PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 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 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

MURDER—ITS PUNISHMENT.—Murders have been numerous in this city and neighborhood, for a number of years, but of late they have become of so frequent occurrence as to startle any mind not rendered callous by wrong principles. In the adjoining counties there have been, within a few weeks, several most startling murders. A man is assassinated in the streets of Mercer—another is butchered in Butler county—another is killed on the Canal—another is cruelly murdered and robbed near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and in Cleveland a woman is found in her own house with her throat cut from ear to ear. We question if any country in the world, however degraded, can present so many examples of barbarity in so short a time.

There are various causes, probably, for this shocking state of society, but we believe that the frequency of murder originates, in a great degree, from the lax state of the public sentiment in regard to the punishment of so fearful a crime. The public mind is afflicted with a disgraceful and mawkish sympathy for the criminal, and hence it is almost impossible to obtain a jury with sufficient moral sense and moral courage to convict a wretch charged with murder, and even if this is done, every obstacle possible is interposed to prevent the execution of the sentence of the law, until at last the criminal is pardoned. Murder stalks abroad in our streets, but how very unfrequent is capital punishment. In fact it has become a proverb, that no one is in danger of suffering the extreme penalty of the law in Pennsylvania. What is the consequence. The impunity with which murder can be committed leads to the crime. None but brutish men, who have very little regard to human life, commit murder. Nothing restrains them but the fear of punishment. The more uncertainty hangs over the punishment, the more likely are they to run all risks in the gratification of their unhallowed propensities. Were the punishment certain, and were it *prompt*, it would exert a most salutary influence.

The punishment of crime is intended for the protection of the community. Modern pseudo philanthropists have interpreted it to be intended wholly for the reformation of the criminal. They have no compassion for the innocent victim; no sympathy for the horrified community; no regard for the violation of the laws and the invasion of the sanctities of justice; and no fears for society on which the murderer is encouraged to prey. All their philanthropy is for the criminal. Regardless of themselves, of the protection of society, and of the ends of justice, thousands will hasten to sign a petition to the Governor to pardon any criminal, however vile. They will ask him to set loose among them the murderer reeking with the blood of his victim, never reflecting, or not caring for the untold evils they inflict upon themselves, or for the outrage upon the great principles of justice.

The mawkish sympathy expressed for the criminal, is very justly rebuked in the following extract from an editorial article in the New York Commercial:

"And this leads us to the consideration of a delicate branch of the subject, upon which, however, we think it a duty to speak with plainness. It has become a necessity so to speak, if murder is not to become a common crime among us. In the matter of condemned murderers we cannot think otherwise than that philanthropy has overleaped itself—has run wild—and is itself to be blamed for any failure of the salutary influence of capital punishment, if failure there be. If there be a crime deserving of abhorrence it is that of murder: if there be a criminal who has voluntarily shut himself out from human sympathies, it is the murderer. Yet have we no wish that his whole deserts should be meted out to him. If they were, he would be the scorn of his fellows, and his touch would be contamination. But when men make special idols of murderers—when the newspaper press proclaims them to be *victims* of the law—when almost superhuman exclamations are made to procure for them immunity for their crime, or a release from its just penalty—when a nauseous publicity is given to their every act and word, and a constant agitation is kept up respecting them, while their crime is kept out of sight or glossed over with mild phrases, and the widow and the orphans, or other friends of the murdered man, receive no word of commiseration or sympathy, and no hand is stretched out for their relief; and while the wail is kept up, *contrary to the fact*, about hurrying the "victim of the law into eternity," and no note is taken of *what is fact*, that the murderer sent *his victim* into the presence of his Maker without a moment's warning—we are compelled to stand aghast and exclaim, *Is this philanthropy?* Assuredly it looks more like sympathy with crime than with humanity—more like love of the murderer than sorrow for the murdered."

This sympathy for murderers affects our Courts of justice, the members of the bar, and even the Executive of the State, and every possible means are resorted to, to cheat justice out of its due. The defence of society, the security of human life, and the preservation of a proper moral sense in the community, demands that this *false* philanthropy—for most *false* it is—should be corrected without delay. Let crime be certainly, firmly, and promptly punished, and we shall soon find a healthier state of public morals, and an immunity from those fearful crimes which have so shocked society of late.

