PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1852.

THE RICHARDS'S LECTURES-LECTURES.—The first lecture of Mr. Giles' course was delivered last evening to a small audience. The subject of the Lecture was, Reading. It was a most instructive and highly interesting discourse, and was apparently listened to with breathless interest by those present. Mr. Giles is an earnest, eloquent, and powerful lecturer—a man of erudition and thought, and full of life and power—a man to arouse the dull and sluggish faculties of those who compress their minds into one unvarying, ceaseless round of business, as if money-getting was the end, and not merely a necessity of existence.

But half the pleasure of this rich intellectual feast was destroyed, for us, by the pain and mortification we felt to find that intellect, knowledge and genius were so little appreciated in Pittsburgh; and that there is withal so little city pride, so little regard for the opinions of those whose good opinion is worth having. If there is no real love for intellectual culture among us, no real appreciation of the importance of intellectual pursuits, and no real enjoyment in the sympathy of mind with mind in the elucidation and development of new and great thoughts, there should at least be some little regard felt for the reputation of our city, and some natural sympathy manifested for the noble band of young men whose labors and exertions have brought to us these means of intellectual enjoyment and improvement, and who are striving to preserve our city from a total dearth of every elevating and ennobling means of recreation. There are men among us worth their hundreds of thousands, which they have made here, too, who never have put forth the least effort for the moral, and social, and intellectual improvement of our people, and to give us a respectable character abroad, and who are either too indifferent or too penurious to countenance and assist a course of literary lectures by their presence. Shame to them! They might have some regard for the character of the city, if they have no love for intellectual and literry pursuits and enjoyments.

Now, we do hope, that the next lecture of Mr. Giles, which will be delivered on Thursday evening, will be largely attended, both for the sake of the young men of the Institute, and the credit of the city, as well as for the benefit which may be derived from the lecture.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—CHANGE OF HOURS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Winter Arrangement of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. They will see that to-day, and hereafter for the season, that the Mail train for Canton, Massillon, and Wooster, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M., one half-hour earlier than previously. The Express train to Cleveland leaves at half-past 12 o'clock, at noon, one hour and a half later than before. The Accommodation to New Brighton, leaves at 10 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

Returning, the Mail train arrives in Pittsburgh at half-past 4 P. M., and the Express train from Cleveland at 2 A. M. The Mail train brings the passengers from Cleveland who leave there in the morning train, and the Express train those who leave there in the evening train. The Accommodation train arrives at 9 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon!

Passengers who leave here in the Express train, at noon, arrive in Cincinnati the next morning at breakfast time—fare $9. Those who leave Cincinnati in the morning arrive here at 2 o'clock the same night.

Travel is very good on the road now, and passengers universally express themselves well pleased. Every effort is making, to finish it to its terminus at Crestline, which men and money can accomplish. It is expected, if the weather is favorable, that it will be completed in all the month of January. Iron is now being laid at three different points. When it is finished, the time to Cincinnati will be shortened by several hours, and the fare will be lower.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.—In the general scramble for office by the party which will come into power, on the 4th of March, the Whigs have nothing to do. They have nothing to hope to or expect. Why then should they be annoyed by the hungry applicants with their petitions, who with hot and indecent haste are endeavoring to outlist all the support possible to aid their claims? Some of our Whig friends have complained to us of this annoyance, and others, to obviate further importunity, have given their names to some one or other of the aspirants.

Our advice to all Whigs is, to sign no petitions whatever. As Whigs are to be denied all participation in the honors or emoluments of office, it is scarcely consistent with a proper sense of due self-respect, to perform the humble part of assisting one or the other of the dominant party.

A sense of justice also to those Whigs now in office ought to deter Whigs from signing petitions in favor of persons to take their places. It is in effect asking for the removal of Whigs, that their places may be supplied by some one else. It is nicely paving the way for their removal; for the applicant can point to Whig names to justify the removal on the part of the new administration: Now we do not suppose any Whig will be permitted to remain; but it is hardly in good taste or good faith for Whigs to petition that others may be permitted to take their places. There are some offices which ought never to be subjected to the political standard, and how do Whigs know whether the new administration may not take the same view, and be content to leave competent men in the enjoyment of their situations. We say we do not look for this, but ought Whigs to hasten the discharge of their political friends.

