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D. L. RATON
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THE CATHOLIC ELEMENT IN POLITICS.—The New York *Courier & Inquirer* quoted, the other day, a part of our article on "The foreign vote," which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 11th, and made it the basis of an editorial article inquiring why it was that the Catholic vote always went in a mass with the democratic party, and always came in as the make-weight which decided our national contests. It defeated HENRY CLAY in 1844, and Gen. SCOTT in 1852, just as it has defeated FREMONT now; and it is pertinent to demand from some one capable of answering, how does it happen that this vote becomes consolidated in a mass and moves as if actuated by a common purpose or controlled by a hidden influence? There is no other religious denomination of whom the same can be said. There is no Episcopalian vote, or Presbyterian, or Baptist, or Methodist vote to throw into the scale, nor is there anything which can be known as the Protestant vote, distinct and substantive. If, therefore, we are to have a religious element in our politics—if the voters of one church are to combine for political purposes, let us have some authoritative exposition of the why and the wherefore.

In answer to the interrogatives thus propounded in the *Courier & Enquirer*, two correspondents of that paper come forward with answers. The first says that the Catholics vote in a body with the Democrats because the Whigs were, and the Republicans are, hostile to them as a class. The second avers that it is because the Catholics are ignorant and easily fall a prey to political demagogues, who mislead and deceive them. This latter reason has some force in it, but the first is simply untrue.

There was nothing in the constitution or creed of the Whig party to render the Catholic voter hostile to it, so far as its acts or declarations were evidence for it. HENRY CLAY was no more Protestant in his inclinations than JAMES K. POLK; and as for Gen. SCOTT, if ever a party or a candidate may be said to have struggled to obtain a particular vote, he and his party did for the vote in question. It is unnecessary, now, to instance special incidents in proof; the fact is patent and undeniable. Yet in both cases was the Catholic vote wielded remorselessly against these candidates. As for the Republican party, while it said or did nothing that could in any way be construed as a bid for this vote, it abstained from taking a position of hostility to it, and there was nothing in its platform to which a Catholic, as such, could take exception. Occupying a similar position, in this respect, to the Whig party in 1844, its experience has been precisely the same. The excuse presented, therefore that its position was hostile, is an empty and unwarranted one.

The other reason given, that the bulk of the Catholic vote is so ignorant and credulous as to be easily led captive by democratic demagogues, has its weight, but while it is most true, as far as it goes, it furnishes only a part of the actual reason. It so happens, in this case, that the intelligent as well as the ignorant Catholic—the enlightened, and those who had sufficient knowledge to be above being led away by demagogues, as well as those more susceptible to the knavery of dishonest politicians—all went together, and united as one man in support of Buchanan. From the priests, the priest and the editor, down through the rich and educated in their ranks to the lowest in the scale of intelligence, all went in one direction, beating step to the same music, and were all marshaled as a unit, however diverse their composition. The ignorance of the masses doubtless facilitates the work of combining such large numbers; but we must look deeper and farther for the real cause of the unity which thus challenges attention.

The fact is—and we may as well accustom ourselves to the contemplation of it—the solution of the problem is to be found in the nature of Catholicism itself. The correspondent of the *Courier & Enquirer* whose reason we have cited as the first, simply got the explanation wrong end foremost. It was not that the Whig and Republican parties occupied a direct and hostile attitude to Catholicism that the Catholic vote was thrown as a unit against them, but because Catholicism was hostile to the broad, liberalizing and humanizing doctrines which formed the basis of those organizations. Whatever tends to emancipate the intellect, to favor progress, to throw aside hoary errors and aim at the highest possible development of human minds and human energies, must necessarily encounter the hostility of a church which exacts the blindest faith from its votaries and is the very embodiment of that conservatism which shuts up the way to all improvement or change. It plants itself firmly against free schools, a free press, freedom of conscience and freedom of speech; and looking always with keen vision to its sole ambition of attaining universal dominion, it has, with the generalship which grows out of wily jesuitism, arrayed the political power of its members upon the side of that party which suits its purposes the best. What though JAMES K. POLK and FRANKLIN PIERCE and JAMES BUCHANAN were Protestants, and, as such, just as objectionable as CLAY and SCOTT, and FREMONT; they were at the head of a party which could be used to subserve jesuitical aims, while the others represented a party embodying too much intelligence and too many elements of progress to warrant any such hope. In the late contest, the Republican party was contending for FREEDOM in the broad sense of that term—freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, a free press, free schools and free soil; while the democratic party took the side of tyranny and oppression, vindicated odious laws for gagging the tongue and restraining the pen, and heralded the way to a return to the habits and practices of those dark ages when might gave right, and when Stringfellow and Atchison, had they been living then, would have carved out kingdoms for themselves along with the middle-age pirates whom they so closely resemble. Like cleaves unto like. The Catholic church was true to its instincts. Exercising within itself the utmost tyranny over mind and conscience, it found a natural ally in the party to whose aid it so opportunely came.

