Daily Morning Post.

GEORGE P. GILLMORE.....THOMAS PHILLIPS.
Gillmore & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 14

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER.
FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture, and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

SPRING.

We have spring weather at last; smiling, warm, and pleasant. A more beautiful day than yesterday was never seen; or a busier day on our thronged and crowded streets. Drays, steamboats, canal, and railroads, have abundant employment; and the evidences of general prosperity were never more abundant in our community than at the opening of the present spring.

The appearance of spring, after a pretty hard winter, is doubtless delightful to every one; and to some more so than the editor who has been "cooped up" in an editor's room for months, toiling laboriously to get out a readable newspaper every twelve hours.

VOTE ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We have received a private letter from Washington stating that the Homestead Bill will probably pass the Senate. As has been stated before, the Senate committee reported it back to the Senate unanimously.

Public sentiment has undergone a great change within the last few years on this subject. Not many years ago, when such a bill, giving "land to the landless," was introduced into the House of Representatives, it was laid on the table with only about a dozen dissenting voices. This year it has passed the House by a vote of 107 to 72, and it is believed it will pass the Senate. Here is one evidence of progress, and pretty rapid progress, and, we believe, in the right direction. This bill, should it become a law, will produce some singular results. It will render donations of public lands to aid in the construction of railroads of little value. Those lands cannot be sold by the companies for good prices, while other lands can be had without price. It will reduce the value of lands in the New England States from 10 to 20 per cent, and it will produce a drain of laborers from those States, and some of the other old States, to a large amount. Accordingly we find that the New England delegations in the House, as a general thing, voted against the bill.

New York cast only three votes against the bill; Pennsylvania cast only one vote against it, but 11 of her members were absent. All the Ohio members voted for the bill, except 4 absentees. Indiana cast but one vote against it. The other north-western States voted almost unanimously for the bill.

The south generally did not favor it. But the Missouri members all voted for it, except one absentee. The Kentucky members voted 9 for and one against it. Arkansas entire for it. Tennessee all for it but 4 absentees. Virginia but 1 vote for it. North and South Carolina entire against it. Louisiana equally divided. Alabama 8 for the bill.

It is understood that the President is in favor of the bill. So it is likely to become a law.

The process of forming and peopling new States has been very rapid heretofore; but with this bill a law, Nebraska and Kansas will soon contain a sufficient population to entitle them to admission as States of the Union.

Speculation in Western lands will be at a discount with such a law in existence. It will produce some serious changes both in the old and new States. In most of the new States there are still large tracts of government lands; and such a law will attract to those States a large accession of population; and it will speedily carry forward the frontier of civilization to the Rocky mountains. In the older States farming lands will be somewhat reduced in value, and labor will perhaps bear a higher price. It will be very apt to relieve the large cities of a portion of their over-crowded populations. It will reduce the revenues of the government but little, as the increase of population and general prosperity increases imports, and the revenues derived therefrom.

We take the following on this subject from the Washington *Union*:

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—This bill which passed the House of Representatives by a decided majority, was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Its friends in the Senate are sanguine that it will pass at last by.

On the question of its reference, General Cass made the following forcible remarks:—

Mr. CASS. Before this bill is referred, I desire to express my full concurrence in the great measure it proposes, and my hope that the Committee on Public Lands will report upon it speedily and favorably, and that it will pass the Senate with as little delay as possible. The time has arrived when the public domain has ceased to be necessary as a source of revenue, and we are now enabled to offer one of the noblest tributes to the value of free institutions which the world has ever seen, by furnishing the foundation of an equal and safe system, by which every citizen may become a land owner, and by which a government exhibits itself in the character, not of a tax collector, its old and established attribute, but of a minister on the part of the people of giving to all who desire it homes, permanent homes, for themselves and their families. It is a new and noble function in the operations of government, this power of distribution without the necessity to exercise taxation—this granting to each a part of what belongs to all—this action to the wants and wishes of a vast portion of the country, and the measure itself, as well as the feeling it manifests, will do more to strengthen the cause of free government through the world than any event in our day.

