MARY SCHWEIDLER,
THE AMBER WITCH!

EDITED BY W. MEINHOLD,

DOCTOR OF THEOLOGY, AND PASTOR, ETC.

Translated from the German,

BY LADY DUFF GORDON.

CHAPTER X.

How we journeyed to Wolgast, and made good barter there.

Two days afterwards, so says my daughter, but old Ilse thinks it was three (and I myself know not which is true), we at last went to the town, seeing that Master Rothoog had not got the box ready before. My daughter covered it over with a piece of my departed wife her wedding gown, which the Imperialists had indeed torn to pieces, but as they had left it lying outside, the wind had blown it into the orchard, where we found it. It was very shabby, otherwise I doubt not they would have carried it off with them. On account of the box we took old Ilse with us, who had to carry it, and as amber heavy light ware she readily believed that the box held nothing but amber. At day-break, then, we took our staves in our hands, and set out with God. Near Zitze,* a hare ran across the road before us, which they say bodes one good. (Well-a-day!—When we came near Bannemin I asked a fellow if it was true that here a mother had slaughtered her own child from hunger, as I had heard. He said it was, and that the old woman's name was Zisse; but that God had been wrath at such a horrid deed, and she had got no good by it, seeing that she vomited so much upon eating it, that she forthwith gave up the ghost. On the whole he thought things were already going rather better with the parish, as Almighty God had richly blest them with fish, both out of the sea and the Achter-water. Nevertheless a great number of people had died of hunger here also. He told us that their vicar, his reverence Johannes Lampius,† had had his house burnt down, down by the Imperialists, and was lying in a hovel near the church. I sent him my greeting, desiring that he would soon come to visit me (which the fellow promised he would take care to deliver to him), for the reverend Johannes is a pious and learned man, and has also composed sundry Latin *Chronaeschia* on these wretched times, in *metrum heroicum*, which, I must say, please me greatly.‡ When we had crossed the ferry we went in at Sebins his house, on the Castle green, who keeps an ale-house; he told us that the pestilence had not yet altogether ceased in the town; whereat I was much afraid, more especially as he described to us so many other horrors and miseries of these fearful times, both here and in other places, *e. g.* of the great famine in the island of Rugen, where a number of people had grown as black as Moors, from hunger; a wonderous thing if it be true, and one might almost gather therefrom how the first blackamoors came about.§ But be that as it may. *Summa.* When Master Sehms had told us all the news he had heard, and we had thus learnt to our great comfort that the Lord had not visited us only in these times of heavy need, I called him aside into a chamber and asked him whether I could not here find means to get money for a piece of amber, which my daughter had found by the sea. At first he said 'No;' but then recollecting he began, 'Stay, let me see, at Nicholas Greake's the inn at the Castle, there are two great Dutch merchants, Dieterich von Pehnen and Jacob Kiekebusch, who are come to buy pitch and boards, *item*, timber for ships and beams; perchance they may like to cheapen your amber too; but you had better go up to the Castle yourself, for I do not know for certain whether they still are there." This I did although I had not yet eaten anything in the man's house, seeing that I wanted to know first what sort of bargain I might make, and to save the farthings belonging to the church until then. So I went into the castle-yard.

