PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1853.

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

☞ 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD POLICY.

The report of EDWARD MILLER, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which we give to-day, will attract the attention of all readers interested in the prosperity of this city. He has reported strongly in favor of the Hempfield project, as necessary to the welfare of Philadelphia, and there can scarcely be a doubt left, that the material aid required from Philadelphia will be granted, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will give to it all the sympathy and money it may need. The Central road is so powerful that *to will is to do*, and that the disposition to push that project through, exists, no longer admits of question.

In all future railroad calculations it should be taken for granted, that the Hempfield Railroad will be built—that we cannot prevent it—and that Pittsburgh should shape her course accordingly.

And first, Pittsburgh should declare her entire and complete independence of Philadelphia. This we have never yet done. In the midst of all our squabbles with that city, there has always been a tacit acknowledgement of her claims upon us, as of a superior character to those of any other eastern city. Our relations have always been more intimate with her, we have watched her growth with State pride, we have taken her part in all her quarrels with her rivals, where it was a matter otherwise indifferent to us, and have always rejoiced in her prosperity. What is the return we receive? Let the cold, heartless selfishness of Philadelphia, as evinced in all her railroad movements, answer. Let us, then, declare our independence. What is Philadelphia to us more than Baltimore, New York, or Boston. Let us mark out our own path, regardless of Philadelphia, as she pays no regard to us, and take that stand which our position most manifestly entitles us to assume.

Hereafter, let our motto be, as regards Philadelphia, simple justice, nothing more. We will do her no wrong, but we will give her no advantage over any other eastern city because she happens to be in Pennsylvania.

Second. In self-defence Pittsburgh ought to promote the immediate construction of five several lines of projected railroads, to wit: The Allegheny Valley—the Pittsburgh and Connellsville—the Washington Branch—the Pittsburgh and Steubenville—and the branch from Wellsville to Beaver.

The first of these, the Allegheny Valley, will be put under contract in February, to Kittanning, and probably farther. All its prospects, we learn, are highly flattering. It will give us an independent line to New York and Boston, and connect us with all the interior of the Empire State.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, should be put under contract this spring, without fail. Pittsburgh should step forward boldly, and take this project under her effective protection. It will cost far less than the Central Pennsylvania route, and being shorter, and cheaper, it must be among the best paying routes in the country. Of this there can be no question. A subscription of $500,000 on the part of the city will render its success certain. We speak by authority, when we say, that the Connellsville project has the cordial approbation and sympathy of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; and will no doubt meet with the liveliest sympathy and substantial aid of the merchants and capitalists of Baltimore. Let the Pittsburgh Councils move promptly in this matter, and show their faith in the project, and the counties of Fayette and Somerset will soon follow.

The Washington branch must be constructed by all means. It will only require about fifteen miles of road to connect us with the Hempfield at Washington, and that will secure to us a share of the trade of all that region. Who will take hold of this work?

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad is progressing steadily and surely. The Company expect, from the well-known magnanimity of Virginia, that she will grant the very reasonable request made, of the right of way over the narrow strip of her territory. This right secured, that work will be hastened to an immediate completion.

The construction of the twenty miles between Beaver and Wellsville is important to us, as it will enable us to grasp much of the trade of the roads centering at Wheeling, before it crosses the river, and would give us at all times access to the Ohio south-western Railroads, without crossing the Ohio.

With the above named improvements we shall be placed in a position to defy competition, and in a condition independent of the Central road, and Philadelphia influences. Having three outlets to the east, we should be dependent on no one of them. By means of the Washington, Steubenville, and river lines of road, we should have such vantage ground, as to neutralise completely any ill effects to be apprehended from the Hempfield.