The bill this measure passed the House of Representatives, who, from their immediate relation to their constituents, may well be supposed to express their sentiments, and I trust the Senate will not now withhold its cordial co-operation, and, for one, I desire to return my acknowledgments to the member from Pennsylvania, Mr. John L. Dawson, whose earnest and able devotion to this bill conduced so much to its passage through the House. He deserves the gratitude of every friend of this great measure.

I can conceive nothing to the progress of business, or better calculated to add to the strength, the resources, and the moral power of this country, than this plan of justice and policy. In times of danger it will give us a physical force ready for any emergency, and at the same time a happy, contented population, aiding by its industry to the wealth of the nation, and bound, as less by gratitude than by patriotism to a government thus proving by its deeds its desire to promote the happiness of all.

MR. MARSH.—This gentleman appeared last evening, in his favorite part of *Hamlet*. It is unnecessary for us to say that the part was performed well, for all who have ever seen Mr. M. in his leading characters, will admit that he has few superiors in the line of the drama. This evening he appears as Virginius, which should draw a crowded house.

SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

We published a statement a few days since that the authorities at Havana, Cuba, had seized and confiscated the American steamship, Black Warrior, and her cargo, consisting of four hundred bales of cotton. The cotton was unloaded from the ship by the Spanish officers, and taken possession of by the Spanish government. The ship was abandoned by the captain and crew, and the matter has been laid before our government at Washington. It creates no little excitement among the members of Congress. The seizure is believed to be unlawful and unjust, and the case is likely to be speedily investigated.

The Black Warrior entered the port in the usual manner, it is said, and as other American steamers have always heretofore done. This vessel had entered in the same way thirty-six times without objection. The American Consul, the American lawyers at Havana, and the merchants generally, it is said, consider the seizure an outrage, and believe that our government should demand speedy and full reparation.

The Spanish authorities of Cuba are certainly insolent neighbors, and offer more indignities to this country than any other foreign potentates. We hope if they are wrong in this affair that they will be treated to a little of Capt. Ingraham's diplomacy.

COL. WM. JACK.

We had the pleasure of shaking hands with our friend Col. Jack, yesterday. The Legislature having adjourned for a few days, the Colonel is released from his arduous duties as clerk of the House, long enough to pay his old friends in Allegheny a brief visit. But he will be sure to be at his post when the Legislature assembles again. He is one of the best officers that ever occupied his position, or any other public office in the State. We have seen him at his post day after day for months, and never heard of a single mistake occurring in his department during the whole time. If we are not much mistaken, higher honors await him.

LONDON QUARTERLY.

The January number of this Review is received. Contents—Life and Works of Gray; Humboldt's Cosmos; The Missions of Polynesia; M. Guizot; Religion of the Chinese Rebels; Memoirs of King Joseph; Turkey and Russia, &c.

This is No. 1 of Vol. 41, and is the right time to subscribe or renew subscriptions. Re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., Fe. 79 Fulton street, N. Y., and for sale at the principal Bookstores and Depots throughout the country. It is needless to say that it is a very valuable periodical.

SEVERAL THINGS.

.....On Friday last the consolidation celebration came off in Philadelphia. It is said to have been a splendid and costly affair. The military and citizens paraded the streets during the day, and a ball and banquet came off in the evening at a public hall. The expenses, it is said, is to paid by private contributions.

.....The Friends' Peace Society of England, have sent a deputation to the Emperor of Russia to urge upon him a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Turkey. The Emperor received them very graciously, expressed his views very freely on the subject, introduced them to the Empress, and gave them a very cordial shake of the royal hand at parting; but no other results of the mission are announced or expected.

.....Western papers represent the amount of wheat and all other kinds of provisions at all points in the West as almost immense. It is sent Eastward as fast as possible; but on the opening of lake and canal navigation the amount forwarded will be so great as to prevent any great increase in prices; and should the war in Europe be avoided, prices are likely to be considerably reduced by such an abundant supply.

