PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 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 5 o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates from 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 Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March, 1854. By order of the Committee of Correspondence. THOS. J. BIGHAM, Chm'n.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION.—The *Pittsburgh Catholic* reads us a lecture on this subject, because we are opposed to such public disputations as are now going forward in Philadelphia, between the infidel Barker, and Dr. Berg, on the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. The editor of the Catholic, like all others of his faith, is so filled with one idea, the infallibility of the church as the ground of his religious faith, that he is wholly unable to appreciate or understand any subject not brought to that test. He has so misunderstood and perverted our meaning, not intentionally we presume, that we should have not known that he was commenting upon our article at all, if he did not expressly tell us so. He takes it for granted, because we possess, in common with a great mass of our people and with all Protestants, an implicit faith in the Divine Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, that therefore we discard the right of private judgment in respect to that matter. A most absurd and illogical deduction, truly. We believe the Inspiration of the Bible on the same principle that we believe that the world is round, and that it revolves on its axis every twenty-four hours, and that belief is founded on the strength of the evidence presented to our intellectual faculties. We disbelieve the infallibility of the Pope on the same principle that we reject the decisions of the church in the case of Galileo, that the sun revolved around the earth. Our private judgment is necessary in both cases to come to a decision. If the infallible church should still insist that the earth was flat, and the sun revolved around it, the editor of the Catholic on his principles of faith would be compelled to believe it however much his reason and intellect would revolt at it. There are some questions in history, faith, morals and science, which have been so thoroughly investigated and so definitely settled, that there is scarce room to cavil and doubt.—They are truths which men receive as such, as soon as the evidence on which it is founded is presented to their minds. That all men do not receive them is no evidence of their falsity, neither would the universal admission of men be absolute evidence of their truth. But when a subject has been fully explored, and nothing further is left to inquire into, and when that subject so greatly affects the welfare and peace of society as does the question of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, we think all public discussion upon it is useless and injurious. Especially is this the case when the caviller has nothing to offer in lieu of the faith which he seeks to unsettle. He finds men trusting in the Inspiration of the Bible, and in that faith they are calm, hopeful and virtuous. He seeks to send them abroad on the dark sea of uncertainty, doubt and despair. It is for this reason we oppose such public discussions. If any new light could be offered, any new truths deduced, any thing whatever discovered to benefit mankind by such a discussion, we should welcome it as a benefit; but in its present aspect, we consider it really injurious. This is the decision of our private judgment.

We believe that the Bible is true, and is of Divine Inpiration, from evidence, external and internal. The editor of the Catholic beleves its Divinity because the infallible Church asserts the fact, but how does he arrive at the conclusion that the church is infallible?

WHEELING AND PITTSBURGH.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that "a man seldom utters a cool, unmitigated falsehood without entrapping himself." The truth of this is manifest in the very article from which this quotation is made, wherein it is stated that, of a fleet of boats mentioned by the *Journal* of this city as having left here in the early part of the week for ports below, only *two* had arrived at Wheeling up to Thursday night—meaning to be inferred therefrom that the navigation between Pittsburgh and Wheeling was difficult and dangerous. On turning to the next column of the same paper we found in the list of steamboat arrivals at the port of Wheeling no less than *six* boats from Pittsburgh! The *Intelligencer* also says:

"The boats which *have* arrived, had to pass over a dam at the imminent peril of getting *stove in!* When the water falls so as to render it impossible for even the most venturesome boats to pass over that dam, farewell to all communication by boat this winter, for it is not probable that the gorge on the channel side of the river will move until the return of warm weather!

This is all fanfaronade; the boats which have left here have had no difficulty whatever in getting over the merely nominal dam at Black's Island, there being abundance of water there for the largest class of boats; and as to the gorge on the channel-side of that island, the ice from it was floating past Wheeling at the very moment the editor of the *Intelligencer* was penning the above paragraph. Navigation has been as unobstructed above as below Wheling, ever since the rise in the river took place; and an attempt to create a contrary impression can only spring from a malice both petty and contemptible.

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—There is now a probability that Virginia will grant the right of way across her narrow strip of territory to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. We hope she will set a good example, to be followed by Pennsylvania in the case of all Railroads desiring to pass through our State.—The Wellsburgh (Va.) Herald, gives the following account of the state of the question in the Virginia Legislature, of last accounts:

In regard to the Panhandle Railroad, there has nothing very definite yet transpired. Private advices represent that the friends of the right of way are in high spirits, and speak encouragingly of the prospects. The committee on Internal Improvements to whom the Bill was referred gave its consideration priority over all other bills of some 140 or 150 before them, having taken it up out of its order, a thing rather unprecedented by the way. There was a very large number of bills ahead of it, and its opponents made an effort also to get the bill proposed by Mr. Gally, making it a penal offence to construct or work a railroad without a charter, in advance of it. In this they signally failed. Our bill, we believe, now stands at the head of the calendar, instead of as at the last session at the tail of the bills for internal improvements. This is considered a great advantage. It at least argues well of the estimation in which the application is held. On the 6th the bill came up in the committee and was opposed in a speech of two hours length, by Dr. J. C. Campbell, of Ohio county. D. M. Edgington replied to him in a way that surpassed his best efforts before on the same arena, and elicited shouts of applause.—The committee room was crowded and hundreds who were attracted to the spot, were unable to gain admission. The consideration was postponed to the 10th, since which time we have had no news.