Gracious God! what a desert had even his Princely Highness' house become, within a short time! The Danes had ruined the stables and hunting-lodge, Anno 1628; *item*, destroyed several rooms in the castle; and in the *locumentum* of his Princely Highness Duke Philippus, where, Anno 22, he so graciously entertained me and my child, as will be told further on, now dwelt the inn-keeper Nicolas Grancke; and all the fair tapestries, whereon was represented the pilgrimage to Jerusalem of his Princely Highness Bogislaus X., were torn down, and the walls left gray and bare.‖ At this sight my heart was sorely grieved; but I presently inquired for the merchants, who sat at the table drinking their parting cup, with their travelling equipment already lying by them, seeing that they were just going to set out on their way to Stettin; straightway one of them jumped up from his liquor, a little fellow with a right noble paunch, and a black plaster on his nose, and asked me what I would of them? I took him aside into a window, and told him I had some fine amber, if he had a mind to buy it of me, which he straightway agreed to do. And when he had whispered somewhat into the ear of his fellow, he began to look very pleasant, and reached me the pitcher before we went to my inn. I drank to him right heartily, seeing that, as I have already said, I was still fasting, so that I felt my very heart warmed by it in an instant. (Gracious God, what can go beyond a good draught of wine taken within measure!) After this we went to my inn, and told the maid to carry the box on one side into a small chamber. I had scarce opened it and taken away the gown, when the man (whose name was Dieterich von Pehnen, as he had told me by the way), held up both hands for joy, and said he had never seen such wealth of amber, and how had I come by it? I answered that my child had found it on the sea-shore; whereat he wondered greatly that we had so much amber here, and offered me 300 florins for the whole box. I was quite beside myself for joy at such an offer, but took care not to let him see it, bargained with him till I got 500 florins, and I was to go with him to the Castle, and take the money forthwith. Hereupon I ordered mine host to make ready at once a mug of beer, and a good dinner for my child, and went back to the Castle with the man, and the maid who carried the box, begging him, in order to avoid common talk, to say nothing of my good fortune to mine host, nor, indeed, to any one else in the town, and to count out the money to me privately, seeing that I could not be sure that the thieves might not lay in wait for me on the road home, if they heard of it, and this the man did; for he whispered something into the ear of his fellow, who straightway opened his leathern strong-box, his double cash box, and unbuckled from his paunch a well-filled purse which he gave to him. *Summa.* Before long I had my riches in my pocket, and, moreover, the man begged me to write to him at Amsterdam whenever I found any more amber, the which I promised to do. But the worthy fellow, as I have since heard, died of the plague at Stettin, together with his companion—truly I wish it had happened otherwise.* Shortly after, I was very near getting into great trouble; for, as I had an extreme longing to fall on my knees, so that I could not wait until such time as I should have got back to my inn, I went up three or four steps of the Castle-stairs, and entered into a small chamber, where I humbled myself before the Lord. But the host, Nicolas Graeke, followed me, thinking I was a thief, and would have stopped me, so that I knew not how to excuse myself but by saying that I had been made drunken by the wine which the strange merchants had given to me (for he had seen what a good pull I had made at it), seeing I had not broken my fast that morning, and that I was looking for a chamber wherein I might sleep a while, which lié he believed (if in truth it were a lie, for I was really drunken, though not with wine, but with love and gratitude to my Maker), and accordingly let me go.

But I must now tell my story of his Princely Highness, as I promised above. Anno 22, as I chanced to walk with my daughter, who was then a child of about twelve years old, in the castle garden at Wolgast, and was showing her the Beautiful flowers that grew there, it chanced that as we came round from behind some bushes we espied my gracious lord the Duke Philippus Julius, with his Princely Highness the Duke Bogislaff, who lay here on a visit, standing on a mount and conversing, wherefore we were about to return. But as my gracious lords presently walked on towards the drawbridge, we went to look at the mount where they had stood; of a sudden my little girl shouted loudly for joy, seeing that she found on the earth a costly signet ring, which one of their Princely Highnesses doubtless had dropped. I therefore said, "Come, and we will follow our gracious lords with all speed, and thou shalt say to them in Latin: *Serenissimi principes, ejus, quis eorum hunc annulum deperdidit (for, ejus, quis eorum hunc annulum deperdidit (for, ejus, quis eorum hunc annulum deperdidit (for,* as I have mentioned above, I had instructed her in the Latin tongue ever since her seventh year)? and if one of them says *Ego*, give to him the ring. *Item.*—Should he ask thee in Latin to whom thou belongest, be not abashed, and say: *Ego sum filia pistoris Caseroweiensis*; for thou wilt thus find favor in the eyes of their Princely Highnesses, for they are both gracious gentlement, more especially the taller one, who is our gracious ruler Philippus Julius himself." This she promised to do; but as she trembled sorely

* A village half way between Coserow and Wolgrast, now called Zierowitz.