A Whig, also, in signing a locofoco petition, impliedly sanctions the pernicious doctrinds of the locofoco party, and the outrageous slanders uttered by that party against the Whigs, and against Gen. Scott. For instance, for a Whig to sign a petition for Lucky Harper, who has the modesty to aspire to the principal office in the gift of the President in this county, is to sanction the base slanders and caricatures of the noble and beloved old veteran and hero, who was the Whig candidate, which appeared in the columns of the *Post*. Any high minded Whig would feel insulted by being asked to recommend such a slanderer of one of America's greatest men, and greatest of generals, as a fit person to fill an important office.

No, brother Whigs, let us stand aloof. As we are to have no share in the offices, or the government, let us not derogate from our self-respect, and from our firm and noble stand for the truth and beneficence of Whig principles, by engaging in the locofoco scramble. We thus avoid all responsibility, where we cannot share the benefits, and when the time shall come, as come it most assuredly will, when the position will be reversed, and Whigs come into power, we will not ask our opponents to interfere in our affairs, or to recommend us to the favorable consideration of a Whig administration.

We have seen a communication in the Commercial Journal, of Monday morning, announcing the name of Gen. J. H. Wells, of Greene county, as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Senate of Pennsylvania. We are personally acquainted with Gen. Wells, and his services in the Whig cause, and know that there are few men in the State who have served their party with more untiring zeal and unshrinking fidelity than he has done. He has ever stood erect in one of the darkest regions of Locofocoism and been battle in the good cause, with a manly fearlessness and ability that entitles him to the respect and high consideration of his party.

At the commencement of the last campaign he nominated the "Green County Whig," the party organ in his county, (which had gone down,) and at a sacrifice of time, labor and money, conducted it with much ability; infusing a zeal and spirit into the Whigs of that region, which told well on the 2d day of November last, as the returns from that county show a larger vote for Gen. Scott than was ever before given for any Whig candidate. If, therefore, long and faithful services in the Whig cause, as well as talent and ability of the highest order, and good prospects to office, are to be associated with an aspirant to Senate Secretary and whose appointment to the Clerkship of the Senate would give many general satisfaction to the Western and Border counties Whigs had Gen. Wells, we, therefore, wish him all success.

THE STARVATIONS OF NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing in behalf of efforts for the relief of the city poor during the winter, describes a visit in Mott street as follows:

One evening during last week, in company with a friend, I was attempting to find the address of a needle woman, in Mott street. It had been given to us incorrectly, and we stumbled into several strange holes and crannies in the search. At length, we were directed to a large wooden house. I knocked at one of the lower doors, and found myself in a dirty, ill-kept room, where two or three brilliantly dressed young ladies were sitting, just on the point of taking their evening walk. They were polite, but said they knew nothing of the person whom we were in quest of, and gave us to understand that no one ever knew anything of any body else in those houses. I then climbed the dark stairs, groping along, until feeling against a door, it opened, and I stumbled into a room. We rapped, but no one answered—when seeing a chink of light the other side, I passed through, descended two or three steps into a low narrow room, shaped like a hall—perhaps fifteen feet long by four broad, with a window at the end. Near the window, at a table, with a dim tallow candle, sat a woman, sewing shirts. We told her our errand, and though she was not the person we wanted, asked to see her work. She showed it to us. It was fine cotton shirts—not the finest, but not by any means the coarsest work. Her eyes were red, and she looked worn and exhausted, so that I asked her whether she worked long in a day?

"You sir, I must. I work from six till nine in the morning, and then have to sew a little to the childer; and then, again, through the day—except the meals—and in the evening till 11 o'clock."

"Well, what do you get for this work?"

"I get ninety-six cents a dozen, sir, for them shirts!"

