than facilitates their production. It thus gives the foreign producer the opportunity of manufacturing at the low rates of his own country, and selling at the inflated prices of ours; for he receives his pay, not in our depreciated paper, but in gold and silver. In this state of the currency more than any other feature in the policy of this country, that enables the foreign manufacturer to compete with, if not to undersell the American producer in our own markets."

Special legislation to create corporations has usually occupied much of the time of the General Assembly. This business will doubtless be pressed upon your consideration during the coming session. It is right and proper, therefore, that I should declare to you fully and frankly my views touching this whole subject.

These artificial bodies are created by extending to an association of individuals powers and privileges not enjoyed by the mass of the people under the general laws of the State. One important class of these seems to result from public necessity, and to have no object but the promotion of public convenience. Another, however, seems to look solely to the private gain of the parties interested. Among the former may be classed corporations to facilitate the construction of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c., the direct tendency of which is to promote the comfort and prosperity of the people generally. To accomplish these ends, the association of capital under corporate powers, imposing only a limited liability on the corporators, may be wisely encouraged.—In reference to such, the policy of the State seems to be well settled. In the latter class may be placed all kinds of corporations to promote the ends of individual gain, as connected with the ordinary business enterprises of the country. With regard to such, the legislation of the Commonwealth has been certainly uncertain.

I entertain the opinion that, as a general rule, corporations of this character are not essential to the public weal—that whatever legislation may seem necessary to facilitate the business of mining and manufacturing, and the various others pursuits for which corporate powers are usually sought, should, as far as possible, be general in its character and be available alike to all. There is, it seems to me, no evidence to be found in the history of our Commonwealth, or in that of any other State, that these great interests are more successfully managed by special corporations than by individuals or associations under general laws. While in the experience of the world it is made very apparent that individual efforts and experiments are much less liable to entail injury upon society at large. That energy, independence, integrity and purity which usually characterize individual operations, are not, as a general rule, so well maintained in the efforts of artificial bodies, in which pride of responsibility and great incentives to action, seem, to some extent, to lose their proper influence over individuals thus associated together. Carelessness, inefficiency and prodigality are too often the fruits of a light interest and limited responsibility on the part of these entrusted with the management of incorporated companies.

But what should these special privileges be desired? Are they intended to shield the parties interested from the full force of the loss where an enterprise may prove unsuccessful? If so, how shall we grant such great advantages to one citizen, and deny them to another? Equality of rights is the first and necessary principle of the government. If, therefore, any mining, manufacturing and other pursuits, corporate powers are to be granted, how shall the Legislature refuse similar privileges to the farmer, the miller, the hatter and the shoemaker? If one class of citizens are to have the opportunity of experimenting in their chosen business, or only a limited liability for the losses, all can justly claim a like advantage. We should thus be led step by step in the creation of these artificial bodies, until the field of persons and operations would be occupied by privileged classes—individual enterprise be completely prostrated beneath the power of unsparing associations, and special privileges, and the relative position of the people rendered less equal than before this system was commenced. We must notice, in addition, the palpable injustice of its practical operations as compared with those of the individual citizen. A corporation is organized on the principle of a limited liability of the stockholders. If it succeeds, the officers chosen, or unskillfully managed, and it results in failure and loss. The stockholders, in such case, lose the amount they may have paid in, and the remainder of the loss falls upon innocent parties, who, misled by its great nominal capital, have become its creditors of the institution. An individual engaged in a similar enterprise meets a like fate, and the last item of his personal estate is sacrificed to pay the debts he has thus incurred.