.....P. T. Barnum has been unanimously elected president of the New York Crystal Palace Association; and it is said he has a plan in view that will be likely to make the concern pay well.

.....The Rev. R. B. Gurley has published an appeal to the friends of the American Colonization Society, "to co-operate in an effort to raise one hundred thousand dollars or more, during the present year, over the ordinary annual contributions to the society, to enable it to purchase or build one or more steamers or other ships, to run four times a year between the United States and Liberia."

Latest from New Mexico.

Some few items of news are furnished by the last arrival from New Mexico to the Independence *Messenger*:

Bishop Lamy, of New Mexico, was on his way to the States, having in his company Rev. Jos. E. Ortiz, Jesus, Maria Ortiz, son of Don Francisco Ortiz, of Delgado, a son of Don Santiago Tomales, of Cerrillos, and a Indian boy from Santa Clara. They are on their way to Rome.

Gov. Armijo died on the 26th ult., leaving the bulk of his estate, say fifty thousand dollars, to an illegitimate daughter, who married six days afterwards.

Two Americans were murdered by some Mexicans near Los Vegas—one had his throat cut—the other was found partially burnt.

The son of M. Salazar (who cut off the ears of the Texas prisoners in 1841) was murdered by Indians near the Arkansas, and two men were killed by bears, near Santa Fe, in January.

The Legislature was about to adjourn, having passed some useful laws.—*St. Louis Rep.*, 6th.

Dr. Gardiner.

The post mortem examination of the body of the late Dr. Gardiner, leaves no doubt of his death having been occasioned by strychnine, which is described as one of the deadliest of the Java poisons. The Washington *Star*, of the 6th, says:

On the Gardiner award $423,750 was fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury; $218,000 of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the Treasury. The deceased, Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury $158,000, on the claim of Dr. H. Mears; $58,000 of which was divided equally as endowment. Mears, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, boldly admits that his claim was a shameless fraud, and unblushingly defies the Government of the United States, there being no extradition convention or treaty between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country.

SETTLING A BILL.—Four sharpers having treated themselves to a sumptuous dinner at the Hotel Montreuil, were at a loss how to settle for it, and hit on the following plan: They called the waiter, and asked him for the bill. One threw his hand into his pocket, drew out a few pieces, the second prevented him, declaring he would pay; the third did the same. The fourth forbade the waiter from taking money from either of them, but all three persisted. At last one said: "The best way to decide is to blindfold the waiter, and whoever he first catches shall settle the bill. This proposition was accepted, and while the waiter was groping his way around the room they slipped out of the house one after another.

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—A somewhat novel point on the law of landlord and tenant, was decided, a few days since, by Justice McCarty, in the Police Court. A lease had been taken by the tenant for a term of years, to his satisfaction of which it was agreed he should give his notes at the close of each quarter, payable in ninety days thereafter. Such notes were regularly given, but in default of the prompt payment of one of them, the landlord brought his action of ejectment, the plea of non-compliance with the terms of the lease. This was overruled by the court. An agreement to revive the negotiable notes of defendant at the close of each quarter, in lieu of money, stands good to the end of the lease, notwithstanding such notes may not be paid.

THE U. S. PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Late advices have been received at the Navy Department from the United States squadron in the Pacific ocean; among them, one from Commander Dorsin, commanding the U. S. ship Portsmouth, now at San Francisco, in reference to unlawful expeditions. The presence of a man of war has, it is said, been attended with good result—that it prevented the sailing of two vessels with men and military supplies.

The decided language of President Pierce, and the suggested interference of our government with the further proceedings of these adventurers, have put a stop to all talk about the value of their scrip.—*Washington Union.*

News and Facts from all Quarters.

It is said that the British and French soldiers, except for a short time in 1794, have not fought under the same banner since the wars of the Crusades. The rivalry that will exist in the allied army to exceed each other in deeds of daring, will make them terrible to their Russian foes.