All Pittsburgh requires is, to assume her proper and independent position—to lay down a large, literal and complete plan, and to prosecute it with energy and determined perseverance to a final and triumphant accomplishment. She can then look calmly on, while her elder sister, Philadelphia, is industriously projecting improvements to carry trade and travel around her which could be as easily grasped here, and can declare as her policy, in her impregnable position—equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

KEEP UP THE PERSECUTION.—The Commissioners are not satisfied with appealing to the Legislature to take the Jail out of the Sheriff's hands. They cannot wait the slow process of the appeal to the Law-making Power. Their opposition is too warm to admit of delay. The County Solicitor, who is appointed by them, has resuscitated some old musty enactment which has been inoperative for generations, and on the strength of it, has petitioned the Court to appoint a Jailor, thus summarily accomplishing the object for which the Commissioners have appealed to the Legislature. The question arises, if there is a law which takes the Jail from the hands of the Sheriff, what necessity is there for more legislation, unless to clothe the Commissioners with the authority they so earnestly covet?

Keep up the persecution, gentlemen. Mr. Magill has been followed every step of his career, before and after his election, by a persecution unexampled in this community. As soon as the Democratic opposition tired of it, the Whig Commissioners took it up, and when it will end it is now hard to say. He will survive it all, nevertheless.

HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—We learn that the borough of Greensburg, on Monday, subscribed $60,000 to the Hempfield Railroad, and the citizens have subscribed about $100,000 more. The borough of West Newton has also subscribed $80,000.

THE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Evening Bulletin, of Monday says: "By reference to the Court proceedings, it will be seen that the case of Richard Neal came on this morning before the Supreme Court. No one appeared against him, and he was discharged, thus leaving the case in a very suspicious position."

The "suspicious position" involves Com. Mayo, a Captain in the U. S. Naval Service, at whose instance Neal was arrested. As he did not appear against Neal, when brought before the Supreme Court, it is to be presumed that he could not make out the case he alleged against that individual. And yet he had a warrant from the Governor to carry him back to Maryland!

BISHOP SIMPSON'S LECTURE.—By reference to their advertisement, it will be seen that Bishop Simpson is to lecture before the Young Men's Library Association, on Thursday the 10th inst. We bespeak for him a full house, and promise a rare treat to all who can attend.

MORE OF THE "NEAL CASE."—We have announced in another paragraph, the discharge of Neal, by the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia. Neal, it will be remembered, was arrested in Philadelphia, by Com. Mayo, upon a warrant from Gov. Bigler, in compliance with a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, on a charge of *"enticing"* a negro to run away from slavery in Maryland.

In another column we publish an article from the Philadelphia Commercial Register, which gives us an insight into this remarkable case.

It appears from this article, that the evidence upon which the requisition for the arrest of Neal was issued by the Governor of Maryland and complied with by Governor Bigler, *was the testimony of a slave of Com. Mayo!* The Register insinuates that the testimony was extorted under the lash,—a thing which seems not improbable. The testimony of a slave, extorted, beyond doubt, is deemed ample evidence on which to base a legal kidnapping of an innocent resident of Pennsylvania!

It is *said* that Gov. Bigler was *deceived* in this matter; and that as soon as the facts were known to him, he countermanded the order for Neal's arrest. In charity to that officer, we must suppose that this explanation is the best one possible in the premises.

Jacob Sharpless, one of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, testified that Neal was in Pennsylvania, to his certain knowledge, at the time this offence was alleged to have been committed in Maryland: but Com. Mayo says that the testimony of his slave is more reliable than that of Jacob Sharpless! Com. Mayo knows that in Maryland, no negro can testify against a white man; and yet in this instance he would have the world give more credibility to the testimony of his slave than to that of one of the most esteemed white citizens of Philadelphia!

The whole affair is disreputable to the officials implicated, in general, and to Com. Mayo in particular. When the commercial journals of such a city as Philadelphia can cry out against it, we may rest assured that it is disgraceful enough to merit hearty and general condemnation.

Gov. Bigler had no right, under the laws and the general practice of the State, to issue his warrant for Neal's arrest. He was entirely too eager to subserve slaveholding interests; and we hope that he may learn, from the burning which his fingers have got in this case, to exercise more caution in similar instances hereafter.

