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NOW IS THE TIME.—The time to commence anew the various rounds of business; the time to form new and firm resolutions to be carried forward to fruition in the year; the time to provide for all the recurring wants of the family, the time to subscribe for the *Gazette*. The *Gazette*, Daily and Weekly, is one of the institutions of Pittsburgh in that sense that it has grown up and become identified with the city, and lived and thrived through now nearly 71 years. It has lived to see generations pass away and is destined, we trust, to see yet many years, either in our or in abler hands. Now is the time to subscribe for it. We shall remit no effort to make it what it should be as a political, commercial and family newspapor. We shall keep our readers acquainted with all matters of interest transpiring during the winter at Harrisburg and at Washington, and promote at all time and in every honorable way what we conceive to be the best interests of the community in which we live.

Our Weekly paper is made up of articles of general importance taken from our Daily and enjoys an extensive circulation in almost every one of the Free States. As a medium for advertising it compares favorably with any newspaper in the State. NOW IS THE TIME, TO SEND IN ORDERS FOR THE DAILY AND WEEKLY GAZETTE. Begin the subscription with the year. Our terms may be found in another part of the paper.

POLITICAL DUTY.—The Republican party of this city is just now in the critical period of its existence. Upon the wisdom and prudence which should characterize its movements now, will depend its permanency and future success. It is a young party, and its varied elements have not yet had time to crystalize and become consolidated. During the high excitement of a Presidential election, they were kept together by the force of the outside pressure; but altho' this pressure served to bind the whole mass together for the time, it was not sufficient to work that thorough fusion which is characteristic of older organizations. Now that the pressure is removed that fact becomes apparent; and *in* that fact we find the problem which only the future can solve.

The task of our wily political opponents, under such circumstances, is to search for and find the weak spots in our ranks, and penetrate there to the separation of such elements as have preserved their distinctness—to play off those who have been Americans against foreign born citizens, those who have been whigs against those who have been democrats, and to take advantage, in fact, of any local disagreement or bad feeling, and array one portion of the party against another. It is this insidious policy of the enemy which we have most of all to dread; and unless the Republicans of this city, in their ward and city elections, can bring themselves to a total oblivion of past distinctions, and a resolution to sink everything but personal honor and political integrity in their party action, they will soon find the party rent into fragments.

A party made up of intelligent and conscientious men cannot be led by the nose, nor can its members be brought to a blind and unreasoning obedience to whatever action may be taken in its primary meetings. It is not desirable that the Republican party should become, thus, a mere machine in the hands of its leaders, and we trust its members will ever retain a lively sense of their independence and responsibility. Nevertheless, it is needful that, until the party becomes older and its ranks more firmly set, that something like the rigor of military discipline should be observed. We cannot afford, in our present condition, to indulge in local quarrels or personal bickerings, or sacrifice those who are simply objects of dislike. Older parties can safely step out of the way to do this, because party routine will eventually bring them back; but new parties can consolidate themselves and become strong only by clinging closely together and abjuring all tendencies to distraction or division.

If the Republican party is to live and become the party of the future, it cannot too closely watch its path or guard too sedulously against its dangers.

In this city we have on hand an election for ward and city officers, in which it is of the utmost importance that we should succeed. A city convention has been held, which has placed in nomination a Republican candidate for Mayor; and ward meetings have been held, which have nominated full tickets for ward offices and city councils. In making these nominations it was impossible to give satisfaction to all. Where there are many candidates offering, and men differ widely in their preferences, the choice of the majority must to some extent be distasteful to the minority. This has been the case in our city nominations. Not that any fraud, or trickery, or improper management is charged; or that any disreputable candidates have been put forward; but men will differ about men, and their feelings will lead them away when the majority fail to think as they do.

