how many more, went into their pulpits and preached Union. We have reached another crisis. Civil war and foreign war are both impending at once. We do not want to get up meetings to preserve the Union. We can have civil war but we can't have disunion. If the Union were dissolved, the South could not endure such neighbors as we should be, nor could we endure such as they. The end would be war and re-annexation with the Without Proviso.—This report is a mere rehearsal of facts; if they are not facts let them be corrected, but if they are, we have a right to rehearse them and to make them the foundation of a resolution that we will go in a humble penitent spirit to the throne of divine mercy.

Mr. Merwin said:—It is said that we ought to confine ourselves to the preaching of the gospel. But these matters are intimately connected with the Redeemer's kingdom and the salvation of souls. If I find my fellow man in a suffering condition, am I to pass him by on the plea that I am called only to preach the gospel. It is of no use to preach the gospel if our mouths are muzzled and we have no freedom of speech. It has always been the designs of despots to stop the mouths of ministers. At such a time as this it becomes us to speak out. Almost any extravagance from the pulpit would be better than silence. I should consider myself recreant to my duty if I were to hold my peace. If we are silent now there is no knowing what we may be compelled to submit to. If we are forbidden to preach on slavery we may be forbidden to preach the gospel.

Rev. Mr. Winslow said—That report is in sympathy with the direction of our Saviour, "Feed my lambs." We propose to feed the lambs of Kansas—to feed them with bread and powder too, to protect them against the wolves of Missouri. I intend to take this matter into the pulpit and get 50 votes if I can. I am not a priest, I am only a minister of the gospel, and I am not excluded from all the decent business of this world. If political partisans feel themselves troubled by the expressions of ministers on the subject, let them clear the track, let them be honest, upright men, and they will not be disturbed. There is no matter that has a shadow of the importance that this has at the present time. The Declaration of Independence was but a declaration of principles. We have the fight now, the application of those principles.

Rev. Mr. Smith said, a man in my congregation asked me recently why it was that the congregational ministers are so much behind the times in the great questions of reform. If we fail to speak out, such men will regard us as more like infidels than like Christ.

Mr. Lawrence said—This subject is not antagonistical to Christianity. It was Christianity that freed Western Europe from the system of slavery: Ireland, England, France and Austria. Are not the facts enumerated admitted facts, and does not Christianity bear a relation to the subject involved?

The report was adopted with only one dissenting voice.

When such a spirit is abroad among the clergy, the voting will be all right. Connecticut is as sure for Fremont and Dayton, as any state in the Union.

NEW YORK.—The attempt to unite the Hards and Softs in New York, under the auspices of the Cincinnati Convention, has proved a failure. They both profess to endorse the Cincinnati platform and support Buchanan, but neither will give way to the other, and a coalition between the two has been found impossible. The New York *Times* says:

"It will be seen by the correspondence which we copy from the Albany *Argus and Atlas* yesterday, that the Hards and Softs have decided to hold separate Conventions for State nominations. The fact looms out clearly from the correspondence between the State Committees of the respective sections, that both have returned from Cincinnati heartily disgusted with the action of the National Convention. It is apparent that the rank and file of the Hards will not vote for Mr. Buchanan, and it is equally sure that many respectable Softs in the Western part of the State will go for Freemont. We shall see rich times when the two Conventions meet to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The tone of this correspondence, which was managed by Dean Richmond for the Softs, and by Sam Fowler for the Hards, is amusing. The Softs made the first advances,—rejoice at the restoration of the old harmony—profess their devotion to Democracy, and invite the Hards to join them in calling a State Convention. The Hards respond with equal cordiality—congratulate the Softs on the hearty adoption of the Cincinnati platform,—profess a great eagerness for the consummation of the nuptials, but suggest that, as the ceremony is not yet complete, they should meet separately and *then* proceed to harmonize. The Softs' wax slightly indignant and suggest that the Hards are shamming—that they do not want harmony after all. The Hards respond by congratulating the Softs on the Cincinnati platform, and add that they will be very happy to unite *separately*!

