PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY S. RIDDLE & CO.

D. L. EATON, RUSSELL ERRETT } EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1856.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

Terms!

DAILY—Six Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance.—Clubs will be supplied on the following conditions:

Four Copies per annum	$5 00
Ten Copies per annum	10 00

☞ Persons can be admitted into a club, where one exists at any Post Office, at any time, by sending one dollar.
☞ Advance payments are strictly required, and the paper stopped when the year is out, unless it is renewed.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (10 lines of Nonpareil or Agate,)		
Do	one insertion	$ 0 50
Do	each additional insertion	0 25
Do	one week	1 75
Do	two weeks	3 00
Do	three weeks	4 00
Do	one month	5 00
Do	two months	7 00
Do	three months	9 00
Do	four months	10 00
Do	six months	11 00
Do	twelve months	18 00
Standing Cards, (5 lines or less) per annum		6 00

One dollar for each additional line.

One square, changeable at pleasure, (per annum,) exclusive of space	20 00

KANSAS AID SOCIETIES.—Some settlers in Kansas, disappointed in receiving aid from some of the societies to which they looked, have issued an ill-judged and ill-timed complaint against those societies, and allege that they do not faithfully apply the money contributed to them. Our neighbor of the *Journal*, in view of the charge thus presented, suggests that "it is time that those committees should furnish the public with a full account of their stewardship."

We are inclined to think differently. The men to whom that money was entrusted are honorable men, and very much must necessarily be left to their discretion. They have been compelled to contend against a great many untoward circumstances, and to conduct the management of their affairs in such a way as to keep the enemy in ignorance of their acts and methods. To reveal all this, now, midway in the struggle, would be equivalent to giving up the struggle altogether. We have no doubt the money has all been faithfully and honorably expended, and the great misfortune is that there was not enough of it. Many of the large promised subscriptions were never realized, having been made conditionally; and the distributing committees have not had one-half the money in their hands that some people think they had. Especially have they not had enough to meet the wants of all, or half, the sufferers; and if those who fail, to receive aid, complain, it by no means follows that the fault is in those who have been the almoners of deficient charity. The fault lies at the door of those who withhold the needed aid, and not on those who have assumed the burden of distributors.

MR. BENTON.—A Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* says that Ex-Senator Benton appears to be damaging his reputation by the scouring tour on which he is engaged. It is the first opportunity which the New-England public has had to acquaint themselves extensively with the old gentleman, whose repartees and abrupt epigrams have entertained them for so many years. Like almost every Southern politician who has ever peregrinated among them, he would have done better by his reputation to have staid away. General Houston and Senator Toombs suffered the same experience.

The universal criticism on his lecture is, that it is puerile. It is certainly somniferous, the only entertainment afforded lying in the numerous Bentonian expressions of self-satisfaction with which it is besprinkled.

The whole scope of his argument as we gather it from the meagre reports of his lecture which have fallen under our eye is, that it is true a party at the South are disloyal to the Union; that at the North we have no political body advocating such hideous doctrines as those of the Disunionists; but after all it is better for the sake of peace and harmony to let the latter have their own way; let them do as they like and all will be brotherly love and kindness. Does not Mr. Benton know that there never has been any more danger to the Union than there is that the Ohio river will turn round and flow up into New York? So long as the millions of the Free States proclaim "The Union shall be preserved," it does not lie with a handful of Slave drivers who are in mortal dread of negro risings every day, to disrupt it.

THE ROMISH CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. In an article in the December number of the *Metropolitan*, Archbishop Hughes has given his views upon the general character, management and influence of the Roman Catholic press in this country.

There are more of such periodicals, he says, here than there are among the English-speaking Catholics of the whole world besides. The rivalry created by such a rapid growth has naturally led to differences among themselves which have prevented the full benefit to the Catholic religion which might have been expected. The Archbishop says he remembers when the only Roman Catholic journal in the United States was the *Shamrock*, published in New York,—which was mainly Irish and only incidentally Catholic. It was succeeded by the *Truth Teller*. The first really Catholic paper was the *Catholic Miscellany*, of Charleston, founded by Bishop England, which has sustained itself amidst great trials with dignity and erudition. Of the numerous Catholic journals that have since sprung up each "has its strong phase of merit and its sinister aspects of possible injury to the cause which it professes to advocate."

The Archbishop thinks that it only requires a skilful architect to dovetail our constitution and laws and the Catholic faith together, so as that they shall fit as a key fits a lock—that without any change in faith or morals the Catholic church may be, so to speak, Americanized. Where's the architect?

