The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 5.

☞ STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, held at Boehler's Hotel, Harrisburg, January 19, 1858, it was

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of March next.

Pursuant to the resolution Delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts of the State will convene in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol, on THURSDAY, March 4th, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, and for the transaction of such other business as pertains to the authority of such Convention.

J. N. HEDDERSON, } Chairman.
R. J. HAYDEN, } Secretaries.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have recently intimated to the Legislature the propriety of abolishing the old system of districts, and establishing a law to provide for the holding of the sessions of the court permanently in one place. They intimate that Philadelphia would be preferred by them, but that if this city is selected, an increase of salary would be required in order to enable them to live as becomes their position. The question is one which is susceptible of division, but in our estimation both propositions are eminently proper. There are not probably to be found in the State, five men who are more constantly overworked, mentally and physically, than the Judges of our own Supreme Court, and at the same time their salaries are most meagre in comparison with the talent, learning and services required. These duties are yearly augmenting, not only through the natural increase of the population of our State, and consequent increase of business of all kinds, but the Legislature, by creating corporations, and by other enactments has imposed additional labors upon this tribunal. None of their duties have been rendered less onerous, while a large increase is to be looked for from writs of error in criminal cases, and removals from the courts of Quarter Sessions. To secure the services of able jurists, it is necessary to pay the value of the services rendered, and this to the Judges of our Supreme Bench is not done. We know it is distasteful to the members of the Legislature, to urge upon them an increase of salaries of any description; in their anxiety to save the people's money, the argument "if they don't like the salary let them resign," has frequently too much influence. In matters like this, where men have the control of our lives and fortunes, it is bad economy to place upon the bench such men as will work cheap. If the system is persisted in, the Supreme Bench of our State, which has always been the pride of Pennsylvanians, will and must deteriorate. If the people are not willing to pay for first rate talent in their court of last resort, they cannot expect their business to be done in a first rate manner. Resignations and declinations of some of the brightest ornaments of the Bench have already taken place. Look at the instances of Judge Black, Judge Lewis and Judge Knox. We believe the members of the present Legislature, to be an unusually intelligent body of gentlemen. There are many among them—lawyers, editors, and the like who are well informed themselves and capable of informing their fellows in relation to all which the judicial station requires—the value and importance of the services rendered—the large amount of labor required, and the inadequacy of the compensation. In this matter cheapness is not true economy, and we hope before the session closes, to announce the passage of an act which shall relieve Pennsylvania from the imputation of having "the most hard working and poorly compensated judiciary in the world." Thus much we have to say in relation to the compensation of the Justices of the Supreme Bench.

In relation to the custom of the court holding its sessions in different sections of the State whatever may have been the original cause of its adoption, it is no longer necessary. Before the establishment of railroads, when traveling was a tedious and expensive operation, and when the small amount of business brought before the court rendered it more convenient, there was perhaps a fitness in the judges going from place to place, and thus bringing as it were "justice to every man's door," but, now the system is not necessary, nor convenient. It is adverse to that careful examination of each case which is required, and too frequently deprives the suitor of that right which the law gives him of having his case heard and decided by a full bench of five judges. If the Legislature select one place easily reached by railroad from all the larger business and commercial points of the State, they would do the people as well as the judges a service in the long run; or the State might be divided into two judicial districts, one in the East and the other in the West, the sessions of the court to be held in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

This subject, we are aware, might be elaborated at much greater length, but our object is simply to call the attention of the Legislature to the evils which exist and leave it to their sagacity and wisdom to provide a remedy.

Daniel W. Voss, Esq.

We notice by the Chicago papers, that our friend D. W. Voss, the model railroad man, is directing his attention to the civil branch of affairs. He is a candidate for Alderman in the ninth ward of Chicago. If the ninth ward of that city is of the same complexion of politics as the ninth ward of Pittsburgh, he will stand a poor chance.