There is something fearful in the unquestioned fact that a huge body of voters exists in our midst capable of being swayed as one man to suit the common purposes of a religious hierarchy and a slaveholding oligarchy. We can gain nothing by blinking such a fact or leaving it out of view. Better confront it boldly, that we may know the full extent of what we have to meet. We are not called on to enlist in a religious crusade, or meddle with purely religious rights. The Republican principles we teach and struggle for, recognise in their fullest sense the equal religious rights of all, together with the unobstructed enjoyment of them, and the utmost freedom of conscience in their exercise; but if the Republican party finds, right in the path of its progress, a religious body politically arrayed against it, the encounter, thus thrust upon it, though unsought is unavoidable. The mission of that party is to cleave its way to victory, through all opposing hosts, no matter how constituted or by whom officered. If the Catholic church chooses to array her hordes against us, upon her own head be the consequences.

THANKSGIVING DAY—A SUGGESTION.—As next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day it has been well suggested that the pastors of our various churches should be requested to take up a collection on that day for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Infirmary, under the care of Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT. This institution, so useful, and so honorable as a monument of the benevolent impulses of our citizens, is in pecuniary straits, and needs as it much deserves the helping hand of the generous; and there is no day so appropriate for setting apart something for its aid as Thanksgiving day. Thanksgiving and charity go hand in hand.

KANSAS.—Now that the election is over, and the northern Buchanan and Fillmore presses have no present need to deny the actual state of things in Kansas or keep the facts from their readers, it might reasonably be hoped that they would enlighten their patrons with a faithful narrative of events now transpiring in Kansas. But such a hope is vain. The game of deception is to be kept up and played out. Such perverseness on their part renders our duty all the plainer, and we therefore ask attention to the following, which is from a source that cannot be questioned:

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7.

Gen. Whitfield, the delegate elect to Congress from the Territory of Kansas, is in this city, and stops at the St. Charles Hotel. His objects in visiting the South at this time are frankly disclosed in the following circular, addressed to the people of the South, stating the condition and the need of the people of that region. The measures suggested are in the nature of new precautions against impositions—which may be attempted upon southern liberality—and the consequent injury to a meritorious cause. The subject is worthy of the serious consideration of the southern people:

To the People of the South.

In our address to you in June last we advised you of our selection by the Pro-Slavery party of Kansas Territory to manage their affairs, to advise our friends abroad of our necessities, and to control and disburse all funds which might be contributed for our aid.

We then advised you of our need of funds to assist our settlers, who, by the constant outbreaks of the Abolitionists, had, many of them, been robbed, all been prevented from engaging in their ordinary pursuits. Since that time the state of actual civil war in which we have been involved has increased the distress of our people, and but for the unexampled liberality of individual citizens of our Territory and of the border cities of Missouri, a large portion of our citizens must have been compelled to abandon the Territory. Among those to whom aid was given were many of the emigrants from the Southern States, who from the state of things which had existed since their arrival, had been unable to obtain employment.

These with other incidental expenses attending the late rebellion, in which we had at our own cost to arm and equip for our defence, have fallen heavily upon our friends. We could not wait for contributions from a distance—a few noble spirits stepped forward and advanced what was needed—an amount far beyond their proportion. It is just that they should be repaid.

Not only have large amounts been advanced which should be refunded, but it will be necessary to furnish assistance to many of our settlers during the coming winter. Many of them have not only been kept out of employment, prevented from raising crops, but have had their houses burned; their property, even to their clothing, stolen; their stock driven off, and are now left dependent on their friends for bread and shelter! Though poor, they are devoted to Southern rights—are ready to make any sacrifice—the first to risk their lives in their defense. They need assistance, and should be enabled to return to their homes, for richly have they deserved it.