TABLE MOVING.—This folly is all the rage in Germany, just now. A Mr. Angelbert Siebert, a distinguished artist, writes to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* that he has been familiar with the process of table-moving for thirty years, and that it is done by a slight but unconscious pressure of the hands on the table, without any magnetism at all. This has been our opinion from the beginning. Place half a dozen persons around a table, with their hands pressing upon it, and their imaginations excited, and they will lose all power over their muscles, which will act involuntarily as their imaginations indicate. They expect the table to move, and they involuntarily move it.

THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER, tries to fix up on Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the blame of suing out the injunction against the subscription of the city of Philadelphia to the Hempfield Railroad. This is very unfair. Pittsburgh had nothing more to do with the matter than the King of Timbuctoo. No one here knew a word about it, until it was announced in the Philadelphia paper. The Steubenville Railroad Company is equally innocent, and we believe cares very little about it.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—We learn from Mr. FRELON, one of the enterprising company of contractors, that about seven hundred men are now at work between this city and Kittanning, and that the work is progressing finely. It is the determination of the Directors to have the cars running to Kittanning by the first of July, 1854, and we have no doubt they will do it.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Most of our citizens will be pained to learn the death of Robert M'Curdy, Esq., of the firm of M'Curdy & Loomis, shoe dealers, on Wood street. Mr. M'Curdy's death was very sudden, and occurred yesterday morning at his residence in Allegheny. His disease was an affection of the heart. He was much respected as a citizen, a merchant and a friend.

SUSQUEHANNA LUMBER TRADE.—The lumber trade on the Susquehanna this year, has been unusually successful. It is estimated that so far, this season, 4,000 rafts and arks, valued at $3,000,000, have been exported from the West Branch above Lock Haven.

☞ PROSECUTION OF KOSSUTH.—The proceedings of the British Government, in relation to Gov. Kossuth, have called down no little censure upon the administration, and severe rebuke in certain quarters. When the Government was questioned on the subject, in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston said that the place which was searched was not Kossuth's house; and it proves to have been a warehouse in which a Mr. Hale has for many years carried on the business of making explosive compounds, and it is likewise asserted that neither arms nor gunpowder were among the articles seized. Kossuth, through his friends, denies the slightest participation in the existence or purposes of the manufactory in question; and Mr. Hale, the proprietor, maintains that his business is and always has been conducted with perfect legality, and that the present seizure is a violation of private rights for which he will seek the fullest redress. Thus far nothing whatever has transpired to justify an imputation upon Kossuth or any of the refugees in England, and unless the Government ultimately show that they had some good grounds for their proceeding, the effect will be damaging to them.

The warrant is believed to have been issued upon information that a quantity of gunpowder, beyond the amount allowed to be kept in any one spot, (50 lbs.,) was lodged in Mr. Hale's premises, but according to subsequent statements it would appear that the article impounded was not powder but a mixed preparation for rockets against which there is no prohibition. It is even added that the warrant itself was illegal as it authorized a search of the premises of *Robert* Hale, Mr. Hale's Christian name being William. Under these circumstances the Government will find themselves sharply assailed not only on the merits but also on the technicalities of the case. Mr. Hale has been in the habit of executing large orders for foreign Governments, but whether his existing stock had been prepared for any of the continental powers, or merely upon speculation or to supply orders from private individuals, has not yet transpired.

The only paper in England which has defended the Government, and assailed Kossuth, is that notorious Austrian press, the *London Times*, which still persists in its slanders, although it does not produce one particle of evidence on which to found its accusation. Mr. Hale, Jr., in a letter to the *Daily News*, denies that Kossuth had any thing to do with the factory, or that there was any arms, or any powder in it, it being a rocket factory exclusively. The London News closes a severe article on the subject, as follows:

M. Kossuth must be justly indignant at these perseverings attacks on his character, and especially at this last attempt to violate, in his person, the last sanctuary left for exiled patriotism throughout the whole of Europe. He fully appreciates the shelter and hospitality he has received in this country, and the terms on which he enjoys it, and is too wise a man, to say nothing of higher motives, to compromise his guardians or himself by any silly peddling with projectiles at Rotherhite, or the concoction of abortive plots.