† The present parish archives contain several short and incomplete notices of his sufferings during those dreadful wars.

‡ The old vicar has introduced them among the sixteen-feeling parochial accounts, and we will here give a specimen of them:—

For 1629.

VayVe vVo DeMIhe transCeIs, sIc nobIs pater!

For 1635.

IngVo tVa DeXtra fer opera tIV Christe benIgne!

§ Cleralius, also, in his 'Ancient Pomerania' (vol. lxxi. 27), mentions this circumstance, but only says:—"Those who came over to Rimwald were quite black from the hunger they had suffered." This accounts for the evasive version of mine host, and the still stronger conclusion of our author.

‖ Compare Heller's "Chronicle of the Town of Wolgast," p. 25, et seq.—The frieze were copied by the surveyor of D. 25, et seq.—The frieze were copied by the surveyor of Philippus Julius (d. 6 Feb. 1625), who was the last Duke of Pomerania, Bogislaus XIV., choosing to reside in Stettin. At the present time the castle is a mere ruin, and only several of the vaulted cellars remain, whereas some of the traditions of the present day keep their shape.

* Mercilius mentions three Dutch merchants, p. 171, but asserts that the cause of their death was doubtful, and that secrets that the ship's physician, Dr. Laurentius Lichtenhan, p. 43-4th, had written a special *medical* paper on the subject. However, he calls one of them Riekepoot, instead of Kiekebusch.

as she went, I encouraged her yet more and promised her a new gown if she did it, seeing that even as a little child she would have given a great deal for fine clothes. As soon, then, as we were come into the court yard, I stood by the statue of his Princely Highness Ernest Ludewig,* and whispered her to run boldly after them, as their Princely Highnesses were only a few steps before us and had already turned toward the great entrance. This she did, but of a sudden she stood still, and would have turned back, because she was frightened by the spurs of their Princely Highnesses, as she afterwards told me, seeing that they rattled and jingled very loudly.

But my gracious lady the Duchess Agnes saw her from the open window wherein she lay, and called to his Princely Highness, "My Lord, Clare is a little maiden behind you, who, it seems, would speak with you," whereupon his Princely Highness straightway turned him round, smiling pleasantly, so that my little maid presently took courage, and, holding up the ring, spoke in Latin as I had told her. Hereat both the princes wondered beyond measure, and after my gracious Duke Philippus had felt his finger, he answered, "*Dulcissima puella, ego perdidi;*" whereupon she gave it to him, and, as a reward, kissed her cheek, and again asked, "*Sed quaenam es, et unde venis?*" whereupon she boldly gave her answer, "*Ego sum filia pistoris Caseroweiensis.*" Thereupon his Princely Highness stood musing a little, which they say bodes no good. (Well-a-day!—When we came near Bannemin I asked a fellow if it was true that here a mother had slaughtered her own child from hunger, as I had heard. He said it was, and that the old woman's name was Zisse; but that God had been wrath at such a horrid deed, and she had got no good by it, seeing that she vomited so much upon eating it, that she forthwith gave up the ghost. On the whole he thought things were already going rather better with the parish, as Almighty God had richly blest them with fish, both out of the sea and the Achterwater. Nevertheless a great number of people had died of hunger here also. He told us that their vicar, his reverence Johannes Lampius, † had had his house burnt down, down by the Imperialists, and was lying in a hovel near the church. I sent him my greeting, desiring that he would soon come to visit me (which the fellow promised he would take care to deliver to him), for the reverend Johannes is a pious and learned man, and has also composed sundry Latin *Chronaeschia* on these wretched times, in *metrum heroicum*, which, I must say, please me greatly.‡ When we had crossed the ferry we went in at Sebins his house, on the Castle green, who keeps an ale-house; he told us that the pestilence had not yet altogether ceased in the town; whereat I was much afraid, more especially as he described to us so many other horrors and miseries of these fearful times, both here and in other places, *e. g.* of the great famine in the island of Rugen, where a number of people had grown as black as Moors, from hunger; a wondrous thing if it be true, and one might almost gather therefrom how the first blackamoors came about.§ But be that as it may. *Summa.* When Master Sehms had told us all the news he had heard, and we had thus learnt to our great comfort that the Lord had not visited us only in these times of heavy need, I called him aside into a chamber and asked him whether I could not here find means to get money for a piece of amber, which my daughter had found by the sea. At first he said 'No;' but then recollecting he began, 'Stay, let me see, at Nicholas Greake's the inn at the Castle, there are two great Dutch merchants, Dieterich von Pehnen and Jacob Kiekebusch, who are come to buy pitch and boards, *item*, timber for ships and beams; perchance they may like to cheapen your amber too; but you had better go up to the Castle yourself, for I do not know for certain whether they still are there." This I did although I had not yet eaten anything in the man's house, seeing that I wanted to know first what sort of bargain I might make, and to save the farthings belonging to the church until then. So I went into the castle-yard.