The first wool from Australia was received in England in 1812 or 1813, and so slight was the progress the importation had made in 1848 that the whole product of the colonies was lost in a single ship, burnt at sea. In 1858, however, over 50,000,000 pounds of wool was sent from Australia to England.

Mr. Green, the celebrated diver, on the 25th ult., discovered two locomotives in Lake Erie, about fourteen miles above Grand river. They were lost two years ago last fall, from a vessel in a storm. They lay in 22 feet of water, and were discovered by the fact that ice was piled up on the spot.

The total armed force of Sweden presents an effective armed force of 116,160 men.

The narrowest part of the Atlantic is more than two miles deep. In other parts, about one and a half miles.

During the year ending the 1st inst. there were one hundred and seventeen fires in Richmond, Va., consuming $418,835 worth of property, and $2,705,300 worth was rescued by the firemen.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill providing for the election by the people, of Judges and Attorney General.

The appropriations to Internal Improvements, made at the last session of the Virginia Legislature, will not, it is stated, exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

A private letter from Jassy of the 10th inst. announces that the Roumish government has confiscated the property of Prince Gregory Stourdza, son of the ex-hospodar, and that of his mother, because he had placed himself at the service of the sultan, his sovereign.

It was a wise as well as prophetic remark of a United States Commissioner in Boston, that "they who cannot govern their sewers will find the lash must give way to those who can."

The prohibitory liquor law, passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, is merely designed to restrain the retailing of intoxicating drinks.

The Legislature of Virginia, which adjourned on Saturday, passed 227 acts, leaving some 300 bills not finally acted on, and among them are the appropriations to railroads and other great works. The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "It is gratifying to know that no lavish expenditure of the public money was made, as was apprehended by many, and the State credit was not impaired."

Mr. Richardson, the United States consul at Trieste, has been rejected by the Austrian government, on the broad and indefinite charge of having given expression to political opinions calculated to interrupt the present good understanding between the two governments.

The use of grapes, as an article of food, is much recommended in cases of consumption. They contain a large quantity of grape sugar, and that which most nearly resembles milk sugar in its character and composition.

The Black Warrior had on board $84,000 in specie; nine hundred and fifty-four bales of cotton, fifty-eight packages of merchandise, and 27 passengers. All confiscated at Havana, except the passengers.

In Demerara, every one is "Esq." that wears shoes and stockings.

The London Court Journal says that it is now beyond doubt that Lord Elgin will return to his post as Governor General of British North America.

The *Espana* states that a Spanish naval officer has been sent by the government of Spain to the United States, to purchase masts for ships of war.

Lord Byron gives this account of a party with Sheridan: "I was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then disputatious, then unintelligible, then altogether, then inarticulately, then drunk.

A French surgeon, after dressing the current of the vapor of chloroform on an abscess in the sole of the foot of a patient, was enabled to make an incision in it, without causing the slightest pain.

Mr. Cobden says that in England there were 2,000,000 of adult males, if not 3,000,000, who never read a newspaper.

It is rumored in Paris that Napoleon intends to obtain a divorce from Eugenie.

The Columbia Bank of Boston offers $500 reward for an invention to prevent the alteration of Bank notes.

They are building an underground railway beneath London; it will extend two and one-quarter miles, and cost $1,250,000.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the McDonough will, secures the American Colonization Society about thirty thousand dollars per year, for 40 years.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* learns that Mrs. Capt. Cummings (wife of one of the Martha Washington passengers) is on her way to Arkansas, not only with the view of meeting her husband, but with the avowed intention of challenging Sidney C. Burton to fight a duel.

The Unitarians of Boston are taking measures to raise fifty thousand dollars to purchase and circulate the works of the denomination.

In the year 1800, there were 413 Quaker meeting houses in England. There are now but 317.

Louis Napoleon Preparing an Italian Invasion.