We come, therefore, to plead Political Duty against all mere effervescences of feeling of this kind. A Republican is not absolutely *bound* to vote the ticket nominated by the majority of his party; but if the nominations be fairly made and the candidates be honest and capable, the only way in which his party can be securely held together is to give the nominations his support. Granted that he does not think the candidates the best men that could be selected, and that he may even, in some cases, have reason for disliking them; yet if they be men faithful to Republican principles and qualified for the places to which they are named, why should he not manfully yield his judgement to that of the majority and stick all merely personal considerations for the good of the party? In this way, only, can success be assured. He must be a poor Republican candidate, indeed, who is not preferable to any locofoco that is likely to be named against him.

In the elections that take place to-morrow and on the Tuesday following, the Republican party of the city will endure the first test of fealty to its principles. If its members falter and fall back, then, for the mere gratification of individual feeling, they will find it exceedingly difficult, afterwards, to rally effectively for other trials. They must, if they would render success certain, both present and future, rise superior to all such feelings, throw aside personal preferences for the party good, and magnanimously work, not for men, but for Republican principles.

We are not to be understood as saying or hinting that the nominees of the Republican party for the various ward and city offices are personally obnoxious. Far from it. So far as we know them, the candidates are men who can be measured by the Jeffersonian standard—honest, faithful and capable. We utter no word in disparagement of them. But there are men throughout the various wards of the city who had other preferences, and who are tempted, because disappointed, to turn their hands against those who disappointed them. It is against the indulgence of any such spirit as this that we protest, and urge, as a Political Duty, that every Republican, no matter what his preferences, should give to the nominations of his party a support that will leave the enemy no room to triumph.

AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—There is nothing in which the so called Democratic party agree with such unanimity as in the verbal deprecation of the agitation of the omnipresent question of Slavery in all its bearings, except perhaps it may be, in the persistence in a course the very opposite of that which they denounce. The present administration pledged its honor that no act of its chief should tend to open the questions anew which were put to rest by the compromises of 1850; it was scarcely in its place before it flung a fire-brand in the midst of the people, and industriously nurtured the incipient flame until the whole country was in a blaze. This it went on to kindle it into a frightful conflagration by flinging fresh fuel upon the flames, or to come to the plain facts without a metaphor, by winking at the infraction of laws in the interest of Slavery, by scoffing at the complaints of the victims of its neglect or its ill-doing, and by appealing, in its official utterances, to sectional prejudices which itself had excited. All the while these official disturbers of what they are pleased to call the "peace and harmony of the Union," were denouncing the agitation of the slavery question as the direful spring of our woes. The Presidential campaign came on; a campaign characterized by the most intense feeling between the friends and foes of freedom. Slavery, by means of false lures and double-dealing, triumphed. But not content with a triumph, which in fact could hardly be called by that name, the victorious cohorts of aggression pushed forward their chief scuttler, their bottle-washer to fling his dirty water in the faces of the people who had dared to vote against the adoption of his bantling. The propagandists hissed the Parthian on to fling back, as he retired, a poisoned arrow even among those who had been his own friends. And yet all these friends of the "Union" and these conservators of "Peace" deprecated the agitation of questions pertaining to Slavery! They tore with the jagged knife they have been using, these four years, the wounds afresh, at the same moment cursing the physicians because their skill was not sufficient to effect a cure.

Was it expected that the Republicans would sit quietly by and hear the most outrageous slanders upon their constituents and upon themselves without an answer? and when that answer is extorted from them, are they chargeable with a desire and an effort to produce unkind feeling? So it would seem. Doubtless many of our readers have seen the speeches which the President's message provoked in the Senate and House. Gen. Cass was among the last to speak, and he spent a day or two in defending the Administration. A few extracts will show the spirit of his speech and how much he deprecates the agitation of the slavery question.

