Pittsburgh Gazette.

B. P. WILLIAMS.....D. L. RAYON.....S. RIDDLE.....RUSSELL KERR

S. RIDDLE & Co.,

EDITORS and PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1857.

READING MATTER ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

White Slavery.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is not alone in its advocacy of *White Slavery*. It has drawn a vivid picture of the difference between the slave and the free working-man, in which all the advantage is given to the slave. The slave is regarded by the *Post* as the only happy and really well off working-man and, for the purpose of bettering the condition of our poor, unfortunate fellow-citizens who are compelled to work for a living, would have them all reduced to the condition of slaves that they might be properly taken care of. Like John Mitchell, our neighbor doubtless has a longing for a plantation well stocked with fat slaves; but unlike John, his desires do not travel so far south as Alabama, nor are his preferences confined to slaves of the black race. He would be content with a plantation in Pennsylvania, well stocked with *white* slaves—those who are now (unfortunately, in his view,) his German, Irish and American fellow-citizens. This is a philanthopical desire on his part—it is for *their* good he would make them slaves—to feed and clothe and house them safely, which, poor creatures! they cannot now do for themselves, according to his account. But our neighbor is not alone in this advocacy of white slavery. In the Oregon Constitutional Convention a fellow democrat of his was equally explicit. For the purpose of showing these workingmen what is thought of them by the democratic party, we indulge in a quotation or two from the debate in the Oregon Convention. The enrollment of the militia was under discussion. It was proposed to make all "*free white* able bodied" citizens liable to military service. It was moved by Mr. Dryer to take out the word "free," by way of amending at once the phraseology and sense. He thought the word free superfluous. He did not like to see the word connected with white citizens. It was bad enough in other connections. We quote from the report of the *Oregonian:*

"He disliked that it should go out that there is anything else but free men in Oregon. He had no further remarks to make except to simply call the attention of the committee to the fact—that there can be no white slaves here—all men here are free, and there are none else but free, white or black, thank God; as he hoped there never may be.

Mr. Kelsey said he would make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Washington and Multnomah (Mr. Dryer,) and in support of the words free white in this article. It is well known to a large majority of this convention, that there will be a constitution submitted to the people having a clause establishing slavery, and one making Oregon a Free State.

Mr. Dryer (interrupting.)—It is not decided yet.

Mr. Kelsey. It is not decided, but is expected to be. *There is a general more among a good many farmers on the side of slavery.* And in the event that slavery should be admitted here, upon that contingency happening, this word is necessary. Every one who is *from a slave State knows that there are slaves there as white as any man in this house. I have seen many there as deeply dyed in the white blood as the gentleman from Multnomah (Mr. Dryer) and they will be introduced into Oregon as sure as slavery is brought here.* Masters will bring them here, and in the event that slavery is brought here, as it is now in the southern States to-day; then *if we take the gentleman's doctrine that all white men shall be soldiers*, you put me and a number of other members of this convention, as well as the citizens of the country who are liable to do military duty, you put us upon a level in the army, and give the slave a vote with us. I am opposed to that. I want free men to stand by me whilst we have to fight the battles of the country."

Here the fact is freely acknowledged that white men not only *may* be but *are* slaves, and that they *ought* to be. Such is Democracy in Oregon.

And how much better is it in Pittsburgh.?—The leading Democratic paper, here, the *Post*—"the old *Post*," as it delights in calling itself—scoffs at free society as a failure, lands slavery as being the true condition of the workingman, and points triumphantly to the Southern Slave as the embodiment of all that a laborer ought to be. The Southern slave is well fed, it says, always has plenty of work (there can be no doubt of *that*,) is comfortably housed and clothed, and is always provided for in sickness; while the northern free laborer is poorly fed, is often out of work, and has now a hard winter before him with no prospect of comfort in house or clothing and nobody to provide for him when he is sick. What then? The *Post* has not the candor to say, but leaves us to infer. Why draw the contrast (supposing it to be true in all its points) if the logical conclusion was not to follow? The *Post* is, of course, prepared to abide its own reasoning. Its compassion for the poor workingmen of the north must prompt it to claim for them the happy condition of the southern slave. Great is Democracy and great the wisdom which it shows in proposing WHITE SLAVERY as the remedy for all our financial woes.

NEW YORK.—We publish, to-day, an account of the parade in New York of a large band of men demanding work or bread, and threatening force and violence if their demand is not complied with.

