and determining upon all appeals from the judgment of the primary examiners. Such a tribunal would, no doubt, attain the end sought, and the members of it should their appellate duties not fully occupy their time, could by the Commissioner be employed labor in the classes requiring such assistance with much advantage to the public service.

In some instances of rejecting models in applications for designs—a class of cases in which, for purposes of illustration, they are rarely needed—and in consequence of the retention by the office of the models in all rejected applications, the accumulation has been rapid, and threatens to prove a serious public inconvenience. A large number of models, which occupy so much space in the building, are admitted to be valueless, and were they removed, and the drawings and specifications alone retained, no prejudice to any interest, public or private, could ensue. Should Congress think proper to invest the Commissioner with a discretionary authority over them, its judicious exercise would accomplish results much to be desired.

It will be observed that of the $211,832 99 set forth in the aggregate expenditures of the office for the year 1857, $36,959 98 consisted of fees returned to applicants, on applications withdrawn, after examination and rejection. The necessity of a change in the nature of the existing law has been fully demonstrated, and is still felt with increasing force. Did the patent constitute the consideration upon which the fee of thirty dollars is paid, it would be but reasonable that this sum, or a part of it, should be returned upon the abandonment of the claim. Such, however, is not the case. The consideration of the patent is the exclusive right of the inventor to the profits of the operation of the fourteen years for which an exemption from competition—and is no more than a just one—for the labor incurred by the office in the prosecution and examination of the application. When this has been performed, it is neither just nor expedient that the well-earned compensation for it should, in whole or in part, be withheld. A term of two, which, while dividing the services required, provides that the fee shall be paid for, step by step, as they progress, has been proposed, and it is hoped will be favorably considered by Congress. This would be alike applicable to the various and costly cases of patents for designs, the former being the only species of property for the services and in fact existence of which the office from its organization has received no fee, and the latter from the labor of performing any labor for which it receives a remote refund.

It should be mentioned that within the year just closed applications have been filed for letters patent for several inventions, alleged to be valuable, and to have been made by slaves of the southern States. As these persons could not take oath required by the statute, and were legally incompetent, alike to receive a patent and to transfer their interest to others, the applications were unceremoniously rejected. The matter is now presented to the consideration of Congress, that, in its wisdom, it may decide whether some modification of the existing law should not be made, I believe, for the first time in the history of inventions in our country.

The defects developed by the practical operation of the laws intended to secure the rights of inventors suggest the propriety of their careful revision. At the expiration of his patent, the inventor is bound to surrender to the public his monopoly—the right, in many or most cases, of making and vending what he has invented—and in consideration of this surrender the government stands pledged to insure to him the full and peaceful fruition of his monopoly during its continuance, and this pledge constitutes one of the most solemn obligations of law and of honor. The compact thus entered into, distinct in its import and reciprocally binding in its stipulations, is based upon the highest considerations recognized by law, and ought to be executed by the government with that scrupulous fidelity which should ever distinguish the strong when dealing with the weak. While, however, the success of patents vary from none other in unsolicited instances, and are proverbially uncertain, this cannot while it exists for the legal safeguards thrown around it, it is notorious that it enjoys but a precarious and incomplete protection. The most prominent of the causes conducing to this result are the helplessness of the inventor as a class; the peculiarly exposed character of their interests to be defended; the universal impatience of legal restraints as manifested in that lawlessness which so sadly mars the unity of the States in which we live; and, lastly, the unskilful adjustment of subsidiary instrumentalities in the performance of those duties of guardianship which the government has assumed upon itself. If the law—the vigilance of its watch over the interests of the citizen, he can take his stand at his own threshold, and with his own right arm beat back those who would invade it; but the rights of the inventor are coextensive with the limits of the republic, and may be assailed and despoiled at a thousand points in the same moment of time. The eyes of Argus would not suffice to discover, nor the arms of Briareus suffice to resist, the assaults of so omnipresent a foe as it is his lot to encounter. If, then, the faith which the government has plighted with the citizen, he is utterly without shelter. This is no charge of the imputation. Again and again have investigations been ordered into frauds and broken in spirit, cause to these offices, seeking the cancelling of unjust claims, and demonstrating by testimony that the fourteen years which should have been devoted to reaping the harvest of their labors were worse than wasted in harassing and ruinously expensive litigation in defence of their patented privileges. The instance and unscrupulousness of capital, subsidizing and leading on to successful issues in the work of plundering some valuable invention held by powerless inside, can scarcely be conceived of by those not familiar with the records of such cases as I have referred to. Inventors, however gifted in other respects, are known to be confiding and thriftless, and being generally without wealth and always without knowledge of the chicanery of the law, they too often prove but children in the rude contests which they are called on to endure with the stalwart fraud and cunning of the world. It would certainly be practicable to affix a limit to this oppressive litigation, at least to that feature of it which calls in question the validity of the patent—while the sense of public justice would not be shocked by it finding something more than a verdict or damages on effusion of this class. It is admitted that the subject is embarrassed with difficulties, but it is believed they are not insuperable. It is a principle of equity and jurisprudence that the penalty shall be proportioned in its severity to the temptations and facilities which exist for the commission of the crime. The principle is a sound one, and would justify legislation of unusual vigor in behalf of the down trodden interests of inventors.