But it is said that capitalists will not invest their means in hazardous enterprises, if required to take more than a limited liability. I am confident that they will agree with me, that the reasoning in favor of special privileges has no foundation in correct principle, and is not, therefore, entitled to favorable consideration. In a mere business point of view the position is not a sound one. If a given enterprise be hazardous, it is the less liable to competition and the more lucrative, if successful. But if it be a dangerous business, and, therefore, likely to result unprofitably, upon whom should the loss fall? Certainly it will not be contended that it should be thrown upon innocent parties who have had no agency in the business. It is surely more just and reasonable that those who are to receive the profits should bear the losses—that those who enjoy the privileges should incur the responsibilities. The Constitution never intended to sustain any other policy. It never contemplated sets of legislators, in advocating one man's interest at the expense of another's. Nor am I at all convinced that capitalists would not invest their means under the individual liability principle. It is but a short period since it was extensively believed that banking capital could not be concentrated, if the stockholders were made liable in their individual estates for the debts of the bank. A short experience has dispelled this doubt and served to demonstrate the wisdom and justice of this policy. So it would be, I am confident, if this principle were extended to all corporations designed to facilitate the ends of private gain. Capitalists who might be apprehensive that their private estates were being involved for the current debts of the corporation, can employ the simple and easy remedy of making no such debts. Let the contraction of a debt be forbidden by the laws of the institution. Let their business be transacted on the cash system. By this policy they will give to the greater stability to their operations and escape the dreaded liability. Besides, it does not seem reasonable that special legislation for the ostensible purpose of concentrating capital, should at the same time look to the creation of large debts. If the incorporation of this principle should to no more than keep pace with the march of the cash system, it would be the means of profit to the corporators and great good to the public.

If there be enterprises legitimate and useful so complicated in their operations as not to come within the reach of general laws, and it should be deemed proper to extend to such the convenience and privileges of corporate existence, should always be limited to a moderate existence, and be accompanied by the principle of individual liability for all debts of the association. The convenience of special legal organization is all the advantage that any association of individuals should ask, and it is certainly all that any prospective purpose can justify. The salutary effect of this policy would doubtless be, that whilst it could not restrain the association of capital for wise and legitimate ends, it would save the Legislature the labor of considering unwise and visionary schemes, and the public from their ruinous consequences.

In a message to the General Assembly during its last session, I took occasion to refer to the growing inclination for special legislation, and recommended the adoption of some measures to remedy the evil. A resolution was passed by that body authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to prepare general laws for the consideration of the Legislature, touching various subjects therein named. Accordingly, in June last, I appointed Hon. James M. Porter, Edward A. Penniman, and J. Ellis Bonham, Esqrs., commissioners under said resolution.—These gentlemen have for some time been devoting themselves to the performance of the duties thus devolved upon them. The result of their labors shall be communicated to you at an early period in your session.

The evils of special legislation seem to have been a subject of complaint in the early history of the State. The remedy alluded to the law of 1794, intended to obviate the necessity for special or private legislation, this complaint is freely expressed. The volume of laws for that year numbered fifty-nine pages of a small book; in 1851, they count eleven hundred of a large one. This evil was than in its infancy—it is now full grown and should be corrected. This, in my opinion, can only be done by the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence; I deem it right to say that I shall regard the maintenance of this policy as a high obligation to the people.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements, make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable and religious purposes, to create beneficiary societies, and fire engine and hose companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court. The act of the 13th of October, 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor, for the purpose of manufacturing iron from mineral coal. In addition to these acts the general manufacturing act of 1849, and its supplement, provide for the creation of corporations for the purpose of [illegible] ying woollen, cotton, flax and silk [illegible] making iron, glass, salt, paper, [illegible] rosin, mineral paints, artificial [illegible] g and publishing.

[illegible] ready named have re- [illegible] this law to the busi- [illegible] mining and smelting of iron, lead, copper, and other ores, and so to alter its provisions as to render the liability of the stockholders more extensive. They also recommend the passage of a law giving the courts more general powers on the subject of selling real estate by parties acting in representative capacity, and another referring all claims against the Commonwealth to the courts. These things done, and a more general administration of the law giving the courts the power to change names, to erect boroughs, to incorporate bridge and road companies secured, and we shall have a new era in the legislation of Pennsylvania—shall save a large amount of money annually, and prevent many impositions in the shape of hasty legislation based on ex-parte statements.