We could not believe it, *eight cents apiece for a shirt!* and asked her again. She repeated it, and said, 'she did everything except the bosoms; Mrs. Rikers had them.'

"But how many can you make in a day?"

"*Ony*, sir; never any more!"

We looked around the room; everything was neat and proper. The woman seemed overworked and had an honest expression. She spoke of children, too. How in the world was she to live on that?

I asked her about her children.

"I have two, sir; one six years old, and one a babe."

"But your husband?"

"He is at the west, and I have not heard for a long time from him." I asked her then, how she managed to live on such wages. She answered, that she could not; she had another room, the one through which she came; and she paid five dollars a month for rent, and she made out to live by other ways.

"But how?" said my friend.

"Honestly, sir; you may be sure of that." We told her we never doubted that; but what could she do?

She took in washing, she said, and sich like jobs, but it was hard, and she was often feared for the childer. Then sometimes, she had pasts sent in from the shops; and for them she got $1,25 a dozen, which was rather better.

Ten cents and a half for making a pair of pants!

"But why," we asked, "do you not go to other shop shops, where you can get better wages?"—She answered that she did not know of any. She thought this was the wages everywhere; and beside, it would not do to leave her old place; she might not get any work at all.

We promised to find her work, if possible; and telling her we would not take up her time for nothing, left her a shilling; *a day and a half's wages at sewing!* She lighted us through the larger room; very neat again, with the two children in the bed, and we wished her good night; thinking, at least one of us, of our old book, that bids said, "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness; that useth his neighbors services without wages, and giveth him not for his work!"

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE: In your paper of Monday morning you publish an article from the New York *Times* approving an extract from the *National Era*, at the same time intimating that a change has taken place in the tone of that and other Anti-Slavery papers. The truth is, however, that no change has taken place in the tone or the spirit of that paper, or others of that character. Indeed, there is no reason why such a change should take place; those papers pursue the even tenor of their way. They have not recently achieved any mighty triumph to entice or stimulate them into a new course, or sustained any defeat likely to produce a change. The Whig party, after its recent overwhelming defeat, may have received some new light on the subject of slavery rule, Southern influences, and the Baltimore platforms.

The New York Times, itself, says: "The National Era, published at Washington, is the ablest anti-Slavery paper in the United States. Conducted with consummate skill—*using every issue fairly, and with sound reasoning*, instead of declamation, it enjoys the confidence and represents the views of the great body of those in the Northern States, who seek to bring the political power of the North to bear steadily and effectually against slavery."

Now, a paper conducted "*with consummate skill*," and "*exerting every issue fairly*," and "*with sound reasoning*," cannot be the one that advocates any illegal or unconstitutional interference with the peculiar institution of the Southern States. The truth is, no matter how much the anti-Slavery or Free Soil men may talk, in their conventions and meetings, to disclaim all right to meddle with slavery in the States, except by moral influence. The Free Soilers in the Northern States act in entire harmony with those in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Julian, the Free Soil candidate for the Vice Presidency, a resident of a free State, made speeches in Kentucky. Snodgrass of Maryland, a Free Soil candidate, made stump speeches in that State and Virginia. Cassius M. Clay traversed Kentucky, enlightening it with his sound sense and eloquence, and yet the spirit of the speeches of Julien, Snodgrass and Clay differed, in no material respect, from that of similar speeches delivered in the free States, by Giddings and others. Now, let me ask, would Julien, and Snodgrass, and Clay, have been permitted to make speeches in slave States, had they advocated any violent or illegal interference with the rights of the slave-holders.

But I am writing without knowing whether you will publish what I do write; I shall, therefore, conclude by appending two extracts from anti-Slavery papers, commenting upon the article from the New York Times, which you republished in your paper of Monday morning.