The existing laws authorize the granting of patents only to original inventors, their representatives and assignees. While the wisdom of the general principle thus asserted is undeniable, still certain facts connected with the condition of the arts and sciences in Europe would justify the inquiry whether, if compatible with the constitution, a salutary exception to the rule might not be advantageously allowed? It is well known that for a long period of time manufacturing processes of great value have existed beyond the Atlantic, but which have neither been patented, nor described in any manner calculated to confer information upon the public. They have been and are still employed within the walls of well guarded manufactories, whose operatives, in entering the service, assume upon themselves obligations of secrecy. Thus, from generation to generation, a knowledge of these useful arts is silently transmitted, and the world is oppressed by the burden of perpetual monopolies. The opinion is entertained that, if our laws could be so modified as to extend the shelter of a patent to these unrecorded inventions, by whomsoever revealed and introduced, many of them would find their way into the United States, and perhaps among the number the most important of all—the hitherto concealed process for the manufacture of Bessemer steel from. That their introduction would be a national service, for which it would be competent to make a national remuneration, will hardly be controverted. Whether the constitutional scruples which exist on this subject can be overcome so as to give this remuneration the ordinary, and certainly the most effective form—that of a future patent—is a question to which the memorials of the interests involved renders worthy of the serious consideration of Congress.

While the fee paid for a patent by an American citizen is but thirty dollars, the sum of one hundred dollars is exacted from a British subject, and these imposed from the citizens and subjects of other foreign governments. This harsh and seemingly unjust discrimination has formed the subject of earnest remonstrance on the part of my predecessors; but, weighty as are the objections, which have been urged against its continuance, they have failed to attract the favorable notice of Congress. If the existing laws can be regarded as having been adopted in a spirit of retaliation, the framers totally misconceived the European policy to which it was intended to respond. Careful inquiry enables me to state that, with the exception of Prussia, ours is the only nation known to distinguish, in granting patents, between the native born and foreign inventor. It is true that the English, French, and other transatlantic governments require the payment of patent fees apparently enormous and oppressive as compared with those paid here by American citizens, but, consultant as these fees may seem, they are demanded alike of all—natives and foreigners. With these nations the patent laws are measures of revenue, and as the administration of their peculiar political institutions involves the outlay of vast treasures, their revenue system must be upon a correspondingly gigantic scale. With such governments such measures may perhaps plead an absolute financial necessity in their justification, and they certainly carry with them not the slightest approach to that breach of national comity which our legislation appears so strangely intended to rebuke, but upon what principle can it be maintained that the government of the United States, boasting of the simplicity and cheapness of its administration, and of its entire disenfranchisement from political burdens of the Old World, shall imitate the military feature of transatlantic taxation? It may occur to those who do not look beyond the surface of this provision that the exaction, being made upon the foreigner, is therefore a national gain; but this is manifestly a delusion. It is incontestably true, in the issuing of the patent, as is ultimately reimbursed from the purse of the native consumer. Besides, of all taxes, it is the most odious, being a tax on knowledge, and upon the highest forms and noblest aims of human philanthropy. If other governments are so insensible to the dictates of an enlarged public policy, and so wanting in sympathy with the governed, as to prefer, or so unfortunate as to feel constrained to restore to impositions thus embarrassing the inventive genius of the age, shall we so far violate the convictions inseparable from our political faith and nature as to follow in their footsteps? The people of the United States have a deep interest in all useful inventions, wherever and by whomsoever made, and their passage from land to land should be as free as the winds and sunshine of Heaven.