We therefore again call on you to contribute a little of your abundance. We need not cite you to the lavish contributions by our northern foes to furnish an army for our expulsion. They have no interest at stake, only malice to gratify. You who have your all at stake, must be sensible of the necessity of action; be prepared to do your duty.

We need hardly say to our Southern friends that, though rebellion is for the present suppressed, though we have again elected our Legislature and delegate to Congress, the contest is not yet ended! It is, if our Southern friends are true to their own interest. It is not if they leave us to contend unaided against the whole Abolition crew. We have not a population sufficient to make us a State. We must have more settlers. We need especially those whose interest would prompt them to come to our Territory—those who have slaves, who can command the labor of two or more slaves, and can thus avail themselves of the advantages of our prairies of unrivalled fertility. They will be rewarded, while they make our Territory, in fact what our people have declared it shall be—a slaveholding State.

Ere this you must have learned from your own sons the truth which we have so often urged, that in no part of the Union is slave labor so profitable, save in Missouri, as in our Territory—in few States is it so much so. In conclusion, we would ask that our friends will correspond freely with our secretary, at Leavenworth City, K. T., who will, at all times, reply promptly and fully, and give them reliable information on all matters of interest. D. R. ATCHISON,
Chairman Executive Committee.
R. F. SIMMONS, Secty.
Leavenworth City, K. T., Oct. 13, 1856.

This is plain, frank and direct. It admits all that has been charged, that there is a settled purpose to make Kansas a Slave State, and that the people of the South are called on to contribute men and money for that purpose. As a part of the same scheme, a meeting has been held at Westport, Mo., to devise measures for encouraging the emigration of slaveholders to Kansas; and at that meeting a committee of four in each slave State was appointed, to solicit contributions therein for the purpose of stimulating slaveholding emigration. With all this effort going on, and with all the aid of the government on the side of those making it, there are still mendacious sheets such as the Pittsburgh *Post*, continually asseverating that there is no danger of Kansas becoming a Slave State.

THE following revelation is made by J. WATSON WEBB, in the New York *Courier & Enquirer*: We have no doubt that the consultation alluded to was held, and that the trick thus arranged was played out; but we feel an abiding conviction that the pledges made in consequence will never be redeemed. Mr. Buchanan is not the man either to resist the South or keep unwritten pledges made at second hand.

"As to Slavery-extension; it is also said, that not only does Mr. Buchanan find himself greatly embarrassed; but it is added, that his friends have absolutely ignored his pledge to adopt and carry out the principles of the Cincinnati Convention. At an early period of the late canvass, it became apparent to the Democratic Party North and South, that if Mr. Buchanan's friends did not repudiate the Principles of the Cincinnati Convention in relation to the extension of Slavery into the Free Territories of the Union, he would lose every Northern State. *Consultation was therefore had, among the leaders of both sections of the country; and the result was, a determination to claim throughout the North, that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to Slavery extension and the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State.* In conformity with this determination, every public speaker on the part of the Democracy, in the States of *New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana* and *Illinois*, declared most solemnly from the stump, that Mr. Buchanan was opposed to Slavery-extension and to the admission of Kansas as a Slave State; and it was these declaration, confirmed by Democratic banners everywhere, bearing the inscription "*James Buchanan,* FREE *Kansas and* FREE *soil*," that the States named were carried for the Democratic candidate. This fact is conceded on all hands; and it is especially insisted upon by the Northern Democratic leaders, that they acted with the sanction and full concurrence of the South, who plainly discovered that without resort being had to such a course their defeat was certain. It is further said, that now Mr. Buchanan has been elected the Southern Democracy deny that they sanctioned this departure from the Cincinnati Platform; but both Mr Buchanan and his friends *insist* that his election could not have been secured but by this abandonment of the Slavery-extension plank of his platform; and that thereby he is fully *compromitted with the tacit assent of the South, to the admission of Kansas as a Free State.*

