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D. L. EATON, RUSSELL KERRY } EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH:

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THE COMMITTEE ON BRIBERY AND THE NEW YORK TIMES.—The great body of the people, we think, sympathized heartily with Mr. Simonton and the editor of the New York *Times* in their attack upon bribery and corruption which they alleged were about to be used upon certain members of Congress in order to procure the passage of a certain bill touching grants of Minnesota lands for railroad purposes. When the charge was made we were all attention to see what would come of it. This interest was rendered intense when the charge made by Simonton and commented upon by Mr. Raymond, respectively correspondent and editor of the N. Y. *Times*, attracted the attention of members of the House, was alluded to by a member in his place and drew from another the declaration that there *was* truth in the charge of bribery: that he himself (a member from North Carolina, Mr. Payne) had been approached for purposes of corruption, and $1500 offerred for his vote in the matter of the Minnesota lands The ball set in motion by Simonton rolled on. A committee of the House was appointed of which Mr. Ritchie of this district is a member, and power of course given to summon witnesses before their bar. To whom should said committee look, to whom should the country look for such information as will disclose to the House the bribery and corruption charged upon some of its members, but to those very men who were first to declare that they possessed a knowledge of the matter under investigation? Did not Messrs. Simonton and Raymond attract the attention of the House and of the people to themselves as the holders of that Pandora's box to which they also held the key? Of their own accord they declared themselves possessed of certain facts which if disclosed would show a conspiracy to circumvent a fair and unbiased expression of the House on this Minnesota land bill; that an understanding existed among certain members, and that a corrupt combination was effected by which they could carry matters with a high hand, could defeat or pass any bill for which they might vote. Moreover, that members of all parties were concerned in this matter. "Villainy," exclaims the editor of the *Times*, "can rise above party considerations, where patriotism fails."

What, under such circumstances as the above, could be expected but that the House would say, "Messrs. Raymond and Simonton are gentlemen who doubtless justly profess great regard for the purity of legislation; they have declared their knowledge of facts which go to show that bribery is on foot and corruption rife even in the Halls of legislation. Bring them before the bar to answer, to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Raymond is brought on to Washington from New York. From him nothing of importance is elicited. This was some days since.—For several days past the telegraph has brought to our notice daily the fact that Mr. Simonton has been squirming around the facts he pretends to know. He is permitted to make a speech before the House in justification of his refusal to answer. He denies the power of the House to proceed against him. Certain considerations of honor close his mouth from uttering what he knows. The Sergeant-at-Arms takes him in hand. A special bill to punish by fine and imprisonment a refusal to answer is passed.

If it were not uncharitable we should say that Mr. Simonton intended in writing his letter, to produce a sensation, and nothing more. We would naturally conclude that any considerations of honor which would prevent a man's answering at the bar of the House, would also prevent him from intimating his knowledge of a profound and sacred secret in a paper like the *Times* or in any other. The sympathy which we all felt with him and Mr. Raymond in the first instance, for what we believed to be an honest desire to promote justice is changed into a feeling very like contempt. If they have anything to say why don't they say it? If they were bound to keep secret their knowledge of injustice and fraud in the case in question, why didn't they do it? We feel pretty certain that the House will wring their secret from them now that it has taken the matter in hand. If it amounts to nothing after all, then Campbell's clear about rags, oil and lampblack' will not have been so far wrong as it might have been.

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—We received a few days since from the agent of the Patent Office, Charles Mason, Esq., a package containing the following variety of seeds:—Winningstadt Cabbage, a very early sugar-loaf variety, exceedingly tender, compact and solid—it may be cultivated as the early York; Sea Kail, from England; Japan Peas; Crimson Clover, from England; Spanish Watermelon, rind a very dark green, quality superior; pure early York Cabbage, from England; early six weeks Turnip, from England, Marcelin Savory Cabbage, from England, snowball turnip, from England; early Washington Pea, from England—this is a very superior early variety of excellent quality, and a good bearer—it grows to the height of three feet; Chinese Sugar Cane; Sweet Vernal Grass, (Anthrox-anthum Odoratum)—this is perennial, and is chiefly valued for its fragrant odor when partially dried—it flourishes best on a cold thin soil; Yellow Attringham Turnip, from England.