Near half a century ago the government of the United States inaugurated the principle of reciprocity in the commercial intercourse of nations. It invited the concurrence of all other governments, by offering to place their citizens and subjects on the same footing with the citizens of the country, provided like advantages were by them extended in return. With a single exception, this principle is now engrafted upon every treaty regulating our commerce with foreign lands, and an introducing a new and brilliant epoch in our history, it has laid the axe to the root of that jealousy of strangers so prevalent among the benighted Asiatics, and which, wherever found, is recognized as a lingering badge of barbarism. It is asked that this doctrine, so just in itself, and of which we are so justly proud, shall be embodied in our patent laws. Every European government, with the single exception stated, has placed American citizens on a footing of perfect equality with its own subjects, so far as its system of patent laws is concerned. In the presence of such a fact appealing to us, to uphold longer this obnoxious discrimination would be to insist that the strictly local and domestic legislation of other nations shall be adjusted to meet our peculiar views, or, what is yet more unreasonable, that the governments of those nations shall accord to our citizens privileges which they deny to their own. While recognizing it as our duty to be courteous and liberal even upon the arena of trade, where human selfishness is most prone to pray upon the stranger, can we, without the grossest inconsistency, refuse to be so on that broader and more elevated theatre of action, where themes affect the advancement and happiness of the race, and where at every moment we are forced to acknowledge that the gain of other nations is our gain, and their loss is necessarily ours also?

Regarded from the lowest point of view—its bearing upon the finances of this office—the feature of the act of 1836, under discussion, has proved a failure. Excluding, as it does, multitudes of inventions which would otherwise be introduced, no doubt is entertained but that it yields a smaller amount of revenue than would the more moderate schedule of fees proposed in its stead.