This demonstration appears to be the natural result of Mayor Wood's recent message to the Councils of that city, in which he invoked the manifestation of this very spirit, and, for the sake of securing his re-election, urged the Councils to yield to it and incur a heavy debt to feed the unemployed workmen of the city during the winter. He knew the Councils would not, because they could not, comply; but he has succeeded, as he expected, in rousing up a rebellious spirit in the city, which he hopes to turn to his own political benefit. If he can only keep these people in their present mood until the election in December, and succeeds in his political aspirations, he will throw them aside immediately after, as useless tools.

A DIRTY TRICK FOR A PRESIDENT.—We have already called attention to the Jesuitical dispatch of the President, sent to New York on the eve of the election and intended to mean much while it really meant nothing. It was a dirty political trick and disgraceful to the Chief Magistrate of such a nation as this. But Mr. Buchanan, being a mere politician and no statesman, can never rise above the level of such tricks. The Philadelphia *Sun* says:

"We confess that it is one of the most humiliating and disgraceful exhibitions ever made by any CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE UNION. It is an act of party political intrigue that would even have disgraced one of our Locofoco Councilmen or Legislators. In them it would have no doubt been regarded as a sharp trick—a good political dodge—and the author would be looked upon as a pretty shrewd sort of fellow. But the President—the President of the United States, to stoop so low to serve his party—to sink all official respect, and enter the arena to manufacture political capital, is a degradation of the office and an insult to the people."

WHOLESALE PROSECUTION.—The scandalous case of Mrs. Woodman, wife of a druggist in New Orleans, which was before the New York Courts last week in connection with the name of one Gardner Furniss was settled, by Mrs W.'s brother taking her home to Mississippi. On Friday last the day after the settlement above mentioned, Edmund L. Hearne, the attorney for Gardner Furniss, commenced suits for damages for alleged libels against James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond, E. B. Wesley, and George Jones, and Wm. C. Bryant, John Bigelow and Isaac Anderson, the proprietors respectively of the *The New York Herald, The New York Times*, and *The New York Evening Post.* The cause of action arises from the publication of the affidavit of Mrs. Woodman, dated Sep. 1

AN Oregonian, writing to the Boston *Journal*, says that the question of slavery in that Territory will be submitted to a vote of the people as a matter separate from the constitution, and expresses a most decided opinion that the institution never *can* exist there and never will, even though "Democracy" is rampant in its behalf. Though many of the citizens of Oregon are from the slave States, they are disgusted with slavery and have gone to Oregon to get rid of it.

FASHION AND FOLLY.—The New York press has been burthened, during the past week, with the details of a case of ruin and rascality which has seldom been equalled. We have not felt at liberty to soil our columns with the case as argued in Court; but, sympathizing deeply with the injured husband, whom we have known for many years, have awaited the result. It is now before the public. The case is briefly this:

Some twenty odd years since, a poor boy left his home in Maine, to seek his fortunes in the South West, full of that native energy and tact peculiar to the hardy and industrious sons of New England. He became clerk to an apothecary in Vicksburg, Miss., and by diligence in his employers' interest soon gained not only the confidence of that gentleman but the esteem of the community. The proprietor of the establishment dying, his estate embarrassed, the officers of the law seized it for the benefit of the creditors, and the New England boy became the purchaser from the Sheriff.

From this point the fortunes of the poor boy were in the ascendant, and he was soon the proprietor of a very extensive establishment, doing a large interior business, and his name was familiar throughout all that region as a correct business man. He became acquainted with the fair daughter of a planter in the vicinity, a beautiful and accomplished woman, of a highly respectable family. "He loved and was in turn beloved," and a marriage was the result. His business was prosperous, and he was happy in his new social relation. His wife was fond of gaiety, and immediately became a leader of fashion, and mingled amongst those who sought excitement in the late and extravagant revels of the town. Her husband was a business man. He cared for none of these things, but rather sought happiness at home, in the society of his wife. She was untouched by his unspoken reproaches, and plunged the deeper into frivolity.

Thus matters stood when, three years ago, the gentleman purchased an interest in one of the most extensive drug houses in New Orleans, and removed thither, with his wife, taking rooms at one of the hotels. With her box at the Opera, the weekly "hop" at the Hotel, and the other gaieties of the city, the lady was for a time satisfied; but her husband being called to Europe by business, she accompanied him on a tour to England and the Continent, and returned to New Orleans intoxicated with the fashionable dissipations of Paris, and tired of the routine of folly at home.

