PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

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THE COMMERCE OF PITTSBURGH.—The Board of Trade of this city has not yet published its abstract of the trade of the city for the year ending Sept. 1st, 1856, and although it is a little late to revert to such a matter, we have thought it would not be uninteresting to our readers to submit the following abstract of Imports and Exports, as compared with the previous year. The list is copied from the books of the Merchants' Exchange; and embraces the principal items of commerce:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1856.	1855.	1856.	1855.
Apples, bbls.	24,613	17,133	13,320	3,905
Beef, pkgs.	3,248	4,005	1,900	4,678
Barley, bus.	48,868	69,203	.....	.....
Corn, bus.	67,834	468,128	.....	.....
Oats, bus.	147,871	308,405	.....	.....
Rye, bus.	370,021	13,406	401,686	.....
Wheat, bus.	1,025,973	623,152	592,812	61,338
Butter, pkgs.	14,936	13,005	12,992	11'872
Beans, bus.	2,095	2,962	.....	.....
Candles, bxs.	22,986	7,601	33,890	22,192
Cheese, bxs.	39,404	37,427	26,340	24,012
Cotton, bales.	19,967	9,048	6,725	1,413
Coffee, sks.	59,288	60,762	60,256	59,670
Eggs, bbls.	12,126	10,656	7,811	7,246
Flour, bbls.	449,131	220,604	585,246	176,516
Dried Fruit, bks.	17,382	12,677	8,205	20,639
Hemp, bales.	4,807	5,996	4,138	2,283
Hides, pcs.	32,424	51,458	59,676	29,704
Hogs, no.	59,611	42,270	65,697	44,785
Lead, pigs.	30,957	40,695	.....	.....
Lard, bbls.	24,012	11,640	20,298	18,162
" kgs.	19,945	15,043	17,480	10,524
Molasses, bbls.	19,146	18,835	.....	.....
Oil, bbls.	20,813	24,483	13,615	8,278
Pork & Bacon,				
" hhds.	19,400	21,231	16,152	18,666
" tcs.	18,114	19,505	13,903	19,972
" bbls.	23,504	11,800	17,566	22,040
" bxs.	17,203	13,202	13,136	11,026
Pcs.	151,503	440,567	48,178	504,026
Potatoes, bus.	28,393	33,595	.....	.....
Pig metal, tons.	38,594	112,556	.....	.....
Sugar, hhds.	6,435	8,842	.....	.....
Whisky, bbls.	59,444	43,017	55,731	47,044
Seeds, flax, bus.	21,498	10,667	.....	.....
" clover,	5,502	10,003	.....	.....
Tea, bxs.	37,681	37,236	22,443	27,209
Wool, bales.	22,161	42,916	21,200	51,333
Ashes, pkgs.	15,411	10,331	.....	.....
Books, bxs.	9,000	9,115	2,076	2,225
Brooms, doz.	18,550	16,441	.....	.....
Drugs, bxs.	67,932	89,092	77,654	112,662
Dry goods, bxs.	187,461	209,560	265,544	327,561
Powder, kgs.	21,097	21,751	.....	.....
Cattle, head.	46,091	33,670	70,850	47,870
Feed, sks.	.....	.....	55 259	16,042
Castings, pcs.	.....	.....	246,031	158,505
Glass, win. bxs	.....	.....	293,708	341,218
" ware, bxs.	.....	.....	250,801	270,465
Iron, pcs.	.....	.....	917,032	883,461
" bills.	.....	.....	216,213	255,401
" tons,	.....	.....	3,977	1,938
Salt, bbls.	.....	.....	33,524	47,556
Steel, pcs.	.....	.....	123,071	161,168
Axles & springs	.....	.....	82,487	109,714
White Lead, kgs.	.....	.....	85,042	71,557

In regarding this comparison with 1855 it must be borne in mind that during the summer of 1855, from June to September, the Ohio was in a constantly good condition for navigation; while in the same months of 1856 the river was too low for even the smallest boats.

The advantage, therefore, in that respect, being so decidedly in favor of 1855, it is noteworthy that, taking the list as a whole, there is a marked increase in the general trade of the city for the past year. If the river had been open during the summer, this increase would have been more strongly developed; but even with this drawback it is gratifying to observe that our commerce is undergoing a healthy growth. This growth has nothing spasmodic or forced about it; but being gradual and enduring, because that regular advancement in wealth, resources and industry which betokens a thrifty and laborious people, more given to plodding onward in the safe way than to speculation and hazardous enterprise.