The New York *Tribune* has received some important information from London, provided it is reliable. It is said that on the 3d of February, a declaration on the part of the Prussian Cabinet was despatched to Paris and London, withdrawing her mediation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet, and declaring it her determination to observe, even without the concurrence of Austria, the most strict neutrality on her part, which she is determined to enforce by *suitable armaments*, as soon as the proper moment shall have arrived. This stand is taken in consequence of the failure of Count Orloff's mission. The declaration—section 3—also says:

"Whether Prussia shall propose, in common with Austria, a general arming of the German Confederation, will depend on the conduct of the maritime Powers towards Germany."

The Tribune also furnishes the following reports in relation to certain contemplated movements of the French Emperor:

"Louis Napoleon has sent a confidential agent (Mr. Benzier) to Turin, with the following message for the King of Piedmont and Mr. Cavour—He is given three insurrectory movements are to break out at Parma, Piacenza, Gunatella, and Modena. Sardinia must then occupy those countries, from which the now reigning princes are to be expelled.

"Napoleon is to guarantee to the King the incorporation with Sardinia of the three former principalities, and perhaps of Modena, also; in compensation for which territories the County of Savoy is to be ceded to France. This arrangement England may be said to have as good as agreed to, although reluctantly and with very bad grace. Mr. Bringslow then proceeded further on his tour through Italy till he reached Naples, where his arrival evoked the most painful sensation. His mission is that of preparing an Italian insurrection, as Napoleon is seriously convinced that he is the man not only to set Italy on fire, but also to draw the exact line which the flame shall be forbidden to cross. He proposes to concentrate the following armies:—100,000 men on the frontier of Savoy, 60,000 men at Mentz, and 80,000 men at Strasburg.

"Russia has given notice to the assembling of a French army of 100,000 men on the frontier of Savoy, but she considers the concentration of an army at Metz, and of another at Strasburg, to be a direct menace against herself. She already fancies Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg, etc., in full insurrection, and some 100,000 peasants marching from the south of Germany on her own frontiers. She has therefore, protested against these two measures, and it is this eventuality which is alluded to in section three of the Prussian declaration. At all events, Prussia will put her army on a war footing by, and perhaps before, the end of March. She intends calling out the land-wehr, the second reserve, to the amount of a force of 200,000 to 300,000 men, according to circumstances. But if Napoleon insists on concentrating the two armies at Metz and Strasburg, the Prussian government has already resolved to augment its force to 600,000 men.

"Napoleon further stated that it has been unanimously resolved by the Cabinet of Austria that all the more notorious democrats of the monarchy, and above all, of Rhenish Prussia, are to be arrested on the same night, and to be transported to the eastern fortresses, in order to prevent them from favoring the subversive plans of Napoleon, or from getting up popular movements generally. This measure, it is proposed, shall be executed instantly, in the case of Italian disorders breaking out, or if Napoleon concentrates the two armies at Metz and Strasburg."—*Phila. Gazette.*

From the Washington Star.

Washington News and Gossip.

THE NAVY REFORM BILL.—We understand that the House Committee on Naval Affairs have agreed on the main features of the bill, (and, indeed, on nearly all of its details) which Mr. Bocock, their chairman, is shortly to report—the "Bill to re-organize the Navy of the United States."

There is much conversation and no little feeling in interested circles with reference to this measure. The subject is an important one, and the object aimed at most desirable. The United States Navy: with what brilliant associations it is connected in the past: with what high hopes in the future; but what mingled mortification and reproach does it inspire in the present.—Once, our navy, though small, was an institution of power and energy—"a thing of life!" Now it has scarcely vitality enough to keep it in existence. It seems to struggle with the nightmare. It has become a sort of sleep corporation—a rotten borough. It must be purified, renewed and regenerated, and have life and energy infused into it. Of course this is not an easy task, for several reasons. It is, in general, difficult to arouse the attention of Congress to the necessity of important legislation for this branch of the public service. It is not a subject which admits of successful demagogueism or Buncombeism. It appeals to patriotism—it calls for statesmanship. It is, therefore, a subject unsuited in the tone and temper of modern legislation. The cry of the extravagance and the prodigality practised in our naval expenditure is easy. Any shallow-brained demagogue may take it up. Many have already taken it up, until it has become stale. It is worn threadbare.