We do not vouch for the truth of these statements; but they come to us in a shape which commands our belief in their accuracy. If true, Mr. Buchanan will enter upon the discharge of his duties as President untrammeled by the most odious and disgraceful features of the Cincinnati Platform, and at full liberty to act as a free agent, except that he is *pledged* to the admission of Kansas as a Free State—that being the only condition upon which he received the votes of *New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois* which elected him to the Presidency.—How far the South will be able to persuade or bully him into the adoption of their principles remains to be seen; but chec released from his unfortunate pledge to the Cincinnati Convention, the moral effect of the great uprising of the people in the Free States will not be without its influence in supporting an honest Executive in the discharge of all his duties to the great principles of our Government.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—In London, under the operation of an act of Parliament, most of the manufactories have been compelled to adopt such modifications to their furnaces as will result in the consumption or combustion of their smoke. The result has proved most satisfactory, and the means used are neither expensive nor difficult. Of course, so desirable an improvement will not be long in finding its way to this side of the water; and although we would have been glad to see our own city leading off in such a matter, it is a matter of congratulation that already steps have been taken for its introduction elsewhere. Thus the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"One of our most extensive manufacturers is about to introduce into his establishment the apparatus that has been found so effectual in England for abolishing the smoke nuisance. As this invention saves from 12 to 25 per cent. for fuel, and is at the same time the means of giving increased comfort by abolishing an intolerable nuisance, we have no doubt it will be adopted by other manufacturers as soon as they see it tested."

We shall watch the result of this trial with some interest. There is no city in the Union so much interested in the abatement of the smoke nuisance as Pittsburgh. Her smoky, murky, dirty atmosphere is the jear as well as the dread of every stranger who has encountered it. If it be possible to get rid of the smoke with a saving to those who consume it, who shall say that it is not "a consummation devoutly to be wished for?" The attainment of such an end would be a gain to us which cannot be estimated, nor can it be properly esteemed until realized. If, therefore, we cannot be tempted to make the experiment ourselves, let us at least profit by the experience of others.

CABINET MAKING.—We are not of those who take any special interest in the Cabinet to be formed by Mr. Buchanan, nor are we inclined to give any credence to the myriads of rumors afloat on that subject. The following, however, which is taken from the Lancaster *Express*, a paper published near Mr. Buchanan's residence, is plausible, and may interest much of our readers as gere about such matters. The *Express* says:

"After looking over the whole ground, with the light now before us, we come to the conclusion that the new cabinet will stand something like this:

Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Va., Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John Appleton, of Maine, Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Jas. A. Bayard, of Delaware, Secretary of War.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, Postmaster General.

Hon. Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General.

That the gentlemen above named will be tendered the places we have respectively assigned them, we have no doubt; whether they will accept is not so certain, though the probabilities are that they will. The fact that Mr. Cass accompanied Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Clayton's funeral yesterday, where they would meet Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, may not be without its signification."

We say this looks plausible, but it will not bear the test. There are four of the seven from the North, and only two for the extreme South. The President being from the North would operate, according to general rules, to give the South the odd member of the Cabinet, and it is not usual, besides, for the President to take a Cabinet member from his own State. We think it likely, nevertheless, that Messrs. Cass, Bayard, Appleton, and Cobb will be in the Cabinet, and probably Bright, as all the indications point that way.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

Another Terrible Calamity.

The steamer Superior left Sault Ste Marie bound up on Wednesday, the 29th, and soon after entering the Lake the wind commenced blowing fresh from the North West, raising a heavy sea. The boat was weathering the storm bravely and making for Grand Island where she could lie in safety. She had nearly reached the Island when her rudder parted and she was left to the mercy of the waves. The engine was kept at work with the hope that she might make the lee of the island and thus be saved. But the seas swung round into the trough of the sea which rendered her still more unmanageable and racked her timbers so that she soon sprang a leak. The engines were still kept at work until the water put the fires out. In the meantime the boat drifted toward shore, and about three o'clock she struck on the mainland a little east of Grand Island, off "Pictured Rocks," at the place known as the big cave. The anchors were thrown over some time before with the hope that they would touch bottom and hold her, but the water is very deep at this place and they did not take hold until just before she struck. The first sea that came up after she struck, parted the anchor chain and carried her further on the rock, the second sea swept her cabin off, and the third one dashed her in pieces. All this occupied less time than it has taken us to relate it. By the aid of the boats, and fragments of the wreck, a small portion of the passengers and crew were saved. They speak in high terms of the efforts made by Capt. Jones to save the boat, and attribute her loss solely to the giving way of the rudder.

