PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

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Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at *Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1857.* Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representatives in the two Houses of the State Legislature, and no person will be entitled, by substitution, to represent a district in which he does not reside. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Chairman of State Executive Committee.

Union County Convention.

The opponents of the present National Administration and of the Cincinnati Platform, are hereby requested to meet in their several election districts, in this county, at the usual places of holding such meetings, on SATURDAY, March 14th, 1857, and elect two Delegates from each, to meet in County Convention, on WEDNESDAY, March 18th, 1857, at 1 o'clock, A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, for the nomination of candidates for the several State offices.

The meetings in the several townships will be held between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., and in the cities and boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

By order of the Union Executive Committee of Allegheny county.

HUGH EWART, Sec'y.

Two columns of interesting reading matter may be found on our first page.

A communication on our first page recommends ALFRED PATTERSON, Esq., of Fayette co., as a candidate for Supreme Judge. From our personal knowledge of Mr. Patterson, we are able to endorse what our correspondent says of him.

PROPERTY IN SLAVES.—The decision in the case of Dred Scott, gives the following new phase to property in slaves. Judge Taney said:

It seems, however, that there is supposed to be a difference between slaves and other property. The people in the formation of this Constitution delegated to the general Government certain enumerated powers, and forbid the exercise of others. It has no power over persons and property of citizens except those enumerated in the Constitution. If the Constitution recognizes the right of master and slave, and makes no difference between slaves and other property, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States can draw such a distinction and deny the provisions and guarantees secured against the encroachment of the Government. As we have already said, the right of property in a slave is expressly conferred in the Constitution, and guaranteed to every State. This is in language too plain to be misunderstood; and no words can be found in the Constitution giving Congress greater power over slaves than over any other description of property.

It is, therefore, the opinion of this Court that the act of Congress which prohibits citizens from holding property of this character north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void; and neither Dred Scott nor any one of his family were made free by their residence in Illinois. The plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, but was still a slave, and therefore had no right to sue in a Court of the United States.

The Court having thus examined the case as it stands under the Constitution, proceeds to other points saying, as Scott was a slave when he was brought back to Missouri from Illinois, he was under the law of the former and not of the latter. It has been settled by the highest tribunals that an individual does not acquire his freedom under such circumstances. As it appears to the Court that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, nor a citizen of the United States who could sue in the United States Courts, this Court can give no judgment, and hence the suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Now, if the right of property in slaves be placed upon the same basis as that in fish, or bricks, or mortar, then the right to hold slaves in Pennsylvania, or in any other State, is just as clear in the one as in the other case.

As regards the "right of property in a slave conferred by the constitution," we have never been able to find the word "slave" therein.—There is, in Section 9, Art. 1, reference to the "Migration or importation of *persons*, and a declaration that said importation shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808," and in section 4 of article 4 there is a declaration that no *person* held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, &c. It is observable that in the same 9th Section above quoted, it is declared that "no *person* holding any office of trust or profit under the laws of the United States shall without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, &c."—The same word is used in reference to those who may hold the highest office in the gift of the people and those who may be "imported," viz: the word "person" or "persons."

Moreover, the history of the adoption of the constitution and the records of the debates in the convention which framed that instrument concur in showing that this use of the word "person" was designed, for the purpose of concealing from coming generations the fact, as far at least as it might be learned in the constitution, that ever such an institution as slavery existed in this land where a new scheme of government founded upon a new basis was to be established. Madison so declared, and that too in his place in the august body which framed the palladium of our liberties, also no longer such, but the shield of slavery.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SENATE.—The Committees in the Senate as constituted for the next Congress are as follow, Republicans in italics:

Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, *Seward* and *Foote*.

Finance.—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright, *Bigge, Fessenden* and *Cameron*.

Commerce.—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright and *Hamlin*.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, *Wilson* and *King*.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mallory, Thompson of New Jersey, Slidell, Allen, Green, Bell, of Tenn., and *Hale*.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, Mallory, Broderick, *Foster* and *Harlan*.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Butler, Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, *Collamer* and *Trumbull*.

Post Office.—Messrs. Rusk, Yulee, Bigler, Gwin, Fitch, *Collamer* and *Dixon*.

Pensions.—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Bates, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. Jersey, *King* and *Foster*.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Brown, Mason Allen, Rusk, Kennedy, *Hamlin* and *Chandler*.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Ky., Kennedy and *Durkee*.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell of Tenn., Houston and *Doolittle*.