The *Post* copies the communication of our correspondent, "More Anon," in defence of the Commissioners, and to give it weight, adds—"the people will remember that this was copied from the especial organ of the Sheriff, and they can make up their minds accordingly as to the honesty of the efforts of the editors and Mr. Magill to falsify the record." The *Post* has not the fairness to copy a single line of our article demolishing "More Anon," but contrives by dishonest trickery to make our paper have the appearance of sanctioning our correspondent's blunders and fallacies. We have freely published both sides—the manifesto of the Commissioners, and the communication of their defender. The *Post*, the especial organ of the Commissioners, has carefully excluded every argument and statement coming from the other side, as if determined that the people should only learn the merits of one side. If this is the course the Commissioners intend to pursue, we shall be compelled, in self-defence, to change our tactics. We certainly shall not continue to give them the use of our columns, while their organ makes an unfair and dishonest use of our generosity.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT CHRISTIANA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of Monday evening, brings us the following account of this accident, of which we had a telegraphic notice, yesterday:

We have received the following account of the alarming accident on the State road, near Christiana:

(Correspondence of the Evening Bulletin.)

CHRISTIANA, Sunday, Jan. 30.

A serious accident happened about one mile above here this morning, to the mail train, in consequence of a rail breaking, throwing the rear passenger car down a bank 15 feet high, upsetting the stove, and setting fire to the car. At the time of the accident there were 8 or 10 passengers in the car, (two of them on the platforms,) who are the most seriously injured.

As soon as the train was stopped, the sufferers were conveyed to the house of Mr. Wellings, at Christiana, and Dr. Patterson and Dr. Murphy called in, who did all in their power to relieve them. The following is a complete list of the wounded:

Mr. Bartberger, of Pittsburgh, has both arms and one leg broken, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. Morganroth, of Pittsburgh, was seriously but not fatally injured. He is now doing well.

Mr. J. Dowdell, of Chester county, had his collar-bone broken.

Dr. Franklin B. Taylor, and a Mr. Sickle, were slightly injured.

Too much credit cannot be accorded to the citizens of Christiana for rendering every assistance in their power to the unfortunate sufferers. Thanks are, particularly due to Mr. Wellings, of Christiana. In his house the sufferers have the comforts of a home, and every attention.

As soon as the news came to town, Messrs. Bingham and Dock proceeded to Christiana, in person, with an extra car, to bring the sufferers down, but they could not be removed for the present.

We are further informed that the rail which broke was an entirely new one. The engine ran over the spot of the accident a distance of more than one hundred yards before it could be checked. The two men who were so badly injured were on the platform before, and had been advised to go inside the cars. They did so, but unfortunately again came out, and were standing there when the cars were thrown down the embankment. If they had remained inside they would have probably escaped serious injury. The car was completely burned up.

NEW BOOKS.

Appleton's Popular Library of the best authors, which is beautifully printed and bound, in uniform volumes, is a rare collection of works for miscellaneous reading. The latest issue is Thackary's best work, *"The Luck of Barry Lyndon*, a romance of the last century." No work of the author has created, of late, more interest than this reprint from Frasier's Magazine.

The Appletons have also commenced the publication of the "Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore: Edited by Lord John Russell, M. P." This is a beautiful edition of the works of the famous Irish Poet. It is published in parts of about 100 pages each, at 25 cents a number.

Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine, and Engineer's Journal, for December and January, keep up the great ability and interest which has characterized this useful work, so far.

The above works are published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and are for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

The following decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, at its recent term, as reported in the New Orleans Picayune, recognizes the constitutionality and propriety of the legislation of the North, on the question of slaves in transitu, or temporary residence:

Lucy Brown, vs. Persifer F. Smith—S. B. Taylor, warrantor. ESTRICK, Chief Justice.—This is an appeal from a judgment of the Third District Court of New Orleans, by which the plaintiff, a negro woman, and her two children were decreed to be free. It appears that the plaintiff was born a slave, and in 1823 belonged to Elijah Mix and lived in his service in the District of Columbia; that some time in that year Mr. Mix with his family and the plaintiff, removed to New York, and fixed his residence there; and that early in 1825 he removed back to Georgetown, and in 1829 again removed back to New York, during all which time the plaintiff lived in his service; that in 1832 she was in the service of Capt. Wells U. S. Army, in this city, as a slave, who sold her to S. T. Taylor, from whom Gen. Smith, the present owner, purchased her.