A Financial Governor.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in some on Banks and Banking. He discusses that question in his recent annual message and expresses great surprise, asserting that the thing looks very suspicious that the balance sheets of the banks should show an exact balance between the assets and liabilities, "never varying a quarter of a cent!" The Governor devotes a good deal of space to this extraordinary coincidence. He supposes it may be owing to the banks having a reserved fund which they are afraid for the people to know that they have made! and he thinks that such a fund is a part of the assets of the banks, and should be remembered when a return is made on oath!

The papers throughout Georgia are filled with ridicule of their Governor. We presume he has not given much attention to the science of book-keeping, nor, if his message be a specimen, to the study of rhetoric, of grammar, or the art of composition—his time being chiefly consumed in comprehending the veto power, which he has used freely on all occasions.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At a recent meeting of the directors of this road, a committee was appointed with full power to act for the general retrenchment of working expenses and salaries. The result of their action has been the dismissal of a number of clerks and other employees—a reduction of ten per cent upon salaries over $500 per annum commencing with the president of the road. The salaries of other employees have been reduced. What a pity that this system of railroad retrenchments did not commence long ago.

—The receipts of dry goods in New York during the four weeks just ended are less than for any corresponding period for eight years, the total value having fallen below three millions of dollars. The total value of the month's imports is only $2,880,144 against $10,380,176 for the same month last year, showing a falling of $7,520,332.

—Hole-in-the-Day, a celebrated Chippewa chief, was recently shot in a duel, by a man named Giggy. The deceased left no less than seven wives.

New Publications.

CHRISTIAN ORATORY; problem of speaches and dramas by the most eminent orators of America, with biographical sketches and illustrative notes—by FRANK MOORE. D. Appleton & Co. New York; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh.

A copy of the above valuable work has just been placed upon our table by Messrs. Hunt & Miner, the agents for the publications of D. Appleton & Co., in this city. The work furnishes in a very convenient and popular form, a carefully prepared selection of speeches by some of the most eminent orators and statesmen of America. Several of these speeches are now published in an available form for library purposes for the first time. To the student of our own history this work will be a valuable one, from the fact that in addition to a variety of miscellaneous addresses and speeches, it contains specimens of the eloquence of the Continental Congress and portions of discussions on the adoption of the Federal Constitution in State Conventions. A short, complete biographical notice is given of each orator, to which is attached specimens of eloquence, also valuable historical and explanatory notes. The feature of the work, however is in the beautiful and accurate steel engravings, representing Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Randolph, Chief Justice Marshall, Patrick Henry, Samuel Adams, and other great American orators. It also contains some specimens of the untutored Indian eloquence of Tecumseh and Red Jacket. Altogether it is a work of rare usefulness, and presents in a condensed form, an immense quantity of valuable information not easily gathered. In fact, it is the most valuable work for reference that has appeared of late, and will supply a desideratum long felt by those who love to listen to the eloquence of other days. We give here a letter from Mr. Francis L. Hawks of New York to the author:

NEW YORK, December, 2, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR.—I remember that in a conversation we had not long since, you alluded to the received opinion among our distinguished modern statesmen, that we had none of the speeches made during the revolution or during the early period of our legislative history. You thought the opinion erroneous, and so did I. I have been looking with great pleasure over your late work, "American Eloquence," and am glad to find that you have set this matter right by publishing some of the speeches. Samuel Adams' oration on Independence (in 1777, I think,) Dr. Witherspoon's speeches, some five or six in number, Dr. Ramsay's and Mr. Drayton's of S. Carolina, and several others, little known to the public and now published in your book, will show that our fathers could *talk well*. Every body knows that they could fight well.

Pray go on, and give us more illustrative of the *early* days of the Republic. It will put the right feeling in the hearts of our young men.

Very truly your friend,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

FRANK MOORE, Esq.

