PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1854.

☞ 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.

COUNTY MEETING.—The Whigs and Anti-Masons of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships in the County, will meet at their respective places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, inst., between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates in each district to attend a County Convention, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 15th day of March, 1854. By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

THOS. J. BIGHAM, Chm'n.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA.—The *Wheeling Times*, in an article commenting on the Erie troubles and the Franklin Canal Company fraud, has the following remarks:

Now, looking at that course, what will Virginia think of Pittsburgh building a railroad through her territory in Hancock county, which has no form of law, and the legal charter for which has not only never been passed, but has been positively refused by the Virginia legislature. Does Pennsylvania expect to construct the Pan-handle railroad under these circumstances? yet they are expending thousands of dollars on the necessary evidence of obstruction to the execution of the laws, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings, or by the Marshal in the exercise of his legal powers, had not been submitted to him.

The Secretary of War, Col. Davis, in conversation with me, expressed the same views. He thought that in a matter of such moment, the action of the Government should be decided and energetic, should be guarded, and fully justified by existing facts."

The Constitution prescribes the cases in which the President may call out the U. S. troops; and as it is important to know the extent of the President's power in the premises, we give the provision in the Constitution under which he is authorized to act:

Art. IV. Sec. 4. The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, *on application of the legislature*, or of the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

The legislature of Pennsylvania being in session, a request for the intervention of the United States must come from that body before it can take place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1854.

The news from Mexico is that another treaty has been negotiated, by which the United States will receive 60,000 square miles of territory, and certain other valuable concessions, and will enter into obligations to pay $20,000,000. The news does not excite surprise, for the tenor of our advices for several weeks past, has led us to expect a treaty, or a declaration of war. The new territory acquired is said to be a strip on the north of Mexico, extending from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, six hundred miles long and one hundred broad.—It includes on this side of the Gulf the port of Guaymas. This information comes in the shape of a telegraphic report, which is probably correct in its main features, as it mentions the arrival of Gen. Gadsden at New Orleans, with the treaty.

The Garay Grant is said to be confirmed, which means, I suppose, that a very large sum of money has been paid or agreed to be paid to the persons representing that interest. This isa grand finale to a gigantic private speculation, which will be dissected in the progress of the treaty through the Senate, and probably struck out. The claim of the assignees of Garay, a New York and New Orleans Company, upon either Mexico or the United States, is a baseless pretence, and if any such sum as five millions of dollars has been paid for its extinguishment, a gross imposition and fraud has been perpetrated on the governments of Mexico and the United States. We do not know how much the Mexicans asked by way of damages for those depredations of the Indians which we were bound to repress, but if we have purchased a full immunity and complete exoneration from the article of the late treaty of peace, binding us to suppress these hostilities, I should consider ten millions of dollars well laid out in effecting it.

Now as to the territory acquired, there will be a fierce and long contest over the time and manner of its organization. The first question will be, shall it be free territory or slave territory. The South will insist that it shall be slave territory, and if the North resists this pretension, and seeks to appropriate the region thus acquired by the common treasure of the country, to the freemen of the North and South alike, the South will immediately threaten to blow the Union into fragments. The scenes of 1848 and 1850 will be renewed, and I suppose that the results will be nearly the same—another great triumph of slavery, and the further identification of this government with it as a national institution.

Very little is known of this portion of Mexico. It is said that it has been nearly depopulated by incursions of the Apache and other Indian tribes from within our own limits during the past six years. From the reports of our explorers along the Rio Gila there is reason to believe that the region ceded is not susceptible of a dense population, and that its chief value will consist in its furnishing an avenue or route of communication with the Pacific better than any yet discovered within our present boundaries.

The President will be taken by surprise by this result, for it is only a few days since he authorized the Union to declare that no treaty had been made, and that the subjects said to have been settled by Gen. Gadsden's negotiations were not embraced in his instructions. Private interests have been much more efficiently and ably represented at Mexico, than the interests of the country, and it is not, therefore, surprising that the agents of speculators in New York and New Orleans should know more of what was going on than the government at Washington.

This treaty is a good one in one view. It will prevent a war, which was becoming very imminent, and postpones the evil day of the final incorporation of all Mexico, with its foreign language, religion, and institutions with the United States.