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* The father of Philippus Julius, died at Wolgast the 17th June, 1592.

† Anna Marish Schurman, born at Cologne on the 6th November 1607, died at Wiesardin, the 5th May, 1678, was, according to the unanimous testimony of her contemporaries, a prodigy of learning, and perhaps the most learned woman that ever lived.

‡ Luther's version.

NARRATIVE OF A FIRE ON A CHINESE RIVER.—The missionary report from China as quoted in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, describe the terrible ravages of a fire which took place on the 1st of Jan., 1848, at Honquang, during the prevalence of an inundation. *The Tribune* translates some portions of the account. The fire, which broke out among the shipping, was of unparalleled horror. In order to from an idea of it, we must imagine the scene of its devastations. Along the shore of the Ki-ang, for the distance of several miles, so many vessels are usually lying at anchor that when seen from the opposite bank they resemble a thick forest, but regarded from a near point they look like an illimitable, populous city floating upon the water. At a still greater distance, though not so crowded together, many other vessels lie at the same anchoring ground. The whole forms a long harbor extending many miles, filled with an immense number of ships, and presenting a spectacle of which no one who has not seen it can form a conception. On the night in question a furious gale struck this multitudinous fleet, and in the confusion that ensued one of the vessels was found to be on fire. Increased at once by the wind, and fed by the tar and other combustible materials with which a great number of the vessels were loaded, the fire spread like lightning to the neighboring vessels. The violence of the storm and of the fire parted the cables which had thus far confined the burning ships. Scattered by the raging hurricane in every direction, these everywhere spread devastation, turning into flame whatever they touched, and kindling the devouring fire in a moment in the other vessels. In the midst of this terrible sea of fire were heard the shrieks and groans of an immense number of men, who, given over to despair, tossed by the storm, pursued by the flames and, encompassed by the raging waves, were at last buried to a crisp by the fire, or swallowed up in the wild abyss of the stream. The Ki-ang for a great distance resembled a sea of fire, and in the space of three hours all those vessels, with the unhappy men on board, miserably perished. It is agreed on all hands that the number of vessels, according to a moderate estimate, amounted to more than three thousand. The Chinese boats, as is well known, even the smallest, are inhabited by the family of the captain, together with the crew. Indeed, there are whole households, whose members are born on board, where they live and die without knowing to what country they belong. They come into the world wherever the floating abode of their parents happens to be found. Among the vessels burned were several large ships. Many of them contained from forty to fifty and sixty persons. The bodies, mutilated and disfigured by the fire, which were drawn out of the stream, by the hundred, amounted to sixty thousand. These vessels were loaded with freight, and belonged to Chinese provinces. This may show the great loss and general bereavement caused by the fire. Such a terrible conflagration was never known, we will not say in China, but in the whole world. As a native from Ham-yan-fee was surveying the scene of desolation, he was so impressed with the number of the victims that he ordered at his own cost ten thousand coffins, for the enterment of the bodies, which could be afforded for five or six francs. This sum is paid by the poor for their coffins: usually they cost them from thirty to forty francs, and the rich pay several thousand, for the poor idolaters imagine that the more is done for the body the better it will be with soul.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

Office No. 84 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

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This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. D. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazlton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apl2d2w

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at prices that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1851.