The work is published by subscription in two octavo volumes, each containing about six hundred pages. The travelling agent, Mr. H. Dull, will call upon our citizens with the work and solicit subscriptions.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—The initiatory steps have been taken in the Cincinnati Councils for the establishment of a public park.

—In Cincinnati, last Saturday, Jacob Parker was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, for killing a young man named Bennett, in a dance house, a few months since.

—A new park, called Lafayette Park, containing forty acres, has been laid out in St. Louis.

—The 17th of February will be Ash Wednesday, which is the commencement of Lent.

—Col. Richard B. Jones, well known as the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, in Philadelphia, came to his death on Saturday last by falling from the third story window of his new establishment on Arch street, as he was endeavoring to fasten a shutter.

—A melancholy case of suicide occurred at the Smithsonian House, in Broadway, New York, on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock. A young man named Wm. B. Robinson, while in a fit of *delirium tremens*, shot himself through the head with a pistol, killing himself almost instantly. He was respectably connected, and had resided in New York for the last fifteen years; was a native of Portsmouth, N. H.

—Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabia, nine hundred and fifty years ago. It still reddens the human face.

—Such is the rage for the red petticoats abroad, that Dr. Charles Mackay has felt called upon to rebuke it, in a little song entitled the "Red Petticoat and the White."

—Louis Napoleon's face was slightly scratched by fragments of glass at the recent attempted assassination.

—The present open winter is bad for the lumber trade. There has not been snow enough to render it feasible to haul the logs to the rivers.

—A blind man, named H. S. Beavers, has been convicted in Baltimore for shooting at and wounding a police officer.

During the month of January the coinage at the Philadelphia mint amounted to $497,140, including 1,600,000 cents, $350,000 in silver, and $141,140 in gold.

—The Ashland *Times* announces a concert by the "Smith Family." If the entire family are present as performers, it will take a large hall to hold them.

—A bill is about to be introduced into the Kentucky Legislature, to forbid marriages between cousins, on the ground that it multiplies idiots, lunatics and deformed persons.

—Ex-Governor Walker and Ex-Secretary Stanton are both in New York city.

—Ex President Tyler is lying dangerously ill at his residence, Sherwood Forest, Va.

—The Sandusky *Register* says that gold has been discovered in a hill in Belleville, in Richland County. It is stated that one day last week the owner of the land where the precious metal was discovered and his son, washed out in six hours seven dollars worth of dust

Something New.

An ingenious manufacturer of fire-arms in New York has got up a safety fuse cannon. Its merits were lately tested in Albany, and a paper there says:

"The results were such as to confirm the estimate which has been placed upon the Fuse by military and scientific men at Washington and New York. The experiments consisted in connecting two cannon with several hundred feet of the train, the two ends passing down the muzzles of the cannon to the charge. The train was then fired within a few feet of one cannon, yet, notwithstanding the fire had to travel some hundreds of feet to the other, the velocity with which this fire travels, is so great, that no perceptible difference of time could be observed. We are informed that the fire passes through the train at the rate of a mile in four seconds. The fact that the fuse is lighted through the muzzle of the cannon, obviates the necessity of any vent-hole. As it is flat in form, it does not interfere with the ball in loading and can be handled with the greatest safety by the gunner.

"About a thousand feet of the train, prepared especially for submarine purposes, was put under water, one end attached to the charge in a six pounder, the other in the hands of the operator. The report was instantaneous. Any number of guns on board a ship, properly connected, could be fired simultaneously by a single man, and lie in the hold or some other secure place. It will not ignite loose gunpowder, as was tested by placing little heaps of powder at various places over a length of the train; the fire passed through, but did not explode the gunpowder. This renders it perfectly safe in mining operations, &c. One valuable and important feature of this invention, is the non detonating properties of the grayish white powder of which the Fuse is composed. The train may be cut with a knife or scissors, or heavily hammered with impunity; it will not ignite, except by the application of fire."

The Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, has recommended the use of the Safety Fuse in the United States Army. From the accounts of it that have come to our notice we should consider it a great improvement over the old train of powder and match.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.