Not the least noticeable feature in the table given above is the amount of our manufactured articles exported. So far as this year is concerned, the table indicates an export for those articles for only nine months in the year, very little having been sent off after the 1st of June, against twelve good shipping months in the preceding year, yet in most of the items there is an increase. We take this as decisive of the flourishing condition of our manufactures, and point to the figures with some feelings of pride as showing, approximately, the extent of our manufacturing business. We say *approximately*, for the tables kept at the Exchange do not, and cannot, show the full extent of our exports. The statistics are gathered only from railroad and steamboat records (which are the only ones accessible); and hence do not include shipments made by other channels, and which, in the course of a year, amount to a large sum. Even the steamboat statistics, although as carefully gathered as possible, are necessarily incomplete, as boats will frequently slip out with large cargoes without leaving an inventory behind, and either never return or come back a long time afterwards, when the oversight is forgotten. Taking these unavoidable omissions into account, as well as the local consumption, it will be safe to estimate them at 20 per cent. of the figures given.

In looking over the statistics we have presented, we feel a just pride in our city, its evident prosperity and its steadily increasing commerce. The untoward depression our business men are now experiencing, growing out of the long suspension of navigation, is only temporary, and must necessarily soon pass away. Fortunately, they have been prudent enough to husband their resources for such emergencies, and when the long-wished-for opening of the river comes, the busy period that will follow will more than compensate for any present dullness.

ILLINOIS.—The official vote of Illinois on President and State officers is as follows:

REPUBLICAN.	BUCHANNER.	FILLMORE.
PRESIDENT		
Fremont...91,110	Buchanan...105,344	Fillmore..37,451
GOVERNOR.		
Bissell.....111,272	Richardson.106,643	Morris.....19,221
LT. GOVERNOR.		
Wood.....110,584	Hamilton....106,222	Bond.....18,245
STATE TREASURER.		
Miller.....122,430	Moore.....107,048	
SECRETARY OF STATE.		
Hatch.....110 533	Snyder.....106 010	Young.....18,326
STATE AUDITOR.		
Dubois.....109,436	Casey.....103,740	Barber.....0,800
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.		
Powell.....109,528	St. Matthew 105,521	Jenkins...9,476

The total vote of the State is 239,000, or a little more than half the vote of Pennsylvania. The greatest increase in the popular vote is in the northern part of the State, which is rapidly filling up with an intelligent population. In 1850, there is no doubt Illinois will be entitled to 13 members of Congress, and there will be a proportionate gain in the other Northwestern States.

RETRIBUTION.—In 1854 CASSIUS M. CLAY visited Springfield, Illinois, and an effort was made to get him the State House to speak in; but JOHN MOORE, the pro-slavery State Treasurer, and a tool of Douglas, closed the building in the face of Mr. CLAY and his friends, and acted towards them in regular Border Ruffian Style.—This JOHN MOORE was the Buchanan-Douglas candidate for State Treasurer at the late election and the following is the verdict of the people upon him:—MOORE, 107,048; MILLER, 122,430; majority against MOORE, 21,382! A significant, crushing rebuke to a low-minded demagogue.—The people have turned *him* out of the State House as emphatically as if he had been a money-changer who profaned the temple by his presence.

Editorial Correspondence of the Gazette.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14, 1856.

After Senator Wilson had concluded his remarks, which owing to the vast crowd and the general circulation of champaign, were for the most part inaudible, except to those near him, a toast was given which called out the hero of the Crimea, Sir Wm. Eyre. His speech as far as we could hear it, was excellent. He took no extra airs upon himself but calmly and moderately referred to the army which had suffered and done so much in a distant land at the command of their government. Sir William is about 45 years of age, with a keen grey eye which kindled with the enthusiasm of the moment till it seemed to blaze. His face looks as if it had felt the storms of many a winter's day, and been browned by the suns of torrid climes. His hair is that hard iron grey which lies in curls about his head as in a bronze statue. He is of medium stature, straight and muscular; with a full expansive chest upon which stars and orders were displayed over the scarlet coat and gold cross-belt which set off his figure to perfection. He spoke, doubtless, well and to the point; at least the applause of those near him indicated that.