Gen. Cass said (we quote from the *Intelligencer* of Dec. 30):

Allow me to add to what I have already said in regard to the prevalent agitation, that the violent discussions are now increasing the public excitement. No man who listens to the fervent man in the country, can doubt that if the measures contemplated are carried out they will be followed by a dissolution of the Union. The tendency, the feeling of the public mind, is leading to such a result. The question of slavery is presented in every form that the human imagination can devise. The men who one in slavery are attacked as though they were among the greatest reprobates in the world. These charges have produced their natural effect in almost all the free States. Slavery is everywhere assailed. Embittered feelings are engendered. You can hardly take up a newspaper without seeing an attack on slavery and slaveholders. The slanderous tales are repeated in such works as Uncle Tom's Cabin—a book given to the world by a prolific press, and owing its origin to a morbid imagination, which supplied the facts. The commentaries and conclusions were due, I am afraid, to a still less justifiable motive. *I never, however, read a page of the book.* I judge it from the extracts I have seen in the newspapers of the day. Then there is the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, which was referred to a few days since, written, it is said, and I have no doubt, by an American; for a foreigner could hardly have entered into the details which are found in the production.

Mr. Fessenden—A native of South Carolina.

Mr. Cass—I suppose there are bad men in South Carolina as well as elsewhere.

Mr. Hale—Very few.

Mr. Cass—Once in a while you will find one in Maine, and perhaps, though I do not like to say so, in the native State of myself and the Senator. I do not care where the writer comes from, or what State he has dishonored by his birth, he is a false-hearted American. With the feelings of a parricide, he holds up his country to the detestation of the world, describing a condition of slavery which does not exist and never has existed here.

Mr. Butler. I have forborne to say any thing about that young man. I knew him when he was at the bar. My friend and colleague (Mr. Evans) knows him better than I do. He is the son of a Northern teacher, to whom we of South Carolina are very much indebted. Mr. Hurlburt was born in South Carolina, but he was educated at the North. He was cherished in the bosom of our community, and facts will be disclosed as to the manner in which—but, sir, I forbear. I will not say any thing in my place to hurt him, for he has brothers and sisters; and, after all, it may turn out that he is not the author. He went from South Carolina, after having been cherished there. I leave it to gentlemen to say how far it is reconcilable with notions of honor for those who derive their existence from one place, like a cockatrice, to sting the bosom that bore them.

Mr. Cass. I do not know the writer; I do not want to know him. *I tried to read the article, but could not succeed.* I looked into it enough, however, to see the vile spirit with which it was written, and which ought to be denounced by every American. It is not long since an article was published in Blackwood, the title of which was, "War with the United States a blessing to mankind," commenting, in the style of that ultra-American journal, on the institution of slavery, and compiled from the representations made in our own country and sent abroad from the worst of motives.

Mr. Cass. This state of excitement, if it goes on, will become a crusade, and leaders enough, like Peter the Hermit, will be found to urge it onward. That it is which gives me anxiety, which diminishes, destroys almost, the consolatory effects of the disavowal, and I believe the honest disavowal, of gentlemen upon this floor, that they do not mean to attack slavery in the States. I think the measures I have enumerated will lead to a fearful result.

But when it is recollected that this was a small speck upon the edge of the horizon a few years ago, and has now risen to the zenith, and covers the whole hemisphere, every reasonable man attached to his country will say there is just cause for apprehension.

We can hardly forbear turning aside a moment to contemplate the spectacle which the Senators from Michigan and South Carolina presented. Think of the venerable Senator Butler choking with emotion at the most commonplace word in the language, the word "which." His voice failed him; *exit:* he "caves in." Gen. Cass could not read the article. It was too affecting. It was, 'not to put too fine a point upon the matter,' too many guns for him.