Gen. Cass threatens mischief to the Nebraska bill of Judge Douglas. It is said the veteran politician intends to move an amendment establishing slavery in Nebraska, while in the territorial state. This design indicates a very desperate devotion to the South, for the bill as it now stands, makes all the provisions for holding slaves, which the most zealous vassal of the institution could desire. The eagerness of Gen. Cass, if carried to this length, would seem officious and supererviceable, and not required by his masters, especially that he can no longer expect Southern votes for President. He has some feeble crotchet to the effect that the general government cannot legislate for the territories at all. If he contemplates any amendment to enforce that idea, he will only have to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause. And this course would correspond singularly well with the natural timidity of Gen. Cass' mind.

Private letters received from Columbus, to-day, intimate that ex-Senator Allen is likely to beat a host of competitors for the U. S. Senate. The contest is said to be between Allen, Medary and Mannypenny, present Commissioner of Indian Affairs. JUNIUS.

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—By the documents issued by the Cuban Government, in relation to the emancipated negros, or negroes taken there by British men-of-war they are free only nominally.

The Captain General, on the 1st, issued a proclamation, containing 10 articles, of which we quote:

Article 1. The negroes known by the name of Emancipados are *all free*. Those who have been in the power of the government five years, and are sixteen years of age, will obtain their free papers, and those who remain in the Island will dispose of their wages to which they have a right, with the discount only of a part, which shall never exceed the fourth part.

Article 2. Those who have not served five years will be only different from the others, inasmuch as they will not dispose of the proceeds of their labor, which will be in trust during their apprenticeship.

gress in a lawless mob upon the public streets, and take pleasure in the hootings and howlings and cheers of an infuriated populace, she has received a wound hard to recover from. Shame on the people of Erie for permitting this shameful exhibition!

We call upon the Governor of the State to interpose his authority to suppress this state of affairs without delay. When he interposed his authority and sympathy to preserve the people of Erie from what was alleged to be the illegal assault of the Railroad Companies, he ought at the same time to have taken care that the citizens themselves committed no overt or illegal acts. The honor of the State was in his keeping the moment he interfered in his official capacity, and he was bound by a proper regard to that honor, to prevent any resistance to law on the part of the people of Erie county, and to be ready to suppress any such resistance, and to punish the rioters. This has not been done, and he is justly chargeable with all the disgrace inflicted upon the State by resistance to the authority and decrees of the Court.

CALLING IN U. S. TROOPS.—The Cleveland papers say that the U. S. Troops are to be called in to put down the disturbances at Erie. The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a letter from Mr. CHASE on this subject, from which we take the following extract:

"I called this morning, with Mr. Wade, on the President, to ascertain what course would be adopted by the Executive, in case the rioters should persevere in their lawless violence, and in resistance of Federal process. The President informed us that he should act with promptness and decision, whenever a proper case for intervention should be presented; but that, as yet, the necessary evidence of obstruction to the execution of the laws, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings, or by the Marshal in the exercise of his legal powers, had not been submitted to him.

☞ Wm. F. MONTAGUE, of St. Louis, is preparing to publish a Business Directory of Illinois and Missouri, on the basis of the Business Directory of Ohio. Mr. WM. DOWLING, his agent, has visited this city for the purpose of canvassing for the work, and will wait upon our citizens and present its claims. We commend him to the attention of our business men.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Miss LUCY STONE, of Massachusetts, was in our city last week, and lectured four successive evenings, to large audiences, in Masonic Hall. On the first, in compliance with an invitation from the Young Men's Library Association, in aid of their means and in furtherance of the object of their organization. On the three succeeding evenings, on her own account. Judging from the immense houses with which she was favored, the enthusiasm with which she seemed to be heard, and the favorable opinion expressed by individuals of her performance, I should suppose "*woman's rights*" to be in the ascendant, inasmuch as this great interest, as she regards it, was the *alpha and omega* of her labors.

Without wishing to deny that women have rights, as such, which have too often been wrested from them, it might be conceding too much, by silence or otherwise, to endorse either Miss Stone's opinions or arguments. I had the pleasure of hearing two out of the three lectures she delivered; to them, and to nothing reported to me by those who heard the others, shall I now allude.