Claims.—Messrs. Iverson, Yulee, Polk, *Bell* of N. H., and *Simmons*.

Audit and Control of the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Evans, Wright and *Dixon*.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Bayard, Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Douglas and *Hale*.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden, *Wilson* and *Durkee*.

Patents.—Messrs. Reid, Evans, Davis, *Simmons* and *Trumbull*.

Territories.—Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, *Sumner* and *Wade*.

Printing.—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and *Bell* of New Hampshire.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wright, Bigler and *Harlan*.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Jones, Brown and *Doolittle*.

Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Brown.

Mr. Seward who has always hitherto been at the tail of some inferior committee, now takes position upon the most important one of Foreign Relations. Mr. Sumner is in the committee on Territories with Douglas for its Chairman. In the last Congress the Republicans in the Senate were scarcely taken into the account. Time will bring every thing around in its proper place.

STATE TREASURER.—The Legislature on Tuesday re-elected HENRY S. MAGRAW as State Treasurer, he having received 68 votes, to 57 cast for JACOB DOZE, a member of the House from Philadelphia. The only objection we have to Mr. Magraw is his politics.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The Senate and House are again in session. The House was nearly full and did a great deal of business. The private calendar was under consideration, and there were passed finally "An Act relating to the collection of tolls on the bridge over Saw-Mill Run, on the Steubenville Turnpike Road.—One relative to the collection of water rents in the city of Allegheny passed finally. Also an act to authorize the Allegheny Valley Railroad to issue preferred stock. An act to authorize the election of four supervisors in Indiana, and one additional one in Moon township, in your county, and one relative to the collection of taxes in the borough of Washington, Washington county, also passed.

The bill authorising the appointment of three additional notaries public in your city passed to second reading and will doubtless pass the House finally as soon as reached. It will certainly go through the Senate also.

The Bill to incorporate the Allegheny Coal Company, and the bill to charter the Allegheny Bank were objected off.

On motion of Dr. Gazzam the Senate took up and finally passed a "supplement to an act incorporating the Citizen's Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. The vote was 17 ayes, 8 nays.

This embraces all the business done in which your locality is interested, and indeed all the business of the counties around you.

The vacancy occasioned upon the Supreme Bench by the resignation of Judge Black, will be the subject of some discussion. There are various persons talked of for the position. It is certain that Judge Wilmot could have it if he would accept but he declines peremptorily. The only other gentlemen named in this connection as yet are John M. Reed, of Philadelphia, Judge Pearson, of this district, and Judge Hampton of your city. The former judging from present appearances has but little chance of success. If the contest for the place be confined to Messrs. Pearson and Hampton I should think the chances of the latter for the nomination extremely good. Most certainly they are as good as those of any other person named, if his friends are active in his behalf. The appointment will excite a good deal of attention and I think the best is certainly entitled to it.

The time for active and efficient work in matters of Legislation has at length come. The House worked to-day as if it meant to act up to this maxim. It was in session upwards of six hours.

Important public bills in which the whole commonwealth is immensely interested will soon be under consideration. First will come the General Appropriation Bill, then the Apportionment Bill, and last but not least the Bill for the sale of the Main Line. The first will be reported about the fifteenth of this month. The second will be reported ere long in both Houses. The third has been already read in place.

In connection with the sale it proposes that a certain amount of the proceeds of that sale shall be distributed among certain great lines of unfinished railroads penetrating the different portions of the State. Among these it proposes to give the Allegheny Valley Road the sum of $1,000,000. It is urged that this distribution shall take place upon the ground that many portions of the State have been benefitted by the disbursements of the common treasure in years gone by, and that these portions which have received this treasure have felt the fructifying influences to such an extent that their lands have increased ten-fold or more in value. It is further urged by the advocates of distribution that justice and equity demand that the same opportunities be given to those portions of the State hitherto excluded from these benefits to develope their resources.

When asked how the State is to be secured in the repayment of her funds thus loaned, they declare that she will be secured by mortgages upon the different lines of road, and will derive additional taxation from the largely increased value of real estate contiguous to the line of the roads.

These are arguments used by the friends of the measure. I favor it, however, because the west has ever been hardly dealt with by the Legislature of the State. Her interests have not been so amply cared for, nor her resources developed so fully by the fostering care of the State government as have those of the East. The West will never receive a just return for her contributions to the common treasure until aid is given to her to assist in completing her great lines of internal communication.