After him we had a speech from Col. Tache, Mr. ROSS, Ex-Governor Kent, and other gentlemen. In other and distant parts of the Hall other gentlemen were speaking at the same time some in English and some in French. At about five o'clock P. M. the banquet was over, the guests retired, the city was in a blaze of light, and towards the mountain, which lies in the rear of the city, fire works were lighting up the sky.

The banquet was in all respects a complete success. Such bounty we never saw. Even after the guests had partaken, the scarred remnant of the 39th regiment which Gen. Eyre had led into Sebastopol, marched into the Hall in full force, were bounteously supplied with all the creature comforts, and seemed to have made but a slight inroad upon the piles of beef and poultry under which the boards were groaning. Not less than 7000 hungry men were fed well—not to mention the drink—during the afternoon. On the next day we strolled down to look at the "banquet hall deserted." The cooks were yet busy in collecting the broken meat. Eleven hogsheads had already been stowed with it, and more yet was waiting its turn. One might have thought from the quantity of broken bottles that strewed the ground on every side that the Lapithae had again been fighting over their cups.

Thus ended the first day of the festival. For the second an excursion to Victoria bridge and the water works was set down on the bills and at nine o'clock we took a swift steamer and breasted the rapid current of the broad St. Lawrence on our way to the landing near the great work of this country. The Victoria Bridge demands a more extended notice than we have been able to give other objects which are, indeed, of minor interest. At the point where it is to cross, the St. Lawrence is two miles in width. The current is very rapid and the water we should think from 4 to 10 feet in depth along where the piers are to be erected, except in the main channel, where, as we were informed, it is from 30 to 35 feet deep. In the winter the ice makes to a great thickness, and piles up with deep snows, under which the waters have to wear their way on to the ocean. Spring comes; the vast bodies of snows which have collected in all this river basin melt and pour into the common receptacle. The ice weakens. From the Lachine Rapids, from the wide and swift reaches among the thousand islands where the waters of all the lakes find their way ocean-ward, the ice floes melting as they move, press down upon the still obstinate barrier that holds possession across from the wharves of Montreal to the head of St. Helen's Island. At last, what is called "the shove" takes place. In a moment the barrier bursts and the whole goes careering on its way.

A friend who had seen this grand exhibition gave us a description of it which we could not do justice to on paper. The floes and boulders of ice are driven up in vast piles 30 and 40 feet in height through which the water roars and boils and surges, driving them onward at a fearful rate and crushing all before them. As far as the eye can reach up and down the river one sees nothing but this raging flood of ice grinding and heaving, and behind, the floods pouring onward, driving along trees, rocks, timber and debris which it has gathered in its long journey.

The Quay of Montreal would not stand against this for an hour, were it not built in the most substantial manner. Docks are made for vessels in which they are protected from the descending fury. Well: the Victoria Bridge plants its broad bases in the very midst of this "ice movement." It has to breast all this fury. Doubts were expressed as to the ability of any work of human hands to endure the pressure to which it would necessarily be subjected. Mr. Stephenson, the Engineer, demonstrated that there would be no difficulty in it, and tested the truth of his deductions by building several of the piers in the very middle of the ice-path. There they stood during the whole of last winter and spring, and when the floods came, they were unmoved "for they were founded upon a rock."

But how stands the work on this bridge now? As we near Point St. Charles and take in at a glance the magnitude of the projected work as indicated by what has already been accomplished, we can hardly believe that it will ever be finished until we are assured of how much has been already done. The abutments and approaches at either end occupy 3000 feet in length and are nearly completed. The abutments proper are of stone with hollow chambers and the approaches of mixed earth and stone. Nine piers are completed of the twenty-four which will make up the whole number. These piers are fixed to the river bottom in the following manner. A coffer dam is sunk; steam pumps exhaust the water within it; all loose material is then removed from the bed of the river, thus laid bare, until the solid body of rock is reached. Upon this, hewn stone weighing from seven to fourteen tons are fixed. Through these are passed iron bolts which go to a great depth into the solid rock. The next layer is fastened upon the first with cement and bolts of iron, and so on to the top. The whole is thus made one mass of stone and iron.