Personally, I take pleasure in saying, she is an interesting young woman. She is small in stature, dresses neatly, though with a short dress and pants of the same color, to which some may perhaps object—I do not—and is rather comely, yet not beautiful. Her voice is good, her enunciation clear, but rather rapid occasionally, her gestures by no means extravagant, and her performance, as a whole, in its manner was very creditable. She professes to have been a diligent student, and to have compassed several branches of study usually without the range of those her sex have been inclined to think within the legitimate sphere of their pursuits; and satisfactory evidence was furnished that the profession was not seldom, if not, in her case, as scarcely any of her sex are who take the stand she does, though many will admire her for her talents, and applaud her little sparkling conceits as wonderful scintillations from a little feminine sun that has risen upon our dark world. Of her religious views the occasion did not require her to take an explicit development. From a few incidental remarks I should infer she worshipped no creed, and takes the largest liberty in interpreting Scripture, being careful always to see that nothing therein taught is at variance with her hobby. On the subject of "woman's rights" she seemed anxious to be fairly understood. Two positions were laid down which will clearly define her views—that woman has the abstract right to do what she is able to do, and that the rights peculiar to her sex any more than man has peculiar to his. If I correctly understood her, woman's physical inferiority is a consequence of the position assigned her by man, and the employments connected therewith. Intellectually, she maintained, there is no difference, only as education has made it. Of "female education" and "female seminaries" she spoke most contemptuously, as she also did of "negro schools." She would have all institutions of learning open for both sexes and all colors. Her lecture on the "political disabilities of woman" I did not hear; but in those I did hear, women were exhorted to aspire to any political or social post open to them, and were explicitly informed there are none that ought to be denied against them. They have equal rights with men, and are disinherited by natural and inalienable claims when shut out by custom or conventional rules from any office to fill which they might have intellectual and physical capacity. Why should a woman not exercise the right of the elective franchise? Why not figure in the halls of legislation, at the bar, in the pulpit, on the bench, in the gubernatorial chair, or even in that of the President of the United States? What should prevent ladies from practising medicine, prosecuting the fine arts, or doing anything else they can do that is proper to be done by man? In maintaining these views there was no great profundity of reasoning evinced, yet a pretty thorough acquaintance with the *ad captandum* phrases in use among Amazonian orators every where. Her manner was marked with an unsparing liberality, an imperturbable *sang froid* that revealed the high estimate she put upon her own work. The same perfect self-possession, and sense of right founded on ability, were evinced in grappling with the Biblical difficulties that lay in her way. In approaching this "point of rock," she conceded that great men had translated the Scriptures, and as great men had commented on them; but *she* had an indisputable right of private judgment, which she had studied Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to be qualified to exercise.—Gen. 1. 27 was quoted to show, that in man's innocence there was no difference in authority between the sexes. After the fall things seem wrong. On the text "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee," we were favored with this criticism and comment—"shall be," every Hebrew scholar knows might have been rendered "*will be*." Then, the text would be a prediction and not a requirement. "Fearfully," she added, "has this prediction been fulfilled!" But we live in an age of progress, and woman is beginning to find out she has as good a right to rule over the man as he has to rule over her. This terrible dynasty, worse than that of the Tartars in China, or of the Pope at Rome, is beginning to be exposed—cannot endure the light—must and shall fall! As a prediction it has had its fulfilment. To show that it need not continue to be fulfilled to the end of time, she said, it was declared to man, that in the sweat of his face he should eat bread; yet man has retired on a competency, to shed no more sweat while living. She seemed to forget that the curse implied *the race*, after the fall, should not enjoy life without labor, as night have been the case had sin never entered into the world. But because some men can live without sweating she reasoned to suppose wives could not be in subjection to their own husbands! Gadsden 3. 28 was quoted, to show, that, in Paul's estimation, the male and the female are equal according to the teaching of Christ. Whatever one may aspire to, the other may. To reconcile Paul with himself she referred to a passage in his first Epistle to Timothy 2. 11 & 12 verses, and also to his 1st Epistle to the Corinthians 14. 3.—Spiritual teachers should "prophesy," or speak "unto men to edification, and exhortation and comfort." The Apostle, she insisted, did not mean to interdict the right of Women thus to speak, when he said, "I suffer not a woman to teach." The original word means not only to "teach," but also to *gabble like a goose*. The poor women, having always been kept under, and in ignorance, as soon as they learned aught, was falsely imposed, were so overjoyed that they did not know how to enjoy their liberty, and using it *ad libitum*, without due qualification; they were forbidden thus to gabble! In the light of this criticism it is difficult to perceive the relevancy of the inspired penman's reason for the prohibition—"for Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression." This reason looks further back than to the ignorance of Jewish and Pagan women in the Apostle's times—it strongly savors of allusion to the curse immediately after the fall. If so, the reason is in woman as such—because she is a woman and is simply possible she is ignorant.