These commissioners have also prepared with great care, a general tax law, simplifying the laws as they now stand—extending their provisions to certain new subjects of taxation, and altering its features so as the more completely to reach moneys at interest and other personal property. This is a most intricate and important subject, and should be handled with the utmost care. I have not had the opportunity sufficiently to examine this proposed law, to give an opinion as to its merits; but I am clearly of opinion that there is much room to improve the tax system now in operation.

The subject of Agriculture has not, it seems to me, received that attention in this State, which its exceeding importance would seem to justify. It was the truthful remark of George Washington, that there is "no pursuit in which more real or important good can be rendered to a country than by the improvement of its agriculture." The art of tilling the soil in such manner as to secure the largest yield of vegetable matter of which it is capable, and the application of the principles of science to that art, so far as indispensable to the attainment of this end, is a topic worthy of the gravest study of the best minds of the State. Agriculture is the primitive, as it is the most necessary occupation of man. It was at the beginning of his existence, and it is at the foundation of all his pursuits. In this Commonwealth it is peculiarly adapted to the soil, to the climate, and to the habits of the people, and constitutes their great source of wealth and happiness. It is the agriculturist who pays the largest share of the country's taxes in time of peace, and furnishes the greatest number of her soldiers in time of war. It is the most steady, peaceful, and dignified, as it is the least exacting of all our great interests.

It may be said by many good citizens that there is no utility in the application of the teachings of science to the practice of agriculture. This, in my opinion, is an erroneous idea. In a late report from the Patent Office at Washington, it is estimated that "one thousand millions of dollars would not more than restore, to their original richness and strength the one hundred millions of acres of land in the United States, which have already been exhausted of their original fertility." A proper application of science would arrest this waste of the elements of the soil. In Europe this process of exhaustion has long since excited alarm. What it is doing in our country is shown by the startling facts already presented. To counteract its effects in the former country, about three hundred and fifty agricultural schools have been established; in the latter there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agriculturist a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require. They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation.—What farmer in Pennsylvania can say that he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crops have never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to the protection of his hard earned property against such dangers?

But is it not astonishing, that in this progressive country of ours, so suited to agriculture, and in this age of scientific discoveries and perfection in all the arts, that no institutions to impart instruction in the science of agriculture have been established. It is true, that societies have been formed in a number of the States and exhibitions have been held calculated to awaken the people to the importance of this subject. Our State Society, organized about two years since, has held two exhibitions, which have done much good in the way of sending to all parts of the State the best breed of domestic animals, the best grains and seeds, and the most approved agricultural machinery. But it seems to me, that the government might justly lend her aid and countenance to this good work. In Maryland, an agricultural chemist has been employed by the State, and I am informed that the result of his investigations has been highly satisfactory and useful to the people. Cannot the great State of Pennsylvania do as much for her farmers? She has expended a large sum in the developement of her mineral resources, upon which her able and talented geologist has exercised proper means, and it is right that she should now do something for he agriculturists. I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of an agricultural chemist, with a moderate salary, leaving the details of his duties to be suggested by the State agricultural society.

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No man can examine it and not feel himself edified by the great practical truths which it is calculated to impart. It demonstrates most conclusively that our Commonwealth is peculiarly adapted to the production of this article, and that in the United States we can raise as fine fleeces as can be produced in the world; and finer than in any other country except Saxony.

It appears by the census of 1850 that Pennsylvania has only 1,822,350 sheep—that Ohio, with a much less territory, has 5,907,000—that New York has 3,464,351, and that whilst our consumption of wool in manufactures for 1850 was 7,560,879 lbs., our production was only 4,481,570. France raises thirty-six millions of sheep, and England, with less than half the advantages of this country raises forty-six millions!