Now, the article in the Edinburgh Review is one of the most temperate and truthful articles we ever read. Those of our readers who have perused it, will bear us witness to that. The facts stated are historical; the references illustrative of his subject are to recent events in the history of Kansas, and to that dark and damning deed which stained our Senate floor with blood and left a blot there the waters of an ocean cannot erase. Have Gen. Cass and Mr. Butler no emotions that choke them when they come to that place and consider the "agitation" of which it was the cause? Can they see no reason for what they profess to deplore, when they glance their eyes backward through the history of two years last past, and see how the administration they have supported and defended has held the "country up to the detestation of the world?" It is they who have opened up these great questions to discussion; it is they who have sought to crowd the recognition of a hateful and barbarous system down our throats; who have attempted to crush into a thing of their own liking the manliness and vigor of our literature, the stern honesty of the pulpit and even the public speeches and private conversations of men. They have conred down upon their own heads the avalanche. Let those who desire not to be hurt, stand from under.

A FINE PORTRAIT of one of our esteemed citizens attracted our attention on Saturday, as we passed Gillespie's window. We learned that it was painted by Mr. J. B. Reed, an artist of this city, and certainly his skill needs no higher commendation than this portrait. The smile about the lip, the expression of the eye, the contour of the face, and the complexion are all so nearly perfect as they can be painted. Look at it as you pass.

THE FIRST WARD.—An esteemed friend in the First Ward, who was a Republican from the start and in whose political honesty and integrity we have the utmost confidence, sent us on Saturday a communication relative to the troubles in that ward, in which he presented conclusions entirely differing from those of our article of that day. After conferring views with us, we advised him not to press its publication, and he cheerfully withdrew it.

Some reference to his communication is, however, necessary, because he therein sets us right with regard to a matter of *fact*. He assures us that the meetings to bring out a new ticket have *not* been secret. We were told otherwise, but take his assurance to the contrary, because it is reliable, and make the correction accordingly.

He assures us, also, that some of the ward nominees are, in his opinion, unfit for the offices to which they are named. If this be so, no man is bound to vote for them. The majority evidently thought otherwise; but the minority are under no compulsion to yield their judgment in such a matter. Whenever incompetent or unworthy men are presented for office, the party presenting them is more effectually rebuked by a quiet declination to vote for them than by the nomination of new tickets. We do not say that such men *have* been nominated in this instance, because we are unable to speak from personal knowledge; but *if* they have, the true remedy is to let them fail of an election for want of votes.

We are not taking sides in this matter, for or against any one. Our mission is to counsel union and harmony wherever practicable, and to discountenance all factious movements by refusing to take part in them. There is no parity whatever between this and the Allegheny case. The latter is a quarrel over two nominations, both claiming to be regular, while this is merely resistance to a ticket conceded to be regular.

We have done our duty in advising against any such resistance and inculcating a spirit of concession and harmony; and declining to be drawn into any controversy about persons or collateral incidents, we leave the matter to be decided by the Republicans of the ward, in the light of that high duty which they owe their principles and the cause of human freedom.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CANDIA.—A correspondent of the Boston Post writes from the Island of Candia, under date of November 15th, that official returns made to the pasha, shows the following loss of life and property there by the recent earthquake. Persons ascertained to be killed, and whose bodies have been taken from the rubbish, 525; do wounded, 627; total killed and wounded, 1152; buildings totally overthrown and destroyed in the city of Candia, 2339; do very badly injured and uninhabitable, 1862; do much injured, but partly occupied, 17; total, 4110. Buildings destroyed in other sections of the island, 6111; total, 10,220. Vessels laden with provisions and money for the relief of the sufferers had been sent by the Turkish government to Candia, and one had arrived.

ANTIQUITIES.—Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, writes to the New York Journal of Commerce, that he has just opened a large collection from old Nineveh, and among its good things is a King, seven feet high, leaning on his sword and offering incense. A gentleman of Amherst has agreed to build a Nineveh Gallery next spring, large enough to hold all specimens arranged, as far as he can, just as they were upon the walls of the palaces whence they were taken.

INSTITUTES.—At the Teachers' Association which was in session at Harrisburg during the last week, Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of memorializing the Legislature for aid to establish Teachers' Institutes in every county in the State. After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

FOR KANSAS.—A company of emigrants from parts of New York, will rendezvous at Buffalo on the 1st of April, and start for Kansas under the guidance of an experienced man, who has already been there.