A communication from J. H. Lathrop, Esq., President of this road, to the Baltimore City Council, refers to the importance of an immediate completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. road from Turtle Creek (where it now connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad) into Pittsburgh upon its own independent line. It is estimated that the revenue of the road would be nearly doubled by this extension, without any material increase in its expenses. Additional data, confirmatory of that estimate, have been since obtained, and further reasons for carrying the plan into effect have appeared. The company have reason to hope that the necessary means may possibly be raised if the liberty to make a *special pledge* of the eleven miles of the road proposed to be built should be granted by the city of Baltimore, whose existing mortgage would otherwise extend over this new section of the work. The matter has been referred to a joint special committee, which will in all probability visit and inspect the road at an early day. Messrs. Soldenstricker and Ford, the Presidents of the two branches, have been added to the committee.

A Buckeye Opinion of Dancing in Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* thus writes in relation to the late festival at the house of Senator Douglas, at Washington. He says:—

The entertainment consisted of dancing, eating, talking and laughing—each one doing well their part. The dancing in Washington is perfection; as in New York, the Lancier Quadrilles are all the go. It is an English dance, and invented by the amateurs at the siege of Sebastopol, and dedicated to the French. There is considerable bowing in it, requiring a peculiar kind of music—otherwise it resembles the well-known Cotillonian Quadrille. But the fancy dances here are horrible; there is neither grace or gentility in them; the poetry of motion is lost in the ferocity of action; a couple grapple with each other as if wrestling, and turn and trip, and trip and turn, like amateur gladiators. This is all done in a small ring, furious circular, like a dog fight; the lady held in close contact by the gentleman, drops her chin on the gentleman's bosom and looks up, because she has nowhere else to look; two gentlemen bende over her in the shape of a half moon, and, of course, looks down, for he has nowhere else to look; the right arm of the gent and the left of the lady are used as grapnels, while the other two arms, locked at the fingers, extend at length either at right angles or parallel with their bodies, often changing positions, and worked up and down, on the principle of a pump handle. Thus accoutered, they glide into the ring, whirl and twirl a few times, and then slide out, when another couple take their place. The spectators are staid old gentlemen and their wives, portly middle-aged ladies, unmated gentlemen, and unlearned fancy dancers of all classes, form a ring around these exhibitors from five to fifty deep. They stand and stare until the music stops, when the crowd disperses. We saw the French ladies, composing in part the suite of Count Sartiges, watching with much interest these gyrators, and chattering French incessantly, but did not dance.

Virtues of the "Mad Stone"—Can it Perform Cures?

Several wonderful stories of cures performed by a "mad stone" belonging to a family in Cleves, Ohio, are related by those who are conversant with the matter. This is a small sized stone, of a porous texture, and it is said will not adhere to any other flesh wounds than those made by the bite of an animal that is mad. Those who have seen it assert that it sucks itself full, and then, like a leech, falls off. The virus matter is then extracted from the stone by boiling it in milk. A large circle of persons have the utmost confidence in the curative properties of this stone, and several have come long distances, when bitten or wounded by animals supposed to be mad, to apply it, not to the wound itself, but to another made for the purpose in the part affected. Several remarkable cures are related, but how well attested we do not know.

Last week a former named John Brown, residing near Harrison, cut himself in the hand while skinning a cow and a calf that had died under such peculiar manifestations as to lead to the supposition that they were mad. The wound did not readily heal, and Mr. Brown made a trip to Cleves to try the virtues of the "mad stone." A wound was made in the hand, adjoining the original cut, and the stone applied, and we are assured that it adhered to the part affected for five hours, and then dropped off. To the believers in the "mad stone" the fact that it adhered to the wound furnished evidence that the cow was mad, and that the virus matter had affected Mr. Brown, who returned home perfectly satisfied with the experiment, and rejoicing in the belief that he had been saved from hydrophobia.