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Her population numbers 2,311,786, being an increase of almost 35 per cent. since 1840. According to this ratio of growth, her people in 1870 will number nearly 4,000,000. Our debt of forty millions is, at this time, a charge on each inhabitant of a little over eighteen dollars; in 1870, according to this datum, it will but little exceed ten. The present assessed value of real and personal estate is $497,039,649, showing an increase of eighteen per cent. since 1840, and according to this ratio of growth up to 1870, it will amount to the sum of $675,973,922. The debt of forty millions was a lien of 8 per cent. on the assessable property of 1840; on that of 1870 it will be only five per cent. and at 4½ mills. But in the census report of 1850, the true value of the property of the State is estimated at $722,486,120; on this sum our present debt is but a fraction over 5½ per cent. Who can doubt the solvency of such a debtor?

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The whole amount of anthracite coal mined and taken to market in 1840 was 867,000 tons. In 1852, the product will reach near five millions of tons, being an increase in twelve years of 600 per cent. This rate of augmentation up to 1870 would give the startling production of over forty-five millions of tons, and yielding at the present Philadelphia prices, the sum of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, being more than treble the present revenues of the whole United States!

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There are yet a few public enterprises to be consummated to render her triumph complete. The North Branch canal must be finished. The Alleghany mountains must be passed without the use of inclined planes, and our metropolis must be connected with the lakes, by means of a railroad.

The trade of the State is only second in importance to her agricultural and mineral wealth. Nature has assigned to Pennsylvania a most advantageous position for external trade. Connected with the Atlantic, the lakes and the western waters, and stretching on both sides of the Alleghenies, she forms the great link between the East and the West. The only obstacle to an artificial union of the great natural highways by which she is environed, is this interposing chain of mountains, which cutting transversely across our territory, divides the tributary waters of the Ohio and the lakes from those of the Atlantic. But this mountainous range, we should rejoice to know, upon close examination, is found to present no insuperable impediment. It is to be crossed, within a short period, by two railroads of reasonable gradients. The west will then communicate with the east without interruption from these mountain barriers.

But the railroad to Pittsburgh should not finish our internal connections. In addition to the railroads up the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, now in progress of rapid construction, the best interests of Pennsylvania require a railway to Erie. For there is the natural and best line of communication between the lakes and the Atlantic at Philadelphia. The considerations in favor of such an improvement are too numerous to be given in this document. The advantage which it would possess in distance—in light grades—in uniformity of gauge, when tested by the laws of trade, renders its superiority over any other avenue which now exists or that can hereafter be constructed between the Atlantic and the lakes, a fixed fact. The harbor at Erie is regarded by competent engineers as the best on the lakes, and from no other point can so short a line be made to the seaboard. Such a medium of communication would be of inestimable value to Erie, to the intermediate country and to our State metropolis. Our citizens, by neglecting or deferring the construction of this work, may subject themselves to the charge of slighting the beneficence of nature in not co-operating with her great designs.

The trade of the West, and the Lakes, may, by this means, be secured to Philadelphia, and in time, however, should be lost in the construction of this great highway. Delay may lessen the chances of success, whilst it will certainly afford opportunity to our rivals to form and cement business connections which may not be readily severed in the future. Nor are we to look at these internal advantages alone. We are to look to them to augment the foreign trade of Philadelphia, than a direct avenue to the Lakes Her growing commerce would invite the construction of steamers to convey directly to her own port the merchandize which she would then be called upon to supply to the boundless West. Great as are her natural advantages, no doubt exists of the capacity of the city, that the spirit of the sustaining arm of a foreign commerce, she cannot attain to that distinguished position, as a mart which nature intended she should occupy.