We have quoted from the envelopes which contain the seeds, the above statement of the characteristics or qualities of each. Respecting the Chinese Sugar Cane, we have taken some interest in exhibiting its claims upon our farmers, and it will give us great pleasure to distribute what seeds we have among each of our patrons as are willing to be independent in the matter of raising sugar as in almost every thing else. There is no question but the soil and climate of this portion of Pennsylvania is well adapted to the growth of this article of sugar-cane, and that soon we may be emancipated from our long dependence upon slave labor for any of the necessities or luxuries of life if we will.

SENATOR FROM IOWA.—It will be remembered that by the decision upon Mr. Harlan's case in the U. S. Senate a short time since, he was unseated. On the afternoon of January 17, he was re-elected by the Legislature in joint convention, by a vote of 63 to 35, the opposition voted for W. F. Coolbaugh of Burlington.

Mr. Harlan arrived home on the night of the 16th, but before it was known that he was in the town where the legislature was in session, the resolution to go into joint convention for the purpose of electing a Senator had already passed, and in less than 24 hours after his arrival at Iowa City, he had his credentials for Washington again.

CATALOGUE OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—A general catalogue of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., from the time of its charter in 1802 until 1856, is published by J. T. Shrycok and may be procured at his place of business, at the *Gazette* Buildings, 84, 5th Street. Also in connection with this general catalogue is that for the first term of 1856—7. The Alumni of the Institution will be glad of this opportunity to recall their happy college days so readily associated with the names of early friends here enrolled.

THE STATE OF SUPERIOR.—A petition has been presented to the Michigan Legislature from citizens residing in what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, asking to be separated from the rest of the State and restored to a territorial government, so that a new State might eventually be erected, to comprise the mineral country south of Lake Superior. This is a matter which the people in the iron and copper regions of Michigan have been agitating for several years, and we hope will succeed in obtaining in due time. Nature seems to have designed that portion of territory lying between the head of Lake Michigan and the Southern shore of Lake Superior for a sovereign state, or for a portion of the territory of the State of Wisconsin, contiguous to which and separated by no national boundary its whole, western border lies.

THE MAILS.—We have not seen a New York or Philadelphia paper for one week. By the way of Cleveland, i. e., through the Cleveland papers of Friday, we last evening got some items from the New York papers of Tuesday. Except by the telegraph that is the latest from the sea board cities north of Baltimore. Such a state of things is, we believe, unprecedented. Do any of our oldest inhabitants have any recollection of reading about snow-drifts 15 feet in depth in Baltimore before this winter? When before has it happened that the cars have been unable to leave Philadelphia for the West during a whole week. These untoward events must plead our excuse for scanty supplies of news and of other matters of general interest. When the gorge *shall* break, let the reading public stand from under.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—We are glad to see that our Mayor has recommended a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to be held at Wilkins, Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss and adopt some method by which the suffering people of Cincinnati may be relieved in this, their time of dire need of fuel. We trust that it will be a large meeting and that whatever can be will be done in the premises.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are so constantly under obligations to our Representatives, Messrs Stevenson and Eyster, and our Senator, Dr. Gazzam, for public documents of interest and importance, that we have scarcely been able to make suitable acknowledgment of their courtesy. If we fail to do so on every occasion we trust they will not attribute it to a want of appreciation of their kindness and consideration.

THE WEATHER.—Thursday and Friday were days to be remembered as bitterly cold and bleak. The thermometer within a circle of ten miles around this city ranged from zero to twelve degrees below. Last evening at sundown a thermometer at the corner of Grant and 5th streets showed 4 degrees below. There is a general bursting of water-pipes and freezing of gas. Let us be thankful that we are blessed with an abundance of first rate fuel.

ILLINOIS MONEY.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that the Marine Bank of Chicago and the heavy banking house of Swift, Brother & Johnson are taking all the lately discarded Illinois bank notes at *par*, on deposit, and that the panic there has ceased.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE of the Louisville *Journal* has been lecturing at Chicago, on the political state of the country. His lecture is said to be able and interesting. He thinks the "Union is in danger." Poor Union! What a sad state it is in!

THE COAL FAMINE.—We take the following items from the Cincinnati papers of Thursday:

Large quantities of wood, subject to the disposal of the Fuel Committee, continue to arrive daily at the Ohio & Mississippi and Hamilton & Dayton depots. The Committee have already sold, at the cost price, considerably over 2000 cords.