REMOVAL.—Subscribers who intend to move, will please call at the office and leave plainly written directions for the carrier.

Washington, Harrisburg, and New York letters, "Bridging the Ohio," Commercial news, &c., will be found on the first page.

Miscellaneous articles will be found on fourth page.

For Telegraphic News, and Home Matters, see third page.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—We give a very interesting article on this subject, from the Cincinnati Gazette. It is now undisputed, that the Wheeling Bridge is an obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river. This being the case, it ought to be raised higher, and it is better for all parties that it should be. It will establish a precedent for Bridging the navigable streams of the West, for all time to come, and thus the present hardship will result in an ultimate good to the whole West.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

We have now in successful operation a very pleasant and speedy line of communication for trade and travel between Pittsburgh and the Lake city. The line is made up of three modes of conveyance, and this adds an agreeable variety without decreasing the comfort of travel. The passenger leaves this city at 9 A. M., in a steamboat for Beaver, and after a pleasant sail down the Ohio for twenty-eight miles, he is transferred to a canal packet, handsomely fitted up, and on which he spends the night, and arrives about noon the next day at Ravenna, and is immediately transferred to the fine Railroad Cars of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland line, and by 4 o'clock he is at Cleveland, making the journey in about 26 hours' without the loss of sleep, or any fatigue, and in time to take the steamboat up or down the Lake, or the evening train of cars for Cincinnati. Travellers on this line will have the additional enjoyment of delightful scenery on the Ohio river, and on the Beaver, and Ohio, and Pennsylvania canal. The fare is so low, only $3,50 through to Cleveland, that many persons will take the trip for the mere pleasure of travel, and to see the great inland sea at Cleveland. For about six dollars, a visit can be made to Niagara Falls, without any fatigue whatever, comprehending in it a steamboat trip on the Ohio river, a trip on a canal packet, a ride on a railroad through the finest portion of the far-famed Western Reserve, a trip of about two hundred miles on Lake Erie, and a railroad ride from Buffalo to the Falls, passing through two fine cities, and affording the greatest variety of interesting travel to be had anywhere for the same amount of money. The agents for this line in Pittsburgh, are G. M. Harton and J. A. Caughey, whose advertisements will be found in the appropriate column.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC POWER.—This tremendous power of nature will, in all probability, be soon put to a practical use. Professor Page has already succeeded in propelling a car on a railroad, at the rate of ten miles an hour, as will be seen by the following, from the National Intelligencer, of last Saturday, and we doubt not we shall soon see greater things than these:

Professor Page's Electro-Magnetic Locomotive, we understand, made a preliminary trial the day before yesterday, on our railroad, for the purpose of testing the best mode of attaching the battery, which seems to be a difficult point owing to the jostling and vibrations of the locomotive. It was run out over two miles, and the best speed on a straight track was ten miles an hour. The locomotive weighs ten and a half tons, and has five feet drivers, with two feet stroke. We hope soon to see it under way in full blast. It made a curious appearance to those who happened to be on the spot at the time, as it looks exactly like a passenger car.

FROM THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Providence Journal publishes a letter from some person connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission, dated Donana, New Mexico, January 15th. This is a small town of some seven or eight hundred inhabitants, on the east side of the Rio Grande, sixty miles north of El Paso. There were at the date of the letter, a company of United States dragoons and one of infantry at Donana. The writer says that the Copper Mines will probably be the headquarters of the Commissioner for the summer, where there is understood to be excellent grazing, plenty of wood and water, and an abundance of game.