Her fond husband listened to her importunities, and took her again to Paris, where he left her to amuse herself in that gay and wicked metropolis, while he returned to his counting-room in New Orleans. We can imagine the dangers which would here surround a fair, fascinating daughter of the South, with plenty of money, and a desire to circulate it liberally.—Of course she was surrounded by a class of soulless scoundrels, fawned upon and flattered by them, until her head was well nigh turned. She is next heard of in New York, in October last, stopping at one of the Hotels; she engaged a suit of splendid rooms, and had soon made so much noise that; a business correspondent of her too confiding husband sent him a telegraphic communication, which brought him to her Hotel unexpectedly, in time to witness for himself, as he went unannounced to her rooms, damning evidence of her guilt. Failing in an attempt to shoot the guilty partner of her shame, the husband had her placed under the charge of Gen. McDonald, in "a private institution for the treatment of nervous patients," at Flushing, L. I., but which is really a private Mad house, and returned to his business, a broken-hearted man.

And now occurred the most unaccountably impudent act which we have yet heard of. The fellow whom the enraged husband had failed in his attempts to shoot, takes out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and thus attempts, under cover of *law*, to gain possession of the woman. The matter was abruptly taken out of Court by the arrival of a brother of the lady, who took her back to the home she has disgraced, in the bosom of her sorrowing family to repent of her past life.

We sincerely sympathize with the husband and friends and can only pity the lady. We have thought that a valuable lesson is contained in the story, and have therefore given the leading facts, without the names, as these have already attained an unfortunate notoriety.

SKETCH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.—The Philadelphia *Press* draws the following sketch of the late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.—Our readers in perusing it, although they know nothing of Mr. Allibone or his bank, will doubtless be struck with the picture as one not altogether unfamiliar to them:

"He was first elected its President in February, 1853, and speedily became the ruling spirit of the institution, entirely regulating and controlling all its transactions. Mr. Allibone was a bold, able, and, as the result proves, an unscrupulous man. He brooked no interference with his management. The cashier occupied a much more subordinate and uninfluential position in the bank than such officers usually do. The sphere of independent action which he reserved for himself in the bank was almost unlimited. Its true condition was known only to himself. Of the total business of the bank only a small portion was done with the knowledge or sanction of the board. He delighted in "taking the responsibility," of doing as he pleased. He loaned money without the knowledge or consent, and without the sanction of the directors. Those who basked in the sunshine of his favor were confident of obtaining such accommodations as they desired—those who did not, soon learned that their chances of obtaining discounts were slight indeed."

BEFORE AND AFTER.—Before the New York election the Democratic papers all said that the contest was not a political one, but a mere contest on State issues, and that Kansas and the Buchanan administration were not to be considered as having anything to do with it. *After* the election they talk in an entirely dif-ferent vein. As thus:

"Our November election is a substantial endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy."—*New York Herald.*

"The North is organizing equally with the South in support of Mr. Buchanan."—*Atlas and Argus.*

The Republicans of New York ought to have been wise enough to distrust the lying professions of a party that never kept its faith with the people and never will.

VIOLENCE AND BOWDYISM MUST BE PUT DOWN.—The Washington *Intelligencer*, speaking of some disorders in that city, says, pointedly and truly:

"It has come to be the public feeling that rowdyism and rowdies are a *common enemy*, and must be put down by the union of all the good men of all parties at all hazards. It is only on the strength of the political divisions and distractions of the true people that the lawless and turbulent have been perpetrating their violations of order. Once let bullies and rioters understand to a certainty that the people in their solid unity, are against them, and they will retire as the morning mists before the ascending sun. We shall hear of them no more. On some day of the present week it is proposed to hold a public meeting of citizens, absolutely, without respect to party, in front of the City Hall, to take into consideration the present state of our city affairs, and seek to apply a remedy to existing evils."

THE *American*, the Know Nothing organ of Wisconsin, has merged into the *News*—the Democratic paper. It was a proper embrace, as each were equally pro-slavery.