AN UNFORTUNATE DAY.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the coal ordered by the city, no more certificates were issued yesterday. In the meantime the great majority of the industrial class is suffering severely by this delay, being unable to pay the exorbitant price of 45 cents per bushel, demanded yesterday by the speculators. The distress consequent upon this state of affairs is becoming more acute each day, and many families who at the early stage of this unfortunate season, deemed themselves beyond the reach of want, are now experiencing its bitter sting. Should the expected coal arrive, the Committee will be prepared to again issue certificates at 25 cents per bushel.

The Coal Committee of the city received 20 car loads yesterday by the L. M. Railroad. This amounted altogether to 5000 bushels. It came at 10½ o'clock A. M., and was all distributed before 3 o'clock P. M. Forty car loads are expected to arrive for distribution to-day. Of the entire amount of coal received by the L. M. Railroad, within the past week, a coal dealer estimates that nine-tenths belongs to speculators, who have also brought in coal by the C., H. & D. Railroad. These speculators sell it at forty cents a bushel. The Coal Committee exhonorate the L. M. Railroad Co. entirely from the charge of having shown any preference to speculators.—*Commercial*

THE CITY COAL.—The Committee for procuring coal for the city are indefatigable in their efforts, and we learn from Mr. Eggleston, are likely to procure a larger supply of that fuel than they expected. Yesterday morning twenty car loads arrived, and it was expected by parties that all orders issued up to that time would be filled. Bills of lading of forty car loads have been received from Cleveland. Only five cars of this lot have arrived, the remainder will soon be here. It has been stated very confidently, that the railroads were bringing coal for the speculators, when coal for the city was left behind. The Committee assure us that this is certainly false. The railroads are carrying out their engagement to the city in good faith. It is true that some of the trains have been delayed, but the cause has been the occurrence of those accidents to the machinery so common in very cold weather.

THE RAILROADS AND FUEL.—The Hamilton & Eaton and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroads are delivering promptly all the wood obtainable along the line of their roads, affording entire satisfaction to the Fuel Committee of Council. The Superintendent and Treasurer of the Hamilton & Eaton Road, unable to obtain hands, worked themselves on Sunday, loading cars with wood. The charges on these roads for freight do not cover expenses. The exertions that are being made by the officers, to relieve the wants of the city, are highly commendable. The Little Miami road, as already stated, has withdrawn some of its passenger trains in order to facilitate the transportation of fuel.—*Gazette.*

The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says:

THE FUEL TRADE.—There is a considerable activity prevailing throughout the city in the fuel business. All manner of vehicles are called into requisition to haul wood, and all sorts of wood, as well as all sorts of loads find a market at prices ranging from $2,50 to $6,00 per load. Some haul a cord, some a cord and a half, and others half a cord. After the wood is hauled, bought and delivered then comes the job and expense of sawing and splitting. This is no small item of the trade, and we find the wood sawyers, to use a market quotation, inadequate to the demand.

The Watson coal mine, in the middle of the river at the head of Twelve Mile Island, which has just been purchased by Hyatt, Dravo & Co., coal dealers, has diverted the trade from wood, and all the coal carts, hand barrows, and hands to wheel'em, that could be got together were started off yesterday morning to the new field of labor. We expect a supply of coal from that quarter will reach the city to day.

THE PROGRESS OF FREEDOM.—The New York Times states that eight years ago, when Gov. Seward first took his seat in the Senate of the United States, there were but two members of that body who avowed any kind of sympathy with the political sentiments he was known to represent. Next winter there will be in that body *twenty* Senators, acting openly and steadily with the Republican Party. It was not easy to believe, in the face of such results, that the cause of hostility to the extension of Slavery has made no progress. In view of this simple fact how much encouragement there is for the friends of human right and the cause of freedom. They have only to hold on to their faith following it up with works, to secure in time, a perfect emancipation of the government from the thrall of the slave power. We may not live to enjoy the blessing, but the time will surely come when the perfect rights of freedom will be respected by our National Legislature.

BANKING IN MISSOURI.—The new constitutional provision on banking, which has just passed both houses of the Missouri Legislature, authorizes the incorporation of ten banks with a capital not to exceed twenty millions of dollars, the foundation of which shall be specie. No bank can be chartered upon any other basis. Heretofore the banking privileges of that State have been restricted to the State Bank having a capital of five millions of dollars with five branches in the State—and which has, for over nineteen years, been conducted on a capital of $1,200,000.