The question—what can be done to reform abuses and raise the Navy?—is one to be answered by the statesman, and not by the demagogue. Another difficulty in the way of thorough reform springs from a certain class of the naval officers themselves. No patient likes to take medicine. "Chastening for the present is never pleasant, but grevious." Many a Navy officer clings to the destructive privileges, like a spoiled child to a stick of candy. Idleness is the canker of the service. The spirit of men becomes dull, and their faculties rust, when unemployed. Action—action is the life-blood of usefulness. But, what do we see now? Men holding commissions in the Navy who have rendered no service whatever for ten, fifteen and twenty years. They give fine parties—they cultivate their farms—they pursue their own plans of business or pleasure with as much freedom from restriction as any other citizens; and yet they are Navy officers, drawing large pay per year. It is shameful—it is a gross fraud upon the country—it is the ruin of the service; and yet many of them think that the right to draw money without performing a duty is an inalienable and indefeasible right. Talk about cutting down leave of absence pay, or of dismissing the idle and vicious from the roll—it is treason—it is sacrilege—it is downright fillibusterism—it is a change of the whole basis of the service. Young men enter the Navy now, too often, as the most easy and genteel way of losing. They graduate at the academy, and get an assignment to a nice frigate or steamer. They take a pleasure excursion to the old world stroll through the streets and gaze at the wonders of London—long in the palaces of the Vatican, and plunge into all the gaiety and dissipations of Paris. They intrigue with the black-eyed girls, and quarrel with the jealous and lazy Dons of Spain. They sail through the beautiful Mediterranean from Calpe's Strait to where the Dardanelles rolls its dark waters upon the Sea of Sempiegadas. They touch upon its classic shores, and recreate in the gay cities which adorn them.

Lieutenants go into the civil (steam) marine on leave of absence, and resign when the department, tired of paying them for years service in they render no return therefor to the United States, orders them to legitimate duty. Others loaf, instead of thus being honorably employed while on leave. Officers of higher grade, with interest at court, stay on shore for five, ten, fifteen or twenty years, at times under pretense of doing this or that shore duty for weeks or months. We are well aware that such is not the habit or disposition of the main body of the officers of the different grades in the service. Those who are amenable to these charges, however, have become so numerous as actually and seriously to have destroyed the efficiency of the Navy of the United States. Now, we apprehend that a main feature of the bill agreed on will be to put an end at once to every thing of the sort. First, by retiring on a fair allowance, all the useful officers, who, for any cause, are really incompetent to the proper discharge of all the duties appertaining under any circumstances to the rank each such officer may hold in the service. And next, *by forcing out of the service* such officers as will not cheerfully obey any and all orders given to them. This the committee will aim to accomplish by graduating leave of absence pay, cutting it down to 000, after the officer has been on leave long enough to show that he is indisposed to return the Government an equivalent for the money he receives from the national treasury. These much needed reforms we are happy to know, will be joyfully hailed by the great body of the officers of the Navy of the United States, who are themselves the main sufferers, from the fact that the service list embraces supernumerated, imbecile, and otherwise incompetent persons, as well as others who might as well be incompetent, because they are bent on avoiding a faithful discharge of their proper duties.

☞ *We invite the careful attention of all persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, to the following certificate, given below, by Mr. Jons G. Lewis, of Perkins township, Erie county.* Mr. LEWIS is one of our most respectable citizens, and voluntarily called on Dr. Keyser and offered his certificate to the facts stated below. The PECTORAL SYRUP is for sale at 140 Wood street, and by druggists generally.

Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—I live in Perkins township, Allegheny county, I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued for eight whole months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated, until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL CORDIAL SYRUP, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle, I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case. JOHN G. LITTLE, Perkins tp.