Thus ends the first lesson. It is clear, probably, to themselves, by this time, that the Softs in their extreme eagerness to get back into the party, have bartered away their principles without making sure of the "mess of pottage" they expected in return. We venture the prediction that at least *two* members of their State Central Committee, and 40,000 of their rank and file, will repudiate the Cincinnati Pro-Slavery Platform, and vote for Fremont."

☞ The Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, is one among many of its most excellent public institutions. We find the following notice of it in the *Ledger*:

"THE POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—The readers of the Ledger will remember that we regarded the organization of this College, three years ago, as an educational era of no common interest. The common schools and literary and medical colleges of our country had earned a reputation, even abroad, but Industrial Colleges, which had grown up so fast in Europe after the peace of 1815, had no American representative. This was the more to be regretted, because of the demand for that professional education which enables a man to make the most of the great material interests by which he is surrounded, and the country to make the most of her great mining and manufacturing resources. Politicians may differ in their views of protection and free trade, but every intelligent citizen recognizes the importance of educated industry to the individual.—To the State and upon every such citizen the Polytechnic College has especial claims. Established here in the manufacturing and mining centre of the Union, where our public buildings and works, our foundries, machine shops and factories are models in the way of illustration, the principles which are taught in the College are seen applied on the grandest scale and according to most rigidly scientific methods. The successful establishment of such an Institution is not only a matter of private congratulation, but is one of great public moment to both city and State. Render Philadelphia the recognized centre of education in the applied sciences, and every branch of useful and ornamental industry here will feel the impulse, and hither will come for instruction the thousands of American youth who are to link our opposite ocean borders, cover the great continent with lines of intercommunication, and develope the capacity of our country to produce all that a great nation in the highest state of civilization can demand.—The founding of the Polytechnic College was in our view the most important step yet made towards securing for our city this most enviable position. We have, therefore, watched its gradual progress with more than ordinary pleasure, and are happy to learn that the prospects of the Institution at the close of the third year warrant the fondest hopes of its friends and patrons. To all these and to the public generally the annual commencement, to be held at the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday next, will be an occasion of deep and gratifying interest."

"THE WANDERER.—A tale of Life's Vicissitudes," is the title of a new work by the author of the "Watchman," the "Old Doctor," etc. Published by Long & Brother, and for sale by Gildenfenny & Co., and Miner & Co.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for June, has been received by Gildenfenny & Co., and Miner & Co.

THE HORTICULTURIST, for July, is most welcome. It is crowded with matter of interest to the lovers of horticulture.

DIED—At the residence of his father, in Peebles township, on Sunday evening last, WALLACE, eldest son of John W. and Sarah G. Butler, aged 11 years.

Funeral in St. Peter's Church, this morning at 11 o'clk, and from thence to Allegheny Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!—There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine on hand.—In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'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. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS

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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 diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Nervousness and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, 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.

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

Sole Agents for this country,

I. C. BALDWIN & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle of these Pills by return mail.

For sale in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS, corner of Wood and Fourth sts; JOS. ABEL, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts; JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market street, and Druggists generally. d&w1yr&twNT

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Original Reliable, True and Natural—beyond all question the best—never fades or fails to dye brown or black, true to nature, without the least injury to skin or hair. Made and sold, or applied (in nine private rooms) at Batchelor's old established Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y. All genuine dye has upon it Wm. A. Batchelor's steel engraved label. The genuine is sold in Pittsburgh, by GEORGE H. KEYSER, 141 Wood st. jel;3w&w3

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that H. T. Helmbold, Chemist, of No. 253 Chestnut st. Phila., offers his Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, and Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla. The Compound Buchu in Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Weaknesses, &c., &c., has accomplished the most extraordinary cures of long standing. The Compound Sarsaparilla for purifying the Blood, and curing Scrofula, Tetter, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and all Eruptions of the Skin, is unequaled. See advertisement. jul:2w

J. H. JONES ..... WM. G. H. SCULLY

JONES & SCULLY,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
61 Water and 60 First Streets,
jul:lmo PITTSBURGH PA.

The Sixth Annual Exhibition
OF THE
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,
WILL BE HELD AT
PITTSBURGH,
Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d, 1856.
je24:td&l ROBT. C. WALKER, Sec'y.