At the same time he "Bate no jot of heart or hope," of the ultimate triumph of constitutional principles; but firmly believing that "There's a good time coming" for fatherland, he patiently bides his time, grateful for the shelter he enjoys in this free country, and determined to show his gratitude by a total abstinence from any plots or intrigues which might in the slightest degree embarrass it in its relations with foreign powers. As for Mr. Hale, the other hero in this little comedy, he is in the delightful position of a man who "Awoke suddenly one morning and found himself famous."

Independently of the handsome and disinterested manner in which the *Times* has advertised his rockets, he is advised that he has a splendid action at law against the Police authorities, for their violation of the Englishman's castle; so that the whole affair is likely, after the manner of "Elopements in high life," and "Affairs of extreme delicacy," to end by affording considerable employment to the gentlemen of Westminster-hall.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday.]

THE PEOPLE AND THE MAYOR.—When the committee of citizens chosen to present the petition of the people of Cincinnati to the Mayor, requesting him to resign, proceeded, on Saturday to the Council Chamber, and sent a committee to wait upon him, he was not to be found. The grand committee then adjourned to call on him yesterday.

On Sunday there was a large gathering in the Fifth street market space, but the people by common consent had reserved themselves into a committee of the Whole on the Peace of the city, and the obnoxious Preacher mounted the hogshead and preached by the hour without material disturbance. But for this good order no thanks appear due to the Mayor. Neither he nor his police were, as we are informed, on the ground, although the peace of the city had been threatened, and very great anxiety was felt by all classes, that it should be preserved at all hazards. He had, a day or two before, in a public card announced that he would not further interfere with the street preacher unless to protect him. After this his presence on the ground was looked for to afford that protection, and he was derelict in duty in absenting himself on such an occasion.

He was wrong in absenting himself when a large body of a fellow citizens had appointed to wait on him on matters of great public interest. His absence showed a craven spirit. He was more decidedly wrong the Sunday proceeding, when he refused protection to an orderly meeting—silencing the orderly, and leaving their disorderly assailants to go unrebuked and unrestrained. He was wrong again yesterday. If he agreed, as is stated, to meet his fellow citizens in the Council Chamber, that he afterwards insultingly refused to meet them there, and his readiness to receive them in his office, which was not large enough to admit half the number of people in attendance. He should have received his fellow citizens courteously, heard what they had to say, and replied courteously. His office confers upon him no dignity which warrants the assumption of any superiority over men who were in every respect his equals, and in most his superiors. The matter is with the people

We copy from the Atlas of last evening a report of the proceedings yesterday.

Mayor Saelbaker having been absent from the city on Saturday morning, when the committee of 100 called to present the petition of the citizens that he should resign his office of Mayor, Peter Bell, Esq., and Jacob Stevens were appointed a committee to arrange with the Mayor for a meeting in the Council Chamber this morning at nine o'clock. This duty was performed by the committee by their addressing the Mayor a note, which was left on Saturday with his clerk. Yesterday, agreeably to their resolve of Saturday, the committee of 100 met at the Lecture room of Mechanics' Institute, and the following gentlemen who were unable to attend on Saturday, subscribed their names to the communication to the Mayor viz: Robert Getty, F. G. Miller, A. B. Latta, S. R. Hamilton, F. Seibert, C. H. Sargent, David Fisher, Isaac Kimble.

The Committee then marched in procession again to the City Building, in which is the office of the Mayor, and agreeably to previous arrangements, took their position inside the railing of the Council Hall, while a large portion of citizens crowded the space outside the bar. The Committee being organized, Mr. J. H. Empson moved that a committee be appointed to wait on his Honor, the Mayor, and request his presence in the Council Chamber. The Chairman, Mr. S. B. W. McLean, appointed J. H Empson and Jacob Stephens that committee.