The snow was falling fast during the night rendering it intensely cold and slippery upon the deck, and so dark that it was impossible to discern any thing. Capt. Jones, in ascending the pilot house slipped and fell, bruising himself severely, yet he relaxed not his efforts in the least. At another time while standing near the gangway a heavy sea swept him overboard but fortunately it returned and brought him back, but at length alas, he met a watery grave. His body was found by the survivors at daylight, having been washed ashore before the other bodies were. From this fact it was thought that he had not been nearly reached it alive.

The next morning nothing was visible but the wheels, which being strongly made and anchored fast by the engine and heavy machinery, had not been swept away. Upon these were seen clinging the bodies of seven men, among them the two clerks and the first saloon keeper. As they were but three or four rods from shore their cries could be heard distinctly calling to those on shore to come with the boats and save them But this was impossible as the surf beating on the rocks would have swamped a good boat almost instantly and those that were washed ashore were almost like the steamer, a wreck.—One by one they dropped off into the water until all were gone. The scene is described as painful beyond description, as the survivors were within speaking distance yet without the power to render assistance. The saved suffered extremely from cold and hunger, and all of them were more or less bruised. Three days they were weather-bound and not only this but rock-bound too, as the bluff at this point rises nearly three hundred feet and almost perpendicular, presenting an impassable barrier. At this time the sea subsided sufficiently for them to reach Grand Island. They patched up the boats, and started, going part of the way on land and part on water. Two boys died on the way from exposure. The saved were obliged to subsist during this time upon such articles as chance threw on shore; raw potatoes, raisins and flour being the principle articles

The number of saved was 16.

It is certain that the number of the lost is 42, and it is more likely that there are others that our informant is not aware of, that would swell the number to 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge AND LIVER PILLS.—A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

New York, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of *Dr. McLane's Vermifugeand Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, I have for sometime back considered it my duty, and make it my business to make those article known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and one box of Liver Pills, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Thrall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

☞ 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

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. MALMEEN
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM NEW YORK,
Extracts Tooth Without Pain,
By a Local Benumbing Agent to the Gums only.
☞ Inserts Teeth on Gold, Silver, Platina and Gutta Percha, and performs all Dental operations in a scientific manner.
☞ Cards and Circulars at his office,
74 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
nov18:2m8d

P. SEIBERT,
Sculptor, Modler, Stucco Worker and Wood Carver, No. 56 Third street, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of new Fancy Centre Pieces, for parlors, &c
nov8:ydr

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SALOON
BY MAURICE KUNZ,
(Stone Front Building)
SMITHFIELD STREET,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND DIAMOND ALLEY.
PITTSBURGH.
oct2:ldtf

NEW GENEVA, Fayette County, Pa., February 5, 1855.
Dr. I. Scott & Co.—It is with much pleasure that I inform you that I gave one dose of your McLane's Improved Vermifuge to a child of mine that was very sick. I bought from him between 20 and 40 large Worms, with out mentioning him in the least. He soon after recovered his health. JESSE PROVINCE.
Dr McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge, also Dr. I. Scott's Celebrated White Circassian Liniment, prepared solely under the supervision of Dr. Scott, a Regular Medical Graduate and Physician of extensive practice.
None genuine only as prepared by Dr. I. Scott & Co., sole Proprietors, Bank Place, Morgantown, Va. Dr. McLane's Improved Liver Pills and Improved Vermifuge accompanied by certificate of C. McLane.
All the above Medicines for sale by
Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER 140 Wood street, Wholesale agent
JAS. F. FLEMING, Allegheny, near R. R. Depot, wholesale agent.
no14:lw2w

Dr. Keyser's Shoulder Braces—From Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 10th, 1856.—For more than 3 years past we have constantly worn the Washington Suspender Brace, manufactured by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of No. 140 Wood st., in this city, and would heartily recommend it to all who are compelled to follow a sedentary occupation. As we have before remarked, in calling attention to its merits, it answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of the pantaloons being so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulders to their natural position and expand the chest. Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the use of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in securing the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbug. Sold at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S, Wholesale Depot, 140 Wood st. sign of the Golden Mortar.
nov14:ldwf

GEORGE WEYMAN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
AND
Leaf Tobacco;
Corner Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley
oct3:ydr PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Safe Establishment
TO
No. 129 and 131 Third Street,
Where they are prepared to make all kinds of
SAFES
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
sep10-tf BURKE & BARNES.