The colonial government of Canada, treating, as is supposed, the act of 4th July, 1836, as aggressive in its spirit, responded by absolutely excluding American citizens from the benefit of its patent laws. In consequence, that vast country, affording one of the richest harvests of the world for the inventive genius of our fellow-citizens, remains closed against them. The people of Canada are scions of the same stock from which sprang the founders of our republic. They speak the same language, worship before the same altars, have the same forms of social and domestic life, and draw the inspiration alike of their literature and of their laws from the same high sources with ourselves. Along the borders at eight of the States of our confederacy, with but narrow intervening lakes and rivers, their territory extends—a colony, it is true, in its political aspects, but an empire in the greatness of the future which is dawning upon it. When we examine yet more closely the character and condition of that country, and realize how gigantic are the public works which pervade it, as so many pulsating arteries of trade and travel, now exhaustless are its agricultural and mineral resources, and the elements of its manufacturing power, and how rapidly, with every wave of European immigration that breaks on our shores, its population is increasing, it is difficult to resist the conviction that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by cultivating with them our nearest neighbors, the most cordial and intimate relations. In 1853 the imports into Canada from the United States amounted to $11,782,145, and the imports into the United States from Canada to $8,926,860. Under the benign influences of the reciprocity treaty, which went into operation on the 11th of September, 1854, the commerce between the two countries has rapidly increased, so that in 1856, the imports into Canada from the United States swelled to $22,704,508, and the imports into the United States from Canada to $17,879,752. A more complete vindication of this act of enlightened statesmanship than such a result presents could not be desired by its most earnest advocates. The observance of a lofty and generous policy in our intercourse with other nations must ever bear such fruit as this. There is every reason to believe that no disposition is felt on the part of the people or of the political authorities of Canada to continue longer the unpleasant and embarrassing relation with the United States to which their respective systems of patent laws have given rise. The bare introduction of a bill in the last Congress proposing a repeal of the provision of the act of 1836, under examination, was at once followed by a corresponding movement on the part of the Canadian government, having for its object a removal of the existing restrictions upon American inventors. If this movement failed of its consummation, I am well assured it was only because the bill referred to failed to become a law. The highest considerations of public interest seem to require that Congress, regardless of mere national pecuniary, shall frankly use its utmost endeavors to open to American inventors this attractive and remunerative field from which, by an unhappy course of legislation, they have been so long excluded. Whether the Canadian estimate of the act of 1836 be just or not, it is certain that from its foundation the government of the United States has been unceasing in its efforts to liberalize and elevate the intercourse of nations, and that, in view of its antecedents, it can well afford to take the initiative, and offer an example of liberality to the world, as it is certainly beneath its dignity and mission to follow an example of an opposite character, by whatever government or people it may be set.

The Patent Office, silent and unobtrusive in its course, connecting itself with none of the agitations of the day, and demanding nothing from the public treasury, asks only the assent of the national Legislature to such an arrangement of its instrumentalities as shall secure the highest possible efficiency to its action. Beyond its mission of inoffensive to all, it has no ambition to gratify, no triumph to achieve. The well-being of its life are fed by contributions from the benefactors of our race, and it is in their name that this appeal to action made and so long unheeded, is now respectfully, but most earnestly renewed.

J. HOLT.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge,
Vice President of the United States.

In our legislature it is said there are but three "gentlemen" out of the whole body of 133 men. Of the rest there are in the Senate fifteen lawyers, six farmers and one "gentleman." In the House, there are thirty-six farmers, twenty-two lawyers, six physicians, five editors, four carpenters and two "gentlemen."

—A member of the Academy des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about $600,000,000 sterling the interest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.

—A living negro child with two heads, four arms, and four legs, is exhibited in Mobile. It is six years old, very intelligent, sings well, waltzes, and dances time. The connection is with the spine, and the best physiologists of Europe and this country have pronounced it one individual child.

The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 6.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

We invite especial attention to the report of the Hon. Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents, as made to Congress, which we take great pleasure in laying before our readers to-day.

This is the first annual report of the new Commissioner, and is of peculiar comprehensiveness and interest, embracing several valuable suggestions to Congress for the alteration and improvement of the Patent laws. It will be perceived that this Department of the Government has disposed of an increased amount of business for the year just past, there having been issued in that time 2910 Patents, or 408 more than were issued in any former year. The peculiar style employed in the report in bringing its details before Congress, presents it in a much more agreeable light than generally attaches to similar documents of facts and figures. Mr. Holt has so forcibly and eloquently set forth his views for the protection and encouragement of this National receptacle of the handiwork of our country's genius, that we lose sight of the dull computation of numbers, in his just appreciation of inventions, and in his sincere invocation for the protective hand of our country's laws for the benefit of the inventors. In a word, we ask that the report be read, that all may agree with us in thinking that the heart which dictated, and the man who wrote it, are both in the right place.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

After a struggle not very creditable, the Philadelphia Democracy succeeded in electing delegates to the 4th of March Convention, to meet at Harrisburg. The delegates are understood to be favorable to the nomination of W. A. Porter, for Supreme Judge, and are strangely enough set down as anti-Lecompton, or what is by them considered the vital point opposed to the present general administration. We do not understand this arrangement, and may as well confess our ignorance in the start. Philadelphia gentlemen have a way peculiar to themselves, and it may be we have no right to interfere, even in the way of suggestions, and therefore await the sober mail to be fully enlightened.