But while nothing said, founded on the Bible, however interpreted, or in anything else, was convincing to every one that women ought to surrender the rights by all civilized nations conceded to them, and especially in the United States, for the utopian advantage of political contests, squabbling with lawyers over Courthouse concerns such as women which the majesty of the least refined, and other equivocal privileges, it must be admitted Miss Lucy Stone said many things in her lectures, that were as important as true. Women, and men, too, have been wronged in every age, and especially when the light of Christianity has not come to their aid. To this hour the selfishness of man tends to oppression and tyranny, and always will. The remedy is not in mounting a hobby and riding it to death. The advice to parents, to educate all their children—male and female; to the State, to provide liberally for so worthy an object; to those who have the care of youth, to study their capacities and tastes; to society, to admit females to many employments from which they have been excluded by prejudice rather than sense; to females, to read "books that are books," and not the "yellow covered" trash of the times, and to form associations for mutual improvement—is good let it come from whom it may. Too much time is spent in requiring mere *accomplishments*, and too little in the acquisition of solid learning—too much by both sexes in visiting and idleness, and too little in reading. But, let ladies know that when they contend for equality with man, as our Amazonian reformers would have it, they contend for the right of sacrificing conceded advantages that nothing gained can compensate. Let women be intelligent and pious, and *ladies* indeed, and their field of rights for usefulness and privilege will be quite as wide as they can occupy. C.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—I have a reliable letter from Jackson, Mississippi, stating that A. G. Brown was nominated in caucus by two majority; the Union Democrats being ruled out. On the 7th instant the election came off. Brown was nominated by the Chairman of the caucus, ex-Senator Foote by the Union Democrats, and ex-Consul Sharkey by the Whigs. Brown had 72 votes, Foote 22, Sharkey 7, scattering 10. Mr. Foote had left the State on his way to California; and was not really a candidate. He claims Brown's election as a defeat of Jefferson Davis, on the ground of the New York appointments.

It is now positive that Collector Redfield will be confirmed at the first Executive Session of the Senate. The Committee are unanimous, and no objections are on file.

The President sent in, to-day, all the pending nominations connected with the Department of the Interior. He did not send in any diplomatic appointments or from the Treasury Department.

The new story of the intended retirement of Mr. Guthrie from the Cabinet is unfounded. No such a change is contemplated.

George Saunders' nomination, it is almost certain, will be withheld from the Senate.

The storm about the Mexican treaty increases. There are indications that a powerful Democratic interest will pour its wrath on the President if the Sloo Grant is overslaughed.

Mr. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is very ill. He is not expected to recover.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate stands three against two in favor of Mr. Phelps' right to a seat. Mr. Butler is adverse. Mr. Phelps' final success is doubted.

The appointment by the House of Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, is considered a decisive indication that the bill will pass.