CRIME.—A case is now under examination in New York of a peculiar kind. Last summer a particularly shameful exposure of an equally shameful case of infidelity on the part of a woman named Woodman was made at a hotel in New York. The parties suddenly disappeared from the public view until a few days since when an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made by Furness, the paramour of Mrs. Woodman, to ascertain wherefor she was restrained of her liberty at a certain private mad house, kept by one Allan M'Donald, at Flushing, Long Island. The matter has not yet been decided.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Democratic State ticket has been elected. Miles Taylor, anti-Slidell Democrat, has been re-elected from the Second Congressional District. George Eustis, jr., American, member of the last Congress, had also been re-elected from the First District. In the Third and Fourth Districts the Slidell Democrats are probably elected.

The Legislature is Democratic.

RING WORM AND TETTER, like other a surface dis' eases, derive their origin from impurities in the blood, and frequently are very difficult to get rid of. The only sure remedy for either of them is *Porter's Spanish Mixture*, the magic blood corrector.

Unemployed Laborers in New York.

For several days past meetings have been held daily in the city of New York by laborers and workmen out of employment, which have been attended with considerable excitement. Inflammatory speeches have been made in the English, German and French languages, loud threats of violence against the rich have been uttered, and cries of "WORK OR DEATH!" have been indulged in.

The New York *Express* contains a long report of a demonstration of the kind. It says:

Several thousand laboring people, who are daily parading the thoroughfares of our city, *demonstrating* for relief, gathered again early this (Friday) morning on Tompkins' Square, where they were addressed by several Irishmen, who made very inflammatory speeches. They also gave accounts of a number of hard cases of suffering, and related stories of their wives and children famishing. They then urged the masses to proclaim their utterly destitute situation by *demonstrating*, and if necessary, to *compel* the rich to help them.

Several speakers addressed the crowd, when Mr. Bowles ordered a procession to be formed, which was done, and headed by a procession bearing the inscription—

"WE WANT WORK."

—which was carried in front, the procession moving on. Great numbers who were present at the meeting in Tompkins' Square, did not participate in the procession, but remained loitering and straggling about.

The number who marched down was about 8,000, who, at the direction of Mr. Bowles, proceeded through avenue A, First street, Bowery, Broome, Centre, Chambers and William streets, to Wall street, where they halted and ascended the steps of the Merchants' Exchange.

The appearance of this peculiar and rather queer looking procession, at these quarters, caused no little surprise and astonishment, particularly before it was ascertained what were the real objects and intentions of these strangers.

The street in front of the Merchants' Exchange was immediately blocked up: the stages passing through this street were stopped, and had to turn through the other streets, and the regular bustle in Wall street was entirely interrupted.

A Mr. Bowles, said to be a blacksmith, but *who wore very white linen cuffs, and had a very white cambric handkerchief*, to wipe off the sweat of his brow, created by his speaking, seemed to be the leader.

Mr. Bowles (in substance)—Our banner tells what we want. See it. There it is!

"We Want Work!"

—and we MUST have it. (Applause.) We want work, and must have it, or we must die—or do worse; for we will never consent to starve to death in a country like this. We ask for nothing but what is right; and we mean to submit to nothing that is wrong. You owe us a living, and we mean to have it. (Loud applause.) We have come hear among you, to show you, our fellow creatures, what we are, and to demand of you, what we must have—work, work, work—wherewith to earn bread and meat for ourselves, our wives, our little ones. We must and will have work or bread. (Tremendous applause.)

We will keep the peace—but we will show to the merchants and wealthy classes before us that we are starving, with our wives and children—and that we must have it. All we want is work.

You wealthy men, here in this street, and hereabouts, you have the power to relieve us, and you must do it. (Applause.)

There are twenty millions of dollars here in your street, idle, doing nothing, not circulating among the people, and you must circulate it among the people, so that we can get some of it to buy bread. (Tremendous applause.)

There are many in this crowd who would be glad if they only had a loaf of bread. (Some, but feeble signs of assent.)

We suppose, however, that we will have to starve—but no, no, no—we will not starve. (Great bursts of applause.)

There are some who say we are the ignorant classes, who don't know how to keep the peace here, even here, in this place, with millions of money about us, starving here, though, and yet we keep the peace.

We will increase in numbers everyday—mark that—in numbers irresistible in strength, and we will march through the streets with these increased numbers day after day.

Here the banner was put ahead, and the crowd double filed up Wall street, through Nassau.