The first is from the *National Era* itself, as follows:

"We are not aware that any novel view was presented by Gen. Cass of the policy indicated differed from that proposed generally by Anti-Slavery men. We have often observed that those who do not give their chief attention to the Anti-Slavery cause, every now and then imagine that its advocates have changed their views, and become more reasonable; *when the truth is, it is they who, under the imperceptible working of a public sentiment, generated by the Anti Slavery men, have themselves undergone a change.*

The next is from the Boston *Commonwealth*:

The great bulk of the opponents of Slavery, from the beginning of the movement in 1830, have occupied *just that ground*." There cannot be found in any declaration of principles by the numerous Liberty party, Free Soil, or Free Democratic Conventions that have been held during the last twenty years, one word that conflicts with the sentiments quoted from the *Era*. The political Anti-Slavery movement has always been a strict regard for the Constitution and for the rights of the States. The most numerous and most enthusiastic Anti-Slavery State Conventions ever held in the United States were those of the Free Democracy at Worcester and Lowell the present year. The resolutions they passed were intended to express the Anti-Slavery sentiment in its highest tone. We had the curiosity to compare them recently with the series of resolutions on Slavery which the Whig Legislatures of Massachusetts were in the habit of passing *a few years ago*, by unanimous vote. We found, to our surprise and amusement, that the Whig resolutions were, on the whole, considerably more "ultra" than those of the Free Democracy!

The Population of the Globe.—The population of the globe is supposed to be less than one thousand millions—937,000,000. A French writer alluding to the subject, says—

If all mankind were collected in one place, every four individuals occupying a square metre, the whole might be contained in a field ten miles square. Thus, generally speaking, the population of a country might be packed, without much squeezing in its capital. But the same idea this gives us of the number of the human race, is counterbalanced by its capability of extension. The new world is said to contain of productive land 4,000,000 square miles of middling quality each capable of supporting two hundred inhabitants; and 6,000,000 of a better quality, capable of supporting five hundred persons. According to this calculation, the population of the new world, as peace and civilization advance, may attain to the extent of 4,000,000,000. If we suppose the surface of the old world to be double that of America, (and notwithstanding the comparative poverty of the land, this calculation may be accepted, if we say nothing of Australia and the various archipelagoes,) it would support 8,000,000,000; and thus the aggregate population of the entire globe might amount to 12,000,000,000, or twelve times the present number.

The new Banking Law in Wisconsin has been accepted by the people by a majority of 20,000 or 25,000.

MORTALITY AMONG EMIGRANTS.—The Louisville Courier states that 18 German emigrants from Bremen, died on the steamer Norma, while on their way up from New Orleans.—They ate freely of wild grapes, and refused all medicine. They were well off as to money.—Eighty of the living stopped at Evansville, the remainder came up to Louisville and this city.

The Sultana lost 16 German passengers by death on her way up.

There were ten deaths among the German passengers on the Bride between New Orleans and the mouth of the Ohio, and 17 on the Die Vernon. All these deaths were of cholera.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The London Sunday Times states that proceedings, are about to be instituted ecclesiastically against the Bishop of Exeter, in reference to the recent course of proceeding at Plymouth. It will be remembered that when inquiring into the case of the Rev. G. R. Prynne, the Bishop boldly advocated the practice of auricular confession, and the doctrine of priestly absolution, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, but which the Evangelical party allege are opposed to the principles of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury is said to be in favor of the movement against the Bishop of Exeter. The High Church party have already put themselves in a position of defence against this attack, and a large sum of money will be raised to carry the Right Reverend champion of their principles through the conflict. Letters in the Morning Herald suggest a petition to the Queen to unfrock this Popish Bishop. If he would at once go over to the Scarlet Lady, what a happy circumstance it would be for our Protestant Church.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.—OFFICIAL.

	Pierce.	Scott.	Hale.
Atlantic,	751	349	
Bergen.	1414	926	
Burlington,	3796	3820	114
Camden,	1096	1668	27
Cape May,	352	603	
Cumberland,	1618	1371	5
Essex,	5630	6241	36
Gloucester,	1083	1221	55
Hudson.	1645	1596	21
Hunterdon.	3578	2290	
Mercer,	2567	2377	13
Middlesex,	2400	2495	
Monmouth,	3178	1606	6
Morris,	2800	2548	25
Ocean,	567	1102	
Passaic,	1826	1670	
Salem,	1784	1723	31
Somerset,	1680	1814	
Sussex,	3284	1177	
Warren,	2756	1574	15
	44,301	38,651	344

Majority for Pierce, over Scott, 5750.