THE Hon. Mr. Damrell, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, is so ill that he can only attend the House by being carried daily to and from his seat to his carriage. His lower limbs are paralyzed.

WINTER WEATHER.—At Preston, Minnesota, on the 14th ult., there was snow on the ground to the depth of three feet, and the mercury in the thermometer indicated thirty-two degrees below zero.

NO BEGINNING AND NO END.—"God called up from dreams a man into the vestibule of heaven, saying, "Come thou hither, and see the glory of my house." And to the servants that stood around his throne he said,—"Take him, and undress him from his robes of flesh: cleanse his vision, and put a new breath into his nostrils: only touch not with any change his human heart—the heart that weeps and trembles.' It was done; and, with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage: and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled away into endless space. Sometimes with the solemn flight of angel wing they fled through Zaarahs of darkness, through wildernesses of death, that divided the worlds of life: sometimes they swept over frontiers, that were quickening under prophetic motions from God. Then, from a distance that is counted only in heaven, light dawned for a time through a sleepy film: by unutterable pace the light swept to *them*, they by unutterable pace to the light: in a moment the rushing of planets was upon them: in a moment the blazing of suns was around them. Then came eternities of twilight, that revealed, but were not revealed. To the right hand and to the left towered mighty constellations, that by self-repetitions and answers from afar, that by counterpositions, built up triumphal gates, whose architrave, whose archways—horizontal, upright—rested, rose—at altitudes, by spans—that seemed ghostly from infinitude. Without measure were the architraves, past number were the archways, beyond memory the gates. Within were stairs that scaled the eternities above, that descended to the eternities below: above was below, below was above, to the man stripped of gravitating body: depth was swallowed up in height insurmountable, height was swallowed up in depth unfathomable. Suddenly as this they rode from infinite to infinite, suddenly as thus they tilted over abysmal worlds, a mighty cry arose—that systems more mysterious, that worlds more billowy,—other heights, and other depths,—were coming, were nearing, were at hand. Then the man sighed, and stopped, shuddered and wept. His over-laden heart uttered itself in tears; and he said,—"Angel, I will go no farther. For the spirit of man aches with this infinity. Insufferable is the glory of God. Let me lie down in the grave from the persecutions of the infinite; for end, I see, there is none."—And from all the listening stars that shone around issued a choral voice, "The man speaks truly: end there is none, that ever yet we heard of." "End is there none?" the angel solemnly demanded: "Is there indeed no end? And is this the sorrow that kills you?" But no voice unswered, that he might answer himself. Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heaven of heavens; saying, "End is there none to the universe of God? Lo! also there is no Beginning!"—*De Quincey.*

THE PATENT OFFICE.—The whole number of patents issued at the Patent Office, Washington, during the year 1855, was 2024. The entire number of applications for patents during that year was 4485. The number applied for in 1854 was 3624; the number granted 1062. These numbers are much larger than those of any previous year. In 1841 the number of applications was 847; patents issued 495. Fifty years ago the annual income of the Patent Office was only about $1600, and during the seven years previous to 1820 it averaged only about $6000. In 1841 it was $40,413, in 1855 it had increased to $176,880. These figures show that the inventive spirit in this country has not been disposed to fall asleep or lose any advantage to be derived from its discoveries.

SINGING BIRDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Tribune* says there is quite a large trade in that city in canaries, bullfinches, blue-birds, indigo-birds, blue robins, yellow-birds, red winged black-birds, cat-birds, wood-robins, red robins, brown throshers, and many others, and that fully $60,000 are expended for song-birds every year.

HIRSUTE EXTRAVAGANCE.—A ladies' hair dresser in New York informs his patrons that owing to his present style of dressing ladies' hair, the charge will be two dollars each time during the season, after the 1st of January, 1857. Brides, in the fashion of Louis XIV., XV., &c., are heretofore, five dollars.