A CONTRAST.—The Detroit *Advertiser* draws the following contrast between Mr. Chandler, who has been chosen to succeed Senator Cass, and the latter gentleman himself:

"On the north side of Fourth street, in the ancient city of Detroit, stand two old wooden houses. These houses stand cheek by jowl—so near that in a shower the eaves from the one almost shed rain upon the garden of the other. Neither of these houses are worth the trouble of moving. One of them is about the color of a superannuated negro, and the other is white.—The thresholds of both are pressed by the politicians and active men of two great dividing parties of the State. The doors of both are hospitably open to calls of the characters. One of these men is old, short and pussy; the other is tall, slender and in the prime of life. Both are rich, but one of them has become so by the rise of property, and by the steady and abundant stream which has flowed into his coffers, from the treasury of the general government, for more than fifty years. The other has amassed wealth by private enterprise, during a period of time less than one half of that in which his neighbor has been a pampered pet of government. Both are natives of the State of New Hampshire, and both left that State upon coming to years of manhood, and sought a home in Detroit. The public halls and departments of the country have been worn by the feet of one of these men for half a century. He filled offices both civil and military; both executive, administrative, diplomatic and legislative, and he has sought higher offices than those which he has obtained. The other now, for the first time fills an important public office.

The contrast in respect to age, personal appearance, and history between these two men, is not more remarkable than that of their personal character—and their political opinions are equally opposed. While the one has steadily resisted the popular will of his constituents, and has blinded himself willfully thereto, the other has assiduously courted the opinion, and has studied and exerted himself to increase and disseminate those views, and to identify himself, as far as possible with their advocacy.

In one of these two houses lives the elder of these two gentleman, a Senator of the United States from Michigan, and a future Senator, the successor of the former, occupies the other.

REVOLT OF CONVICTS—TROUBLE AT AUBURN STATE PRISON.—A gentleman from Auburn informs us that a revolt has occurred in the State Prison in that city, which has caused great excitement, and though suppressed for the present, is likely to cause much future trouble.—The difficulty occurred in the machine shop, where the work of the convicts is conducted.—Mr. Curtis, a contractor, on Saturday directed a convict to do a piece of work. The man replied that "the would see Mr. C. d——d first." The disobedient man was arrested and put into a dungeon, where he remained over Sunday.—On Monday morning early, the convicts in the machine shop gathered hammers and other tools, and formed a circle ready for fight. The contractor came in and inquired what was going on. Some of the prisoners replied that they were holding a town meeting, and wanted to know how he would vote. He withdrew without further parley. A committee of the prisoners was then sent to demand the instant release of the man confined in the dungeon. The committee did not return as soon as was expected, so the whole body armed themselves with what tools they could get, and marched to the hospital.

The prisoner was released and his fellow convicts resumed labor. Yesterday things were quiet, but the Auburn Guards were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to come to the rescue at a moment's notice, as further trouble was anticipated. The yielding by the prison office will give the convicts courage, and we may expect to hear of further trouble. Perhaps the bloody scenes which have been recently enacted in the Massachusetts Prison at Charlestown, may be expected at Auburn.

It was thought that it would not be safe for the offensive contractor, Mr. Curtis, to visit the workshops. Thus far the prisoners have triumphed, and if wrightly estimate the extent of their depravity, we cannot suppose that they will ever be content to submit to the discipline of the prison until they have been thoroughly subdued and humiliated. Despotism, tempered by humanity, is the only form adapted to a prison. Anarchy, however, has sway in one department of the Auburn institution just now, if we are rightly informed.—*Rochester Adv.*, 14.

TRADE OF THE GREAT LAKES.—We copy the following interesting remarks and statistics from the New York Courier:

The great lakes are about one twenty-fifth of the area of the Atlantic ocean, but in proportion afford much greater facilities for commerce, in consequence of the advantage of great length, with less width, and of greater proportion of shore line. The country forming the shores of the lakes cannot be surpassed in general productiveness by any section of the Union, either in variety of important commodities or in quantity produced per square mile.