In consequence of the sudden illness of DR. J. W. BYERS,
DR. CALVIN M. FITCH
Will consider the appointment in person, and REMAIN IN PITTSBURGH until
Saturday Evening, June 29th, 1856.
When he can be consulted daily, (Sabbath excepted) between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. at his rooms at the
ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
Entrance to Rooms on Penn Street.
FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
And all affections predisposing to them.

DR. FITCH will go a his permanent office at 456 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, on the first of July, where he may be addressed after leaving Pittsburgh.

The Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's MANUAL, or suggestions for the prevention and relief of Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, &c., by
CALVIN M. FITCH, A. M. M. D.
Price in muslin 50 cents. It can be sent by mail to any part of the United States. my27 m&w2t&w8mNT

ENOCH HOLMES ..... D. P. COLLINS

HOLMES & COLLINS,
(SUCCESSORS TO E. A. SHANEMAN,)
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HENRY H. COLLINS,
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Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $177,674—Assets, $222,094, Security Invested.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.
The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital entitles the insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.
The Script Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock—Five Dollars in cash.
ULEM TINGLEY, President.
B. H. BIRCKHEAD, Secretary.

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Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. GALWAY, President. TEES. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

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

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

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

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safety to all parties.

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Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Hon. THOS. S. FLORENCE, President.
Rev. R. HEMBLE, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS,
From the First day of August to the Thirty-first day of December, 1855.

Amount received in Marine premiums	$63,522 21
do do Fire do	40,302 62
Total premiums for Five months	$103,101 21
CAPITAL	300,000 00
	$403,101 18

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS.

Bonds of Allegheny county, Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh Co's	$78,721 66
Railroad Bonds, Cost	53,490 00
Loan on First Mortgage of Real Estate	19,950 00
do Stocks, Collateral	20,244 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	11,002 22
Capital subscribed (payment not yet due)	97,600 00
Premium Notes, not matured	66,197 71
Due from Agents (secured by Bonds)	24,456 81
Expenses and Commissions	11,062 83
	$403,151 13

Total amount of Losses incurred, but not yet adjusted:	
Fire	1,666 66
Marine	3,000 00
	$4,666 66

This Company insures hull and cargo risks on the Ohio and Mississippi tributaries. Insures against loss or damage by fire. Loses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

REFERENCES—Hon. T. M. Howe, Gen. J. Moorhead, James Wood.

For insurance apply to
THOMAS J. HUNTER, Agent,
je13:tf No. 90 Water st. bet Wood and Market.

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

MARINE INSURANCES,
On VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES,
On Goods, by Rivers, Canals, Lakes and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 5TH, 1855.

Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate	$101,920 94
Philadelphia City and other Loans	48,119 00
Stock in Banks, Railroads and Insurance Companies	83,000 10
Bills Receivable	156,440 97
Cash on hand	25,828 09
Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued,—and other debts due the Company	93,689 98
Subscription Notes	100,000 00
Total amount of Assets	$617,348 08

DIRECTORS.

William Martin	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Joseph H. Seal,	Charles Kelly,
Edmund A. Souder,	Samuel H. Stokes,
John G. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Robert Burton,	James Traquair,
John B. Penrose,	William Fox,
George G. Leiper,	Joshua L. Price,
Edward Darlington,	James Tennent,
H. Jones Brooke,	James N. McFarland,
J. G. Johnson,	Wm. G. Ludwig,
James C. Hand,	Charles Schaffer,
Theophilus Paulding,	J. T. Logan, Pittsburgh.
Dr. D. M. Gaston,	D. T. Morgan, "
Hugh Craig,	John R. Semple, "

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOMAS G. HAND Vice President.
HENRY LELEGIN, Secretary. J. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
No. 99 Water st., Pittsburgh.
jl-1y

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
Authorized Capital $300,000.
INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
And the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

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W. McClintock,	Jos. W. Smith,
D. K. Park,	Wade Hampton,
A. J. Jones,	John R. Campbell,
A. A. Carrier,	D. M. Long,

President, Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON.
Vice President, RODY PATTERSON.
Secretary & Treasurer, A. A. CARRIER. no12