MODE OF THE DUEL.—We have already noticed the fatal result of the duel that was fought in Pickens county, (Ala.) on the 2d instant, between Dr. F. W. Irby and Dr. Jesse Jones of Noxubee county, Mississippi, in which Dr. Irby was shot through the heart at the first fire. The Columbus (Miss.) Argus has some particulars concerning the affair which invest it with painful interest. We know nothing of the merits of the difficulty, but there is something unusually saddening in the contemplation of an old man being supported to the field of mortal combat and yielding up his life a sacrifice to the so-termed "code of honor." The Argus says:

"The weapons were duelling pistols, and the distance thirteen and a half paces. Dr. Irby, who was killed, was a most estimable gentleman, a member elect of the present Legislature, and the difficulty arose out of some misunderstanding in the late canvass between himself and his antagonist, who was a candidate for the same station. Both gentlemen were Democrats and members of the church. We are told that the affair would have taken place long since had it not been for the extreme ill health of Dr. Irby, who was conveyed to the ground of combat in a carriage, and was scarcely able to stand up without support at the moment of the fatal occurrence, the like of which we hope never again to be under the necessity of chronicling."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Printers.—For sale, a lot of second-hand Column Rules, Advertising Rules, and Double Cross Rules, at low prices. Enquire at this office. jal5

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE.

ALBION, ERIE CO., Pa., November 12, 1852.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs—Your two Safes were duly received. Mine was absent at the time. I would say, in reply to your inquiry, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested it to the utmost. I locked it on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned the next day, and I opened it in presence of three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My book keeper informed me that there was in the Safe amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, all of my private. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would add, I have used it in my business, to date, no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and I consider that is good. I cheerfully recommend your safes to any one.

Yours, Truly, JOHN CLARKE.

JOHN T. LONGLEY, ROBERT KENNEDY, PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGO

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Have removed to their Splendid Warehouse, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Clair Hotel, where their customers and the public generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb5dy

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Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lea & Kirkpatrick, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the trade. jal3-3m&6c.

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Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all professions of life—the leading Journals of Europe and America, Ladies who have used it upon their dressing tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries—in fact its million patrons everywhere, from gleaning to kings, renounce it the most meritorious article of toilet, either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial Price but 25 cents.

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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 perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms for Light, ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having had the benefit of instruction in Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Artists of Philadelphia and New York, R. S. NELSON flatters himself he is able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either simply or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. may-daT

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 Water street, between Ferry and Short streets, lately occupied as a depot for the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ, jal7-3tif THOS. H. STEWART.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rely for security of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and not manufactured, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestible character:—

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation Insurance.

THE Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia—Chartered 1794—Capital, $400,000—Assets January 13, 1853, $1,091,255 50.

Continue to insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandise, city or country, for a limited time, either perpetually, or for a term of years. [nov29y1]-24

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This is the oldest Insurance Company in the United States, and from its high standing, long experience, ample means, and a record of 60 years, affording a guarantee of character, it may be considered as offering ample security to the public. WILLIAM G. CROWN, Agent, 80 and 81 Water street.

There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are confirming a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notice many invalids will be induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. dec23-2m

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. jal8-d&w

A Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.—I live in Peebles Township, Allegheny County.—I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued for eight whole months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated, until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle, I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what has done in my case. JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles Tp.

Witness—B. M. Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1853. ja18-d&w7t

Ague and Fever of three Years Standing CURED.—Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, Virginia, near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, most of the time he had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once; he was parched with fevers as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, Quinine, most of the Tonics advertised, and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of; he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since. Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great Tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

See advertisement with his certificate. ja12-1m8

SCOTCH HILL MARKET.—The Butchers have abandoned the Diamond Market House, and have unanimously agreed, with one exception, to supply their customers with choice meats on the regular market days and evenings, at Scotch Hill Market House.

The Farmers and others having produce, &c., for sale will find it to their advantage to attend. We hope the citizens will favor us with their undivided patronage.

BUTCHERS ASSOCIATION.

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE. MANUFACTURERS OF Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, AND FITTING FOR STEAM, GAS OR WATER. No. 25 Market street, Pittsburgh.

☞ We have sold our Furnaces, Patterns, &c., to Messrs. ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, whom we cordially recommend to the patronage of the public.

SCAIFE, ATKISON & OKELY.

HENRY H. COLLINS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, And Produce Generally, No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

AMOS LELAND & CO., 171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS In every Description of **STRAW GOODS,** Consisting in part of PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID, CANTON, AND PALM LEAF HATS. ELIZABETH BISHOP. English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., By the Case. Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Time and Cash Buyers is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is suited expressly to their Trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct2-4md

R. C. LOOMIS, Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis. WHOLESALE DEALER IN **BOOTS AND SHOES,** 59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. jel3-d1y75

PROTECTION **INSURANCE COMPANY** OF HARTFORD, CONN. Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund, **$1,000,000,** INCORPORATED 1825. Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, OR THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION. By GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent, mh16-5tp1 yrjls For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co. JOHN FLEMING, Jr., Sub-Agent, No. 62 Wood st.