The right to construct a railroad from Erie to Ohio state line, parallel with the lake, has been a subject of controversy in the Legislature. It is now presented. To counteract its effects in the former country, about three hundred and fifty agricultural schools have been established; in the latter there are not a dozen. The result of the European schools has demonstrated the practical utility of scientific farming. These institutions are calculated to teach the art of tilling the soil, and to disseminate a scientific knowledge of this great pursuit. To place within the reach of the agriculturist a knowledge of the constituent elements of the soil, and the influence of these upon vegetation, enabling him to discover a deficiency in any one of these original parts, and showing him how to restore it without exhausting another—to learn him to comprehend the different stimulants for the soil, of mineral, vegetable, animal or liquid origin, and the proportion of each which the lands may from time to time require. They also teach methods of practical farming—the use of implements—the nature of seeds, and the origin and character of insects destructive to vegetation.—What farmer in Pennsylvania can say that he has never made a mistake in the use of manures, or that his crops have never been injured by destructive insects? And where is there one who would not be willing to contribute something to protect against such dangers his hard earned property?

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1853.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.
ROBERT M. RIDDLE.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.
ROBERT W. PARKE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This long document excludes nearly everything else to-day. It was delivered yesterday, in Harrisburgh, to the two Houses, about 12 o'clock, and about half past 12 it was laid on our table by the *Daily Union* of this city. The reading could hardly have been concluded in Harrisburgh, when it was hawked about the streets here. We presume the *Union* was furnished by the Governor with an exclusive copy, which it has had in its possession probably, for a day or two, thus giving it an advantage, not only over all the rest of the press here, but also over the Legislature, to which it was addressed. It has been the practice of the Whig Presidents, and it was also of Governor Johnston, to send the Message on in advance, and place it in the hands of the Postmasters, to be delivered to all the press at the same moment, and as soon as a telegraphic despatch had announced its delivery to Congress or the Legislature. This was obliging, equitable, fair and *Democratic*. Our Democratic Governor, however, chooses the unfair and unjust course of giving a partizan favorite the exclusive use of the document, and extends his favoritism so far as to furnish it in time to have it in type before it is transmitted to the Legislature.

As to the Message, itself, we have at present but a few words to say. Its financial statement are clear, precise and interesting, and its recommendations generally correct. As a whole, it is prolix, in some respects crude, unsound in its deductions, and deeply tinged with the author's political creed.

A merited tribute is paid to the mighty dead who have passed away the last year. This posthumous laudation of the great departed, by their bitter political enemies, reminds us, strongly, of the charge made against the Pharisees of old, who garnished the sepulchres of the Prophets, while they outraged all their precepts. There is one recommendation of the Governor, however, which we feel bound to protest against, and which we hope will not be adopted; that is, the passage of a law allowing of slaves to be brought into the State for a limited time, and to be carried through it. This is more than is contracted for in the bond, and is more than the people of Pennsylvania are willing to pay. No international comity and good fellowship can justify require of us to legislate the existence of slavery one hour within our borders, by any State legislation. We protest against the broad shield of Pennsylvania being thrown over an institution which nine-tenths of her people believe to be a moral, social and political evil.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have read the *Evening Chronicle*, which announces, that it received, "through the kind attention of Gov. Bigler," a copy of the Message on Tuesday.—So, the Governor's favors are exclusively given to his party press. At least, Whig papers do not share in them.

DISMISSAL OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter of dismissal to Mr. Marcoleta, Minister from Nicaragua to the U. S. Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1852.

Sir—Some months ago, Mr. Kerr was instructed to request that you should be recalled, and some other person appointed as representative from Nicaragua to this government.

A dispatch was yesterday received from Mr. Kerr transmitting a copy of a letter to him from Senor Castellon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who states, on the part of the Nicaraguan Government, to comply with the President's request, and expresses a wish that the reason on which it is founded be given to be submitted to the Nicaraguan Chamber.

This course would be followed by discussions of a most unprofitable character; and, besides, the President cannot consent that any condition be attached to the compliance of the Nicaraguan Government, with a request warranted by the principles of public law and the practice of civilized States. I have, therefore, directed Mr. Kerr to renew the request for your recall and the appointment of another Minister.