The Native American ticket polled 31 votes in Burlington, 443 in Camden, and 205 in Gloucester.

The *Independent* has received from an authentic source, an explanation of the alleged difficulties in the Western Reserve College, which has led to the resignation of Professors Long, Fay, John, Barrows and Bartlett. There has been a difference of opinion among the managers, in regard to the ratio of expenditure. The withdrawing professors, it is said, could not have been satisfied without increasing the debt beyond means of payment. Matters are now in a good train for adjustment, in a way that promises to be advantageous to the healthy growth of the College, and satisfactory to its friends abroad and at home.

Addison has left on record the following important sentence:—"Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with a design to be each other's mutual support and entertainment, have in that action bound themselves to be good humored, affable, forgiving, patient, and joyful, with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives."

The steeple of a new church was completed in Hartford, on Wednesday. Just before the last stone was laid, Andrew Conner, one of the oldest masons, mounted the top of the stone work, and standing erect, made a handsome bow, at the same time taking off his hat—then placing his hands on his hips, turned completely around. The position on which he stood was only about a foot in diameter, and two hundred and ten feet from the ground!

We cut the following advertisement from the Boston *Mail*: "Lost—a hickory gentleman's cane, with the bark on that grows at Mount Vernon, with a gold head and a steel ferule on it, and somewhere between the Post Office and Millbury."

During the past year, the Baptist churches in Ohio, have advanced in number from 97 to 103, eight church edifices have been completed; three are in process of erection; eighteen additional ministers are engaged in the State; four have been licensed, four ordained, 820 baptised. The present membership of the church is 4,490, being an increase of 585.

An Act was passed by the last Legislature of Virginia, concerning the killing of deer, which provides that if any person shall kill one, in any year, in any county lying west of the Blue Ridge and east of the Alleghany, between the first of January and the first of August, he shall forfeit ten dollars, unless the deer shall be his own, tamed or in a park.

A FIGHT AMONG THE DOCTORS.—Two physicians met accidentally at the house of a dying man in Redwood street, on Friday, one being the regular medical attendant and the other being called in by one of the relatives of the patient. The first deemed the presence of the other an intrusion, called him a poppy, and from words blows ensued. During the affray, several other persons became involved in it; and the priest who had been in attendance upon the dying man also received a blow. The medicos have each been sued by the other before Alderman Lear for assault and battery. Their patient died the same evening of the occurrence.—*Philada Ledger.*

DEATHS ON THE PLAINS.—The California papers contain a long list of the names of immigrants who have died on the plains, among them the following: L. Weightman, M. Bates, R. H. Stout, of Virginia; C. J. Shoffner, F. F. Watkins, E. F. Wilson, and Mary A. Daniel, of Pennsylvania; and J. Miller, Mr. Atwater, Geo. Bell, Jos. Crankolton, T. Thomas, M. M. Cornet, C. C. Burdet, C. S. Carner, and P. B. Miller, of Ohio.

St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, cost $7,000,000. The clock in the tower has a pendulum 14 feet long, the weight at the end 112 pounds, the minute hands 70 pounds each, on four dials, and 5 feet long, the hour hands 44 pounds each, and 5½ feet long. The dials are 19 feet in diameter. The figures are 2½ feet long. The bell that strikes the hour is heard twenty miles in clear days, being ten feet in diameter, and 4½ tons in weight. It is tolled on the death of the Dean, the Mayor, the Bishop of London, or a member of the royal family.

We are informed that Commander Joseph R. Seads, U. S. N., has been ordered to the command of the steamer Alleghany, which is to accompany the Japan expedition under Commodore Perry. We understand that Captain Hiram Paulding is to command the ship-of-the-line Vermont, now fitting out at Boston, for the same destination.