I have thus discussed to some extent this matter in advance, because it is one of those subjects which will excite an earnest discussion on any other which will be brought before the Legislature during the present session. And indeed it may come up at any time. R.

[We give our correspondent his say, but differ from him in *toto*. We regard the bill he advocates as the nearest approach to a swindle of any we have yet seen.—EDS. GAZ.]

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

The Three Mill-Tax.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I must disclaim any intention in my letter of yesterday, or in what may be said to-day, to attack or injure the *Commercial Journal*. That paper is only introduced as the champion of the particular wrong proposed and as embodying in its columns *all* that can be urged in favor of the repeal of the tonnage tax, and it is proper to show not only the weakness and inconsistency of its arguments, but also the verbosity and vindictiveness in which that weakness is attempted to be concealed.

The next "enlightened" motive for the repeal given by the Journal is as follows:

"The business of the main line canal has dwindled to nothing, while the State tax has been levied rigidly, and fairly paid into the Treasury by the Railroad Company. The burden on the tonnage passing over the railroad has driven no trade to the canal, but *enables the Baltimore press to boast that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad can work so much cheaper than the Pennsylvania Railroad, that the latter cannot compete with the former for the trade of the West.* This is what the tax accomplishes for Pennsylvania.—*It drives trade beyond our borders*, and the canal nevertheless has become so profitless that a buyer or buyers cannot be had for it at any price and be obliged to keep it in repair!"

The clause in italics was shown yesterday not to be true, for admittedly the *local* trade alone is burdened by the Penna. Railroad Co. with the payment of the tax, and consequently that from beyond the limits of the State of Penna. is not affected by it in any way whatever. The rest of the quotation suggests even to a "blockhead" the following plain inquiries. Would the business of the main line have "dwindled to nothing;" and that which cost the Commonwealth thirty millions of dollars be not worth buying at any price if the Penna. Railroad had never been constructed? Would the Legislature for one moment have entertained the proposition to grant a charter to the road if they had foreseen the result? Is the fact that the tonnage tax paid into the State treasury compensates in so small a degree for the loss of the state, any reason why it should therefore be abandoned? Should not the Legislature protect itself and restore the utility of the public works by imposing a greater tax or by prohibiting the Railroad altogether from carrying certain heavy articles not requiring quick transportation and which may be considered legitimately canal freights?

The answers to the first three questions are too plain to require to be written. The last will be referred to in another letter.

If a fair competition between the Railroad and Canal had resulted in injuring the business of the latter, the tax-payers might have merely regretted their misfortune for a time, and the Legislature could more easily have adopted the remedy. But such was not the case. The Canal was found to be an able competitor. The years before the transportation were induced to abandon it, and in previous years, the cost of carrying a barrel of flour from Cincinnati or Pittsburgh to Philadelphia was as low, or lower, than before the Railroad was made, or than it has been since the company secured a monopoly of the business. There is reason to believe, also, that the two transportation companies which by their energy and business talents had secured to themselves most of the through carriage on the State works, received amply compensating profits, for they—(or some of them individually)—with others, it is said, offered a million of dollars per annum for the lease of the main line. At that time there was no extra burthen on the local trade, and no reason to fear that Maryland or New York would get more than their share of western business; but the Penna. Railroad Co. could brook no competitors at home, and so is sometimes done in similar cases of business on a smaller scale they thought it cheaper to cripple at any cost, and then buy out the opposition. They purchase the tenant of the adverse claimant even at an exorbitant sum (say one-half the tonnage tax per annum,) to embarrass the principal, and force him to a sacrifice of his rights.—When full possession is had, the tenant may be discharged—and—to drop the illustration, the Penna. R. R., all powerful in its monopoly, will soon reimburse itself for the expenditures made to secure the destruction of its competitor.—Will the local trade and industry of Pennsylvania quietly submit to the burthen?

An Arab miller was once awakened by the nose of a camel, which was poked into his window. "Allow me," said the camel, "just to have my nose in; there is plenty of room, and my breath will help to warm you." The nose was admitted, then the head, which began to eat the corn when the miller slept, then the neck, and soon the whole body filled the place to the great discomfort of the miller, who was not strong enough to oust the unwieldy brute.

With an apology, Messrs. Editors, for having to take more of your space than I at first intended, I must ask your indulgence for another letter to-morrow. F***.