Meantime, I have to inform you that no communication can be received from you as Nicaraguan Envoy. Personally, I regret that it is my duty to address you a letter of this character.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To Senor Don Jose de Marcoleta, etc.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune assigns the following reasons for this step on the part of our Government.

It grew out of Mr. Marcoleta's course pending the negotiation of the famous treaty of mediation and settlement between England, the United States, and Costa Rica, which Mr. Marcoleta utterly opposed, and Nicaragua afterwards rejected. During this time, it is alleged, that finding himself crowded, and the interests of Nicaragua likely to be sacrificed to England, and Costa Rica, the protege of England, he indulged in some rather undiplomatic language with respect to Mr. Webster and the Administration, and also undiplomatically made public the date of the negotiations through the journals of this country. For this Mr. Webster demanded his recall. It is said also that Mr. Everett feels himself aggrieved by the late publication by Mr. Marcoleta, or with his consent, of the official note addressed to the Nicaraguan Minister, as well as to all the other members of the diplomatic corps here of Mr. Everett on his accession to office. It was published to show that this Government recognized Mr. M. as an Envoy in good standing, when it was by no means intended by its author to go before the world as an indorsement of Mr. M.'s official character.

THE FRENCH AT SONORA—THEIR DEFEAT AND RETREAT.—A letter from Acapulco, under date of December 5th, and received by the N. York Times, says that a "battle took place the first part of November, at Hermosillo, between 214 French on one side, and 700 regular Mexican soldiers on the other, the French having, after the fight, 83; Mexicans having lost, at the first fire of the latter, 21 men. The French at the time were marching towards Guyamas, when, as they reached Hermosillo, the Mexicans suddenly fired upon them from a large walled square, killing every one of their officers, which staggered them for an instant; but they soon dismounted the walls and fired down into the yard upon them as they would have done upon a flock of turkeys. The fight was afterwards continued for a short time in the streets, with a supposed loss of about 75 men to the Mexicans, and a few more to the French. The French then continued their way to Guymas, but were met by a messenger from the city, who represented that the town was destitute of food, and deserted; and that they would inevitably all perish, unless they gave up the war. Count de Raousset at the time was being carried forward on a litter, nearly dead for the want of water. All of his officers having been killed at Hermosillo, the men agreed to lay down their arms, on condition that Blanco should pay them $11,000, with which to embark for California and Mazatlan, which he did. Raousset was taken on board for Mazatlan, in almost a dying state.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, it seems, has been playing a successful game for wealth as well as power. According to a paragraph in the Boston Post—

Since the *coup d'etat*, the French railway shares have advanced almost fifty per cent. while the Paris Bourse has been animated with unwonted speculation. There was something unnatural in all this, and people are beginning to find it out. Louis Napoleon, it is said, did it all—and for his own benefit, politically and pecuniarily. It gave a certain eclat to his administration, and it filled his purse. When shares, for, were low, he purchased largely, and then patronized the lines they appertained to. His agents filled London and Paris; and his gains are set down by shrewd and able speculators at £16,000,000. With £16,000,000 in his own chest, what may he not dare! But former defects have taught him caution; he is not ready, and he can wait. The despots of Europe wait upon him, compliment him, court him and dread him.

An author of a love story, in describing his heroine, says: "Innocence dwells in the rich clusters of her dark hair." A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 8,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a large stock of Bulk Pork of his own curing; also 500 barrels of Extra Mess Pork, and a No. 1 article of Lard, in barrels and kegs, for sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. de23

Liver Complaint.