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.
WM. BAGALEY, *President.*
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, *Sec'y.*
OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ *Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,	Capt. Mark Sterling,
Samuel Rea,	S. M. Kier,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.	Wm. Bingham,
S. Hastings,	John S. Ellworth,
Isaac N. Pennock,	Francis Sellers,
Walter Bryant,	J. Schoonmaker,
Jas. M. Cooper,	Wm. B. Hays,

John Ahlston. de21

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
No. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.
ROBERT P. KING, President.
H. W. DALRYM, Vice President.
DIRECTORS:

Chas. P. Hayes,	S. S. Cope,
R. D. English,	Geo. W. Brown,
F. R. Savery,	Jos. S. Paul,
C. Sherman,	John Clayton,
B. J. Megargee,	E. Willer.

F. HIZLEDINE, Secretary. J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
corner Third and Wood streets.

British and Continental Exchange.
SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON,
IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.

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

We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
M. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,
FRANKFORT A MAIN,
Which serve as a Remittance to all parts of Germany, Switzerland and Holland.

Persons intending to travel abroad may procure drafts in Letters of Credit, on which Money can be obtained, as needed, in any part of Europe.

Collections of Bills, Notes, and other securities in Europe, will receive prompt attention.

WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third Street.
mh22.

The only Medal Awarded by the New York Exhibition to the English or foreign Sauce Manufacturers has been obtained, amongst numerous competitors, by LEA & PERRINS, for their
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant.

The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.

In the United States it is held to be the most agreeable condiment, and is esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties, its habitual use enabling the stomach to digest the food.

On the Continent of Europe, these qualities have been attested to by a gentleman, who writes to LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic, and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

In India, also, where it is found at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most Palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce made."

This sauce is suitable for every variety of dish, and the universal demand which its excellence has created has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "LEA & PERRINS" being impressed upon the patent metallic capsules, or patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrapper.

Sole Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
405 Broadway, New York.
ap2lyfo

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Three Trains Daily.

Passenger Trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Leaves Pittsburgh for Crestline at 3.00 A. M. ,30 A M, and 3.00 P. M.

Leaves Crestline for Pittsburgh at 5.00 A M, 7.00 P M. and 12.50 P. M.

These trains all make close connections at Crestline with trains for Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and all points on roads extending West and South-west through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

These trains from Pittsburgh connect at Mansfield with Trains on Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark road, for Chicago, Toledo and Sandusky, making as quick and sure connections to Chicago, as by any other route. Connections are made at Alliance with Trains on Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road for Cleveland, Chicago, Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Passengers leaving Pittsburgh at 3 P. M. for Sandusky, Toledo and Chicago, have the benefit of a night's rest at Mansfield or Cleveland, and arrive in Chicago early next evening.

Trains East from Crestline make close connections with trains on Pennsylvania Central R. R. for Philadelphia Baltimore and New York.

Through Tickets are sold to Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, Chicago, Rock Island, Iowa City, Dubuque, Milwaukie, Cairo, Springfield, Ill, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and the principal cities in the West. Through Tickets over this line may be had at all of the above places for Pittsburgh' Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves New Brighton for Pittsburgh at 7 A. M., and 1½ P. M. Leaves Pittsburgh for New Brighton at 9¾ A. M., and 6¾ P. M.

For Tickets and further information, apply to
A. T. DUNSON,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House.
Or at Old Federal Street Station, in
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent.
J. H. MOORE, Sup't.
J. KELLY, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1856. my20

Dividend—Citizens' Insurance Company.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share upon the Capital Stock—Five Dollars in cash, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, and one dollar credited to their stock, on and after the 23d inst.
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Secretary.
June 17, 1856—je23:td

Have you a Rupture of the Bowels?—I would most respectfully invite the attention of those afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels to my splendid assortment of Trusses of various patterns, and to suit every age, applied and satisfaction guaranteed in every case, at my office, No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., sign of the Golden Mortar. Among the Trusses sold by me will be found

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss;
French Trusses, very light spring;
Gum Elastic Trusses;
Children's Trusses, single and double;
Umbilical Trusses, children' and adults;
*