THE MS. of the fourth volume of Irving's Life of Washington has just been put in the printer's hands, and it is expected to be issued in a few days by G. P. Putnam & Co.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Our Next Governor.

Editors of Gazette: I understand that some eight or ten papers in the central and eastern part of the State have proposed the name of our distinguished fellow citizen, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, as a candidate for Governor. At home nothing has been said on the subject—in fact the General himself has not heretofore given any encouragement to the use of his name. I am, however, informed by a friend of his that he has to-day permitted some of his friends to use his name.

Gen. Morehead is widely known in all parts of the State; is probably as thoroughly familiar with the industrial interests and resources of Pennsylvania as any other man in the State. Especially at this time, when the party at Washington has just aimed a vital blow at the iron interest of Pennsylvania, would Gen. Morehead, from his intimate knowledge of that interest, be a formidable candidate. He would be acceptable to the Republican and American voters, and in fact, looking to the probable issues of the campaign, combines more elements of strength than any name yet suggested.

I would therefore recommend that our County Convention to meet next Wednesday give Gen. Morehead their unanimous recommendations as our standard bearer in October next. ALLEGHENY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"Taxes!" "Taxes!"

MESSRS EDITORS:—I read your item in regard to the additional burthen placed on Allegheny county by the Revenue Commissioners. It seems pertinent to enquire, who is the Revenue Commissioner from Allegheny county? Who appointed him? What was the Republican majority in this county last fall? U.

OUR HOME PUBLIC.

THE TWO LOVERS, OR A RIVER'S DAUGHTER. For sale by Gildenfenny. Published by Peterson.

This is a book we have not read, and in all probability shall not be able to; but we find the London *Athenæum*, the leading literary sheet of Britain characterizing it as "a novel delightful in the private circle, and bearing in it the mark of having been written by some one fully competent to the task." Such commendation from such a source is sufficient to attract attention and stamp the work as one of intrinsic value.

The Judiciary Committee of the U. S. Senate has, it will be seen, overruled the silly objections urged against the right of Simon Cameron to a seat. We commend the committee to the tender mercies of the *Post* and the *Pennsylvanian*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Farmers, Read Carefully.

PLEASANTON, Athens Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1856.

Gentleman:—Herewith I send you a certificate or two from some of my customers. I could send you a dozen, if I thought it desirable. I feel the use of your Bitters (H.) and Bitters, but will wait another opportunity, for I want to try my family and find if they use it in fact it is becoming popular wherever tried. A. H. GUDGEN.

I have been affected for sometime with headache, loss of appetite, general debility and weakness all over, my system being much reduced; I did not walk over my fields or farm without sitting down to rest five or six times before I got back to the house. Being advised by Dr. Keyser, Mr. Gudgen, to try your Beehive (Medical) Bitters, purchased a bottle, and before I had used half of it I felt a great deal better, and against I had used the one bottle I thought it had done me one hundred dollars worth of good. I got another bottle and have not used more than half of it; and can say that I can yet hold of and do a good day's work. My wife also has been troubled with headache. She used of the same two bottles and she has now a good appetite and is much improved in health. SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

☞ Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJAMIN PARK, JR., & CO., Manufacturing Druggists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. mr12,1d&w1t

A Medicine Chest in a Bottle—This remark is applicable to Kennedy's Medical Discovery for the stock of no medicine chest in the world ever cured so many individuals of such a variety of diseases as has one bottle of the Medical Discovery. The columns of our paper, if they were increased three-fold, could not contain a quarter part of the names of those who have been cured of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and other humors equally painful and agravating. This is no exaggerated statement, as we have certificates from persons who have been cured of all these diseases, and we recommend the Discovery to the afflicted everywhere.

Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, wholesale agent, and by JAMES F. FLEMING, Allegheny. mr12,1d&w1t

For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of Hoofland's German Bitters, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. MILES says—SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.—I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities. Having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventive in this part of the State, and the very best thing on record to aid digestion and create a healthy appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., Sole of the Golden Medical Discovery. mr11,1d&w1t

Fire Proof Safes.

A Safe that will be safe against the ravages of fire can be had at BURKE & BARNES' in this city. The Pittsburgh Gazette says they "have established an enviable reputation through the excellence of their manufacture.