Witness B. M. Kerr.
mrgh. December 31. 1y51

☞ **Medicines which never fail to give SATISFACTION,** *and are used by many Physicians in their Practice.*—Dr. J. C. BOSE is an Honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated in 1826, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, Jamies and Hare,—names celebrated for medical science, and having had daily intercourse and consultation with those distinguished physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor; and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past 30 years, the following valuable Family Medicines, each one to a specific disease:

DR. J. C. BOSE'S NERVOUS AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The Greatest Discovery in Medical Science, for all Nervous Conditions of the System!—Heart Disease and Nervous Complaints. The astonishing and happy effect of Dr. Bose's Nervous Cordial, for Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremor of the Muscles, Heartburn, Dizziness, Pain in the Face, Wakefulness, Restlessness, or for the Mind or Body, worn down by care, labor, or study, has induced many physicians to use it in their practice. For a weak constitution, it is a grand restorer; it completely removes from the system all nervous irritations, and in almost miraculous in its rapid and happy effect. The weak and the nervous are frequently restored to perfect health before using one bottle. Price 50 cents, gold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug store, 140, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. feb1

☞ **New Discoveries.**—VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER—These powders are put up in one pound packs, and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to Horses, Cows, Swine and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of Milch Cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, which, at twenty cents per pound, is, say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain—all who use it one will use it all the time and save money by the operation, as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price 25 cents a paper, 5 papers for $1. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.
feb1 Wholesale and Retail Agent.

☞ **Medicine Chests.**—Dr. KEYSER, wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. feb1

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

☞ Every well dressed man knows how difficult it is to find a Tailor who thoroughly understands the pantaloon of each figure, and can suit its requirements with a well cut, gentlemanly fitting garment. Hence it is that so few feel "at home" during the first day's wear of any new article of dress, and however costly, never become adapted to their forms. To remedy so manifest a deformity, E. GRIBBLE has for a long time studied both form and fashion, with a view of uniting the greatest, weather, coat, vest, or pantaloons, to the exigencies of its wearer—thoroughly attaining that elegance of fit which the spirit of the age dictates.

GRIBBLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
50 Liberty st., head of Wood.
de23

Death from a Rupture.

☞ There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay but little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability they are lost. Had they used, in time, for all time, something with any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon DR. KEYSER, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of his Drug Store, where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent TRUSS FOR CHILDREN, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

☞ DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar. de23

☞ **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills**—are fast superseding all other remedies for liver complaint, sick headache, dyspepsia, &c. Below we give the certificate of a lady residing in our city. In such certificates the people must have confidence.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and never found permanent relief until I used Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. By their use I have been completely purged of that dreadful disease, and have taken pleasure in recommending them to all who are troubled with liver complaint, sick headache, or dyspepsia.
MARY HILL, Pitt st., Avenue A.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

Also for sale by the sole proprietors.
FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
60 Wood street.

☞ **Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—A host of sentinel disciples that have in times passed been considered susceptible of relief, but not of cure, are literally exterminated by the preparation. Among these are all complaints arising from, or in the nature of, nervousness, neuralgia, indigestion, nervous tremblings, hysteria, paralysis in its early stages, hypochondriasis, vertigo, spasms, fainting fits, general weakness, and a host of functional disorders, all of which undermine and sap the foundation of health, and ultimately destroy life. Many of the complaints which produce sexual incapacity, it is an absolute and invariable specific.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. KING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

AGENTS:
FLEMING & BROS., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, do.
J. F. FLEMING, Allegheny City. mar11-mwsw

☞ **Ague and Fever** of three years standing Cured.—Mr. John Loiglois, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, Va., near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, most of the time he had chills twice a day, and rarely ten days once; he was parched with fever as soon as the chill left him, and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the Tonics advertised, and every thing recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single pint, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longlois is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier. See advertisement with its certificate. mar11

DIED.

On Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst. WM. MCKENNAN MORGAN, M. D.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 108 Liberty street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let.