An instrument of indenture of apprenticeship of Lucy Brown in favor of Elijah Mix, as his servant and waiting maid, until she should attain the age of twenty-one years, executed before the Mayor of Georgetown on the 8th May, 1823; and properly witnessed and signed by Mix and the father of Lucy, was produced in evidence.

The law of New York in force at the time of this change of residence, provides that if any person held in slavery was taken to New York to reside, and continued to reside there for more than nine months, such slave should become free from the Philadelphia Register.

NEAL, THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL.

We have heretofore abstained from expressing an opinion on the case of Mayo vs. Neal, hoping the warrant so hastily granted by Governor Bigler, would be revoked, and that a persecution so likely to disgrace the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania would be abandoned and suffered to be forgotten. But the facts have already been spread before the world by the press. In a few days more, all Europe will have read them, and sequels to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will have recorded them against our civilization.

In justice to our country, let them record also that no case has ever so shocked public opinion. It caps the climax of all those which have grown out of the peculiar institution. The Evening Bulletin, while reiterating its adhesion to the Fugitive Slave Law, pronounces this case an attempt to kidnap under legal process; and other papers are no less plain in their reprobation of Mayo's conduct.

What has done more than any thing else to turn the current of public opinion against Mayo is the card published in the Bulletin, by himself or his agent, as a paid advertisement, in which, he parades his vindictive persecution of Neal in a most offensive manner, and grossly insults one of our most respected citizens, by placing his veracity below that of one of the negro spies on his plantation.

The principal facts of the case may be gleaned from this coarse and insolent statement. They are as follows:

Richard Neal was formerly a slave in Maryland. "Some fifteen or sixteen years ago," he married Matilda, who was then Mayo's property. Acquiring his own freedom, and unwilling to abandon his family, he rented a farm from Mayo and conducted it for several years, with such industry and success as to accumulate a valuable stock and clear several thousand dollars. But he was not contented. "All of a sudden," says Mayo, "Neal informed the proprietor that he must give up the farm, as it confined him too much." The proprietor said, "Dick, you intend to play me some *dirty trick*," when he fell on his knees and declared he had no such "intention."

The "dirty trick" alluded to was Neal's removing his wife and children from slavery. Mayo had already been informed of this design by his "confidential servants," or negro spies. His fears were not at all allayed by Neal's protestations, and he kept a close watch on his movements. Some months afterwards, we find Mayo making a visit to a farm he owned some forty miles off, and taking with him, by way of precaution, Neal's wife and her six children, rather a numerous suite for a Maryland farmer. In a few days Mayo returned home, leaving Matilda and five of her children. The eldest son, "Billy," accompanied him to drive his buggy. Next morning when the manager was about to give Billy a taste of the cow hide "for not cleaning and feeding his horse," Billy was not to be found. He had disappeared and his mother, brothers and sisters with him. The capture of the family cost Mayo over $300.

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

This loss seems to have waked up Mayo's spirit of revenge. His first act was to sell the mother and her children; his next to set on foot means for the punishment of Neal, whom he suspected of being accessory to the flight.

Neal followed up his wife and children, spent all he had in purchasing their freedom, and brought them to this city, where he has been living for three years past, respected by those who know him, as an honest, hard working man. These facts having come to the knowledge of Mayo, on his return from a distant voyage, he has made one of his "confidential servants"—who is bogged into it by the manager or not, we do not know—testify to having seen Neal aiding in the escape of his family. On this doubtful testimony, a requisition has been issued by the Governor of Maryland, and complied with thoughtlessly, we regret to say, by the Governor of this State.

On one point, there is a direct contradiction in the statements of the different parties. Although the crime Neal stands charged with is an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his wife and children from slavery—a crime never before heard of in a civilised country,—Mayo adds that Neal has recently tampered with his other slaves, he offers to prove it by his negro spies, whose word he says "is as good as that of Mr. Sharpless," one of our most worthy citizens, who has had Neal in his employ, and who states that Neal has never left the city long enough for a trip to Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the negro spies and the manager, who wants to cow hide Billy, are equally credible with Mr. Sharpless, we do not think Mayo's word as good as Neal's. The former has shown himself implacable and revengeful; while we know the latter as a man who has labored the best part of his life to redeem his wife and children from slavery, and who, in his humble sphere, enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

NASHVILLE, JAN. 29.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a block of buildings on College street, which consumed the stores occupied by A. G. Robertson, stove dealer; Ewin Brothers, druggists; R. Lamb, broker; T. Kent, jeweler; Waterfield & Walker, hatters; and H. & J. C. Fite, dry goods merchants on College street, and J. Yorker & Co., booksellers, and C. Mallet, segar dealer, on Union street. The buildings were worth about $20,000, and were insured for $10,000.