BANKING HOURS.—All the banks in Philadelphia, with the exception of the Kensington Bank, will hereafter open their doors for business at 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 o'clock, as heretofore.

PUNCH says it requires an early start, now-a-days, for a man to get round his wife.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS — ABOUT MAKING THAT TERRITORY A SLAVE STATE.—A gentleman who left Kansas on the 17th says that the impression is rapidly gaining ground in the Territory, that the Bogus Legislature which meets on the 5th of January will, among its first acts, authorize the calling of a Convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution. He is apprehensive, that, as soon as this is done, the troubles which have agitated the country will be renewed by Missouri, for the purpose of insuring a pro-slavery majority in that body, and that the scenes which were witnessed in all previous elections will be again enacted. It is thought in the Territory that the Constitution with its pro-slavery clause is already prepared; and that by a little indecent haste it may be sent to Congress before the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. The unfortunate, but still necessary position of the Free State men, which forbids them to recognise, even by indirection, the action of the Bogus Legislature, will make the execution of this scheme to relieve the incoming Administration of all responsibility for what may now happen in Kansas, comparatively easy. They will not, if a Convention is called, go to the polls when its members are to be chosen; and hence, as in the last election for members of the Legislature, the Ruffians will meet with no opposition. We have long been aware of the anxiety of Mr. Buchanan's leading friends, to saddle the consummation of this Kansas iniquity upon Pierce, who is responsible for its inception and progress, but we were not aware that their plans were so near successful execution; and even now, we are not without hope that our informant is mistaken, or that, if he is correct in his information, the shortness of the time left to the conspirators for the work of fastening Slavery upon the Territory, may yet compel them to desist.—*Chicago Trib.*

THE Irish census tables, just published, report that in one year there were 21,776 deaths from *starvation!* The editor of the Medical Times, commenting upon this appalling statement, says: "The figures must be far short of the truth. The harrowing details, even in the body of the report, leave no doubt that multitudes perished by the wayside and in the obscure Irish hovel, whom neither policeman nor coroner's inquest ever took note of."

VAGARIES OF OLD NEPTUNE.—On Long Island, while the western shore is increasing by deposit and drift, the eastern extremity is yielding to the waves. Many farms, the deeds of which are recorded in the County Clerk's Office, are out several miles from the present shore, deep buried in the Atlantic Ocean.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We think we are justified in saying that *no other Pill, or Remedy for Liver Complaint*, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros, of Pittsburgh. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in New York city:

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1856.

This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for 6 years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using *Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros. I can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me, and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased Liver. *They will cure.*—Try them.

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis st.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MCLANE'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.
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WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
129 Second and 131 Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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.
☞ The fitting, Repairing, Regilding and Brass Casting done to order at short notice.
☞ The above Oils supplied regularly every week from my wagons.

Dr. Keyser's Shoulder Braces—From Pittsburgh Dispatch, April 16th, 1856.—For more than 3 years past we have constantly worn the Washington Shoulder 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 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, numbers of whom are annually injured by the weight of so-called "skirts," should also procure these braces. In particular is procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are burdensome. Sold at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

Pure Cod Liver Oil—Every bottle warranted to be pure Cod Liver Oil.
For the cure of Rheumatism,
For the cure of Scrofula,
For the cure of Gout,
For the cure of Lumbago
For the cure of Tetter,
For the cure of all Skin Diseases,
For the cure of Chronic Erysipelas,
For the cure of Chronic Sore Eyes
For the cure of White Swelling,
For the cure of Glandular Swelling,
For the cure of Caries of the Bones,
For the cure of Pulmonary Consumption,
For the cure of Chronic Bronchitis,
For the cure of Rickets,
For the cure of Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys,
For the cure of Constitutional Weakness and General Debility,
Sold by the quart, gallon and in bottles by the dozen or single bottle; every bottle warranted pure Cod Liver Oil, at the Wholesale Drugstore of Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.