The Council Chamber and Mayor's Office are on the same floor, and but a narrow passage divides them.

The Committee waited upon the Mayor and reported that his answer was, "that he was in his office, where he transacted his official business, and would receive any communication from the committee there," and declined presenting himself in the Council Chamber. He also acknowledged that he had received the note requesting him to meet the Committee in the Council Chamber.

This communication was received with hissing and terms of derision by the citizens outside of the Bar. On order being preserved by the Chairman, Mr. Thomas Spooner one of the members of the Committee, arose and suggested that the meeting insist upon the Mayor presenting himself.

Bellamy Storer, Esq., maintained that as the mass meeting of citizens had appointed them to present their petition to the Mayor, and he had declined meeting them, that now their duty and mission is at an end. He contended that the Committee had no right to *demand* the presence of the Mayor; if he was not courteous enough to comply with the request of the Committee, they should publish their proceedings, and leave the matter with the people. His opinion was that the gentleman should have descended from his *high* position of a Mayor, to the *humble* one of a citizen, and met the Committee; the position of no officer was higher than that of a voter. As for himself, having been for a quarter of a century a citizen of Cincinnati, he was in favor of proceeding no further, and acknowledged no man as his superior.

Marcus Smith, Esq., from the crowd, cried out, "send out the petition to the people, and ten thousand will sign it."

Mr. J. T. Hobart suggested that when the Committee adjourn, it be to a mass meeting in the Fifth street Market Place.

Mr. Storer said they should send the resolutions to the Mayor; for himself he would not go unless the Committee desired it, that he might speak the few words of comfort to the Mayor that he had designed.

Mr. Spooner, with much earnestness, insisted that the Committee had a right to demand the personal appearance before them of the Mayor. If he did not comply with that demand, after having made a respectful request, they should then report to the people at large, where further and greater indignation would be heaped upon his head for his slight to the petition of the people. If he did not hear the voice of the Committee, he would learn the wishes of the voters of the city.

Mr. J. S. Nixon's views of the matter were, that a demand arises from the relation of the parties; already a demand had been made for his presence through the sub-committee; he had agreed that he would meet them, and had thereby been guilty of positive falsehood, thus adding additional insult; and that as their functions now had ceased, the people should take the matter into their own hands. The Chairman, Mr. McLean, suggested that the Committee had no power to make a formal demand, but that the consequences should rest upon the Mayor. He declared the motion to demand the presence of the Mayor out of order.

On the proposition that the Committee should call a mass meeting of citizens, Mr. McLean suggested that the matter should not be carried any further. He could not conceive what further step could be taken, as the Mayor, he believed, would not resign. Mr. Storer coincided with the Chairman in the opinion that there should not be another meeting.

Mr. R. D. Handy said the committee were as much the agents of the people as the Mayor. This was the people's business, not that of the Committee—let the people act. Unless two-thirds of the City Council united in impeaching the Mayor, nothing further could be done. The proposition to have a mass meeting was sustained, however, by Mr. Spooner (not the Judge, but a brother) with much feeling, and the applause of outsiders was vociferous. He said, from the indications of yesterday, the people could be trusted; he hoped that the Committee had no fears that they had the manhood to act firmly. Mr. George C. Miller, an old citizen, strongly urged a meeting at Mechanics' Institute.

After considerable discussion the motion to have a meeting on Wednesday night was amended, on motion of Mr. Cordeman, and the committee resolved to call a mass meeting of the citizens this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Fifth street market space.

The Mechanics' Institute, it was urged, was not large enough to hold the assembly of the people, and many were opposed to a night meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to meet this afternoon in Fifth street market space.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. ANNAN AND THE "KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

To the Editor of the Presbyterian Advocate.