PHILIP REYMER ..... ROBT. J. ANDERSON
REYMER & ANDERSON,
(Successors to Joshua Rhodes & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign Fruits,
NUTS, SPICES,
Confectionary, Sugars, Fire Works, &c.,
No. 39 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St Charles Hotel. PITTSBURGH, PA.
se30:2w3m:tf

SNOOP BOLTES..... S. P. COLLINS
HOLMES & COLLINS,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. A. SCANLAND.)
Agricultural Warehouse,
AND
SEED STORE,
No. 129 Wood Street,
ap21-lydawf PITTSBURGH.

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, of 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 I esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties, its healthful use enabling the stomach to digest the food.
On the Continent of Europe, these qualities have been testified 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.
It 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 is 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,
CROSS & DUNGAN & SONS,
Authorized Agents, New York.
sep18:lyr 405 Broadway, New York.

Important Notice to those Afflicted WITH CHRONIC DISEASES, by Dr. A. S. HEATH, New York City. Finding it impossible to attend personally to all my patients, and being unwilling to trust such responsible duties to assistants or students, and for the purpose of suppressing the sale of worthless and injurious quack medicines, as well as the impositions advertised under fictitious names, offering to send receipts gratis, or on receipt of letter stamps or one dollar, &c.—to obviate the above, and to accommodate patients in all parts of the country, I send medicines, with full directions, to cure any disease, for $5, unless treatment is required for a longer period than one month, when the fee is the same for each month. The fee for all surgical operations, including that for the radical cure of hernia; will depend upon the peculiarity of the case. Patients will give a full statement of all their symptoms, as the remedies are prepared with an especial reference to each case. All money letters should be registered. The first part of my illustrated work will be sent to any address on the receipt of 19 cents.
No. 103 Spring street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
ap15:ly:n19 oct10

From Bishop Spalding.

Having tried Mr. Solomons' Glasses, I find them both distinct and soothing to the sight, more, in fact judging from a short trial, than any I have yet used. I recommend them to the patronage of those in need of glasses. Signed, † M. J. SPALDING, Bishop.
Louisville, Oct. 23, 1854.

FROM BISHOP LEFEVER.

MR. SOLOMONS—Sir: The benefit I have received from the Spectacles obtained from you, induces me to express the pleasure I have received from them; they suit my eyes to admiration. I can now see all common distances by candle light, as well as by day, with the same ease as when a boy, which I could not do with any other glasses I have used. It affords the greatest pleasure to avail myself of this medium of testifying how satisfactory has been my own experience of your skill as an optician.
Yours, truly, PETER LEFEVER, Bishop.
Detroit, Nov. 24, 1852.

FROM THE MAYOR OF ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, April 7, 1851.
MR. SOLOMONS—Sir: Having called at your office in the Arcade, and purchased two pair of your patent glasses, I have found them superior to any I have ever used before; they have realized more than I could have expected. I have now put them aside, and can see without them as well as I could when a boy. G. RICHARDSON

☞ Office in LAFAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.—Entrance on Wood st.
nov10:ndecw1

JOHN COCHRAN & BROS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c.,
Nos. 91 Second st., & 86 Third st.,
(between Wood and Market,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have on hand a variety of new patterns Fancy and Plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Shutters done at short notice.

Consumption Cured.—Be not deceived by base imitations. Hegeman, Clark & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, never disappoints, and nine years' experience has proved it superior to all others, and the only reliable cure for Consumption.
As there is a great deal of spurious oil in the market adulterated with seal oil, whale oil, &c., &c., too much care cannot be taken to procure the Genuine.
Our Oil is made at our own factory in Newfoundland and each bottle has our signature over the cork, be careful to get Hegeman, Clark & Co., for since the name of Mr. Rushton, our late partner, there has been an article introduced called Rushton's, which is in no way connected with R. C. & Co, or Hegeman & Co. Sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., R. E. SELLERS & CO., and by druggists generally.
oct23:2m

Dr. Geo. W. Phillips'
COUGH SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Speakers Sore Throat, Consumption, and all disease of the Throat and Chest
ALSO—
Dr. Geo. Phillips'
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
AND
PAIN PANACEA,
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuratic Pains, Pains in the Side, Chest, Back and Face, Swelled and Painful Joints, Weak Back, Cramp, Sore Throat, Sprains, &c.
The thousands who have used these Medicines testify to their excellent merits by a continuance of their use. To those who have not used them we would say TRY THEM and they will find them to be all they are represented, and that they will act with *magic like* effect.
DR. GEO W. PHILLIPS, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale wholesale and retail by
REGHRAM & McKENNAN,
Allegheny City.
nov3:lyr

Highly Important to Invalids!
Cod Liver Oil.
PREPARED BY J. C. BAKER & CO,
Has, as one of its distinguished marks of superiority over other brands of Oils, entire absence of that peculiar nauseous and disagreeable flavor, and offensive odor inseparable from oil crudely and imperfectly prepared.
It may be taken without distaste by the most delicate patient, and retained without effort on the most sensitive stomach.
Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of genuineness, has guaranteed for it the commendation of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty throughout the States.
It is the most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, scrofula, &c, and may be had in bottles of the druggists in this city or of the manufacturers,
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100, 3d st. Philadelphia.
oct7.

W. H. WRIGHT.
No. 52 Fourth st., between Wood and Market sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in ALCOHOL, ETHEREAL, CAMPHINE and FINE OILS, GAS FIXTURES, and all kinds of Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.
☞ Gas Fitting, Repairing, Modling and Brass Casting done to order at short notice.
☞ The above Oils supplied regularly every week from my wagon.
sep30:1y

SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
123 Second and 151 Front Streets,
mr29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. LITTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,
(Dr. Irish's New Building,)
se30:lydlv PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Three Trains Daily.
Passenger Trains will run daily, except Sundays, as follows:
Leaves Pittsburgh for Crestline at 3.00 A. M., 8.20 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.
Leaves Crestline for Pittsburgh at 8.00 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 Southwest 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. 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, Dunleith, 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 Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.
The NEW BRIGHTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves New Brighton for Pittsburgh at 7 A. M., and 1½ P. M. Leaves Pittsburgh for New Brighton at 9½ A. M., and 5½ P. M.
For Tickets and further information, apply to
A. T. JOHNSON,
At the corner office, under the Monongahela House,
Or at the Federal street Station, to
GEORGE PARKER, Ticket Agent.
J. H. MOORE, Sup't.
J. KELLY, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1856. my20

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 E. KING, President.
M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President.
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R. L. Magaran, R. Wiler.
F. Ratchford, Secretary.
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corner Third and Wood streets.
4e23:1yr

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. GALWAY, President. THOS. 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.
DIRECTORS:
Robert Galway, Joseph S. Leech,
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John Scott, David H. Chambers
James Marshall, Christian Zug,
David Richey, William Carr,
Anne W. Hallman, Robert E. Hartley,
Chas. Arbuthnot, Jas. D. M'Gill,
Alexander Bradley. Sale nov8-1yr

Age and Debility—As old age comes creeping on us, it brings many attendant infirmities.—Loss of appetite and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind discontented and unhappy. In cases where old age sets in infirmes, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the keen relish. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries.
Caution—Guard against purchasing an imitation. To prevent imposition, be careful to ask for *Berhaave's Holland Bitters*, taken.
☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Druggists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists generally. sel6:1ydawf

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Franklin Buildings, No. 94 Water St.
Authorized Capital, $600,000.
AMOUNT OF CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, $500,000.
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:
First Bonds and Mortgages on Property in the city of Philadelphia.....$135,000
Stocks worth par.....92,000
Cash on hand.....27,000
Amount secured by stock notes.....1,000
Amount of stock due on Call.....140,000
$600,000
THIS COMPANY INSURES INSURANCE ON Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Lumber, &c. on Vessels, Cargo and Freight, to all Ports, and by Railroads, Lakes and Rivers, at the lowest Rates, and upon the most liberal terms, guaranteeing prompt payment on the sum insured or loss.
The greatest amount to be insured on any one Risk, is $4