[Correspondence of the Morning Post.]

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, February 4, 1858.

A queer petition for divorce has been presented to the House from Allegheny county. It is from Lizzie McKelvy Hagen, who wishes to be absolved from all matrimonial connection with John Wesley Hager, ("what's in a name?") whom she avers she was induced to marry "in fun." She had gone from her home near East Liberty to attend a wedding in Allegheny city in the capacity of bridesmaid, where she met Mr. Hagen as a "groomsman." After the ceremony he proposed a promenade, which was accepted. While out he proposed further that they make "a call" at the house of one of his friends, which was also accepted; and they there met not only the friend, but a gentleman in black coat and white choker, who was alleged to be a clergyman. Mr. John Wesley now "proposed" again, and Miss Lizzie "accepted" in jest, and the minister being on hand—to carry the joke out—they were made bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. She returned to her father's house only to discover that it was no joke at all, but that she was in law and in fact Mrs. Hagen, wife of the aforesaid John Wesley. This was on the 20th of October last. Subsequently an agreement was made, for a consideration not named in the petition, by which Hagen agreed to let his wife live where she pleased, and bound himself not to require of her any of the duties of a wife. But Miss Lizzie wants to be "free and general as the easing air," and not be "cribbed, cabined and confined" by the fact of being another man's wife, and therefore prays for a divorce.

In the House, to-day, Kansas was on the tapis upon a resolution of Mr Owen, of Philadelphia, instructing the Special Committee appointed some days ago, to not report before the 10th of March next. Mr. Calhoun and others opposed the resolution in speeches of some length. Mr. C. said "it was obnoxious to the committee. For his part, he did not stand afraid of the responsibility of making the report. Nor Democrats together with the entire opposition voted against the resolution, as will be seen by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Askin, Bower, Brandt, Bobnett, Donohoo, Donnelly, J. H., Donnelly Jas., Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Garrett, Gilliland, Glatz, Goepp, Hamel, Hay, Billegas, Hipple, Hodgson, Irwin, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lauman, Lovett, M'Clain, Maugle, Melloy, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Rupp, Sharp, Smith of Berks, Smith of Cambria, Smith of Wyoming, Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Weaver, Weiler, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Wolf, Woodring, Yerusalem.—47.

NAYS—Messrs. *Adams*, (Clarion,) Babcock, Benson, *Bitner*, (Fayette,) Bruce, *Calhoun*, (Armstrong,) Casttner, Chase, Crawford, Doddz, Foster, George, Hayes, Himrod, *Hunt* (Huntingdon,) Imbrie, *Jackson* (Clinton,) Lawrence, *Lloyd*, (Lycoming,) M'Clure, M'Donald, Negley, Nichols, Pownall, Price, *Ramsey* (Philadelphia,) Roland, Rose, Ruth, Shaw, Struthers, Voegtly, *Warden* (Westmoreland,) Wells, Williston, Wismer, *Longaker*—Speaker (Montgomery,)—37.

A number of gentleman were absent. All who were in town placed themselves fearlessly upon the record; those absent were necessarily so, and did not expect the question to come up so soon, for the matter was sprung upon the House to the supreme astonishment of many of the members.

Mr. Calhoun then made a motion that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as he did not wish to act upon a committee thus shorn of its powers; but the same majority that carried the former resolution killed this motion. The vote was: ayes, 39; nays, 52.

There was no business of local importance relating to Pittsburgh.

Mr. Donohoo presented a petition from the citizens of East Bethlehem and West Pike Run townships, Washington county, asking for a new school district, to be taken out of parts of those townships.

Your city is fully represented here at present. Among others, I notice Edward Campbell, Jr., James Hardman, Will Black, George Darsie, Russell Errett and Charles Barnett.

As legislating on the liquor question is soon to commence, there are numerous delegations from both ends of the State of brewers, distillers and tavern keepers on hand to look after their respective interests. A great number of bills have been offered, but the one by Mr. George, of Northumberland, seems to attract most attention.