To the Merchants of St. Louis and the Public Generally.—Having fitted up Burke & Co.'s and their own warehouse, 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 lower warehouse, on the morning of the 18th of November, 1856, that our books and papers have come out almost as perfect as new after being in the value fifty-two days, and we can cheerfully recommend their safes to the public. EHADY & BROS.

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. H. M. BUNYAN.

St. Louis, March 2, 1857.—mr12,1d&w1t

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS

SAMUEL GRAY,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET.

is now opening a fine assortment of fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, selected expressly for the cash trade, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally.

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TO INVALIDS.

Dr. CALVIN M. FITCH

WILL BE AT

PITTSBURGH

Monday, March 16th,

SEE CARD.

mr9,2t&1w1T

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Calvin M. Fitch,

Author of the Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual, &c., &c.

Will be at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Pittsburgh, Pa., FROM

Monday Morning, March 16th,

TO

Saturday Evening, May 16th, 1857,

WHERE he may be consulted daily, Sabbath excepted, for *Consumption, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, &c. Also, for Dropsy, Female Diseases,* and other affections connected with or predisposing to Consumption.

If from any cause Dr. FITCH should be unable to remain during the whole of the period above named, the appointment will be occupied by his associate, Dr. J. W. BEARDSLEE.

Those intending to consult Dr. Fitch are particularly requested to apply as early as possible, for on the occasion of his former visits Dr. Fitch has found it utterly impossible to give all the attention he could have desired to the number who flocked to his rooms, which fact, and no one thronged upon him during the last few days of the appointment.

And Dr. Fitch wishes it furthermore distinctly understood that although he considers Consumption a curable disease, and that the search, still that he does not pretend to raise the dead, nor to cure patients who have neither lungs nor constitution left, and those who with treatment from him must apply reasonably early in the course of their disease. And he would add also that both himself and his associate are occasional to tell those applying their real situation, our need any apply who are unprepared or unwilling to learn the truth. A curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. In case when there is none the treatment must of course be merely palliative.

Consultation personally or by letter Free.

OFFICE HOURS 10 TO 4 DAILY.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL, Pittsburgh, March 10, '57.—mr10,2t&1wT

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS

SAMUEL GRAY,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET.

is now opening a fine assortment of fashionable Spring Goods, consisting of Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, selected expressly for the cash trade, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his customers and the public generally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ The Citizens of Chartiers Township who are opposed to the Cincinnati Platform, will meet at the office of Isaac Swan, Esq., in Temperanceville, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., to nominate candidates for Township Offices, to be supported at the ensuing election. mr11,3t&d

READ! READ!! READ!!!

IT WILL TAKE YOU BUT A FEW MINUTES, AND MAY SAVE YOU

Many Years of Suffering!

Carter's Spanish Mixture,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD

THE BEST

Alterative Ever yet Discovered!

Physicians prescribe it and every one who uses it is walking advertisement. No Medicine ever yet offered to the American public has gained such popularity as this preparation.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE!

It will Cure any case of Scrofula.
It will Cure any case of Rheumatism.
It will Cure any case of Salt Rheum.
It will Cure any case of Neuralgia.
It will Cure any case of Fever and Ague,

Or any Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood.

SCROFULOUS READER!

In curing the case of the Rev. John Bigler Bolts, a member of Congress, from Virginia, after the skill of the best Physicians, both of New York and Philadelphia had been tried in vain; and it will cure you, reader, if you are so affected.

RHEUMATIC READER!

It cured D. Horrit, Esq., of Cincinnati, of Rheumatism of 4 years standing. After all other remedies had failed.—We have hundreds of such certificates. Call on the agent and get a Book and Circular, and read for yourself, the many remarkable and astonishing cures it has made.

To colorectad Dr. Butcher writes to us that he had two of the most severe and long standing cases of disease that would yield to none of the usual remedies, but he cured one case with six, and the other with nine bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture. We have known it used in over a Thousand cases, and have yet to hear of a failure in any case.

YE SHAKING THOUSANDS READ!

AGUE AND FEVER—Do not take Quinine, Mercury, or any such noxious Drugs, but try at once this great Alterative and Purifier of the Blood; Carter's Spanish Mixture will cure an and every case of Ague and Fever. We have never yet met with it to fail.

And for all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, no medicine has ever yet been found to have so good effect. It purifies and gives tone to the system, it tries it properly, and heals the greatest of all illnesses, without which all else is valueless.