The whole titanic structure will be 10294 feet in length, or nearly two English miles. As we have remarked above about 3000 feet are made upon the shores. There remains, therefore, for the bridge proper, 7,000 feet, or nearly a mile and one third. How, then, is this vast sheet of water, flowing swift, and sometimes piled to the height of 30 feet with huge masses of ice, to be spanned? We find 24 stone piers, standing 242 feet apart, perpendicular on three sides, and sloping down to the water's edge, as in our bridges across the Allegheny, on the up-river side. In exception, however, to this general statement, it should be observed that the centre span is 330 feet wide, for the purpose of navigation, and is bounded by piers much larger than the others. Resting, without other support, on these piers, and running from abutment to abutment, is the bridge, consisting of a great hollow iron tube, 22 feet high in the middle by 16 wide, and descending to 19 feet high at the two ends! The centre span is to be 60 feet above the average level of the water, thence sinking gradually towards either end, 1 foot in 130, thus making the height of the abutment about 37 feet. And so, in these terminal masses of masonry, in these 24 colossal piers bursting for all time the floods of the St. Lawrence, in this enormous tube of iron through which loaded trains will shoot like a weaver's shuttle—you have the Victoria Bridge, the wonder of the world! Statistics cannot enhance our admiration, still we add, that the estimated cost is over $6,000,000, that the weight of iron in the tubes only will be 8000 tons, and that the contents of the masonry will be 3,000,000 cubic feet. The whole will be complete in the fall of '59 or the spring of '60.

We shall complete in our next the description of this famous work, with a sketch of the various railways which it will connect with the Atlantic at Portland.

E.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—In cleaning out an old well on a *rancho*, recently occupied by a Captain Colebrooke, on the Calaveras road, between the Calaveras and Stanislaus rivers, in California, portions of the skeletons of 27 men were discovered. The police were instituting an active search for the late occupant of the place.

GEN. OUDON, one of the heroes of the Hungarian war, and who subsequently entered the Turkish service, assuming the name of Khurchid Pacha, died on the 12th ultimo, at Constantinople.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1856.

Dear Friend:—I am rejoiced by a perusal of "yesterday's Gazette," each morning, delivered by the despatch carriers as regularly as are the city dailies, and only one day old. I frequently see items of local and other western news in the Gazette that I could not expect to see chronicled in the papers here. Of course your paper is a welcome visitor.

The new screw-steamer City of Washington, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steam Ship Co's. Line, arrived at her wharf, foot of Queen st., yesterday morning, after the very quick trip from port to port of 12 days 4 hours. She was yesterday visited by many of the citizens, and elicited a great deal of praise from those who examined her magnificent proportions, splendid cabins and comfortable state rooms—She is a model vessel in her proportions, equipments and speed, being 330 feet in length, three-masted, and having two mammoth engines of 400 horse power, driving a screw. She carried home from the Black Sea at the close of the late war, 1300 English troops, and had ample room for that number of passengers, their baggage and equipments. She has now taken her place in the line of semi-monthly steamers between this port and Liverpool. She came in in fine style, drawing 25 feet water, thus proving that the Delaware is accessible to the large ocean steamers, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary uttered by interested parties, and attempted to be forced upon Congress, to the prejudice of Pennsylvania interests.

After a rather protracted trial, and eliciting a large amount of testimony, pro and con, the jury in the case of Hoppel, the conductor of the Excursion train of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company which met with so terrible an accident, last Summer, have settled the matter by returning a verdict of "not guilty," on the charge of manslaughter preferred against him.—While public sentiment in this country is not prepared to hold Captains and Conductors guilty of *murder*, on account of admitted or proven recklessness, carelessness, or want of judgment, by which many valuable lives are yearly sacrificed, it by no means follows that the "not guilty" of a jury, sitting upon such a charge, exonerates the party thus acquitted of all blame. It rather proves that we need some further legislation upon this matter, some suitable laws especially intended for the punishment of crimes of the above enumerated character, so that parties proven guilty may have suitable punishment meted out to them, and the travelling public, so large a class in this country, feel that they are still under the protection of the *law*, although for the time under the control of a "Conductor" or "Captain."

Public Amusements here are but poorly patronized this season. The fashionable and aristocratic circles of the Quaker City are awaiting with what patience they may, the great event of the season, the opening of the Opera House, recently completed. Externally the building is grand and imposing; internally, deponent saith not; but rumor says it is gorgeous beyond anything this country has yet known. The grand chandlier is said to contain 1300 burners, and everything connected with the hall is of the most costly and elaborate character.