☞ This dangerous, and often fatal disease had long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty, and presented to the world the Great Specific for that complicated malady which has since attained such a like spread celebrity for its certainty of cure. This successful remedy was the result of many years' study, in which the symptoms were narrowly observed, and are thus described by the Doctor himself:

"SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, and sometimes in the left under the edge of the ribs—the patient being rarely able to lie on the left; pain sometimes under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder—often mistaken for rheumatism in the arm; sickness of stomach, and loss of appetite; bowels mostly costive, but sometimes alternate with lax; dull, heavy sensation in the back part of the head; loss of memory, with uneasiness of having neglected something; sometimes dry cough; weariness and debility; nervous irritability; feet cold or burning; a voracious appetite or aversion to food; sensation of fullness after eating; sometimes a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach, which can only be relieved by eating; sometimes constipation, and sometimes diarrhœa; frequent dizziness of the head; yellowness of the skin; low spirits, lassitude, with disinclination to exertion, although satisfied it would be beneficial. In fact, patient distrusts every remedy."

Have you any, or all of these symptoms? If so, you will find a certain remedy in Dr. M'Lane's pills which may be purchased from most Merchants and Druggists in town and country, and from the sole proprietors.

J. KIDD & CO.,
60 Wood street.

☞ CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAPS, which attract so much attention at the World's Fair, are now offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, at the Proprietors prices, wholesale and retail. This Soap is particularly adapted to those troubled with chapped hands in Winter.

J KIDD & CO., Agents,
No. 60 Wood street.

☞ 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.,
Market and Front streets.

SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 47, St. Clair Hotel Buildings,
St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE EXCLUSIVELY to order, and warranted to suit. Has constantly on hand a choice assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS and OVERCOATING,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Selected expressly for Fall and Winter trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders will have their wishes consulted and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision. de13tm

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,
NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oct9

Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes.

500 POUNDS Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes, the same as sold in New York, a general assortment of plain and fancy Cakes for the Holidays, &c.
JOHN SHEPHARD'S,
de22 No. 211, Liberty street.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, HANDLED SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water-street, third door above Smithfield
☞ All work warranted equal to any in the market.
d23

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF
WOOD AND SIXTH STREETS,

WHERE they offer to their old customers and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete Stock of
CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. de4

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., purchased directly from the New England Manufacturers, and adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices. Please call and examine before buying. sep24

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

D. D. KING, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECT.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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S. Harbaugh,	Jos. H. Seibert,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. G. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

NOTICE.

THE style of the firm of S. P. SHRIVER & CO., No. 130 and 132, Second street, Pittsburgh, in this day changed to SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO., partners remaining the same.

SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JOHN S DILWORTH.
January 1st, 1853.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO. having declined as the Wholesale Grocery Business in favor of Shriver Dilworth & Co., will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Hazard and Laffin & Smith's Powder and Safety Fuse. Will also give their attention to a General Commission and Produce Business, at their old stand, No. 132, Wood street, Pittsburgh. jal

S. P. SHRIVER.....JOSEPH DILWORTH.....JNO. S. DILWORTH.

Shriver, Dilworth & Co.

WHOLESALE Grocers, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactures, Nos. 130 and 132, Second st., Pittsburgh. jal

SUNDRIES—
460 bags prime Rio Coffee,
30 pockets "Java,"
200 bbls N. O. Molasses, new crop,
80 " N Y Syrup,
40 kegs Goshen Butter,
115 half chests Y H, G P, and Imp'l Teas,
" 150 boxes S'a, S'p, 10's, 1 lb. Tobacco,
50 kegs six's Nails,
10 boxes M R Raisins,
25 bbls Currants,
60 casks superior Saleratus,
48 boxes " assorted Glass,
100 " assorted Glass Tumblers; Together with a general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured articles, for sale by. [jal6] SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO.

Dissolution.

THE partnership of the undersigned, in the Flouring business, under the firm of WILMARTH & NOBLE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st instant. Both parties are authorized to use the name of the firm, until its affairs are settled.

L. WILMARTH.
T. A. NOBLE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1853.

Notice.

THE Pittsburgh City Mills will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, under the firm of L. WILMARTH & CO.

L. WILMARTH.
WM. THACKERSON.
J. C. WILMARTH.

Prices of Crackers at
JOHN DAVIS & SON'S BAKERY—

Water Crackers, per barrel