The richest portion of the valley of the Rio Grande lies above and below Donana, and chiefly on the American side. It is near this place also that the great desert of ninety miles begins, commences, where there is neither water nor grass. The Indians were very bold and troublesome in the vicinity of Donana, running off horses, mules, and cattle in great numbers, though careful not to expose their lives.

A Telegraphic despatch, dated at New Orleans on the 26th, says: "Major Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, has arrived from Texas. He left the Commission at El Paso, and states that all difficulties with the Mexican Commissioners had been satisfactorily arranged. The corps were all well.

"Major B. reports horrible scenes 'near Saco Bion, one of the frontier towns. A band of desperadoes had infested the town, committing many murders. The members of the Commission had raised a force of Americans, who found eight or ten of the murderers, tried, and immediately hung them all."

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—We have received the January number of this periodical. It is for sale at Wm. C. Wall's, Fourth street.

For the Gazette.

THE GREAT PRIVILEGE.

I see in the Gazette, of this morning, a note signed by Mr. G. W. Hastings, American Chaplain at Rome, highly complimentary to the Papal authorities, for their liberality in allowing American Protestants *one* place of worship within the walls of that city.

This, Mr. Hastings says, is "acting very handsomely towards us." Really, Mr. Hastings might adopt the conclusion of any tinker or cobbler's advertisement, and say, "the smallest favors thankfully received."

In order that your readers may fully understand the great and *magnificent* privilege granted them at Rome, please insert the following extract of a letter written at Rome, by a distinguished Presbyterian minister, on the 19th of February, 1851:

"The American chapel here is located, curiously enough, in the 'Via del Pontifici.' We enter a vaulted passage, or carriage way, leading to a common theatre, which was formerly the Mausoleum of Augustus; and, by a side staircase, we climb to the third floor of an old palace building, where is an apartment, neatly seated, to accommodate some two hundred persons. If privacy be the great object, it is surely difficult enough to find—no placard outside, and the government very jealous of any publicity. It has been signified to the pastor that singing must be omitted in the services, as this would possibly attract some attention, and wound the consciences of Roman Catholics. The history of this "toleration" I find to be, that during the late Republic an order was sent to the Propaganda, by the Provisional Government, that the premises must be vacated and delivered up to them. The Faculty, as a last resort, addressed a note to Mr. Cass, our American Minister, begging him to interpose his earnest offices in the case. He did so, and succeeded. *In consideration of this service rendered, and precisely on this ground, the Pope granted the request of Mr. Cass for an American chapel within the walls.* The favor, as it is, under restrictions and suspicions, is surely the least that could be rendered. And this kind of committal explains the late resistance of the Government to efforts made for its removal. The excellent pastor is well fitted for this difficult position; and, when the opportunity opened, he secured the premises and furniture at his own expense. The amount has been nearly re-imbursed to him by contributions of visitors among which are liberal donations from members of the First Presbyterian church of New York."

It seems, too, that even this pitiful favor is granted "*in consideration*" of Mr. Cass' interference to protect the Popish Government from their Popish friends from France.

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Liberty streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID OKKER, 106 Penn st. mch13

MR. BRISTOW

respectfully invites the citizens of Pittsburgh and the West, to call and examine his specimens of Ancient and Modern CHIROGRAPHY, at his Academy in PHILADELPHIA, 100 Chestnut street, and Academy in BALTIMORE, 211 or 213 Baltimore street. His terms are only a few dollars for a course of class tuition. A splendid running hand insured. Please call without fear of intrusion, one and all. Instruction given in the NEW MATHEMATICAL HAND, by letter. If post paid, for only $1—the thing sent away with the master's presence. Remember this, you can learn to write by yourself, with this new mathematical model, for $1, by applying to the Philadelphia or Baltimore Academy. mch29:2t

Attention!

PERIOD ATTENTION is most respectfully invited to the Patent Medicine advertisement of John Watt, who was cured of an old cough by the use of the PITCHER'S.