THREE STORE ROOMS, on Liberty street extending back to Ferry street, next door to John Hall. Also, a Basement Room in same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Yeler. Rent low. Enquire of Mrs. LITTLE, No. 29 Fourth street. mar14:tf

John J. House & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 7 Smithfield street.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of JOHN J. HOUSE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale grocery and produce business at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Cummins & Co., No. 7 Smithfield street, beg leave to solicit a share of the liberal share of the public patronage in so respectfully solicited.

JOHN J. HOUSE,
EDWARD HOUSE.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1854. mar14

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold to JOSEPH CHAPMAN, my entire stock of tobacco, cigars, and fixtures, and would cheerfully recommend him to my friends and customers.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1854. J. SCHOENWALDER.

Having purchased the stock of Tobacco and Cigars of J. SCHOENWALDER, I intend removing to the store room lately occupied by him, No. 52, Market street, between Third and Fourth, where, with my own stock of fine Imported Cigars, I think I can offer inducements to purchasers, superior to any in this market. JOSEPH CHAPMAN,
mar14 Nos. 52 and 58 Market street, Pittsburgh.

William Tasco, Druggist,

HAS REMOVED to the corner of HAND and PENN Streets, where he will, as usual, attend promptly to his numerous friends. All articles in his line are warranted pure, and put up with the utmost care. mar14:tf

Wood and Dogs.

A LITTER of Newfoundland Dogs, pure blood, for sale, price $5 each, at W. HOWARD'S, corner of Chartier's alley, Second, between Wilkins alley, Sixth Ward. mar14:3t

PIG METAL—200 tons Allegheny Charcoal (Spudden Furnace), Iron; suitable for foundry purposes, now landing, and for sale by (mar14:2t) P. & S. M. PARKE.

Valuable Property on Third St.—Dwelling House, store room, &c. Three good brick dwelling houses will be sold low, and on reasonable terms, as the owner intends leaving the city. Now is the time for a bargain. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
mar14 corner of Second and Market sts.

Seal Presses.—Notarial and Corporation Seal Presses for sale by W. S. HAVEN,
mar13-am corner of Market and Second sts.

Hallis' Perforation Seal Press—For making indentations of seals; and stamping envelopes, this press superior to any other in use. Orders received by
mar13 W. S. HAVEN.
corner of Market and Second sts.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of Joseph Grinrod, of Pitt Township, Allegheny county, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of the travelers and others, at his tavern, in the Township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. JOSEPH GRINROD.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Daniel Wearts, Thos. Farrow, Alex. Brackenridge, Robert Farrow, Thomas Bailey, William Britton, A. H. Curling, Alex. Miller, James Deary, Wm. Tustin, William Boughter, Faun Rush. mar14:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of Francis Hornsteo, resident of McCandless township, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound will pray. FRANCIS HORNSTEO.

We, the subscribers, citizens of township aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Peter Mosser, A. Foner, H. Pearson, John Hay, Daniel Rannfeld, John O'Neel, William Deal, John Cubbans, W. Wiest, Wm. Peebles, H. Pierce, John Pollock. mar14:3t*

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of David Munn, jr., of the Fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the West aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner as in duty bound, will pray. DAVID MUNN, jr.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

G. W. Bennett, Thos. A. Hinton, John Black, John Scott, Wm. Wm. Semor, Thos. Scott, James M'Shane, Martin Connell, Mason Hill, John M'Masters, D. F. Foster. mar14:3t*

Land—600 rips received per steamer Editor, and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON,
mar10 124 Front street.

Valuable Property on Third St.—Dwelling House, store room, &c. Three good brick dwelling houses will be sold low, and on reasonable terms, as the owner intends leaving the city. Now is the time for a bargain. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
mar13 corner of Second and Market sts.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Third street, below Ferry, will be sold on easy terms by
mar13 S. CUTHBERT & SON.

A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Townsend street. Price $1000. A good bargain.
mar10 S. CUTHBERT & SON.

Death from a Rupture.

☞ There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay but little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability they are lost. Had