WEALTH EXAMPLES.—We find in the published record of the wills of the Daughters of the justly celebrated John Jay in the New York *Times* of Friday, the following:

THE DAUGHTERS OF JOHN JAY.

We give below extracts from the wills of Miss Ann Jay and Mrs. Maria Banyer. Their bequests for charitable and religious purposes, amounting in the aggregate to $32,200, are nearly to the extent of their fortunes. Miss Jay died Nov. 12, and Mrs. Banyer on Nov. 21. The will of Miss Jay was proved to-day, but the proving of Mrs. Banyer's, on account of the absence of a witness, is deferred for a day or two. The provisions are as follows:

MISS JAY'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

To any two poor widows whom her sister and brother may select, instead of usual funeral expenses	$200
To the American Bible Society	3,000
And such was the nature of all her bequests.	

A similar spirit prevails in those of Mrs. Banyer. For example:

"I desire that my funeral may be simple, that no scarfs be given," in lieu thereof is given for the Sunday School of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County, $100, and to the Sunday School of Grace Church, Rye, $100.

Total	$200

It was a Catholic bishop in New Jersey, if we remember aright, who recently issued an order that except under certain specific circumstances, no more than six carriages should attend a funeral of members of the church over which he held charge. Without defending the method by which this end was attained, we do commend the end itself. To the poor, to those who have to labor for every thing they get with their hands, the custom which has attained almost the force of a law, of hiring a long retinue of carriages is very burdensome. We profoundly respect that sentiment in every man which prompts the showing of all due regard to the manes of the dear departed, but does love demand a greater expenditure to this end than is consistent with the comfort of the living? We think not, and we rejoice that such a course was taken by the excellent and benevolent Miss Jay, as shall provide "$200 to two poor widows instead of usual funeral expenses." What need says the other that scarfs be worn at my funeral? "Let this expense be spared and given to two Sunday Schools named in my will."

It is said, that England draws from us annually some $500,000 for steel pens. This is strange when we remember that one of the earliest lessons taught by all Yankee school masters was how to make our own pens.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We republished a few days since from a Southern paper a statement that the sugar crop of the South this year would fall below 100,000 hogsheads. We also noticed the fact stated in a Southern Illinois paper that complete success had attended the limited culture, by way of experiment, of the Chinese Sugar Cane, and that, in a latitude differing but little from that of Pittsburgh. The tariff upon sugar is so great—we being forced to pay for the sake of a handful of it raised in the South a heavy duty upon all which comes from abroad—that the cultivation of the cane, if any can be found adapted to it in our latitude, should attract our careful attention.

This Chinese Sugar Cane is as yet comparatively a stranger among us. The first seeds which we remember to have read of were distributed to the Wabash (Illinois) Agricultural Society in 1855. The agent of the Patent Office, Mr. Browne, says in his report upon the plant, "he was led to infer that from the peculiarities of the climate where it grows in the East and its resemblance in appearance and habits to Indian Corn, it would flourish in any region wherever the maize-plant would thrive."—Subsequent experiment, as we have already intimated, fully sustained the theory of Mr. Browne. The seeds, whose history we observed, were planted about the middle of May upon a farm at M'Cleary's Bluffs, Illinois, and came up in good order. They yielded a very long and heavy stalk, exceedingly rich in juice to the taste almost as sweet in its natural state as molasses. It yielded about 16 per cent of good clarified sugar.

Mr. Browne in his report says that "in France the great object sought in the cultivation of this plant is the juice contained in the stalk, which furnishes three important products viz: sugar, which is identical with that of the sugar cane, alcohol, and a fermented drink analogous to cider. The juice when obtained with care is nearly colorless and contains merely sugar and water producing from 10 to 15 per cent. of the former." Doubtless the still larger proportion of pure sugar obtained by the experiment in Illinois is owing to a richer soil and a more congenial temperature, for a good portion of the year.

Since writing the above our eye fell upon a communication in a late number of *The Tribune*, in reference to this matter. It is from a farmer in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and is full of interesting information. We make an extract or two from this latter:

From the recent occasional notices in your paper of the above new crop, we are induced to send you a brief account of our experiment with it during the season just closed.

Our attention was attracted to it both by an interesting pamphlet by the renowned M. Villmorin of France, in which he gives the results of protracted and careful trials at Paris, and the analysis and favorable letter of M. Avequin of New Orleans, which appeared in *The New Orleans Tri-Weekly*.