"This may certify that I have been cured of an old Chronic Cough, by the use of Four Bottles of Petroleum. The cough attacked me a year ago last December, and I had lost all hopes of getting well, so I had taken the advice of several physicians without any benefit. I was benefited almost instantly by the Petroleum. *I coughed up, during the use of the Petroleum, a large substance resembling lung.*"

I make these statements without any solicitation from any one to do so, and solely for the purpose that others who may be suffering may be benefited. You are at liberty to publish this certificate. I am a resident of Pittsburgh, having resided here thirty three years. My residence, at this time, is on Second street.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1851.*

For sale by Kerr & McIlwain, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, B. A. Elliott, Joseph Dougliss, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,

feb24:d&w:2t Canal Basin, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and then drags the animal's dead carcass to the light. And in like manner I have found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children.—This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, escapes clean the skin, and carries their carcasses clean out of the system. Three fifteen years of experience in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, I have found Dr. McLane's Vermifuge to be a safe, sure, and speedy remedy.

WM. ROULATT

Nashville, January, 1847.

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children. JOHN BRIGGS.

Nashville, June, 1847.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

mch22:d&w&w2t No. 60 Wood st.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 30th inst., CATHARINE A., consort of Capt. Wm. J. Swann.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 1st of April, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, corner of Beaver street and North alley, Allegheny. mch31:2t

REMOVAL.

W. & F. WILSON have removed to No. 118 Second st., and 116 Front st., between Wood and Market sts.

W. & F. WILSON, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Agents for sale of Du Pont's Powder, No. 118 Second, and 147 Front sts. apl

256 Liberty Street.

WILL ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS, a fresh and well selected assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and TEAS, selected personally by Wm. A. Mellor, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, to which the attention of the trade is respectfully solicited. The assortment will be opened to contain the high reputation attained acquired by the house of Mellor & Lee, and the best goods in their line to be had in the city, and at the lowest rates.

The public will bear in mind that they are recommended, and will receive every thing as represented, so that persons coming to the city will find it to their advantage to call at 256 Liberty, having no interest in attracting passengers to any other stores.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the undersigned, or communicate by letter to

WM. A. MELLOR & CO.

Grocers and Tea Dealers

Bank Stock for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the requirements of an act of Assembly, approved the 20 day of March, 1850, there will be offered at public sale at the Banking House, ONE THOUSAND SHARES OF BANK STOCK of the Bank of Brownsville, on Wednesday, the 7th day of May, 1851, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

B. S. KNOX, Cashier.

CARD.—I have removed to my new store, three doors below, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Here I will be glad to see my friends and the public, and receive a share of their custom. I will keep a full and complete stock of Dry Goods, Bed and Bed Ticks, Cotton Batt, Spring, Hair, Cotton and Husk Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, quilts, Counterpanes and comforts, Window Shades, Curtain Materials, Hair Cloth, and every article usually found in the Dry Goods line, which I will sell at the lowest prices, and respectfully solicited and most promptly filled.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent.

Office—corner Water and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh

1851.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS Packet and Railroad Line for the transportation of goods by Steamers from Pittsburgh to Beaver, thence on the canal with the elegantly fitted Packets, and thence by Railroad Cars to Cleveland, and the opening new Passenger Cars of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. to Cleveland.

PACKETS.

PENNSYLVANIA	J. HOFFMAN
MAGNET	M. BAIRD
CITY OF ALLEGHENY	A. BOYD

Steamers leave their landing opposite the Monongahela House every morning, with a connecting line of Packets to Beaver, which will make connections on the arrival of the Steamer arriving at Beaver on the morning of each day, for Cleveland, and the cars will leave Beaver for Cleveland on the same day the mail train leaves the railroad line of Steamers, Packets and Cars, for Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, and the steamers for Sandusky, Milwaukee, Toledo, Sandusky, City, Dunkirk and intermediate points, touching at Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

CLARKE, PARKS & CO., Forwarders, Rochester, Pa.