MR. ANNAN:—I am a subscriber to your paper, and read it weekly with much pleasure and some profit; that the profit is not greater is probably my own fault, or misfortune. I was, however, grieved to see the Advocate of Wednesday, in its notice of the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," bearing testimony in favor of the institution of slavery, by placing it on an equality with the relations of husband and wife, parent and child. I was also grieved at your plain assertion or manifest implication, that the "horrible" picture of slavery contained in the Key were collected from Abolition papers, and had, of course, no better foundation than the same class of fanatics. Now, sir, if you had carefully read the "Key," or even a respectable portion of it, you would have known that these "horribles," as you justly style them, were all, or very nearly all of them, taken from newspapers published in Slave States, or from Southern law books.—The advertisements of Southern law papers, they had hounds to hunt negroes, the advertisements of auctioneers of negroes for sale, the advertisements of slave traders for the purchase of men, women, and children, are all from Southern papers. The law authorizing any person or persons to decoy, *by such ways and means as he may think fit*, such runaway slaves as did not return to their owners after proclamation to that effect made, was not from an Abolition print, but from the Revised Statutes of North Carolina.

The case of Slater, who, in broad day-light, in the harbor of Charleston, had one of his slave sailors bound hand and foot, laid upon deck, and then compelled a fellow slave to chop off his head and throw the mangled, bleeding remains into the water, was taken, not from an abolition print, but from a law book.

The case of Simon Souther, who bound his slave to a tree, and there whipped him with cobbed him with shingles, compelled a man and woman slave by turns to cob him, applied fire to his body, washed him with a preparation of hot water and red pepper, untied him from the tree, kicked and beat him, placed him in stocks, again compelled his other slaves to apply fire to him, until after twelve hours of torture he expired, is taken not from an abolition print, but from a regular law report.

But I am sure you are by this time convinced of the error of your statement about abolition prints, and I shall proceed to another matter.

You say that a picture of any institution may be made repulsive by grouping together all the dark colors. This is true, but this is not the result of human laws. When God made Adam and Eve and gave them the first precept to "increase and multiply," he designed that the marriage relation should exist. Yet, husbands have murdered their wives, and wives have poisoned, or combined with paramours to murder their husbands.

When the Almighty ordained that the new born infant should be utterly helpless, he designed that it should be dependent entirely upon its parent for care and nurture. Yet mothers, even mothers, have destroyed their offspring. But do our laws afford any countenance to such offences? Does our law stand by an inactive witness of the cruel treatment of a wife by her husband or of an infant by its mother? Surely not. The interference of our Courts to protect wives from the brutality of their husbands is a weekly occurrence.

How is it with the poor living chattel of the South. In the case of Slater, which I have mentioned above, he was subjected to a fine of seven hundred pounds, which may have been afterwards, as is often done, remitted. In the case of Souther, the jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed his imprisonment in the Penitentiary at five years. In this case there was no doubt, because two miserable white men were present during the greater portion of the torture—two miserable creatures, stultified and brutalized "poor white folks," on a Southern plantation.

But, Sir, what more can be done for the protection of husbands and wives and helpless children? can any thing more efficient be done in the free States. If you can suggest any additional precautions or safe guards, proclaim them and our Legislatures will adopt them and our Courts will enforce them.

The marriage relation and the relation of parent and child, are necessary for the perpetuation of our race,—the Almighty, in his providence, has relied upon them and none others. But you will not contend that the relation of human chattelhood is indispensible. Surely you will not contend that the atrocious cruelties under the slave laws are right or defensible. Surely you cannot believe that such cruel laws as exist in the slave States, are necessary and proper. Then why enact a book which exposes their odious and iniquitous features? You are strong enough to expose the sins of the Inquisition in Spain and Italy. You do not hesitate to proclaim the horrible suttees or burnings of widows in India. Then why sneer at an exposure of the atrocities practised upon the poor descendants of the African race in the South? In England there is, no doubt, great suffering among the poor sometimes; but do we find religious papers there sneering at the exposure of those sufferings. On the contrary we find all classes active in calling attention to them; we find Parliament interfering, committees appointed, witnesses examined and laws passed for the correction of the evils as far as is possible in a thickly peopled land. Suppose that a master there had treated his apprentice, for a single hour, as Souther treated his slave for twelve hours, how would the papers have rung with it.