A. B. Robertson had an insurance to the amount of $5,000. His loss will be heavy. Ewin Brothers' stock was valued at $25,000, on which there was $19,000 insurance. Mr. Kent was insured for $5,000. Messrs. E. Waterfield & Walker were insured for $4,000. Messrs. Fite were insured for $10,000. Messrs. Lusk, Yorker & Co., and Mr. Mallet's loss will be small.

Before the fire was extinguished the grocery store of J. C. French & Co., on Market street, took fire and was burned, with the greater portion of its contents. Insured for $8,000. The firemen acted nobly, and each company was presented with $100 by the Union Bank; also by Messrs. Fall & Cunningham, whose house they saved.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—We have Panama papers to the 18th January. The Congress of Panama is to meet on the 1st of March, and is expected to remain in session until about the middle of June. Among the subjects which will come before it is a proposition to divide the territory of New Grenada into ten sovereign and independent States, for the purposes of internal legislation, under one Federal head, on the principle adopted by the United States, and to adopt the name for it of the "Columbian Confederation."

One of the national vessels of Ecuador arrived at Panama on the 6th, bringing from Guayaquil thirty-two Jesuits, who had been expelled from Ecuador. They were consigned to the Governor of Panama, with the request that he would put them through the Isthmus and out of the country with all commendable care and speed. They were permitted to land at Panama in charge of a guard, and after remaining two or three days proceeded to Cruces.

DEATH OF HON. A. H. BUELL.—We have the melancholy duty of announcing that the Hon. Alexander H. Buell, representative in Congress from the State of New York, died at his lodgings in this city at an early hour yesterday morning. We learn that his remains will be conveyed this morning to Fairfield, New York, his late residence, in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Walbridge, Wells, Preston King, and Jones, members of the House from New York.

LT. HEALD AND LOLA MONTEZ.—The death of Lieut. Heald, the *quondam* husband of Lola Montez, has been announced, denied, and again announced. He is said to have executed a will, which he bequeathed to the eccentric countess his interest of 220,000, together with his portfolio of water drawings, and a *portrait of himself*. There are those who go so far as to say that the former will be the more acceptable legacy.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS IN RUSSIA.—According to a recent official report upon the manufactures and domestic trade of Russia, there are in the Empire one hundred and fifty-eight manufactories of cotton, divided among thirty-six provinces. The amount of the goods manufactured is about 1,500,000 pieces, estimated at 3,000,000 silver rubles, and giving employment to about 14,300 individuals. About half of these goods are printed, adding a value to the above of some 2,000,000 silver rubles, and employing some 5,000 laborers additional. About 650,000 pieces were woven upon power looms and the rest by hand.

THE HOOSICK TUNNELING MACHINE, which was to walk straight through the Granite Hills of New England, has proved a failure. It cut into the rock a distance of twenty-five feet, when the machine was pretty well used up. Its progress was from twenty-four to eighteen inches per hour, and the core which it drilled had to be blasted out, which destroyed the work as fast as it was performed, as it brought down roof and all, to the amount of 300 tons of rock and earth.

☞ A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season of the year physicians our country affords; I occasionally get some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Patroleum, 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 indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

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LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 5,000 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 kegs and bags, for sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets

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☞ CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAPS, which attracted 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.

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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,

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

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VISES,

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SCALES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

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JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

No. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufactories, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices —Please call and examine before buying.

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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.

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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.

de6

Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes.

500 POUNDS Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes, the same as baked in New York, and a general assortment of Spiced Cakes for the Holidays, &c.

JOHN SHEPHARD'S.

de22 No. 6 Diamond Alley.