The Independent states that the old school Presbyterians are extending their educational operations by increasing the number of colleges which they hold under synodical control. This is not bounded to synods by trustees, under the belief that synodical patronage will bring in funds and students; and we see in the reports of the synods, much business of this kind already. Among the synodical colleges recently obtained, we notice the names of—1. Lafayette College, Pa; 2. Westminster College, N. Y.; 3. Washington College, Pa.; 4. Meadville College, Pa.; 5. Westminster College, Ohio. There are others whose names are not now before us.

ALBANY, St. Paul's (Minnesota) paper, states that the title of the 60,000 country having been extinguished, and the money being ready to remove the Indians to their new quarters, no obstacle remains to retard the settlement of that extensive and fertile portion of the Territory. Next year a flood of population from the States of the East and West, and from Europe, will flow in upon it all along the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, increasing two or three fold the number of steamboats in the Minnesota trade. The margin of the Minnesota river will, before the next season closes, become thickly settled, and its banks will show many flourishing towns, three of which will soon be regarded as points of commercial importance. The trade of that valley will concentrate at St. Paul.

The Missouri Republican learns from the Upper Mississippi country that the prairies in the vicinity of Keokuk and Rock Island are teeming with quail, commonly called partridges, in unheard of abundance. Large numbers are now brought from those places to the St. Louis market. A few days since a steamboat brought 140 dozen of these birds. The steamer Saranac, on her last trip, also brought down 100 dozen. A party left Keokuk lately and repaired to the island below that town. They took four hundred birds in a single afternoon.

The Rochester Democrat says that four in considerable quantities from the mills in that city, has been sent to Boston and other places in the eastern States, during the present season, by the Ogdensburgh route, and some 3,000 barrels in the storehouses, are now awaiting shipment to Ogdensburgh, and vessels are loading almost daily for that port. The flour has been carried from there to Ogdensburgh in propellers and schooners, at a cost of fifteen cents per barrel, a price that is said to be remunerating to shipowners and forwarders.

We heard an anecdote a few evenings since, which is too good to be confined to private circles. It is as follows:

A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the commands of God. Says he—"Brethren, whatever God tells me to do in this book," (holding up the Bible,) dat I'm gwoin to do. If I see in it dat I must jump troo a stun wall, I'm gwoin to jump at it. Going troo it 'longs to me!" "Jump in' at it 'longs to me!"

At its last Anniversary the American Female Guardian Society offered a premium of $50 for the best Tract, delineating in its true light the guilt of those who read, publish or sell pernicious fiction. The committee of award, consisting of Rev. Drs. Cheever, Tyng, Williams and Rev. B. Foster, have announced that thirty-five manuscripts were received, of which they adjudge the one written by Rev. Samuel Harris, of Pittsfield, Mass., as entitled to the premium.

STOCK DRIVING.—The Winchester Virginian says that although the supply of cattle for the grazing counties in that part of Virginia has reached twenty thousand, and from ten to fifteen thousand head of sheep have been furnished from the West, it is informed that some twelve thousand head of cattle are still wanted to make up the thirty-five thousand annually fattened by the different graziers.

Oliver Graves, aged 92, Justin Morton, aged 91, and Consider Morton, brother of Justin, aged 94, of Whatley, in Massachusetts, were born in the same house, voted for Gen. Washington, and have voted at every Presidential election since, including that of the 24th inst.

LARD.

R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 3,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a No. 1 article of Lard, in bbls and kegs, for sale at his Ware House, corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets.

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WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,

oc15 Market and Front streets.

Scrofula.

IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of the dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy, in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigation physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mineral are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 3, 1852.

D. V. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last sixteen years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and was thus rendered unable to walk; and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords. I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Root recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing—it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of various diseases, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence say that it is a valuable medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that no person has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

D. V. FOOT, M. D.

au28:lyw

Derangement of the Liver,

IS one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American Physicians. It has for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty, in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands have perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical science. The proprietors of the Liver Pills can boast that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success, when fairly tried.