The extent of the commerce of the lakes may be estimated by the commerce of the lake ports. During the past fifteen years the value of the trade of the lakes has swelled from $65,000,000 in 1841 to $303,010,320 in 1856; and the whole of this grand aggregate, with the exception of $42,260,000 set down for Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Genessee and Niagara, came through the following ports:

Buffalo ..	$303,023,000	Milwaukie	$35,000,000
Chicago .	223,898,000	Maumee...	94,107,000
Cleveland	162,185,640	Sandusky.	59,066,000
Detroit...	140,000,000	Oswego....	146,835,000

With the exception of Buffalo and Oswego, there are all ports of the Northwest, whose trade has been the result of its development during a very brief period; and the great bulk of the trade of Buffalo and Oswego is derived from the same cause.

The tonnage employed on the great lakes is shown in the following table, and does not include any ocean or river tonnage:

	Tons.		Tons.
Illinois	1,742	Ohio (lake ton'ge)	11,856
Wisconsin.....	1,451	New York.....	22,634
Michigan.....	7,843		
Total.....			45,426

This is one-twelfth of the total tonnage owned by the United States, and about one-fifth of the total amount employed in the coasting trade.

A large part of this tonnage is employed in the trade of New York, and has done as much as any one item in contributing to its growth.

The Secretary of the Treasury presents a table of the aggregate wealth of the United States, showing a total of $11,217,000,000, exclusive of the public domain; his estimate of the present population is 26,963,312.

The number of miles of Railroads in operation, which was 21,069 at the close of 1855, is now 24,476, making 3,407 miles increase in the year. The electro telegraph, which, in connection with the railway system, contributes so greatly to lessen the loss of interest on capital and to give increased activity to business by obliterating the great distances that characterize this country, and which only a few years ago was unknown, now extends in all directions like a vast not work over the Union. We have no recent information in regard to the length of the telegraph wires in operation—but, it must be between 40,000 and 50,000 miles.

The merchant navy has also made great progress, the constructions comprising 221 steamers and 1703 sailing vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 409,894 tons. Notwithstanding this large increase, the official table of the total tonnage of the merchant service shows a falling off from 1855, in consequence of a more accurate sifting of the old lists, the effect of which has been to reject a large number of ships sold abroad, lost or condemned, for years past.

BOISTOUS WEATHER LAST.—The terrible storm which began here on Sunday afternoon continued with unexampled violence until last night. It also extended for a great distance in every direction, reaching from the seaboard to the lakes, and from the Potomac to Canada. The cold of Sunday we think has not been equalled, in this region at least, within the present century. All along the northern frontier the mercury went down ten, twenty and thirty degrees below zero, and at Watertown, in this State, the quicksilver froze up at 37 below, while a spirit thermometer marked 40 degrees below zero, or 72 degrees below the freezing point. The "coldest inhabitant" is beaten at last. He cannot recall the equal of the cold Sunday of 1857. In and around this city the snow began to fall on Sunday afternoon, and continued with little intermission until Monday evening. The depth cannot be ascertained because of the drifting, but would probably be at least a foot. No railroad trains arrived or departed yesterday, consequently no mails were received. Harbor navigation is difficult and dangerous, while the Sound is completely shut up. The ferries work slow and irregularly, in consequence of floating ice. We hear of some wrecks and loss of life on the Jersey coast, but having no reliable communication, are unable to give particulars. It is more than probable that we shall have terrible accounts in a day or two. As we write, at 11 o'clock Monday night, the sky is clear, the wind fresh but not very heavy, and the temperature reasonably up.—*N. Y. Tribune, 20th.*

"WE ARE GOING TO MAKE THIS A SLAVE STATE."—This was the language of DR. STRINGFELLOW in the Bogus, Border Ruffian Legislature of Kansas which assembled at Lecompton on the 12th. He wished it particularly understood that that was a pro-slavery convention, and that none but honorable men ("honorable men" meaning, according to his dictionary, nigger-drivers, and nothing else,) were to be allowed there. Read carefully the Kansas correspondence of the Missouri Democrat, in another column. It will be seen that the Border Ruffian blackguards are as vicious and intolerant as ever. Let them *make* Kansas a Slave State if they dare.—*Cin. Com.*

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European Agent and Intelligence Office.
☞ Families supplied with Servants on short notice.
Drafts on all parts of Europe for sale, to assist those wishing to remit Passages to and from Europe weekly. Tickets through from New York and Philadelphia by Rail.
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 influence, 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 *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.*
☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN FAGE, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. se16dw7

Those of our readers who are under the necessity of making applications to the Hair will do well to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column. In the space of time which it has been before the public, it has won for itself a reputation unequalled by any other article of the kind now known, and wherever tried, it has, so far as our knowledge extends, been tried with success.—*Jacksonville Constitutionist, March, 1855.*
a25 1tw

WILLIAM M. HERSH,
Corner of Market and Fourth Streets,
DEALER IN
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
☞ Orders promptly attended to ja12 1ydp.