HOW A CHURCH WAS CURED OF FREMONTISM.—The Hartford *Times* relates the following:

A Congregational church in a neighboring State got so completely enlisted in the presidential contest, for Fremont and Jessie, that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and the deacons and the laymen followed suit. Only prayer and conference meetings. Finally, a worthy old farmer, one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer.

"O Lord," said he, "upheld the democratic party, which has received thy protecting support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, O, carry that party through this struggle to a complete triumph. Bless James Buchanan, the tried and honest statesman, and guide him safely to the presidential chair. Bless John C. Breckinridge, the young and zealous democrat, and open to him the path of duty as well as that which leads straight to the Vice Presidency. Give them victory. O, bless the opponents of democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes. If it be thy will to do so, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of the democracy, O Lord, as thou hast been for the past fifty-six years, and on the 4th of March next we shall witness the inauguration of Pennsylvania's favorite son, and the people of this country will once more settle down in their peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly, section against section, interest against interest, and man against his brother. And O, I beseech thee especially free Christian churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rending them asunder, destroying their usefulness, and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of thy word and mercy on the Sabbath. We have already been piled to fulness with political fanaticism, and our minister has become a stump orator against the good old party which thou in thy wisdom hast upheld so long, and so repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained in the establishment of sound measures. O turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties, or turn him over directly into the hands of the federal or abolition party, and let them take care of him, and provide us with a true minister of the gospel. At any rate, the present state of things cannot last. If politics are to rule I shall claim one-half the time in behalf of the democratic party, so that there may be fair discussion within these walls. Amen."

This was a stumper. It was the first prayer ever publicly offered in that church for the success of the democratic party and its nominees, though hundreds of prayers and exhortations had been made against the party. When the old man had finished there was a silence for half an hour and the meeting then adjourned. And thus ended the political preaching in that church. From that time forward the minister attended to his gospel duties, and left all political questions to be settled by the people outside of the church. Again the society prospered, and there was a better feeling among its members—more Christian charity—more brotherly love. The old man's earnest prayer was answered in more respects than one.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the serious attention of Queen Victoria was first drawn to the scarlet petticoats of the Scotch girls, by observing the degree to which they absorbed her Albert as "art studies." Consequently the queen had one of the petticoats brought to her and put it on, whereupon Albert put up his quizzing glass and admired the effect. Hence the fashion. The *Bulletin* closes a brilliant article concerning the lower style of feminine indispensible, with this paragraph:

In Bavaria the present women wear a petticoat which is yellow inside and red without, consisting of *one hundred* folds like those of a fan resembling a strange flower reversed. The red petticoat also resembles one of a beautiful tulip upside down, of which the wearer's shoe tips are the pistils. "Oh!" as Bayle St. John says of the Pyramids, "indeed they are very lovely." All right hurry them up! We have wanted something new ever since crinoline has been overdone, and now we've got it. So hurrah for the scarlet petticoat.

☞ THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES SOLD at every drug store, pretending to cure all disease imaginable, and advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, which is come to be recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, indeed do us try it, and now our claim is confident that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it cures a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything we wish without trouble, while before eating the lightest food would digest, and often run pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia troubles you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world. jab1 1 odaw

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,

Will continue their office at

No. 191 Penn street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TILL APRIL FIRST, 1858,

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposed to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish the friends of the ENCROACHING DANGER OF DEATH IN PULMONARY DISEASE—its symptoms often seem so trifling as to beget a delusive feeling of safety even while the disease is making rapid progress, and the patient neglects himself till a cure is very, or impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye—for this he can trust—that it makes no difference how gray or red, it rarely the hair or whiskers may be, nor how much they may have been injured by bad dyes, Batchelor's will invariably leave a beautiful and truly Black or Brown without the least injury. It will leave false or true curls. Wholesale of Batchelor, at Factory, 16 Bond st., New York. Sold everywhere.

☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint, will find it a good remedy for them.

GAMBIER, N. J., March 14, 1856.

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the great benefits derived from the use of your German Bitters in my family. During the greater part of last summer, my son, aged two years, was severely afflicted with the Summer Complaint in the worst form, for which various remedies prescribed by Physicians and others were used, but with no avail. I also sent him to the country, but it proved of but little benefit. During a bottle of German Bitters in the house, I was persuaded to try them, which to my astonishment produced immediate relief. He continued to take the Bitters some time afterward and became healthy. I have the greatest confidence in the Bitters, and feel no hesitation in saying that no family should be without them.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN W. PARIS,

To Dr. C. M. Jackson. Fifth street, above Second.

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and Dr. GEO. R. KEYSER, Pittsburgh. jan26 2odaw

JOHN MORRISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
jan29 1y No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, LARD OIL,
AND PRODUCE GENERALLY
No. 299 Liberty street,
oct16 1y PITTSBURGH.

HARRISON & MORRISS,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 92 FOURTH STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SOLICIT Consignments of any and every description of Merchandise. Any goods sent to us for sale will be attended to without delay, and remittances immediately made. Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance. jan14 6m

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK
IMPORTER & DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE.
No. 74 Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fourth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

☞ The subscriber is now opening a well selected assortment of foreign and domestic Hardware, all new, and will be sold on as good terms as any other house in this city. He will always keep on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

mh26 SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

JAMES A. FETZER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit and Produce generally,
No. 89 Water st., bet. Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH PA.

REFER TO—Francis G. Hall & Co., William Dilworth, Eq., A. Cuthbert & Son, Pittsburgh; Lloyd & Ott, Hickoll & Swearingen, S. Brady, Coal st. R. & W. Bank, Coal & Hecla Manale & Co., George W. Anderson, Dublin; Paxton & Co. Wheeling. mch26 1y

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALCOHOL,
Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,
Nos. 167 and 170 Second Street.
apl8 1y

WILLIAM CLAYTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
No. 57 MARKET ALLEY,
Near Wood street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

☞ A wave on hand, Blackberry, Cherry, and Cognac Brandies, Old Monongahela and Rectified Whiskey, of the purest quality. oct24 1y

HARDWARE.
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, No. 74 WOOD street, Pittsburgh, has on hand a large
STOCK OF HARDWARE,
Which he will sell very low for CASH. In addition to his Locks, Hinges, Screws and Forks, and Spoons, and a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, he has received a large supply of
Racoon Cutters and Skates;
Shovels, Tongues and Scrapes;
Sleigh Bells, and Spunned
Preserving Kettles.

☞ Walter Tooth, Perfumed Breath, and the beautiful composition, can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only remove it forever, but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FERRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

☞ "Woodland Cream"—A Pomade for beautifying the hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and far less the price. For dressing ladies' hair, it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It makes gentlemen's hair to lay in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the disappearance of being well groomed, effectually fifty cents. Procure genuine article.

FERRIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

Wholesale and retail agents, Geo. Gordon, No. 20 Wood street; R. H. Sellers & Co., corner Wood and Diamond; W. A. Gildemeister, opposite the Museum; Joseph Fleming, corner Market street and Diamond; Bonin & Kotter, corner of Liberty and S. Clair; W. A. Montgomery, opposite Post Office; Hunt & Miner, Masonic Hall. jan23 6m

☞ THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES SOLD at every drug store, pretending to cure all disease imaginable, and advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, which is come to be recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, indeed do us try it, and now our claim is confident that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it cures a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything we wish without trouble, while before eating the lightest food would digest, and often run pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia troubles you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world. jab1 1 odaw

☞ MARVELOUS CURE OF BLINDNESS CONVERTED.—One of the most startling cures is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Dyspepsia Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time followed with his predecessors that it grew rapidly worse. He was finally forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much pay she was prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS.

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