The astonishment of Wall street, its Bankers, Brokers, Bulls and Bears, was great, very great and they hardly recovered from it for an hour. All sorts of business for the time were suspended, and the windows and steps of the buildings were crowded with human faces, with pens behind their ears, or in their fingers, wondering if the swell would flow into their parlors, and sanctums and vaults.

The procession then marched to the Park, where Mr. Bowles and a Mr. Smith made speeches; after which a committee was appointed who waited on Mayor Wood—Mr. Bowles, chairman

After a few minutes the committee returned, and through their chairman announced that they had waited on the Mayor, who assured them that by Tuesday next the documents would be ready, so that employment would be given to one thousand men on the public works.

Mr. Bowles advised the crowd to disperse and said no more meetings would be held. He hoped they would all retire without any hard feelings or disorder.

Special Notices.

Nervousness or Weakness of any kind.—If any of our readers are troubled with Nervousness or Weakness of any kind, they should procure a bottle of BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. We have tried it, and can recommend it confidently, as a medicine giving almost instantaneous relief.—*Daily Enterprise.*

☞Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the proprietors, BENJ. PAUL, Jr., & CO., Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Druggists generally. See advertisement. oct6d&wlY

☞TRUSSES FOR THE CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE, at prices varying from two to thirty dollars.

Abdominal Supporters of every kind.

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Suspensory Bandages, improved varieties.

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Syringes, male and female, all sizes.

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New Cupping Apparatus, a great improvement over the cupping glasses.

Magnetic Machines, a superior kind, in a neat box.

DR. KEYSER is also agent for Marsh's Radical Cure Truss, which usually cures cases of Rupture in six months. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S

Wholesale Drug Store and True Depot,
140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

If you value your teeth and a pure breath, healthy gumsore, and comfable mouth, go to KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, and buy a bottle of WARNER'S TOOTH WASH and Mouth Powder. 1e26d&wlY

TOOTHACHE is instantly cured by a few drops of Dr Keyser's Tooth Ache Remedy. Prepared and sold at the drug store DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.
1e26d&wlY Sign of the Golden Mortar.

THE HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.—For many years I have been troubled with general weakness and languor, both mental and physical; caprice, listlessness, dull headache, pain in the head and temples, coldness and tendency to stiffness, palpitation of the heart, very easily fluttered or excited, appetite variable, stomach and bowels deranged, with pain. Any mental or physical exertion was sure to bring on all the symptoms, and I had in addition, falling of the womb, and great pain in that region. One physician after another exhausted his skill and gave me up. A patient and persevering use of MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON fortunately cured me and I have no words sufficient to express my thankfulness.
Mrs JULIA ANNE JOHNSON.

I can truly say that I have been a sufferer for many years with whites and deranged menstruation. After a while I had other troubles, such as pale face, indigestion, wasting away, general languor and debility, pain in the small of the back, a sort of aching and dragging sensation, pain between the shoulder blades extending down the spine, loss of appetite, trouble in the stomach and bowels, with cold hands and feet and dreadful nervousness. The least excitement would make me feel as if I should fly away. I tried doctors and drugs, and everything, one after another, without the benefit. One bottle of MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON changed some of my symptoms for the better, and now I am entirely and radically cured. I wish that every woman could know what it will do. CLARISSA OBER.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICAN has saved my life, as I verily believe. I tried doctors and medicine until it seemed useless to try longer, when I met with a lady who recommended the Catholicon so strongly that I decided it my duty to try it. I was mostly troubled with deranged menstruation. My symptoms were principally pains in the back and abdomen, bearing down pain at the time of the illness, bloating, colic, nausea, constipation, feeling as if the back and limbs were bruised or broken, eructations and vomiting anxiety (life seemed to be a burden), disturbed sleep, faintness, shudderings, fatigue on walking in the morning, flatulence, constipation, pressure of blood in the head, dizziness, especially when stooping, great irritability of temper, almost constant inclination to pass water, great restlessness and desire to weep or feel unhappy. I was not only entirely cured myself of all those symptoms, which I have given as an imperfect account of my sufferings, but I have known so many others cured in our town that I feel bound to let you know, that others who are similarly situated may also find relief.
EMMA VOSBURGH.