FLEMING BROTHERS, (SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NO. 60 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured BY KIER'S PETROLEUM, or ROCK OIL.—Extract of the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Burmah:

MR. S. M. KIER—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been much benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles, for use on the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people who are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We have used the bottles—one or three each—about a year and a half ago, and have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I shall do what I can to recommend your safes to any one. Yours, Truly, JOHN CLARKE.

JOHN T. LONGLEY, ROBERT KENNEDY, PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGO

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Have removed to their Splendid Warehouse, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Clair Hotel, where their customers and the public generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb5dy

First Premium for best Silk Hat. WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91 Wood st. are now prepared to furnish their customers and the Public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $3.00 $3.50 and $4.00. oct24-4mdfw'S

B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge—Here is evidence that must satisfy every mind that B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is the only article that can be administered with the certainty of expelling worms.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 23, 1852.

I hereby certify, that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been very ill for a month with pain in the chest, general weakness, and loss of appetite. I was advised to try B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and accordingly bought a bottle from Mr. Naylor, druggist, Granville street. Having administered a portion of it, he passed, within 24 hours, *Two Hundred and Forty-two Worms, from 6 to 12 inches in length.* The child, immediately after this, had its appetite restored, and soon enjoyed perfect health. Another child, 7 years old, who had been more or less sick from his birth, took the remainder of bottle, which caused him to pass One Hundred and Sixty-two Worms. From that time to the present, his health has been perfectly good, and he has thrived as well as any child could.

ELIZABETH BISHOP.

Sold wholesale and retail by all the principal Druggists and country Merchants throughout the United States.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient we have blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in abundred different articles of the pharmacopoia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sick-headache sufferer ceases to be tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tint of health returns to the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles, retailing at three dollars per bottle, or five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. RING, Proprietor,

192 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja12-1w

SELLING OFF TO REMOVE.—James Rolph, No. 109 Market street, Pittsburgh, will offer his present large Stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, at very low prices, until the 10th of February, 1854, when he hopes to remove into his new store, No. 89 Market street, which he intends filling up with an entirely new stock. The prices are respectfully invited to call and procure his present prime stock, at the usually great bargains, regardless of cost.

Bear in mind the place, No. 109, Market street, between Fifth and Liberty streets. ja22-1md

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSE's Medical Advertiser is a work of great value to persons in Sickness and in Health, with an Almanac for 1852.*—This publication is from the pen of a distinguished Medical Practitioner of Philadelphia, a regular graduate from the Medical College, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. It contains much valuable matter, and is worth twice its price to persons in health. It also describes, in a comprehensive manner, the diseases of females, their treatment, and the mode of their management. No family should be without a copy of this book. It can be had, free of charge, at any drug store, and the various drug stores in the city, where Dr. Rose's Family Medicines are for sale.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial, the greatest discovery in medical science. This astonishing cordial restores the system from prostration, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, establishes health, gives vigor and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties. For heart disease, all nervous affections, loss of sence, heart-burn, restlessness, numbness, neuralgia, raising in the spine, and all diseases of the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. Fifty cents a bottle.

Dr. Rose's Celebrated Family Medicines, and his Medical Advertiser to Persons in Sickness and in Health.—I am just in receipt of a fresh assortment of the above Medicines, and a lot of his valuable books for distribution, of which the public are invited to call and procure a copy.

G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

Death from Rupture.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of late years who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all possibility it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of the Drug Store where he can be consulted at all hours of the night.

Dr. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, No. 140, sign of the Golden Mortar. ja19

New Discoveries.

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs and are really a good article, and only for the diseases incident to *horses, cows, swine* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietor says he has found that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of all this we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 papers for $1. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140,

corner Wood st. and Virgin alley. ja19 Wholesale and Retail Agent.

D. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased