PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1853.

From the National Era.

SLAVERY AND ITS DEFENDERS.

BY A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

[Continued.]

I come now to an unpleasant task, and introduce it with the following quotations from "A Carolinian." He says:

"Mrs. Stowe's favorite illustration of the master's power to the injury of the slave, is the separation of families. We are told of infants ten months old, being sold from the arms of their mothers, and of men whose habit it is to raise children to sell away from their mothers as soon as they are old enough to be separated. Were our views of this feature of Slavery to be derived from Mrs. Stowe's book, we should regard the families of slaves as utterly unsettled and vagrant. If such were the case, we should not be prepared to find in the race that exquisite sensibility which Mrs Stowe claims for it. For God, in his wisdom, 'tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' And if African mothers were permitted such slight indulgence of the maternal affection, the maternal instinct would mercifully be blunted in them. * * * We would not speak lightly of such an evil as the destruction of family ties. We deplore it, as one of the hard necessities of the poor man's position upon the earth. In Slavery we know that it exists as yet more than is necessary to the system. Every day, however, greater efforts are made to lessen the evil. * * * And be it remembered that there is no separation like the gulf that opens between members of the same family, when crime comes in between them. * * * We feel confident, that if statistics could be had to throw light upon the subject, we should find that there is less separation of families among the negroes than occurs with almost any other class of persons. Among the rich, the pursuits of education, the claims of extended business, the facilities and inducements of travel, are all motives which do not enter into the case of the slave. It is true that the separation induced by these causes is voluntary, and not so complete as with the negro; but such is not the case with the great mass of emigrants, and with the peasants of foreign countries. * * * In the sales (of slaves) they are, as far as possible, sold together."

I have thus presented "A Carolinian's" account of the practice of separating families, in order that the reader may see his strong desire to extenuate and palliate an enormity of which he is unable to deny the existence. There is one broad, general answer, which may be given to all that the defenders and apologists of Slavery have to say upon this branch of the subject, and that is this: The laws of all the slaveholding States, except Delaware, warrant the master in separating husbands and wives, and infants from the breasts of their mothers. They may separate them by thousands of miles, and no man has a right to interpose in the name of violated humanity, to prevent the cruel deed. This is undeniable. It cannot be denied, either, that every free person, however vicious and depraved, has the unlimited legal power to own, to buy and to sell, slaves at his pleasure. And I might, without a single fact, safely leave it to the common sense of mankind to judge how far the worst men in society are likely to be restrained by moral considerations in the exercise of power which the law confers upon them. This view of the subject must be sufficient to satisfy every man of candor. Let him reflect how difficult it is to restrain from evil, where the dictates of religion and morality are sanctioned and enforced by rigid laws and penalties, and he will be able to conjecture what bad men will do when the law warrants their wickedness, and sternly upholds them in its perpetration.

"A Carolinian" is much disposed to be oblivious of the actual workings of Slavery in this particular; yet he is not so uncandid as wholly to deny, or so unjust as wholly to defend, the practice of separating families. But I must say that his account of it falls so far short of the truth, as to amount to a gross misrepresentation.—There is scarcely a county in the large slave districts of the South—that is to say, where the slaves constitute a third or more of the people—which has not one, two, or more slave-traders, who occupy themselves in the business of buying and selling slaves. They buy in the old States, and drive or ship their hiped cattle to the Southwest. I will not say that these persons are entirely reckless of the happiness of the negroes, though there is not one of them who has not sundered the matrimonial and parental tie oftener than he has sent droves to the market. They generally advertise for "likely young negroes;" under which head married men under forty, and women under thirty, are bought without scruple; and the women are often forced to leave behind their infant children. I have seen this done, from no pecuniary necessity, and, what is worse, as it illustrates the brutalizing effects of custom, by persons of respectable character, who were in many respects good citizens. The families, even if sold together to the traders, in the old States, are liable to be separated after arriving in the Southern markets. People generally buy what they want, and not what they have no use for; and hence the frequency of these instances. There is not a district of five miles in extent in the slave region above designated, which will not present more than one—sometimes scores of disrupted family ties. Force is not the traders who do all the mischief. The practice prevails universally in the South, (except on those plantations which have been modeled upon the penitentiary system,) of negroes taking wives in neighboring families; and when one of the families removes to the Southwest, or from one Southwestern State to another, there are almost invariable instances of separation. There is of course, in most cases, a disposition to adjust these matrimonial difficulties, but unfortunately the law has not made it a necessity; and strong pecuniary convenience or inconvenience overrules the dictates of humanity in full half the instances. Negroes generally prefer marrying out of the family—perhaps from a natural, if not commendable perversity, the master being disposed to dictate an opposite course—and hence it oftener happens than otherwise, that the planter who would emigrate finds his men all married to the women of his neighbors, and his women to their men. Now, let this state of things be taken in connection with what I have said upon the diversity of characters among slaveholders, and the reader can form a correct idea of the extent to which the lawful practice of tearing asunder family ties is carried.

One of the standing arguments for slavery is, that it is no worse than other forms of evil and misfortune; and "A Carolinian" exhausts his store house of reading and observation in two hemispheres, for parallel instances of wrotchedness and misrule. He exclaims, "And be it remembered, that there is no separation like the gulf that opens between members of the same family, when crime comes in between them." This comparison of the ordinary legal workings of Slavery to instances of desperation and crime, which are made capital felonies in all countries, is a severe censure which my regard for the purity of literary discussion would spare me from making. But defenders and apologists of Slavery unconsciously, though quite naturally, degrade and outlaw the system, by placing side by side its legitimate effects and consequences, with the criminal calendar of free States. They offset the legal cruelty and injustice of Slavery, for which the victim has no redress, by pointing out the occasional infractions of the criminal code in other countries, and seem to take it for granted that, so long as violence and crime exist in spite of law and public opinion in States which boast of their freedom and humanity, there can be no reason why they may not be authorized by law in the Southern States.

I must take exception, nevertheless, to "A Carolinian's" remarks upon the cruelty of fortune, in separating poor emigrants from their families. I had heard much of the ills of poverty in European countries; have paid close attention to the statistics of emigration; and have been for many years an habitual reader of the news and current literature of this country and of England, and I protest that I never read or heard of this fountain of human woe until it was opened up to my view by the sympathetic genius of the far distant slaveholder.

Many reasons induce me to think that the picture he has drawn of the suffering poor in this particular is a "fancy sketch"—that it is one of those instances in which our author has fallen into the Pharisaical practice which he elsewhere derides, of preaching a "distant" philanthropy.—Irishmen, Germans, and other foreigners, sometimes doubtless come to the United States in advance of their families, and in a few months are able to send money home for the purpose of bringing them over to this country.* It costs but a trifle to bring them, and this amount is soon raised by industry and the assistance of friends. But the Government of Great Britain furnishes the means of emigration to her colonies, to her poorest classes, and there is not the slightest probability that they would separate families. If Irishmen or other foreigners voluntarily abandon their families, I imagine there is no great suffering on either side. And there is this general answer to this and other social evils pointed out by "A Carolinian" as offsets to Slavery—that they are incident to all society, slaveholding and free. Voluntary family ruptures are as common at the South, among whites and slaves, and arising from the same causes, as in free States. In like manner, poverty and vice in large cities are not confined to free States; they are evils that accompany a dense population in any clime, or under any form of Government. They are felt with more intensity of suffering in Turkey, China, and other old slave States, than in any part of Western Europe or America. They are felt in New Orleans and Baltimore no less than in New York, Philadelphia and Boston; and if the Southern cities were as large as the Northern, they would have a far greater amount of poverty to provide for, and less means of meeting the responsibility, for the reason that they have less thrift, enterprise, and wealth.

It is evident, therefore, that Slavery is a superadded evil which the South labors under, in addition to those which free States have to contend with. I have said nothing of the condition of the poor freemen of the South, who have fewer of the comforts of life than any class of freemen that I have ever seen. The capital of the South is invested in slaves, and gives them no employment—they generally occupy the poorest portions of the pine ridges and hills, or what is known as the "black jacks," a species of stunted oak, peculiar to the poorest soil. In our country, the negroes, retaining a phrase of their African ancestors, denominate them "poor buckras;" and in the West Indies they were, in the times of Slavery, styled the "red shanks," from going without shoes and stockings. An intelligent Southern gentleman, who has resided in this city (Washington) for two years, thinks that there is as much poverty, vice and suffering, in his native county, with half the population, as in Washington. Yet he comes from a good section of the country, where the land is better than the average. Statistics take no account of this dispersed and vagrant vice and wretchedness among the half-employed and unemployed poor of the South; yet the amount and degree of it is truly appalling.

There is this difference to be observed, too, between the social evils adverted to by "A Carolinian," and Slavery: the Press of the free States of this Union and of England are at perfect liberty to discuss those evils, and to insist upon the necessity of reform; while it is regarded as little short of treason in a Southern newspaper to hint at the evils of "the peculiar institution." The newspaper of New York which has the largest circulation of any in the Union, makes it a leading feature of its character to point out the social evils of that and other cities, and to urge the most radical measures of reform. I allude to the *Tribune*, the editor of which is an avowed Fourierite, and wages unceasing war upon present social organizations. It is immaterial to my present purpose whether his remedial suggestions are wise. I only allude to him to show the entire freedom of the pecuniary interest, the caprice, or the wanton tyranny of the master; and this absolute authority never ceases until death relieves the victim. I have simply stated the legal power of the master, which no man can assume the hardihood to deny, in the face of Southern statute-books. An infidel master may forbid his slave the privilege of attending any church, of any denomination; and a bigoted one may command attendance upon, and conformity with his own. If the slave should be able to read, the master may forbid it, and may burn his Bible or prayer-book; and in none of these cases can the law interpose to protect the slave in the exercise of these several duties, which he deems essential to his eternal salvation. This is what the law permits, and so far as the privilege of reading is concerned, is generally though not invariably enforced to the letter. How insulting to the common sense and humanity of this age is the attempt to compare this system with parental authority!

A regard for truth, liberty and humanity, has constrained me to expose thus freely the fallacies and misrepresentations of "A Carolinian," which have doubtless proceeded in a great measure from an amiable desire to hoodwink the Southern people into a belief that they really have that high sense of moral responsibility in the matter of Slavery, which he wishes them to possess. I must do our author the justice to say that his sentiments, and the interest which he manifests in the welfare of the colored race, are highly to be commended, while I hold his principles to be unsound and of evil tendency. Nevertheless, when the Southern mind becomes imbued with the *sentiments* of "A Carolinian," there can be no danger from his *principles*. For when the heart is prepared to do that which is "just and equal" towards the slaves, the logic of the head will not insist upon the right to do otherwise. His error consists in the effort to justify or apologize for laws and usages which he would persuade his countrymen to abandon; as if there could be any longer a reason for giving them up when they are shown to be just and necessary. I will not say that a man is always required to declare the whole truth, but he should never maintain or apologize for error! He may teach practical duties, and leave abstract questions of right to take care of themselves, when the assertion of abstract truth would only destroy his usefulness. This was the course pursued by the Apostles in reference to this question of Slavery, and their example may be imitated by Southern men in like situations; but they are utterly unjustifiable, and unsustained by the apostolic example, in going a step further to defend the evil system.

Since writing the foregoing essay, I ascertain that only a portion of "A Carolinian's" pamphlet has fallen under my observation; vix: that which appeared in the *Living Age*.

* Since writing the above, the following paragraph has met my eye in the columns of the Baltimore Sun of the 3d instant:

"*Remittances to Ireland.*—But few have any idea of the amount of moneys sent annually to Ireland by the Irish residents of this country, to enable their families and friends to emigrate hither. The St. Louis Intelligencer has been furnished with the following account of remittances from that city during the present year:

"Mr. Lindsay, an agent, has remitted the sum of $62,150, in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six sums, and has also paid ninety-six passages for emigrants to this country—making a total of $65,080. Of the number who have remitted, 449 were females, and 1,423 were males. Of the recipients, 512 were widows; 987 of the sums sent were under £5. Mr. O'Gorman has sent about $20,000. Mr. O'Brien has also remitted about $15,000. Since May last, Mr. Tallis has remitted $9,510. The aggregate of the sum sent by four offices is nearly $110,000."

These large sums are the savings of the humblest class of Irish laborers and servants, who, if slaves, would not receive a cent beyond necessary food and clothing. the Press in the free States; and that if society in that quarter of the Union is not free from great evils, it is blessed with that which has been universally recognized as the harbinger of Reform—a free Press.

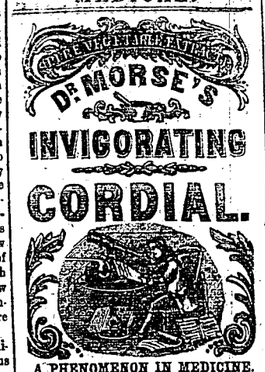
The attempt to place Slavery on the footing of the despotic power conferred upon parents and guardians, will not bear a moment's scrutiny. In the one case, the authority is conferred by nature and by society, for the most beneficent and disinterested purposes, over persons who are unable to take care of themselves. In the case of parents, the authority, it is true, is bestowed by nature indiscriminately, upon the good and bad, but is always accompanied by a tie of affection, which is the best guaranty for its discreet use. The law may interpose to protect the child from the brutality of its parents, and public opinion fully and strongly sustains such interposition. Guardians and masters of apprentices are selected for their good character, to take charge of orphans, in order to educate and train them up for some useful pursuit; and in each case, of parent, guardian, and master of apprentices, the authority ceases as soon as the child comes to years of maturity.

In all these particulars the reverse is true of Slavery. In this country, the law only permits the enslavement of a race which is held in universal contempt, and between which and the dominant race there exists what slaveholders declare to be an irreconcilable prejudice and antipathy. The law consults only the welfare of the master. The rights, the natural affections, the education, and religious duties and obligations of the slaves, are made to yield to

MEDICAL.

GREEN VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.



A PHENOMENON IN MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE BOTANIC WORLD.

The Invigorating Elixir and Cordial introduced into medical practice by the great chemist, physician and traveller, Dr. M. Morse, has for its basis an Oriental Herb, first brought from the stony deserts of Arabia Petrea, by that eminent philosopher. The natives of that region are remarkable for their longevity, exemption from sickness, and power of enduring fatigue, all of which they attribute in a great degree to the use of the herb or plant referred to, which they universally chew, and sometimes infuse in tea. On his return to Europe after a long residence in the East, Professor Morse commenced experimenting with this wonderful natural production, and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Elixir, which has been pronounced by the medical faculty of all the great cities of Europe, as the best preparation extant for the

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system—Whether broken down by excess, wrought by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-toned, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously cloudy, dull, or in almost idiotic lethargy, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed, invigorated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the special properties of the Medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. We will may the preparation be called the

MEDICINAL WONDER

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO RE-ACTION.

Its force is never exerted so as to fret the system, although its effects are permanent, and all other excitants. The effect of these is fretful, and it is well for those who have felt the influence of the stimulant that it is worse than the first. But the Elixir is an exhilarant without the slightest drawback—it is operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization. It cures Nervous Headache, loss of memory, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, general prostration, irritability, nervousness, Sleeplessness, Cramp, Spasms, Convulsions, Fits, Palpitation of the heart, impotency, nervous constipation, &c. &c. from whatever cause arising. It is, in fact, a sovereign remedy for all those ailments which are the offspring of a shattered nervous system, or of a disordered state of the stomach, and that without a single adverse element, wide or foreign to its mission of mercy. I have used it in my own family, for over five years, both in this place and in Philadelphia, and the person is fully convinced that one bottle of it is worth a dozen of other bottles. He had spent hundreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four dollars worth of the Invigorating Cordial.

Dr. Morse—Sir: Some time since I was recommended by a friend to use your invigorating Cordial—I did so, and in virtue of your invigorating Cordial, am now prepared to give it. I have had it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and most give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medicinal virtues, and as a pleasant drink. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and I shall ever be happy to recommend it to the notice of the public.

Yours, &c. JAMES G. BLAINE.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1852.

Dr. Morse—Sir: I feel it my duty to inform you of the wonderful effects of your invigorating Cordial. Some time last spring I was so reduced in flesh and strength that I was confined to my room, and was pronounced by my physicians in a state of decline. I had a cough, pain in the breast, and was so weak that I was unable to walk across the room without assistance. I had tried the skill of the most eminent physicians, but was growing rapidly worse, when I was induced to try your invigorating Cordial. I did so, and from that time I dated my recovery. I am now in the enjoyment of health, and can attribute my recovery to no other cause than your invigorating Cordial. Yours, &c. JOHN M. WEBB.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1849.

Prepared by M. MORSE, M.D., and for sale by CHAS. H. RUSH, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New York, to whom all orders must be addressed.

General Agents, in Pittsburgh, George H. Keyser, corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley, and J. Kidd & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Price, $1 per bottle; 6 for $5; or a dozen for $10.

N. B. It is put up highly concentrated, in Pint Bottles, with the same list of prices as above.

A Pint Bottle is equal to two Quarts.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1847, by Messrs. Morse & Rush, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of the State of New York.

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A Conceded Point.

THE following testimony of the efficacy of B.A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, from a regular practitioner, cannot fail to convince:

DARDANELLE, Arkansas, Feb. 28, 1852.

Messrs. B A Fahnestock & Co.—Your vermifuge continues to be called for, and to give satisfaction in all cases when properly used. I have a concerto in my family in which I use the best Vermifuge now in use.

Yours, respectfully, J. TUTHMAN.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.

jal corner Wood and First st.

Mrs. Betts' Supporters.

WE have recently accepted the Agency of Mrs. Betts' Abdominal Supporters, the best now in use, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri. We have a large assortment on hand, and are prepared to supply all who wish to make trial of this valuable instrument.

L. WILCOX & CO., No. 84 Market st., and 56 Smithfield street.

We subjoin a certificate from a celebrated physician of Philadelphia:

"The Abdominal and Pivotal Supporters made by Mrs. Betts, of this city, I can recommend to the medical profession, and to others, after several years experience of their use. These instruments are adapted to remedy the usually painful and distressing ailments for which they are intended, in a shorter period than any other instrument in this state of the organ, exercise is attended with no much pain and other authorities as to be difficult or impossible to wear.

Mrs. Betts is a lady of intelligence, education, probity and the greatest confidence can be placed in her.

SAMUEL PADDOCK, M. D.,

Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROSE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES.

—Dr. Jacob Rose, the discoverer and sole proprietor of these most popular and beneficial medicines, and sole inventor of the celebrated instrument for inhaling the Lungs, in effecting a cure of Chronic diseases, was a student of that eminent physician, Doctor Physic, and is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and for thirty years since has been engaged in the investigation of diseases, and the application of remedies thereto.

Although the use of his inhaling tube, in connection with his Prophylactic Syrup, and other of his remedies, has obtained an unparalleled eminence in curing those dreadful and fatal maladies: Tubercular Consumption, Cancers Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Fevers of all kinds, Chronic Erysipelas, and all those obstinate diseases peculiar to females, indeed, every form of disease vanishes under the use of his remedies, to which humanity is less—nor by the use of one compound only, for that is incompatible with Physiological law; but by the use of his remedies, adapted to, and prescribed for, each peculiar form of disease.

Rose's Tonic Alterative Pills, when used, are invariably acknowledged to be superior to all others, as a purge to female diseases, but being satisfied that a bare trial is sufficient to establish what has been said, in the minds of the most skeptical.

The Doctor invites to call upon the agent, and procure (gratis) one of the Doctor's pamphlets, giving a detailed account of each remedy, and its application.

For sale by the following agents, as well as by most druggists throughout the country.

A. Hutchinson, Stanker & Co., 24 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

J. M. Townsend, Druggist, 45 Market st.

Lee & Beckham, Druggist, near the Post Office, Allegheny.

Joseph Barkley, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

John Elliott, Beaver Falls, " " "

R. Adams, Beaver, " " "

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MARRIED PERSONS.

or others, conscious of inability from whatever cause, will find this Cordial, after they use a bottle or two, a thorough regeneration of the system. Whoever, then, through ignorance or regret, it is (I presume) value beyond the power of gold to estimate. The nature of the malady prevents the publication of certificates of virtuality such as to induce the publication of particular cures out of the question, or the proprietor could produce a host of testimonials, which, from the nature of the case, the great reputation it enjoys was not sufficiently celebrated, but it is from the peculiar delicacy and apparently mysterious nature, in all directions are to be found the happy parents of children, who would not have had, but for the use of this extraordinary preparation. And it is equally potent for the many cases in which it is used for the purpose of preventing the young form have been restored by using it, and not in a single instance has it failed to benefit them.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

A Valuable Remedy.—Dr. Moore's Invigorating Cordial. We invite public attention to this medicine. We have personally tested its virtues, and have found it warm; recommended by many distinguished physicians as the best remedy ever discovered for the speedy relief of debility and nervousness, and those arising from a secret habit of youth. It does not drug the system, but invigorates, by strengthening the constitution, soon sinking the sufferer into a final prostration or consumption, unless speedily arrested. The testimonials are numerous than the community have confidence in, and are of the most fearful mortality. Any line of, and protractived we shall cease error: these complaints, and save the patient from the dangers that threaten him.

Salem Register.

We advise the young and inconsiderate, who are troubled with these complaints, so destructive to the mind as well as body, destroying all prospects of future happiness, to try Dr Morse's Invigorating Cordial. We have been witness to many of its beneficial results, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the serious attention of those who are suffering from the effects of secret habits, the vanity of youth, and the folly of maturity. Dr. Morse's Cordial.—Sun.

THE MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Have not, in a single instance that has been authenticated, stood their sanction by an other proprietary medicine or compound. It has, in many violent and desperate cases, effected radical cures, after patients had been abandoned by their physicians, pronounced hopeless by medical practitioners of high professional character.

Its tonic and invigorating properties this Cordial was kept for sale for over three years, and my opportunities of judging of its effects enable me to pronounce the vanity of its demand, and that without a single adverse element, wide or foreign to its mission of mercy. I have used it in my family, for over five years, both in this place and in Philadelphia, and the person is fully convinced that one bottle of it is worth a dozen of other bottles. He had spent hundreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four dollars worth of the Invigorating Cordial.

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Joseph Barkley, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

John Elliott, Beaver Falls, " " "

R. Adams, Beaver, " " "

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CINCINNATI HOMINY—Just received 2 two bbls Prime White Hominy, a very superior article. For sale by W. A. McMURRAY & CO.

fs23 Cor. Wood and 6th sts.

SUNDRIES—

7 bbls Lard, No. 1; 1 bbl Grease;
1 bbl Soap; 10 do Butter;
10 kegs Prd Feather; 1 bag Beans;
30 pkg do do; 2 bbls Apples;
2 do Onions; 44 bags Feathers;
120 bags Cotton.

For sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CRUDE SALTPETRE—50 sacks in store and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SECOND-HAND SAFE and SCALES—A Fire Proof Safe, for sale low, has been in use a short time, also a floor scale for sale by

fs24 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

TIMOTHY SEED—50 bus. Timothy Seed, for sale by [fs19] R. DALZELL & CO.

CLOVER SEED—100 bus. in store and for sale by [fs23] J. S. DUWORTH & CO.

AFRICAN GINGER—200 lbs powdered, for sale by [fs14] B A FAHNESTOCK & CO.

TALLOW—35 bbls. Tallow, rec'd and for sale by [fs28] SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

LARD OIL—20 bbls. rec'd and for sale by

fs28 SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

BINN'S Justice, or Magistrate's Daily Companion; fifth edition, corrected and greatly enlarged. For sale by F. G. Brightly, Esq. J. R. WELDIN,

fs18 63 Wood st. between 3d and 4th sts.

SUNDRIES—

44 sacks Feather; 48 bbls. No. 1 Lard;
1 bbl Soap; 10 do Butter;
90 sacks Dry Feather; 22 sacks Flaxseed;
45 bbls Apples; 1 bbl Onions;
45 bags Beans; 4 bbls Eggs;
4 cks Bacon, hog round; 4 sacks Salt;
4 cks Cheese; 6 bbls Soft Butter;
6 kegs Cooper's Gilt.

To arrive, on steamer Summit. For sale by

fs16 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front streets.

WINDOW GLASS—150 boxes 8x10; 80 do. 10x12; 40 do. 10x14; 10 do 9x14; for sale by

fs17 J. S. DUWORTH & SON.

OHIO and Pennsylvania Railroad STOCK wanted, by THOMPSON, PELL & CO.,

fs17 cor. Market and Third streets.

New Spring Goods.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received, by express, the following—Black Brocade Silks, Chemisettes, white and colored Kid Gloves, super neck and scarf ribbons, fresh flowers, linen cambrics, Swiss, plain, large and small figured Swiss Muslins, for ladies' evening dresses, at the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

fs14

TIMOTHY SEED—100 bus. in store, for sale by [fs12] J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

POTASH—20 casks pure Potash; 30 bbls. Saleratus, for sale by [fs12] J. & H. FLOYD.

BUTTER—10 bbls. fresh Roll Butter, for sale by [fs10] J. & H. FLOYD.

FRESH PECAN NUTS—1000 lbs. fresh Pecan Nuts, just rec'd and for sale by

fs13 WM. A. McCLURG & CO., cor. Wood and Second streets.

CLOVERSEED—50 bbls. in store and for sale by J. & H. FLOYD.

fs11 Lib rty street.

ROLL BUTTER—10 bbls. prime Roll Butter, for sale by [fs18] J. & H. FLOYD.

GREEN APPLES—60 bbls. just rec'd, for sale by [fs16] PERKINS & PATTON.

TIME BILLS AND ACCEPTANCES WANTED—On

Boston, Louisville,
New York, St. Louis,
Philadelphia, Cincinnati,
Baltimore, Columbus,
Cleveland, Milwaukie,
Detroit, and the West generally.

SIGHT CHECKS, also, furnished to Emigrant Agents.

A. WILKINS & CO.,

fs14 74 Fourth street.

ROTTEN STONE—1,500 lbs., in store and for sale by [fs12] J. KIDD & CO.

ACETIC ACID—200 lbs. No. 8, for sale by [fs12] J. KIDD & CO.

LARD OIL—50 bbls. No. 1 Winter Strained, for sale by

fs12 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., cor. Wood and First streets.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—60 bbls., in prime order, for sale by

fs12 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BLUE PILL—100 lbs. Manders' and U. S. P., for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

REFINED BORAX—1,500 lbs. for sale by

fs12 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

AFRICAN BIRD PEPPER—200 lbs. for sale by [fs12] D. B. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SALERATUS—20 bbls., pure, for sale by

fs12 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

VENISON—50 prime Hams, for sale by

fs12 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 122 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—

100 bushels Clover Seed;
100 bushels Timothy Seed;
150 bushels Dry Apples;
50 bbls Shoe Pegs;
5 bbls Roll Butter;
18 kegs Lard.

In store and for sale by J. & H. FLOYD,

fs12 corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

SUGAR—25 hhds. old crop Sugar, for sale low, to close a consignment, by

J. & H. FLOYD.

BACON—Shoulders, Sides and Hams, for sale by [fs10] HENRY H. COLLINS.

A. AMMON. FFF—400 lbs., for sale by

fs12 KIDD & CO.

SUGAR—164 hhds. Sugar, rec'd and for sale by [fs14] SPRINGER HARBAUGH.

SUNDRIES—

100 bushels Dried Apples;
32 sacks Buckwheat Flour;
9 kegs Lard;
10 bbls. White Beans;
9 bbls. Roll Butter.

Just received and f.r sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,

fs12 116 Water street, and 150 Front street.

MOLASSES—250 bbls. Plantation Molasses, landing from steamboat Jefferson; for sale by

fs12 J. & H. FLOYD.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—6 boxes prime, this day rec'd and for sale by

fs2 HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTASH—11 casks pure, for retailing, just received and for sale by

fs10 E. E. SELLERS, 67 Wood street.

ROUSSEL'S AMANDINE—For chapped hands; Olrentine Tooth Paste; Charcoal Tooth Paste; Almond Shaving Cream; Philocome; Alcibiade; Oil Health's Blue Pot Pomatum; and Corbor Aramoline. Just received by JOHN S. IRWIN,

fs15 No. 53 Market street.

LARD—22 kegs No. 1 Lard, rec'd and for sale by [fs11] HENRY H. COLLINS.

FLOUR—100 bbls. Extra, in store and for sale by [fs12] J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

DRIED APPLES—1,000 bus., in store and for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE,

fs19 295 Liberty street.

INDIAN RED—300 lbs., in store and for sale by [fs12] J. KIDD & CO.

WHITE LEAD—7 bbls. Cooperes' White Lead, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

fs18 62 Wood street.

HOUSES, FARMS, &c.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM—Containing 120 County, 6½ miles from the City, on the Brownsville road and new Plank Road from here to Finleyville. Possession given immediately—title indisputable. For further particulars, apply to J. & R. FLOYD,

ja24 Pittsburgh.

For Rent.

THREE Store Rooms, with Dwellings attached, on Market street, between Second and Third streets. Inquire of J O'HARA DENNY,

fa26:tf

To Let.

NO. 15 Wood street, adjoining our Ware House, with a superior FIRE and THIEF PROOF VAULT counters and other fixtures.

The location and arrangement are admirably adapted to a Banking House, or Insurance Office, and for such a purpose will be rented on favorable terms. Possession given immediately. Enquire of

CURLISH, ROBERTSON & CO.,

ja20 corner Wood and Front streets.

For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, 26 feet 8 inches front on Third street, and 150 feet in depth to Second—fronting same width on both streets.

Also—A Lot on Second street, 50 feet front on Second street, and 50 feet in depth, with three Brick Houses erected (each three-stories high, with two-story back buildings, ten rooms in each dwelling—all well finished. For terms, &c., inquire of THOMAS LIGGETT, or

ja26:tAp JOSEPH WOODWELL.

To Let.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Federal street, Allegheny, about half a square from the Diamond. Hydrant in the yard—which is large. Rent low.

E. D. GAZZAM,

ja25 Market street between Third and Fourth.

To Let.

THE Fourth Story of the Gazette Building. It is suitable for a Job Printing Office, for which purpose it has always been used. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire at this Office. ja12

For Rent.

THAT very desirable Country Residence, situate 3½ miles from the City, between the Braddocks Field Plank Road and the Monongahela River, consisting of 10 acres—on which is erected a Cottage House with 9 rooms and Kitchen, with all the necessary out buildings, such as a Stable, Cow House, &c. Also, a large residence in the East, Professor Rogers commenced experimenting with this wonderful natural production, and the result of his labors is the Invigorating Elixir, which has been pronounced by the medical faculty of all the great cities of Europe, as the best preparation extant for the

CURE OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the diseased, debilitated and shattered nervous system—Whether broken down by excess, wrought by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once re-toned, revivified, and built up. The mental and physical symptoms of nervous disease vanish together under its influence. The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility, becomes a new man. He stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously cloudy, dull, or in almost idiotic lethargy, becomes bright, buoyant, active, and he goes forth refreshed, invigorated, and conscious of new vigor to his accustomed occupations. Nor is the effect temporary. On the contrary, the relief is permanent, for the special properties of the Medicine reach the constitution itself, and restore it to its normal condition. We may the preparation be called the

MEDICINAL WONDER.

of the nineteenth century. It is, as the first scientific men in the world have admitted, that miracle of medicine heretofore supposed to have no existence.

A STIMULANT THAT ENTAILS NO RE-ACTION.

Its force is never exerted so as to fret the system, although its effects are permanent, and all other excitants. The effect of these is fretful, and it is well for those who have felt the influence of the stimulant that it is worse than the first. But the Elixir is an exhilarant without the slightest drawback—it is operation, perpetual in its happy influence upon the nerves, the mind, and the entire organization. It cures Nervous Headache, loss of memory, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, general prostration, irritability, nervousness, Sleeplessness, Cramp, Spasms, Convulsions, Fits, Palpitation of the heart, impotency, nervous constipation, &c. &c. from whatever cause arising. It is, in fact, a sovereign remedy for all those ailments which are the offspring of a shattered nervous system, or of a disordered state of the stomach, and that without a single adverse element, wide or foreign to its mission of mercy. I have used it in my own family, for over five years, both in this place and in Philadelphia, and the person is fully convinced that one bottle of it is worth a dozen of other bottles. He had spent hundreds without relief, and was cured with twenty-four dollars worth of the Invigorating Cordial.

Dr. Morse—Sir: Some time since I was recommended by a friend to use your invigorating Cordial—I did so, and in virtue of your invigorating Cordial, am now prepared to give it. I have had it in my practice and prescribed it for the last few months, and most give it my decided preference over anything of the kind with which I am acquainted, both as to its medicinal virtues, and as a pleasant drink. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and I shall ever be happy to recommend it to the notice of the most skeptical.

The Doctor invites to call upon the agent, and procure (gratis) one of the Doctor's pamphlets, giving a detailed account of each remedy, and its application.

For sale by the following agents, as well as by most druggists throughout the country.

A. Hutchinson, Stanker & Co., 24 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

J. M. Townsend, Druggist, 45 Market st.

Lee & Beckham, Druggist, near the Post Office, Allegheny.

Joseph Barkley, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

John Elliott, Beaver Falls, " " "

R. Adams, Beaver, " " "

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