PAXTON.

VARIOUS THINGS.

—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* that on the 23d of February the walking cane of Gen Washington, it is expected, will be presented on behalf of the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association to the Hon. Ed. Everett, of Massachusetts, and his spy glass also, on their behalf, to the Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, who, enlisted in the same cause with Mr. Everett, has delivered eloquent lectures in several Southern cities on the character of Washington.

—Gov. Alfred Wade of the Choctaw nation has resigned his office. Hon. Randy Walker, as President of the Senate, will in virtue of his office assume the Governorship of the Choctaw people

—Ten shares of Kentucky Bank stock sold at $110 in Philadelphia on Friday.

—The citizen soldiers of Pennsylvania, who served a campaign at Baltimore in the war of 1812, under the command of Brig. Gen Foster, are to meet in Harrisburg on the 22d of February next for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorializing Congress to pass a law that shall place them on the same footing with the soldiers of the revolutionary war.

—A man by the name J. M'Chesney residing at Toronto, died a few days ago in a dentist's chair, after taking chloroform for the purpose of having his teeth extracted.

—Eliza Logan is playing at the Savannah Theatre.

—Mr Hughes late editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and son in-law of Mr. Floyd, Secretary of the Navy, is to be associated in the editorial management of the Washington *Union*

—The President has refused all company for several days, owing to indisposition.

—The editorial convention of Ohio has recommended the general adoption of the cash system. A great move.

—A destructive fire occurred at Louisville on last Monday morning. The alcohol manufactory of Barber & Harris, late Smith and Company, caught fire, and in a short time was consumed with most of its contents and all the valuable machinery. One of the copper pipes leading from the cellar to the fourth story to the heaters had burst in the lower chamber.

—The recent manifesto signed "Lucy Stone," has given rise to the questions, "What has become of her husband, Mr Blackwell?" or, "Is it a condition of her marriage that she is to retain her maiden name, and if so, what will the children bear?"

—A proposition is pending in the New York Legislature, so to alter the city charter as to give the Alderman and Councilmen $1,000 a year salary. At present they serve gratuitously.

—The Cunard Steamer which sailed on the 3d took out fully two millions in specie.

READ THIS!—*A Hollander's Testimony.*—Jacob Rinehes, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Caution 1—Be careful to ask for *Boerhave's Holland Bitters.* Sold at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole Proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr., & Co., corner of Third and Smithfield streets, and by Druggists generally.

EXTENSION OF STAY.

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
Will continue their office at
No. 161 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 predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES feel that they cannot too earnestly or too frequently admonish invalids of the EXCEEDING DANGER OF DELAY 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 next to impossible.

Office Hours—10 A. M. to 2 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,
Ja27 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF REMEDIES SOLD at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all disease nameless, each 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 Invigorator, which is come to us 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, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspepsics for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often the gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world

JAMES HAMILTON

☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint entirely cured by them.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 14, 1855.

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 then sent him to the country, but it proved of but little benefit. Having a bottle of German Bitters in the house, I was persuaded to try that, which to my astonishment entirely cured him. He continued to take the bitters some time 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. PAHS,
To Dr. C. M. Jackson. Plum street, above Second.

See advertisement.

For sale by FLEMING BROS. and *Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER*, Pittsburgh jan29-2wdsw

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,
Ja16-1y] No. 27 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
DEALER IN
FLOUR. GRAIN.
BACON, LARD, LARD OIL,
AND PRODUCE GENERALLY
No. 209 Liberty street,
Assolding PITTSBURGH.