These Pills are universally taken by all and also administered by the medical profession, in the above disease, and is still more extensively to prove their unrivalled superiority over all other Liver Pills.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and the sole proprietors,

M'LANE & SMITH,

au28:2m Fredonia, N. Y.

JOHN D. MUNDY. JAMES S. MUNDY.

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP

MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats, Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets.

au20:1ydaily

ALEXANDER PORTER. JACOB PARK.

A. B. BLACK. DANIEL HOLLIDAY.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

No. 89, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Axes, Mill and Mason Picks.

All articles made of the best materials, and warranted equal to any manufactured by the trade. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

au16

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 50 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.; peculiarly adapted to the Southern and Western trade, to which I invite the attention of Dealers. Also, Manufacturer of Trunks, Valises, &c. I am in store and for sale at the lowest prices. Eastern dealers will find it to their interest to call and examine before buying.

—Please call and examine before buying. sep2

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY

OF

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Hotel,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Visitors to Pittsburgh will be interested in examining the specimens of Daguerreotyping at the above establishment. Since its establishment, it has been visited by thousands, and with such skill that the operator can take the likeness of a child as well as an adult. Also, all kinds of the operations of animated life in all weathers.

Pictures taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

Rooms for taking and operating from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond.

au27:1y

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Fost Office Building, Third Story.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness of a deceased friend, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where they will be sure to obtain a correct or no charge. Rooms fronting one of the largest and best squares in the city, and perfectly arranged for the purpose, with assistants of the most powerful kind, and the very best apparatus the country can produce, as now prepared, by the subscriber, who has had the experience of the last seven years in the business, and who is also the operator for the Messrs. Nelson, of New York, and has taken pictures for the Ex. corps of Engineers, and many of the principal officers of the army and navy of the United States, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open every day, excepting, 4th of July and Christmas.

au28:1y W. S. PURDY.

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,

NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

NOW opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imperial and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, RAKES, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, three doors above Smithfield st. All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

au20

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, President,

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

Also, Insures on dynamic loss or damage by FIRE, Also, special charge of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

G. G. Hussey,	Thos. Lothrop, Jr.,
Samuel Marshall,	Wm. Hinchman,
Hugh King,	W. Dalzell,
Henry Dunlap, Jr.,	Thomas Colhoun,
C. Darragh,	Thomas Bakewell,
Wesley Haystead,	Samuel Rea,
	Jas. Marshall.

jan13:1y

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Peter, of St. Paul's Cathedral, Mr. JOHN GROUT, to Miss MARGARET PATCHELL, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 15th inst., MARY, daughter of Andrew and Agnes Nicholson, aged 10 days and 3 months. The Funeral will take place to-day at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No 89, Penn st., Eighth Ward.

Co-Partnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, Mr. JAMES M. SMITH, late of the firm of GILMORE, SMITH & CO.

(Journal and Post copy one week.)

JAMES M. SMITH.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh

FROM NOV. 6, TO NOV. 13, 1852.

DISEASES.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Bronchitis,	0	1
Cholera Infantum,	0	1
Consumption,	1	0
Drowned,	1	0
Dysentery,	0	1
Hydrocephalus,	0	7
Paralysis,	2	0
Pneumonia,	1	0
Peritonitis,	1	0
Still Born,	0	3
Typhus Fever,	0	1
Teething,	0	1
Total,	7	15

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE,

Under 1 year,	4
From 1 to 2,	2
" 2 to 5,	3
" 20 to 30,	1
" 30 to 40,	1

By order of the Board of Health,

JAMES H. WILLSON,

Physician to Board of Health.

Steam Boat Blankets.

JUST rec'd, direct from the manufacturers, 200 pairs Steam Boat Blankets, superior article, for sale low, by WILLIAM NOBLE, Third st., nov17 opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.

LEMONS—40 boxes Scaly, landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. nov17 Water and Front sts.

SUNDRIES—

6 bbls No. 1 Lard

2 sacks Wool

2 " Feathers,

2 crates Earthenware, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. nov17 Water and Front sts.