Thanksgiving day is passing off very quietly. Few of the stores are closed, and business appears to go on without much cessation. In the afternoon no doubt, most of the stores will be closed.

The public are still talking about the sad accident which occurred to the "Lyonaise" Steamer, and speculating in reference to the utility of water-tight compartments in iron sea vessels.—The Lyonaise had five water-tight bulkheads, was a staunch built iron vessel, thought to have sufficient buoyancy in two of her five compartments to float her, and yet on having her sternmost bulkhead destroyed, she is abandoned, and goes down, and the public have to bewail the loss of some 80 to 100 souls.

Yours Truly, R.

FRANCE.—The event of the week is a semi-official editorial in the *Constitutional*, on the questions at issue between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says:—"The presence of the naval squadron of England in the Black Sea, and of the Austrians in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has been the first to propose, in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? is war again desired? Does the English Minister itch to enter again upon hostilities without France—not certainly to assure the execution of the Treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment dispelled? We repeat it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise. Let their consent to the re-assembling of the Plenipotentiaries be given without making arbitrary and inadmissable exclusiveness a condition—discussions which would completely change the character and be an additional breach of the treaties. Let us add that if a peaceful solution is desired, this is the only proposal for that purpose that can be decently tender."

It has been rumored for some days back in Paris that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain. The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable that it will go so far. Should it go to the Black Sea, it is difficult to imagine for this object could be co-operation with the British Squadron.

A ROW AT WHEATLAND.—Gov. Wise, Senator Douglas, John Slidell, and other distinguished members of the Slave propaganda, have been at Wheatland. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan's constitutional timidity prevented him from according to the imperious suggestions, or, rather, demands of Wise. The immense majorities cast against him in the North have made so deep an impression as to cause him to shrink from the extreme measures they propose to him. This hesitation has excited the ire of his Virginia super-aristocratic Highness, the illustrious and immaculate Wise. Slidell, more courtly, but not the less dangerous, strove to obtain the same end. Even backed by Douglas, they could not extort a negative or an affirmative from the President elect. They succeeded in frightening him very much, but this very effect produced such extreme nervousness that all will, courage, and resolution had departed from him.

This five-thousand-dollar-per-nigger-Mr. Wise thereupon flew into a tremendous passion, and left in high indignon, refusing to eat a Thanksgiving dinner at Wheatland. He and Slidell evidently prefer Virginia corn-cake and bacon to Pennsylvania Buckwheat and turkey.

Gov. Wise arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday.—*Phil. Morning Times.*

THE Rochester Union notices the disposal of an interesting and important suit at law in that city, growing out of a purchase of stock by Freeman Clark, from the City of Rochester. The stock was in the Genesee Valley Railroad, and amounted to $300,000. He paid on the same $18,527 54, and subsequently returned the stock to the city, and sued for the sum he had paid. The trial of the action brought by Mr. Clark came up in the late Circuit, while Judge Allen was presiding. The matter was tried, and the Court gave its decision on the 12th inst., ordering judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for eighteen thousand five hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty-four cents, besides costs allowed by law. The ground for the action was that *the city had no right, in its corporate capacity, to subscribe for stock;* hence all transfer of the same was illegal, and the purchaser not liable therefor. The case will no doubt be carried to the general term. Mr. Clark has other suits in progress for interest paid on city stocks, which, including the amount of the above named verdict, will aggregate $42,760. Other cities, which are subscribing for stocks, should make a note of this decision. Some of the judges on the bench of the Supreme Court of this State, we are told, hold a similar opinion. —*Phila. Ledger.*

SHARP PRACTICE.—The London (C. W.) *Free Press* gives currency to a joke which is said to be going the rounds of the Railway circles, to the following effect:—A Michigan gentleman owned several shares in an American Railway, which he desired to sell in London, England, but was unable to find a purchaser. He finally offered them to the English Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway Co., who agreed to take £80,000 of stock, if the other party would accept in exchange the steamers Canada and America, which had already proved a loss of £20,000 to the Company. Michigan agreed to the trade, on condition that the steamboats should be delivered in Lake Erie. This was consented to, and a written contract made and signed. Now it happens that the steamboats thus transferred are too long to pass through the Welland Canal locks, and the question arises, how is the contract to be fulfilled? It is safe to conjecture that the Englishmen have been taken in.

It is a curious fact in science that glass resists the action of all acids except the fluoric; it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish; if melted several times over, and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish that almost rivals the diamond in brilliancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colors produced from gold or metalic coloring and will retain the original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, imbedded in glass, can be made to retain forever their original purity and appearance.

W. H. WRIGHT,

No. 82 Fourth st., between Wood and Market sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in ALCOHOL, ETHEREAL, CAMPHINE and PINE OILS, GAS FIXTURES, and all kinds of Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.

☞ Gas Fitting, Repairing, Regilding and Brass Casting done to order at short notice.

☞ The above oils supplied regularly every week from my wagon. no27-1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

McLane's Vermifuge.—Fleming Bros. Sole Proprietors.—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. McLane, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we must therefore content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Japhet C. Allen, of Amboy, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and it brought away 83 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 50 more, making 133 worms in about 12 hours.

Andrew Downing, of Cranbury township, Venango Co., gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 117 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Hockaman, of West Union, Park county, Ia., writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr McLane'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

no22-lmdaw

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, Paleness on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases peculiar to the female 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,

FUTTER & MOSER, Auburn, N. Y., General Agents.

N. B.—$1,00 and 3 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. ALEN, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts.; JOS. FLEMING, corner Diamond and Market streets, and druggists generally. no22-lydaw

Election—Citizens' Insurance Company.—An Election for fifteen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Water street on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

no21td

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 death of Mr. Hazleton, our late partner, there has been a spurious article called Hazleton's, which is in no way connected with H. C. & Co. Sold by H. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., R. E. SELLERS & CO., and by druggists generally. oct30 3m

Dr. Geo. W. Phillips'.

COUGH SYRUP

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest

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FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuralic 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 wonderful effect.

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

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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 incomparable from oil crudely and imperfectly prepared.

It may be taken without disrelish 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 through out the States.

It is the most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, scrofula, &c., and may be had in both of the druggists in this city or of the manufacturers.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.

no27 No. 100, 2d st., Philadelphia.

F. SEIBERT,

Sculptor, Modler, Stucco Worker and Wood Carver, No. 86 Third street, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., keeps constantly on hand all sorts of Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.

☞ Also Rollins, Repairing, Regilding and Brass Casting done to order at short notice.

Dr. Kayser's Shoulder Braces—From Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 10th, 1856.—For more than 3 years past we have constantly worn the Washington Sus pender Brace, manufactured by Dr. Geo. H. Kayser, office 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 supporter—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 weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. In particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbug. Sold at Dr. GEO. H. KAYSER'S, Whole sale Depot, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

no13daw

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 if selected for its tonic and invigorating properties, its ba. Heal use enabling the stomach to digest the food.

On the Continent of Europe, these qualities have been ratified 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 it. Once your Sauce is stomachic, and I think medicinal, 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: 'Well I am a 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 a 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,

406 Broadway, New York.

no21-1y5

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 recipes gratis, or on receipt of a 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 10 cents.

A. S. HEATH,

161 Spring street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,

no19 New York.

For Consumption, Scrofula, &c.

BAKER & CO'S

Medicinal Transparent Cod Liver Oil

Highly esteemed by the Medical Faculty throughout the United States for its purity, sweetness and uniformity, immediate, and superior efficacy.

A majority of the resident physicians of Philadelphia give this Oil the sanction of their high approval, and a test of their confidence, recommend it to their patient and prescribe it in their practice.

As a remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma Gout, Rheumatism, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Affections, it stands unrivalled, effecting a cure, or allevia ting suffering when other medicines have failed.

Manufactured only by JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No 100 N. 2d street, Philadelphia, and sold by the Druggists in this city and elsewhere. se25dawly

Sufferers with Diseases of the Bladder

Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c., read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation." no24w3

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

Leave Pittsburgh for Crestline at 3.05 A. M. 3.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leave 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, Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis and all points on roads extending West and Southwest through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

These trains from Pittsburgh connect at Rochester with Trains for Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

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

Trains past 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, Galena, 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 1 & 6 P. M. Leaves Pittsburgh for New Brighton at 9½ A. M., and 4½ P. M.

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Pittsburgh, May 20, 1856. my20-ly

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