Important Notice to those Afflicted
WITH CHRONIC DISEASES, by Dr. A. S. HEATH, New York City. Finding it impossible to attend personally to all our 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 letter stamps or one dollar, &c.—to obviate the above, and to accommodate patients in all parts of the country, I send medicine, 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 of 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.
Dispensary street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, opt1-dawly
A. S. HEATH,
New York.

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 often strong odor inseparable 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 consistence, 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 bottles of the druggists in this city, of the manufacturers,
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
oct22 No. 170, 21st, Philadelphia.

No Family should be without Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.—Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint entirely cured by them.
CAMDEN, N. J., March 16, 1855.
Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the great benefit derived from the use of your German Bitters in my family. During the greater part of last summer, my son, aged two years, was severely afflicted with the Summer Complaint in the worst form, for which various remedies prescribed by physicians and others were used, but with no avail. Late, seeing in the country, but it proved of but little benefit. Having a bottle of German Bitters in the house, I was persuaded to try that, which to my astonishment entirely cured him. He continued to take the Bitters some time after wards and became healthy. I have the greatest confidence in the Bitters, and feel no hesitation in saying that to family should be without them. Respectfully yours,
JOHN W. PARIS,
Plum st., above Pecond.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
New advertisement jan1,dawlyr

Home Testimony.
HUTCHISON, Pa., Nov. 14, 1856.
Mr. Solomons:—Dear Sir: It is with pleasure that I can add my testimony, with many others, to the value of your Glasses. I have been using a pair of them occasionally for about a year and I never got them on without benefit. Respectfully,
J. T. READ.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24, 1856.
Mr. Solomons:—Being compelled to wear Spectacles, I have never been able to get a pair but what made my eyes ache. I have tried a great number of glasses, but always failed until I obtained a pair from you. I can see by day or candlelight with their aid for any length of time with the greatest ease and comfort.
BENJAMIN COOLEY.
FROM BISHOP LEAVITT.
Mr. Solomons—Sir: The beautiful lenses received from the Spectacles obtained from you, induce 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.
PETER LEEFYER, 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 pairs of your invent. 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.
D. RICHARDSON.
☞ Office in LAFAYETTE BUILDING, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.—Entrance on Wood st.
oct6,dawly

Dividend.
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1856.
The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TEN DOLLARS per share upon the Capital Stock thus, Six Dollars payable in cash to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 22d inst., and Four Dollars credited to their stock.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.
dec12-dtd

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 the demand increases with the extension of its fame, and the benefits it imparts to the stomach to direct the food.
On the Continents 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 assistance. 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 condiment."
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,
ap2-lyr 60 Broadway, New York.

Holloway's Worm Confection or Candy.
They are pleasant to take,
Children cry for them,
They are a sure cure for worms,
They do not weaken or sicken,
They cost only Twenty-five cents.
Ask for Holloway's Worm Candy.
At DR. KEYSER'S Drugstore, No 140 Wood st., sign of the Golden Mortar.
no28,dawly

Helmbold's Universally Approved Remedy.—Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."
dec6,dawly

Pectoral Syrup—Dr. Keyser' Pectoral Syrup cures coughs;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures colds;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures influenza;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures bronchitis;
For laryngitis take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
For incipient consumption take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
For cold in the head take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures sore throat;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures quinsy;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures old coughs;
Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup cures all kinds of diseases of the lungs and breast.
Prepared and sold by
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood st., Sign of the Golden Mortar.
Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle.
no8,dawS

Honor to whom Honor is Due!—Empty pufficing newspapers, and flattering notices of articles that never have or never will be of use to the community we detest. But when we see a man frustrating himself from the lowest stages of disease, and then benefitting his neighbors and friends, and finally a whole community, through the agency of an article that he accidentally discovered, we are forced to believe in him; and give him the best notice and the most conspicuous place that our columns can furnish