ISAAC JONES..... D. S. ROGAN

D. M. ROGERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ROGERS' IMPROVED PATENT
STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH,
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA

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,
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REFER TO—Francis G. Ball & Co., Erie; William Dilworth, St. S. Cuthbert & Son, Pittsburgh; Boyd & Orr, Brisbin & Swearingen, S. Brady, Cash. M. & M. Bank, Lee & Howell, Mangle & Co., George W. Anderson, Davis Parton & Co. Wheeling. ja18-ly

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALCOHOL,
Cologne Spirits and Fusel Oil,
Nos. 157 and 170 Second Street.
ap10-1yd2dp

WILLIAM CLAYTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
NO. 57 DIAMOND ALLEY,
Near Wood street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, Blackberry, Cherry, and Cognac Brandies, old Monongahela and Rectified Whiskey, of the first quality. d2dly

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, Knives and Forks, and Spoons, and a large assortment of Carpenter's Tools, he has received a large supply of
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Shovels, Tongues and Hoes;
Sickle Bolts, and Enameled
Preserving Kettles.
c129

NEW TEA STORE,
No. 23 Fifth street,
NEXT DOOR TO DAVIS'S STOCKING FACTORY.

JOHN ANDREWS,
(Late of the Pekin Tea Store,)
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS friends and the public generally, that he has opened at the above stand, for the sale of
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS;
ALSO, COFFEE AND SUGARS,
OF THE BEST BRANDS. All articles sold at the lowest CASH prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. fe3

J. & T. GROUTT, Importers of Brandies, Gin, Wine, &c. Dealers in fine Old Monongahela Rye Whisky, Peach and Apple Brandy; also, RECTIFIERS AND DISTILLERS, corner of SMITHFIELD and FRONT streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILL FEED.—300 sacks Mill Feed, for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
fe2 89 Water street.

TYPE AGENCY.—WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 67 Wood street, have the agency for Sheath of Lucas & Brothers' Type, Cuts, Leads, Rules, Furniture, Cases, etc. Rules and Leads cut to order. Cash orders filled at manufacturers' prices. ja23-3

☞ WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been writ on, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest deductions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizenesses:

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1857.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use *M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I continued improving all the time, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Mount Pleasant place, or M. L. Arnett, druggist, corner of Rutter and Monroe streets.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to see for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *A fac simile wrapper on the signature of* [L. S.] (Gilt wrapper.) FLEMING BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Pittsburgh Public.

HAVING LEARNED THAT A REPORT is in circulation in Pittsburgh, that the Proprietors of SAINT LAWRENCE HOTEL, in Philadelphia have raised the prices board to $2.50 per diem, which is not the fact, our charges are as heretofore, $2. The only Road in the city that have raised the price of board, is the Girard House, the new charge $2.50 per diem.

We feel deeply grateful for the very liberal patronage we have received from our Pittsburgh friends since the opening of the Saint Lawrence, and would at first exceedingly many of our friends would give us a call, as we are prepared to accommodate up to 1,000 persons.

WM. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Proprietors St. Lawrence Hotel,
Philadelphia.

$750, $1,000, $1,600—For sale a comfortable house in Allegheny city for $750 one on Robinson street for $1,000, and one on Lacock street $1,600. Terms of payment easy.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

$600 FOR a two story frame dwelling house and lot of ground in fee for $600, pleasantly situated on Mulberry alley, near Wood street.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.

SUPPLY YOURSELVES WITH SHOES now, whilst you can buy them at such low rates, at the PEOPLES SHOE STORE. We will continue to sell at great bargains for a short time longer. Small profits and cash returns is our motto. All kinds of country produce taken.

DIFFENBACHER & CO.

BLK SILK GIMPURE LACES, at less than the usual prices. Close them out.

C. HASSON & SON,
(Formerly Love Brothers.)
No. 74 Market street

RAISINS.
600 boxes bunch Raisins;
600 half boxes bunch Raisins;
500 quarter " " Just received and for sale by
fe6 REYHER & ANDERSON,
No. 59 Wood street.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—
200 boxes Oranges;
200 do Lemons, just received and for sale by
fe6 REYHER & ANDERSON,
No. 59 Wood street.