P. SEIBERT,
Sculptor, Modler, Stucco Worker and Wood Carver, No. 86 Third street, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., keeps constantly on hand an assortment of ornamental Plaster Figures, for parlors &c. se30 1ydp

C. BRASHEARS.....A. ROSS.....J. H. LEE
C. BRASHEARS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND
Commission Merchants
EXCLUSIVELY,
No. 57 and 59 Main Street, (Cincinnati, Ohio.
Make liberal advances on all consignments and act as agents for all kinds of Manufactured Goods.—Have regular sales of Groceries, Boots and Shoes and other Merchandise every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week. Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Merchandise which we sell at private sale. de15 1ydp

Fire Proof Safes,
A Safe that will be safe against the ravages of fire can be had at BURNE & BARNES' in this city. The following testimonial, which appears in the St. Louis Republican, of the 16th, speaks volumes in their favor. The builders of these Fire Proofs have established an amiable reputation through the excellence of their manufacture.
To the Merchants of St. Louis and the Public Generally:—In justice to Messrs. E. R. Verdelt & Co., and their successors, Messrs. William Dean & Co., who are agents for the sale of Burke & Barnes' fire proof safes, we hereby certify that upon opening our safe that was in the great fire of the total destruction of the city building, on the night of the 18th of November, 1856, that our books and papers have come out almost as perfect as new after being in the ruins fifty two days, and we can cheerfully recommend their Safes to the public.
The above mentioned safe was this day opened in my presence, and I herewith certify that the large amount of books and papers therein contained were in good order and the writing perfectly legible. B. M. RUNYAN.
St. Louis, January 9, 1857.—ja12 3md&wfcf

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. se30 1ydw

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.
This Oil is the purest and most valuable in the world. It is the only one that can be taken by the most delicate persons, and retained without effort on the most sensitive stomach.
Its superiority in this and other important characteristics is generally acknowledged by the combined testimony of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty throughout the States.
It is the most effectual remedy for consumption, bronchitis, rheumatism, scrofula, &c., and may be had in both forms, viz: the pale or white, and the brown or yellow.
JOHN D. BAKER & CO.,
No. 165, 3d st., Philadelphia.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer.—A Real Hair Restorer.
Mr. Samuel Jones, a Methodist clergyman, residing in Murraysville, Westmoreland county, says that his hair had been falling away for the last twenty years, and was disposed to fall out. He tried two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, which entirely stopped the falling out of the hair all the hair resumed its original color, and has kept the color now for nine months. This is a common case, but we publish it because it is near home, so that the public may be convinced that Wood's Hair Restorer is what it purports to be. Sold at one, two and three dollars per bottle, by R. GEO. H. REYSER,
se26 4ydaw No. 140 Wood st., wholesale and retail agent.

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 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 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,
10 Spring street, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
ap8 1ydw oc19 New York.

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, or their
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant.
The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.
In the United States it is held to be the most agreeable condiment, and I esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties, its has ritual 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 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 wrappers.
Sole Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
ap2 1ydp 406 Broadway, New York.

Sad, but True.—How often has the church bell tolled forth its solemn notes, and the wailings of kindred, and the lamentations of friends arisen, as the body of some loved one has been borne to a premature grave, who died through ignorance of their disease by those who attended them, or the administration of deleterious and ineffectual remedies. We write this in all soberness and sincerity, and in thus alluding to the dead would try and benefit the living. What are some of the most fatal messengers that beckon to the tomb? We answer, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and similar diseases. Now although Providence has ordained that such diseases shall exist, it has also provided a remedy, distilled from the herb of the field, and its name is Kennedy's Medical Discovery. Invalid, reject it not.
Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, whole sale agent, JAMES P. FLEMING, Allegheny.
ja12 1ydaw

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