AGENTS:

W. E. MOORHEAD, Office—corner of Market and Water sts.

G. M. HARTON, Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.

J. A. CAUGHEY, Office—Water and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.

CLARKE, PARKS & CO., Forwarders, Rochester, Pa.

1851.

UNION LINE

On the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals.

PROPRIETORS

CLARKE, PARKS & CO., ROCHESTER, PA.

CHAMBERLIN, CRAWFORD & CO., CLEVELAND, O.

THIS well known Line is now prepared to transport freight and passengers from PITTSBURGH and CLEVELAND, on the canal on the Canal and Lakes in 5 to 6 days, at as low rates as any other route, and with the old and uniformly well conducted Line of Packets, and the best of Captains, and attentive hands.

The Pennsylvania, Ohio and Cleveland Line running between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, consists of the following first class Packets, viz:

BEAVER, and a line of first class steamboats PITTSBURGH and MAGNET, on the lakes.

Parks & Co. Pittsburgh.
M. B. Taylor, Warren.
A. A. Parks, New York.
Prentiss, Ravenna.
Blakeslee & Co. Akron.
Kent, Cuyahoga Falls.
Frankhouser, Brady's Bend.
H. Wilson, Freeport.
Wilcox, Lee & Co. Akron.
Chamberlin, Crawford & Co. Cleveland.
Peckham & Scott, Toledo.
Williams & Co. Detroit, Michigan.
Duquesne & Co. Michigan Sulphur.
Parks & Co. Chicago, Ill.
Theodore Bacon, Buffalo.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent,

apl Water and Smithfield sts. Pittsburgh

1851.

LAKE ERIE AND MICHIGAN LINE.

ON THE EXTENSION CANAL.

CLARKE, PARKS & CO. Rochester, Proprietors.

THE PROPRIETORS of this old and well known Line, would inform the public that they are now in operation for the present season, and have connections made for a regular line of Packets, which they are fully prepared to carry, to all points on the Canal, and Lake Erie and Michigan, at the lowest rates. One of the Boats of the Line will be constantly at the landing, below the Monongahela Bridge, to receive freight.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent,

Office—corner Water and Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh

Covington Iron Works for Sale or Lease.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated on the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati, having in the last year undergone the thorough repair, and Foundation, Machinery, &c. being one of the most eligible located in the Union for the manufacture of the various articles of Iron, and combining so much, if not more facilities than any establishment in the Ohio Valley, is now offered for lease on terms to suit applicants. It possesses all the advantages of an establishment situated in the most desirable part of Cincinnati, in addition to which, it is now in full operation, having all facilities for Cincinnati trade. It consists of seven Building Furnaces, three Forges, Nail Factory, Machine Shop, Finery, Air Heating Furnaces, with Engine and Machinery to make them go, Steam Hammer, Tools, and Iron Square, and all the usual tool Iron, with a good Steel and Boiler Mill.

Also—A separate Steel and Boiler Mill, complete, extra Engine, capable of producing from 3 to 4 tons per day Steel Iron.

In addition, there is a Nail Factory, with separate Engine, containing 30 Machines, which can be increased to any amount required.

Refer to R. BUCHANAN, Cincinnati, or J. B. McNICKLE, Covington.

FOR SALE—A valuable Iron Establishment situated on the Ohio river, in Hallin county, Ohio, consisting of a Furnace containing three Nobling or Finery Fires, three Boiling Furnaces, one Air Furnace, one Rolling Mill, with capacity to make from 6 to 8 in a day. The tract contains 20 acres of land, with a Stone Dwelling, Stone Stable, &c. The entrance to all the Iron, or Pile, is from 50 to 100 yards from the Forge. It is one of the best locations in the West for a Rolling Mill.

Reference R. BUCHANAN Cincinnati, or J. B. McNICKLE, Covington.

Also—A large brass fire proof Foundry, for sale or rent