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL R. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

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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Isaac M. Pearson, Jr. de22

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms for daylight ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Artist of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to give to the patrons of the Gallery the most perfect pictures, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite L. Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen, who would obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established Gallery, fitted up with very superior Skies and Light, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most desirable shades for similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHERS.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the City and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 6 P. M., Entrance in Diamond.

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☞ LECTURE.—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and Mechanics' Institute. Bishop SIMPSON, will deliver a Lecture before this Association, at LAFAYETTE HALL, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock; subject, "The influence of Science on Commerce and Religion." Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be had at the Bookstores, Lecture Committee, at the Book and Drug Stores, Hotels, Wm. M. Herch's, Market and Third streets, and at the door.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

HENRY WOODS,
W. H. KINGAID,
WM. G. HOLMES,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
Lecture Committee.

☞ HON. NEAL DOW, the author of the Maine Law, will deliver an Address on THE NECESSITY FOR, AND EFFECT OF, A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW, at the FIFTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2d instant, at 7 o'clock. The fact that the speaker drafted the first Prohibitory Law enacted and enforced in the United States, renders him peculiarly well qualified to give information on the subject, and their effects in the suppression of the giant evil of the day—Intemperance. Tickets of admission, one dime, can be obtained of George R. White, Market street; H. D. King, 94 Alternate Steel, Fourth street; Dr. A. Kelly, Candless, Sixth Ward; John Price, Federal street, Allegheny City, and at the door.

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☞ Mr. T. SLEE, Teacher of Phonetic SHORT-HAND WRITING, begs leave to acquaint the public generally, that he is prepared to teach thoroughly, in a COURSE OF SEVEN LESSONS, for the moderate sum of FIVE DOLLARS, a system of Short-Hand, by far the most simple, perspicuous, and brief, yet invented. It is in practical daily use in the Senate of the United States and the British Parliament, as well as by a very large number of Professional Gentlemen, Students, and Scholars, both in the Eastern Cities of this Republic and abroad. It has been introduced, with eminent success, into the Public High Schools of Boston and Philadelphia, as, not only useful for all purposes of life, but as a valuable auxiliary in the attainment of languages, and as the most rapid embodiment of thought in composition —an essential part of a thorough education.

Public Speakers, as well as Students and Readers of all classes, professional or non-professional, will find their account in knowing a system that will enable them to make with ease reports, complete or condensed, of even the most rapidly uttered speeches, Lectures, Sermons, &c., extracts from the books, either verbatim or by compilation, journal entries, business memoranda, &c., with a facility and accuracy unattainable by any other method. Indeed for all occasions requiring a rapid, brief, and completely legible notation, this art will bestow upon its cultivators advantages vastly disproportionate to the small outlay of money and time necessary to its attainment.

The principles of the System can be completely mastered by the application of a single hour daily for a fortnight, and in a short time thereafter a manual proficiency attained, which will enable persons to write with five or six times the velocity of a rapid penman using the ordinary script-hand.

Mr. S. has Books supplied him from the authors from these alone, persons may learn themselves without Oral or other instruction. Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to have a further explanation of the art, or to be taught it practically, will please address a line to Mr. T. SLEE, Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Twenty Dollars a Day!

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to sell HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES. Just published and now ready for canvassing. This work, so invaluable to business men, gives a history of the settlement, general surface of the soil and State of agriculture, manufactures and population of every town in the United States, with valuable statistical tables, a new map of the United States, &c. &c.

An Agent wanted for this County. Apply immediately to HOBAGE WESTWORTH,
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☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the City and vicinity.

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☞ LECTURE.—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, and Mechanics' Institute. Bishop SIMPSON, will deliver a Lecture before this Association, at LAFAYETTE HALL, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock; subject, "The influence of Science on Commerce and Religion." Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be had at the Bookstores, Lecture Committee, at the Book and Drug Stores, Hotels, Wm. M. Herch's, Market and Third streets, and at the door.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

HENRY WOODS,
W. H. KINGAID,
WM. G. HOLMES,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,
Lecture Committee.

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☞ SEE Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside page.

Scrofula.

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

Testimonials 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 investigating physicians, as well as the suffering patients to become acquainted with its merits.

To those having a dread of mixtures 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 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time 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. Foot 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 indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

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