For a long time I had Uterine complaints with the following symptoms: I was nervous, emaciated and irritable; I seemed to abound in complaints, some of which I will try to give you: pain in the lower organs, and a feeling as if something was going to fall out; inability to walk much on account of a feeling of fullness; aching and dragging, and shooting pains in the back, loins, and extending down the legs; the jolting produced by riding caused great pain; spasmodic shootings and pains in the side, stomach and bowels; headache, with ringing in the ears; every fiber of the body seemed sore; great irritability; intense nervousness. I could not bear the least excitement without being prostrated for a day; I could scarcely move about the house, and did not take pleasure in anything. I had given up hope, having tried everything, as I supposed in vain, but a friend called my attention to MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. I took it, hoping against hope. Most fortunately it cured me, and there is not a healthier or more grateful woman in the country. I trust all will use it. It is truly the woman's friend to heal.
Mrs. FLORENCE LESLIE.

MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will certainly cure Falling of the Womb, Whites, Suppressed, Irregular or Painful Menstruation, Bloating, Inflammations and Diseases of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Heartburn, Costiveness, Nervousness, Faintings, Palpitations, Cramps, Disturbed Sleep, and all troubles organic or sympathetic, connected with the Uterine organs.

The price of MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON is One Dollar and a Half per single bottle.

On the receipt of six dollars five bottles shall be sent by express, free of charge, to the end of the express route.

In particular to write the post office address, town, county and State.

We will guarantee that the Medicine will be sent on receipt of the money. Address DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
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New Advertisements.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago Railroad.

THE TRAIN ON THIS ROAD now run directly to and from Pittsburgh (Penn Street Depot) and Cleveland without change of baggage.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO CLEVELAND, TOLEDO AND CHICAGO.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 26th, the Trains for Cleveland and Chicago will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh—

8.00 A. M. — ARRIVE—CLEVELAND 3.56 P. M. CHICAGO, 9.10 A. M. By this Train connections are made for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls. Dine at Alliance, Supper at Toledo, Breakfast at Chicago.

2.30 P. M. — ARRIVE—CLEVELAND, 9.30 P. M. CHICAGO, 2.00 P. M. By this Train connections are made for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Erie, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls. Supper at Bayard, Breakfast at White Pigeon, Dinner at Chicago.

PASSENGERS WISHING TO GO BY THIS ROUTE MUST ASK FOR TICKETS VIA CLEVELAND.

The above Trains connect at Hudson with C. Z. & C. R. R. Trains for Akron and Cuyahoga Falls.

Passengers for New Philadelphia and Stations on the Tuscarawas Branch must take the 8.00 A. M. Train.

Baggage checked through to Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Cincinnati Railroad.

THE TRAINS ON THIS ROAD RUN daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh—

3.30 A. M. — ARRIVE—STEUBENVILLE, 6.50 A. M. COLUMBUS, 2.00 P. M. CINCINNATI, 6.30 P. M. By this Train connections are made for Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and St. Louis. THIS TRAIN DOES NOT RUN TO POINTS BELOW STEUBENVILLE ON RIVER LINE.

8.00 A. M. — ARRIVE—WELLSVILLE, 10.20 A. M. STEUBENVILLE, 11.35 A. M. BRIDGEPORT, 12.04 P. M. BELLAIR, 1.07 P. M.

2.30 P. M. — ARRIVE—STEUBENVILLE, 6.00 P. M. BELLAIR, 7.22 P. M. COLUMBUS, 1.00 A. M. CINCINNATI, 6.45 A. M.

By this train connections are made via Steubenville, only for Newark, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Steubenville—with Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, for Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Bridgeport—with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Cumberland, Baltimore and Washington City.

Bellair—with Central Ohio Railroad, for Zanesville, Lancaster, Circleville, Newark, Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

☞Passengers wishing to go by this route, must ask for Tickets via Steubenville or Bellair.

Ticket to all points are sold at the Ticket Office in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City.

Passengers can get any information concerning this line at the office of the Company, (Monongahela House,) Pittsburgh.
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60 boxes 5s and 8s Lump tobacco;
200 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
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100 dy Corn Brooms;
500 bdls. Straw Paper;
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100 do Mould and Star Candles.
For sale by no10 R. ROBISON & CO.

PITTSBURGH GAS STOCK—100 shares of new stock will be sold by order of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Fourth st., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., in lots not exceeding five shares each.
Terms of payment will be $20 per share at time of sale, and the balance on or before the 1st December next.
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50 do do Superfine do.
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