LINSEED OIL—30 barrels on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

CASTILE SOAP.—30 boxes on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

CAMPHOR.—5 bbls. on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets

WHITE MUSTARD SEED—500 pounds on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

OLIVE OIL, casks and pints.—40 dozen on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood street

SAL. AMMONIA.—1500 pounds on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood street.

ENG. VENITIAN RED.—25 tubs on hand and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

MOORHEAD'S MAG. PLASTER, on hand, and for sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
fe6 Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by Dr. W. YOUNG.
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"There is more in these things than we dream of in our philosophy."

Let every man under the sacred obligations of the married life without reading every page of DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE, or, EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR. It discloses more in that every one should be acquainted with, than a treatise one hundred times its size explaining every shape and form of disease, the anatomy of the organs of generation, both in male and female, with useful information all in every one without knowledge. Price, SEVENTY CENTS. Copies sent by mail FREE OF POSTAGE on receipt of price.

HUNT & MINER'S NEWS DEPOT
fe6-d Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh

GREAT SACRIFICE IN PRICES.—
WHITE MOURNING COLLARS AND SETTS.
At bargains to clear out the lot.
PRICES FAR BELOW THE FIRST COST.
Call and examine them, at
fe5 HORNE'S, 77 Market street.

FINE CIGARS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY MORNING, February 9th, at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold, fifteen thousand fine Cabanas, Regalia and Havana Cigars of favorite brands. Also, twenty dozen fancy Snuff Boxes
fe5 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY EVENING, February 9th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, will be sold:—
27 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
25 do Eureka Insurance Company.
fe5 P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

MARSEILLES AND LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS received this day, at
fe5 L. HIRSHFELD & SONS,
No. 81 Wood street.

WINTER GLOVES—
Gauntlets,
Mufflers,
Sleigh Rugs,
At reduced prices, at L. HIRSHFELD & SONS,
fe5 No. 81 Wood street.

OVERCOATS—
RAGLANS,
BUSINESS SUITS, and
a general assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, at extraordinary LOW PRICES, to close out for the season, at
L. HIRSHFELD & SONS,
fe5 No. 81 Wood street.

VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
VALENTINES!
OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT
HUNT & MINER'S,
MASONIC HALL, FIFTH STREET.
fe3-d&wood

REMOVAL.—
BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—We have removed the manufactory of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, to No. 27 Wood street—the house now occupied by John Moorhead, Esq.

Until the first of April, our office will be on the second floor. [ja23] BENJ. PAGE, Jr. & CO.

HOUSES FOR RENT—
By S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Market st.
A comfortable two story dwelling house on Rose street, just head of Fifth—$14 per month.
A two story dwelling on Duquesne street—$10 per month.
A convenient dwelling house on Logan street—$160 per year.
A three story house of nine rooms, on Third street, at $300 per year.
A dwelling house of four rooms and kitchen, with large lot of ground, on High street, Mount Washington, $160 per year.
Two large ware houses on Third street, near Market.
Two small houses in Splane's Court, near Fifth street, $6.25 per month.
A two story frame house of four rooms, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, at $6 per month.
A large brick house with garden, fruit trees, etc., in Allegheny city—$300 per year.
A store room on Third street—$125 per year.
A dwelling house on Third street, near Market.
A warehouse on Market street, No. 28.
A dwelling house on Wylie street—$200 per year.
A large shop on Third street can be had for two years
A store and cellar, corner Market and Third streets, etc.

BURNING FLUID AND CAMPHENE.—A large supply of these articles constantly on hand. Those wishing a first class Fluid, superior and cheaper than can be had elsewhere in the city, can always procure it at
JOS. FLEMING'S,
ja26 Corner Diamond and Market street.

GENTS' WEAR.—The following are now offered low
Gents' French Calf Boots, double soles;
Gents' French Calf Shoes;
Gents' Buffalo Shoes;
Gents' Calf Overshoes;
Gents' Alum Grain and Sandals, at the People's Shoe Store Fifth street, near Market.
ja26 RIPPENBACHER & CO