But to pass by these more atrocious cruelties, let us come down to inferior offences.

Look at the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister. Suppose a poor slave in Maryland has a wife and five children, the wife may be sold to Virginia and the children scattered from North Carolina to the farthest limit of Texas. This is one of the iniquities exposed in Mrs. Stowe's book and key, and yet you sneer at them.

You speak disparagingly of the Key; and the Louisville Courier, published in a slave State, says the "vindication is complete."

You seem to doubt whether the "Key" will do much good. It is at all events an attempt to do good, and if you could not approve it, you might at least have passed it in silence or boldly attacked it. To compare the slave institution with the divinely ordained matrimonial and parental relations is neither wise nor creditable. When slave States prohibit the cruel treatment of slaves, when they forbid the separation of husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters; without their consent, there will be some little similarity between the relations referred to.

I am aware that you will argue that such books can do no good, they only irritate. This is all a mistake; public opinion is omnipotent here, and must prevail. The stoutest and hardest hearts will eventually quail before it. The light is already beaming in the South. As an evidence of that, I annex the following article which seemed almost providentially to fall into my hands this morning. It is from the New York Times, a very able pro-slavery paper:

TREATMENT OF SLAVES.—The Southern Agricultural Society some time since offered a premium for the best treatise on the management of Slaves. The Committee appointed to examine the essays sent in, has recently published its report on the subject. They mention the fact that although the essays were written by persons from at least *three* of the Slave States, the system recommended is substantially the same in all of them The following are stated as the leading principles inculcated by these writers:

"That the duties of master and slave are correlative; that while the master is entitled to the obedience and fair services of the slave, he is under obligation to the latter to provide for his religious and moral improvement; that in enforcing a firm discipline, it should be consistent, mild and considerate; that there should be a strict observance of the principles of justice in all the relations between master and slave; that industry and good conduct should be encouraged; the taste for innocent amusements gratified; and that ample provision should be made for the physical well-being of the slave, of comfortable and not over crowded houses, good clothing, abundant and nutritious food, and a kind care of the sick, the young and the old."

Now, sir, is it not encouraging to find such ameliorations of slave treatment proposed; they may not be immediately adopted, and even when adopted will not be perfect, but they would be a great improvement. Nothing but such countenance as you hold out to the slaveholders by sneering at such books as the "Key," can prevent the early amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and even those sneers can only temporarily delay that result. C.

LOCAL jealousies, sectional prejudices, and personal contests defeated at the recent session of Congress the most important National Work that was proposed there. There were majorities in favor of a railroad to the Pacific in both houses probably, but they were divided among different and conflicting plans, and they preferred to let them all drop, rather than agree upon any one.

Perhaps it was too much to expect of a party that had been fighting Internal Improvements, for the last twenty years, that they should immediately give countenance to a National Road, even where they conceded its merits and necessity. Here, they acknowledge that the Canal needs enlargement, and then stop the work and turn off the labourers. There, they laud the Railroad, but at the same time refuse to build it.

A year has been lost, at a time when months counted for millions. More perhaps, are to be lost in the same way, retarding Commercial prosperity and the Pacific National growth, instead of encouraging them.

In eight months we are to have a new Congress and the subject will be one of the first that presents itself to their attention. Nor will they have the excuse of ignorance. Surveys, by three hundred pounds, which may have been afterwards, as is often done, reduced to one, the case of Southen, the jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and fixed his imprisonment in the Penitentiary at five years. In this case there was no doubt, because two miserable white men were present during the greater portion of the torture—two miserable creatures, stultified and brutalized "poor white folks," on a Southern plantation.

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TREATMENT OF SLAVES.—The Southern Agri-

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West, particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which would in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. The medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors,

JOHN D. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & Co. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly popular Honey Soaps, comprising: the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mb1

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beeson's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single four inch course of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for ages, and even plastered on clay walls, in successive courses, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least affected. This Cement should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

DURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
ap16dlm 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1851.

Mr. R. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have the pleasure to inform you that I have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours she was entirely relieved, and the flux stopped, and she recovered in a few days. It is also an extraordinary good medicine for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism. Send us 1 for the Pilot, some have been sold by our leading standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC CROW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ (Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

GEO. P. SMITH & CO.,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

OF RECENT PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION,

which they offer for sale at

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

PRINTS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Domestic;
GINGHAMS—French, English and American;
LAWNS—DELAINES—BAREGES;
DRESS GOODS—A very large stock;
CLOTHS—Of all description;
CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large stock of newest patterns, for cash trade;
SATINETTS—All colors and qualities;
JEANS—TWEEDS—SATINETTS—And a large variety of the SUMMER WEARS;
COTTON PANTALOONETS—All leading makes, plain and fancy;
LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—And many new styles Irish Goods, our own importation;
RIBBANDS—Large and handsome assortment;
VESTINGS—LININGS—CAMBRICS—SEWINGS—CHECKS—COTTON WICKINGS—SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
Every variety of brown HOLLANDS—BROWN DRILLINGS—BLEACHED SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—All descriptions of FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. ap12dlm

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☜

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

REMOVAL.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,
SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS,
SLEDGES, MATTOCKS,

&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. W. Harper & Co's celebrated ALL CAST STEEL SHOVELS, which we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at manufacturers prices. ap8dlm

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &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 manufacturers, and will be sold low to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. mh1

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL C. SHANDLISS, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ *Issues a special policy on dwellings by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the Lake and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

R D King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Snowden,	Jos. Lawrence,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
S. Harbaugh,	Thos. Bingham,
Edward Heseldon,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	W. H. Haya.

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

JOHN T. LONG, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREIG.

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. ap19y

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen will obtain likenesses of themselves at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate shadows 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 is obtained.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city or country.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond. ap26dlm

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 their interest to call at this well known establishment, where unsurpassed excellence is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylight rooms constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the improvement of reversing, as now practised by the celebrated Rocds, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, 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. ma3-dlm

For Sale Low.

A FIRST RATE FAMILY CARRIAGE, which has been in use but a short time. It will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

NEW GOODS—A. A. Mason & Co., No. 25 Fifth street, are constantly receiving (for Express) cases and packages of new dress goods, comprising silks, crape de Paris, plain and figured bereges, mode de begee, Malabar crape, tissues, grenadines, bereges de laines, bordered lawns, organdie muslins, &c. my4

SHAWLS—A. A. Mason & Co., No. 25 Fifth st., have just received and will open this morning, a beautiful assortment of summer shawls, comprising plain and figured silk, satin stripe bereges, white embroidered do., printed de laine and cashmere, thibet, &c., &c. my4

EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS Steam Packing of the Boston and New York manufacture, from 1-32 to ⅞ in thickness, on hand and for sale by the sole agents for Western Pennsylvania.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
my4 No. 116 Market street.

GREEN PAPER—For Window Blinds, glazed and unglazed, for sale at the Wall Paper Warehouse, No. 55 Market street, by

THOMAS PALMER.
my4

DOOR MATS—A variety of kinds and sizes at J. & H. PHILLIPS',
my4 No. 116 Market st.

BUTTER—4 boxes prime fresh Butter, this day received by

HENRY H. COLLINS.
my4

DRY PEACHES—21 sacks new Peaches, for sale by [my4] HENRY H. COLLINS.

PLAID SILKS—20 pieces new style plaid silks, just received at A. A. MASON & CO'S.
my4 No. 25 Fifth st.

NEW SHAD AND HERRING—Received this day a supply of Baltimore new No. 1 Shad and Herring, for sale by the barrel or less, at

BAILEY & RENSHAW, Family Grocers.
my4 235 Liberty st.

VARNISHED WALL PAPER—A very beautiful article, for panel work, halls, offices, rooms, with mouldings and match borders, for sale at the *old established stand*, No. 55 Market street, by

THOMAS PALMER.
my4

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 3d instant, by the Rev. W. D. Howard, Dr. J. M. HARBOUR, of Illinois