We procured enough seed to plant a little more than a half acre. The soil was almost without exception a shallow, gravelly loam, resting on a pure gravel sub-soil, and offered great resistance to the introduction of the plow. By this you will understand that subsoiling was almost out of the question, and agree with us that our marked success is to be principally attributed to the free use of special fertilizers.

The lot was plowed on the 18th, and the seed planted on the 19th of May—in rows at 3 feet apart, and in hills at 2½ feet apart in the rows. Ten seeds were put in each hill, which were to be thinned out to six. The manure used was three parts charcoal dust and one of a superphosphate of lime, made on the place. The young sprouts made their appearance in about the same time as does broom corn—perhaps a little longer—and appeared at first very small and weak.—In fact, so small were they, and so long did they struggle on to get the height of one foot, that we feared to be entirely disappointed in our experiment. But the commencement of the two months' "heated term" of last summer seemed to mark their reinvigoration, and from that time they got such a start that they were enabled to attain the greatest luxuriance of growth.

The following will give useful information respecting the yield of this cane:

During the early stages of growth no very great difference is perceptible between its juice and that of the sweet corn; but as the season advances a somewhat rapid change occurs and the peculiar sweetness of the Louisiana cane begins to be sensibly apparent on tasting the sap. We feel well assured that the process recommended by Professor Magen, six to pinch off the tuft before the seed-vessels are formed, would materially increase the proportion of saccharine matters in the juice. We found that by boiling 42 oz. of the sap, we could obtain 10 oz. of syrup as pleasant and about as thick as ordinary maple molasses. It has a light straw color. The sap shows a density of 9° Baume. In boiling, green froth or scum rises to the top, and should be skimmed off. The juice is somewhat more turbid than cane juice, but may be clarified by milk of lime as readily as cane juice. Mr. Avequin says the sap of the Sorghum, or cane, contains somewhat more of the salts of potash, acid phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia than the Southern sugar cane.

A *litre* (2.1-9 pints) he found to contain 7.50 grammes salts of potash, acetate, muriate and sulphate; 2.18 grammes acid phosphate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; 0.12 grammes hydrated silica, mixed with oxides of iron and manganese; all of which are in solution, along with organic matters, such as albumen, vegetable fibrin, chlorophyl, &c. At 8° Baume a gallon of the sap weighs 8 lbs., 14 oz., 2 drachms, 14 grains, and contains 652 grammes of sugar, salts and organic matters, or 1 lb., 7 oz., 4 grains, English weight. It gives per 1,000 parts in weight:

Sugar	152
Salts and organic matters	10
Water	838
Total	1,000

M. Avequin further says that to make 1,000 pounds of unrefined sugar, cleansed and well dropped, with the sorghum sap at a density of 1,064, requires 1,250 to 1,500 gallons. The sugar is identical with that from the cane. One thousand pounds of sugar gives no less than fifty-five gallons of molasses, in some instances even more. On his calculations, and taking his experiments as the substantial basis, we must believe that from 900 to 1,100 pounds of raw sugar, clarified and salable, can be realized per acre in rather warm latitudes; to which must be added the molasses. The *brogass*, or crushed canes, afford an excellent forage, and are greatly relished by our stock.

These are vastly important facts to which we invite the peculiar attention of farmers.

This crop has been tried in Beaver county in our own State, as we find by a letter to the Department from Mr. Minis. Although in his report he does not speak of having expressed the juice from the cane or of having actually produced sugar therefrom, yet his statement substantiates the fact that the crop grew luxuriantly on our soil, "requiring," to use his own words, "neither extra culture in labor or manure."

The above, it would seem, is evidence strong enough to warrant a more extended trial of the merits of this crop, and if it will in any way relieve us of the burdens imposed by government on the imported article, or supply the place of the common sugar-cane which will grow only in the warmer latitudes, it ought to become a very important and valuable acquisition to the agricultural products of the Middle States. Even the more northern States may produce it, for one farmer who had tried the crop believes that it will ripen in north latitude 42°, the northern line of Illinois.

AGGRESSION.—The way in which the spirit of age aggresses upon the quiet works of the past and displaces the monuments of the sober age of our fathers is found in a letter which we observed in a religious paper of New York City wherein it is stated that Columbia College will soon disappear as one of the great institutions of the great metropolitan city. Already one half of those beautiful grounds have been dug up, the patriarchal trees destroyed, and stone, and marble, and iron buildings occupy what was once the neatest and most classical ground in New York. The old college building is now wholly surrounded by elegant warehouses for business, and very soon the institution itself will remove to temporary accommodations in the upper part of the city, until their new college buildings are completed.

The writer of the letter, notwithstanding that all these pleasant things are laid waste, seems to be resigned to it, for he adds:—"The changes in that locality are amazing, but they all indicate the vast growth and gigantic business of this metropolitan city."

LECTURE.—J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq. will lecture to-morrow night before the "Summer Literary Society" of Allegheny City. Lecture-goers cannot spend an evening more pleasantly or profitably than by attending. Moreover they would do well to encourage by their presence the young men who have adopted this method of improving their minds.

FROM KANSAS.—The last dates from Kansas report that the land sales had been partially adjourned, which is thus accounted for by the informant of the Mo. *Democrat*:

"The land sales were adjourned on Wednesday morning to Friday, in consequence of a slight difficulty occurring. It seems some man bid off a claim as a squatter at valuation price, when it *turned out he was a citizen of Missouri*.—The Commissioner requires a man who claims the right of a squatter to be an actual occupant of the land."

From this it would appear that the Missourians are no longer ruling the roost, as in times past. Free State men and capital are telling mightily in the scale whereon is to be decided the destiny of Kansas.

The St. Louis Republican has the following startling paragraph:

ST. JOSEPH, Nov. 26th, 1856.—An express has just arrived from Lecompton with the startling information, that after Court had adjourned, and the military had left, a large party of Abolitionists came into town, broke open the prison and liberated all the free State convicts. He does not know the fate of Colonel Titus, or any of his friends. The crowd was so great, and the excitement so intense, that he had no time nor opportunity to get particulars. Information has also been sent to the Fort, from which point, no doubt, the details will be dispatched you.

THE PARODI CONCERT.—The Concerts of Madame Parodi will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at Lafayette Hall. Seats can be secured to-day. Lafayette Hall, as newly arranged, is an excellent one for Concerts. It affords the audience an opportunity to see the performers, and the performers can be heard to most excellent advantage. Of the merit of the Parodi troupe, and their unexampled success, it is not necessary for us now to speak.

DR. KANE.—Letters received from London, by the last steamer, bring discouraging accounts of the health of Dr. Kane. He is very pale, much reduced in flesh, and has night sweats. His cough is alarming. His physician had enjoined him to leave for a warmer climate as soon as possible, and he was accordingly to sail, on the 17th November, for St Thomas and Havana.

If the National Finances were a cure or fair index to the condition of the country, we might infer that our commercial and financial affairs, as a people—not as a government—are all that they should be. But "all is not gold that glitters;" nor is a full and overflowing treasury a sure index to prosperity. Every dollar received in the shape of Custom House duties beyond fifty millions of dollars annually, is, under present circumstances, an injury to the country at large; because it involves necessarily an accumulating foreign indebtedness by our merchants and their customers. The annual report of the Treasury Department for the past year, which will be found in our columns in full, shows great and increasing activity in the commercial relations of the country—that the great interests of commerce are yearly and daily becoming more and more essential to the permanent prosperity of our people; and that wise legislation is necessary in order to protect our manufacturing resources—the domestic industry of the country—from the powerful competition we have to contend with abroad. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856, the Secretary reports the revenue of the United States as follows:

From Customs	$64,022,863
" Public Lands	8,917,644
" Miscellaneous sources	977,634
	$73,918,141

The expenditures against this large revenue were—

Civil and Miscellaneous	$25,274,331
Interior—Pensions and Indians	3,872,826
War	16,018,196
Navy	14,077,048
	60,172,401

And redemption and interest of public debt 12,776,891

	$72,948,792

Thus there is a clear revenue beyond the expenses proper of the Government, of over thirteen millions of dollars.

As to the future condition of the Treasury the estimates are as follows:

	Year ending June 30, 1857.	Year ending June 30, 1858.
Customs	$64,000,000	$66,000,000
Lands	7,000,000	6,000,000
Miscellaneous	500,000	955,000
Cash on hand	15,623,000	22,345,000
Total two years	$87,123,000	$95,300,000
Expenses	69,451,000	71,505,000
Surplus	17,672,000	23,795,000

So that without any material change in the Tariff, the surplus, two years hence, will have exhausted the national debt, if the bondholders see fit to present it for redemption before maturity.

We think, however, that the Secretary underrates the revenue both from customs and from public lands. The latter will reach (as last year) about nine millions of dollars. The emigration to the West—to Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—has began, it is true, but only begun. Those desirable regions are filling rapidly with a laboring people, and will soon contribute to the national strength. Iowa has already a population of 650,000—quite as large as that of Maryland, Maine, or South Carolina—and the increase in the Northwest will require; in the next two years, some twenty millions of acres of public lands.

There is for the past fiscal year an *apparent* surplus of exports beyond our imports, viz:

Imports	$314,639,942
Exports	326,964,918

This apparent surplus is more than counterbalanced by *real values* beyond custom house (or invoice) values. Mr. Guthrie wisely recommends a modification of the Tariff so that those raw materials which enter into our manufactured articles, may be admitted *free*. This has been urged strongly before, and should be responded to favorably by Congress. He estimates the agricultural production of the country at 2,602 millions of dollars, which will bear out Mr. Speaker Banks in the position assumed by him recently.

The estimated amount of gold and silver in the country is stated by Mr. Guthrie at 250 millions, and by the Director of the Mint at 200 millions only, although the coinage of the U. S. has amounted $550,000,000. The subjects discussed by the Secretary are of such vast importance to our people, and to our merchants particularly, that the report will be read with great avidity.

In order to show the progress in our revenue system for some years, we annex the receipts from customs, and public lands (fractions omitted.)

Years	Customs.	Lands.	Total.
1810	$8,583,000	$699,000	$9,299,000
1815	7,282,000	1,287,000	15,411,000
1820	15,005,000	1,632,000	15,779,000
1825	20,098,000	1,216,000	21,342,000
1830	21,928,000	2,329,000	24,280,000
1835	19,391,000	4,757,000	34,103,000
1840	13,500,000	3,494,000	16,993,000
1845	27,528,000	2,241,000	29,760,000
1846	26,712,000	2,186,000	29,409,000
1847	23,747,000	2,698,000	26,446,000
1848	31,757,000	3,679,000	35,436,000
1849	28,346,000	2,727,000	31,074,000
1850	39,668,000	2,707,000	43,875,000
1851	49,017,000	3,295,000	52,312,000
1852	47,339,000	2,389,000	49,728,000
1853	58,931,000	2,405,000	61,397,000
1855	53,024,000	11,497,000	65,069,000
1856	64,022,000	8,917,000	73,918,000
1857	*64,000,000	*7,000,000	*87,123,000
1858	*66,000,000	*6,000,000	*95,300,000

*Estimated.—*N. Y. Courr. & Enq.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Liver Complaint.—This dangerous and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of *Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills* relieved the country, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide spread celebrity for its certain cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with laxity; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head, loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and quickly sensation of skin, low spirits, irritable, with disinclination to exertion, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr McLane's Pills, prepared by Fleming, Bros. of Pittsburgh.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROTHERS.
de1d&w1

Why will you Suffer?—Read the testimony of Dr. H. P. Leonard, Druggist, Fayette C. H., Ala Jan. 15, 1853.

"Dear Sir:—Hoofland's German Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, although scarcely able to get about, commenced the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take, until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and strong."

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. See advertisement.
de1w&dew2

Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world *the Great Specific*, which has attained such wide spread celebrity for its certain cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:—

"*Symptoms of a Diseased Liver*—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left, under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with laxity; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head, loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning, and quickly sensation of skin, low spirits, irritable, with disinclination to exertion, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr McLane's Pills, prepared by Fleming, Bros. of Pittsburgh.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROTHERS.
de1d&w1

Why will you Suffer?—Read the testimony of Dr. H. P. Leonard, Druggist, Fayette C. H., Ala Jan. 15, 1853.

"Dear Sir:—Hoofland's German Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, although scarcely able to get about, commenced the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take, until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and strong."

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. See advertisement.
de1w&dew2

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 adds its infirmities, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. 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 *Boerhaave's Holland Bitters*.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally.
de1d&w1

Why will you Suffer?—Read the testimony of Dr. H. P. Leonard, Druggist, Fayette C. H., Ala Jan. 15, 1853.

"Dear Sir:—Hoofland's German Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, although scarcely able to get about, commenced the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take, until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and strong."

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar. See advertisement.
de1w&dew2

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. 84 Water street, on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
de2d1d SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'ry.

P. SEIBERT,
Sculptor, Modler, Stucco Worker and Wood Carver, No. 85 Third street, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., keeps constantly on hand an assortment of "Rosy Cross Pieces, for parlors &c.
no28-1yrdh

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
HATTERS,
131 Wood Street,
Have always on hand a full and complete stock of HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
Wholesale and Retail
sold at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, to which they invite attention of all purchasers.
oct23tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. J MALMEEN
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM NEW YORK,
Extracts Teeth 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,
54 *SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH.*
no16d&w1m

SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
(Dr. Irish's New Building.)
PITTSBURGH.
IS now receiving a fine stock of Fall and Winter goods consisting of cloths, over coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., which he is prepared to make to order on short notice in the latest and most fashionable styles.
Gentlemen in want of Fashionable garments for Fall or Winter wear will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
no26 fr

EAGLE STEEL WORKS
JOSEPH DILWORTH & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HUNTER, M'KELVY & CO.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast Steel, German, Saw, Blister, Plough AND SPRING STEEL;
AXLES, VICES, SPRINGS, PICKS, Mattocks, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c.
WAREHOUSE, No. 112 WATER STREET,
Between Wood and Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
January 1 1856-dly

ODIORNE & BROTHER,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 43 WALNUT STREET,
Between Front and Columbia.
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Office in LAFAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.—Entrance on Wood st.
no18d&w3m

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 ornamental Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ISAAC JONES,
MANUFACTURER OF
CAST STEEL.
ALSO,
SPRING, PLOW AND A. B. STEEL, SPRINGS AND AXLES.
Corner Ross and First Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ISAAC JONES, JOHN L. JONES.
jun28tyr

D. B. ROGERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ROGERS' IMPROVED PATENT
Steel Cultivator Teeth,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jun28tyr

J. M. LITTLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 54 ST. CLAIR STREET,
(Dr. Irish's New Building,)
PITTSBURGH.
no24tyr

ICE CREAM AND OYSTER SALOON
BY MAURICE KUNZ.
(*Stone Front Building*)
CHERRY ALLEY, BETWEEN FOURTH AND DIAMOND ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.

GEORGE WEYMAN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
AND
Leaf Tobacco,
Corner Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley
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.
BURKE & BARNES.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce Generally,
No 25, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
ENOCH HOLMES. H. COLLINS.

HOLMES & COLLINS,
(SUCCESSORS TO E. E. SHAFFLAND,)
Agricultural Warehouse,
AND
SEED STORE,
No. 129 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

SMITH, MAIR & HUNTER,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
122 Second and 124 Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

British and Continental Exchange.
SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY
DUNLAP, SHERMAN & CO.,
ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON,
IN SUMS OF £1 AND UPWARDS.
These Drafts are available all the principal Towns of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent.
We also draw SIGHT BILLS on
H. A. Grunebaum & Ballin,
FRANKFORT A MAIN,
Which cash or a Remittance to all parts of Germany Switzerland and Holland.
Persons intending to travel abroad may procure through us 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 strict attention.
WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wood, corner Third street.

Dr. Geo. W. Phillips'.
COUGH SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Bleeding Lungs Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Spasmodic Sore Throat, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Chest.
—ALSO—
Dr. Geo. Phillips'
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT
AND
PAIN PANACEA,
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pleuralic Pains, Pains in the Side, Chest, Back and Face, Swelled and Painful Joints, Weak Back, Cramp, Sore Throat, Sprains &c.
Ten 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
DECKHAM & McKENNAN,
Allegheny City.
fe20:1yr

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 adds its infirmities, it is almost impossible to add vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. 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 *Boerhaave's Holland Bitters*.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally.
de1d&w1

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, in its usual 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.
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 definable 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 wrapper and 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,
493 Broadway, New York.

From Bishop Spalding.
Having tried Mr. Solomons' Glasses, I find them both distinct and soothing to the sight, nice, 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. Sincerely, † M. J. SPALDING, Bishop.
Louisville, Oct. 22, 1854.

FROM BISHOP LEFEVER.
MR. SOLOMONS—Sir: The beeskil 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 opportunity of bearing how satisfactory has been my own experience of your skill as an optician.
Yours, truly, PETER LEFEVER, Bishop
Detroit, Nov. 21, 1852.

FROM THE MAYOR OF ROCHESTER.
ROCHESTER, April 1, 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 I can see without them as well as I could when a boy. D. RICHARDSON.
☞ Office in LAFAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.—Entrance on Wood st.
no18d&