WM. S. BEERS & CO., Proprietors,

Richmond, Virginia.

For sale by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., and JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, and Druggists and Dealers in Medicines in all parts of the United States and Canadas. de15,1yd&w1T

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL $500,000.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

Fire, Marine and Inland Risks.

AARON S. LIPPINCOTT, President.
WM. A. RHODES, Vice President.
ALFRED WEEKS, Secretary.

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Aaron S. Lippincott, William H. Thomas, Charles Wise, Wm. A. Rhodes, William Neal, Alfred Weeks, J. Rissdie Pask, Charles J. Field, John F. Simons, James F. Smyth.

☞ The Company was organized with a Cash Capital, and the Directors have determined to adapt the business to its available resources—to observe prudence in conducting its affairs, with a prompt adjustment of losses.

Pittsburgh Office, No. 76 WATER street.

mr7'57 J. NEWTON JONES, Agent.

Farmers and Mechanics

INSURANCE COMPANY

N. W. Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement exhibits the business and condition of the Company to Nov. 1st, 1856:

Premiums received on Marine and Inland Risks, to Nov. 1st, 1856	$234,654 60
Fire Premiums	176,796 61
Interest on Loans	8,764 42
Total Receipts	$420,155 63
Paid Marine Losses	$64,427 04
Paid Fire do	39,737 89
Expenses, Salaries and Commissions	45,489 00
Reinsurance, Return Premiums and Agency charges	27,474 68
	$177,128 61
Balance Remaining with Company	$243,027 02

The ASSETS of the Company are as follows:

Phila. City and County Bonds	$16,815 18	Cost prices
Railroad Bonds	13,000 00	
First Mortgages Real Estate	145,300 00	
Stocks, Collaterals, on call	22,400 00	
Girard and Consolidation Bank Stocks	5,225 00	
Deposited with Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York	30,000 00	
Deposited Pennsylvania Stock not yet delivered	17,000 00	
Notes for Marine Premiums	108,050 69	
Due from Agents, Marine Premiums	35,376 18	
Premiums on Policies recently issued, and debts due the Co.	28,470 38	
Balance in Bank	16,416 74	
	$523,057	

The Board of Directors have this day declared a

Dividend of 15 Per Cent.,

Payable on demand, on the business of the Company the 1st inst.

THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President,
Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary.

THOS. J. HUNTER, Agent, Pittsburgh.
No. 90 Water street.

PITTSBURGH

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company,

Office, Corner Market and Water Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. GALWAY, President. THOS. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

This Company makes every Insurance appertaining to or connected with LIFE RISKS.

Also, against Hull and Cargo Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries, and Marine Risks generally

And against Loss or Damage by Fire,

And against the Perils of the Sea and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Policies issued at the lowest rates consistent with safe and profitable business.

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Samuel McCullough,	John Fullerton,
Thomas Carlisle, M. D.	Hansfield R. Brown,
John Scott,	David H. Chambers
James Marshall,	William Carr,
David Richey,	Robert H. Hartley,
James W. Hallman,	John M'Gill.
Chas. Arbuthnot,	
Alexander Bradley	

mr28 ap1

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital $117,674—Assets $222,092. Security Insured.

FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.

The mutual principle, combined with the security of a paid capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company without liability for losses.

The Scrip Certificates of the Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

CLAN TINGLEY, President.
B. M. BUCHMAN, Secretary.

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Wm. H. Thompson,	George N. Baker,
T. C. Kerlin,	Benj. W. Tingley,
G. W. Carpenter,	Z. Lothrop,
Robert Steen,	H. L. Cannon,
G. S. Wood,	Robert Toland,
Marshall Hill,	Edward J. James
James L. Taylor,	Wm. Musser,
Jacob T. Bunting,	Archibald Getty,
M. M. Hirsch,	Wm. M. Semple, Pitts'g

J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
mr5,3m corner Third and Wood streets

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. F. M. COMLEY, sec'y

Will Insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

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Wm. Butler,	J. Grier Speer,	Jacob Painter,	
Andrew Aiken	G. W. Rickerson,	Geo. W. Smith,	
James	D. W. Jackson,	Nath'l Holmes,	
	Wm. H. Smith,	J. Lippincott,	

☞ A bona fide institution chartered by Directors well known in this community, and who will liberally adjust and promptly pay all losses at the Office, No. 92 Water street, (Masonic Hall's Warehouse