BEANS—25 bu White, rec'd for sale by nov17 BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

CORN—157 bu in Ear, for sale by nov17 BELL & LIGGETT.

POTATOES—240 bu. rec'd for sale by nov17 BELL & LIGGETT.

APPLES—50 bbls. Russetts, rec'd for sale by nov17 BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

BUTTER—1 bbl. prime Roll, for sale by nov17 BELL & LIGGETT.

SOAP—25 bxs. in store, for sale by nov17 PERKINS & BATEMAN.

VINEGAR—50 barrels Cider Vinegar, in store, and for sale by nov17 PERKINS & BATEMAN.

CHEESE—200 bxs. this day rec'd, for sale by nov17 H H COLLINS.

GOTHIC CHIMNEY TOPS—100 rec'd this day by H H COLLINS.

LAKE FISH—20 bbls. Shore Fish, 15 " " 10 bbls. Trout 15 kit bbls. " for sale by nov17 H H COLLINS.

SALERATUS—20 bbls. and 40 boxes rec'd and for sale by nov17 H H COLLINS.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing November 17th 1852.

CHANGE OF GAUGE.

TO CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, &c.

FARE REDUCED TO CINCINNATI TO $9 00.

RUNNING DIRECT TO CANTON, MASSILLON AND WOOSTER.

AND BY STAGES FROM WOOSTER THROUGH TO MANSFIELD IN A DAY.

Connecting at Alliance with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to Cleveland.

FIVE Trains start from Pittsburgh daily, (Sundays excepted.)

MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Pittsburgh at 8 A. M., arrives at Alliance at 12.15 P. M., and reaches Wooster at 3.30 P. M. Fare to Alliance $1.50, to Canton $3.50, to Massillon $3.00, and to Wooster $4.25. Connecting at Massillon with stage lines to New Philadelphia, Coshocton, &c.

EXPRESS TRAIN

For Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.30 P. M. Passengers reach Alliance at 5 P. M., and Cleveland at 7 P. M., $2 at Cleveland, and reach Columbus at 12 midnight. Connection is made early in Pittsburgh and breakfast next morning in Cincinnati, 8 A. M. Fare to Cincinnati $9.00. The Express Train stops only at the principal stations.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Allegheny at 10.30 A. M., and Pittsburgh at 10 A. M., bringing the passengers who leave Cincinnati at 8 A. M., through to Pittsburgh in 10 hours, and connecting with the morning train on the Cleveland road.

Leaves Allegheny at 4.30 P. M., and Pittsburgh at 4.45 P. M., connecting with the mail road from Boston to New London, Hartford, and all points East, and with the Express Train for Cleveland and Buffalo. Accommodation Train leaves Pittsburgh at 10 A. M., and arrives at New Brighton at 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Returning Train leaves New Brighton at 6 A. M. and reaches Pittsburgh at 7.30 A. M. Fare to New Brighton 25 cts.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN

Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.30 A. M., and arrives at 4 P. M. Those having freight to ship will do well to call at our new depot, corner of Liberty and Smithfield sts., and see that their freight is marked "via Ohio and Pa. Railroad, to

GEORGE PARKIN,

Agent.

or to J. MERRIMEN, Agent.

Allegheny.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1852.

Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

THE Winter Rates to Philadelphia and Baltimore are now in force.

Bacon, beef, pork, barley, fish, grain, per 100 lbs. 65c

Butter, candles, cheese, cotton, feathers, per lb. 5c

Beeswax, bone and horns, bristles, clover, timothy and flaxseed, deer skins, dried fruit, furs and peltry, hides, lard, oil, leather, rags, soap, starch, wool, do 6c

Rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, furs and peltry, glassware, merchandize, do 8c

Flour, per barrel, 31

COVODE & GRAHAM, Agents, corner Penn and Wayne sts., Pittsburgh.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

No. 89, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Axes, Mill and Mason Picks.

All articles made of the best materials, and warranted equal to any manufactured by the trade. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before