Our correspondent expresses the opinion that the Bill will pass the House by a decided majority, but there is some uncertainty in the Senate. If it passes it will be by a tight squeeze.—Wheeling is straining every point, and using every means to accomplish its defeat, and although she is short of a great deal of her usual thunder she may succeed. In that event, the only resort is to try again and keep a trying. Let the aspirants for Congressional honors be marked by the voters of Brooke and Hancock.

The *Erie Constitution*, of Wednesday, has the following announcement:

We have just time and room enough to say that some of the WOMEN of Erie turned out on Tuesday and tore down both the Railroad bridges crossing State street and French street!!

So it was the *women*, after all. Shame on them, and their husbands and brothers.

☞ Burning in effigy seems to be popular in Cincinnati. Judge Spooner was burnt in effigy in that city on Tuesday last.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN HARRISBURGH.—A letter from Harrisburgh to the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, says:

A meeting of the friends of prohibition was held last evening, composed of the members of the two Houses. Mr. Bigham, of Allegheny, was in the chair, and Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia county, acted as Secretary. There was a general expression of opinion on the subject, and an earnest desire manifested to take early action in the matter. The main position assumed by the speakers was in favor of the passage of a stringent prohibitory law.

Mr. Miller advocated the passage of an absolute prohibitory law, but stood in this position almost alone. Mr. Fletcher, and several other members, had changed grounds since the previous meeting of the friends of the cause, and there was a disposition manifested to present a united front in the Senate and House of Representatives when the matter came up for action.

THE CANADA RAILROAD FINISHED.—The first train of cars from Buffalo to Detroit, through Canada West, arrived at Detroit on Wednesday last, and the occasion was celebrated by firing of cannon, illuminations, and a dinner of which two thousand persons partook. Among the toasts drunk on the occasion, were the following:

The President of the United States.

Queen Victoria.

Great Britain and the United States—Once combatants in arms, now noble compeers in the sublime work of civilizing the world.

The Union of the American Eagle and the British Lion; united they stand, divided they fall. The Great Western Railway is the last link that binds the chain of union; may it never be broken.

May the only contest in which the United States and Canada shall ever be engaged be an honorable competition in the arts of civilization.

The Michigan Central Rail Road and the Great Western Rail Road—Michigan and Canada—may the bonds which connect them never be severed.

Erie, Pennsylvania—A capital illustration of the power which has generally been supposed impossible, of swallowing itself. (Groans.)

☞ The *Independent*, of New York, castigates Mr. John Mitchell, in the following style. Mr. Mitchell says:

"We, for our part, wish we had a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama."

The *Independent* thinks—

"This is not only "plain English," but as loathsome as it is "plain." Such sentiments are shameful, come from whom they may, but shameful beyond expression in a man who has but just been redeemed from bondage.

But why should Mr. Mitchell tarry longer in New York? There is a great want of slave drivers in Alabama; and diligence in that vocation would be a sure stepping stone to the consummation of all his visions of liberty—"a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama."

It is plain from the opinion now expressed by Mr. Mitchell, that he waged his warfare with England, without any real principle of liberty at the bottom. He did not believe that there was any moral question of right or wrong involved. For, he does not think that there is any wrong in oppression.

* * * * * *

"Of course, with such sentiments, there could be no PRINCIPLE in his struggle with England.—It was not a question whether England had a *right* to oppress Ireland; according to his own showing, she had the right to do so if she could. The rebellion, therefore, in so far as Mr. Mitchell was concerned, was a groundless insurrection of subjects against their rightful masters. And John Mitchell falls from the glory of men persecuted for asserting the doctrines of human rights, into the position of a pitiful cutiff, who made an abortive attempt to get rid of work, and was sent to a convict island for his insubordination.

Was there ever before such a waste of sympathy upon a pretender? The men that shouted in the train of an apostle of liberty, as they thought, will shrink from an unmasked advocate of the worst tyranny with horror and disgust.*

This disclosure of the interior sentiments of a false apostle of liberty, will scarcely be less disgusting in the South than in the North."

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.—We are requested to state, for the benefit of those poor who have idiotic children to educate, that the Legislature has made provision for the education of a few pupils in the Institution in Germantown. Address James B. Richards, Germantown, Pa., who will furnish all the information desired.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIANA.—We learn from the report of the Treasurer of State, that the following is the exhibit of the financial condition of the State.

A general statement of the receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, from November 1st, 1852, to October 31st, 1853:

Total receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year	$1,620,943 74
Add balance on hand November 1, 1852	402,719 48
Grand total	$2,023,663 22
Total amounts of warrants paid at the Treasury during the fiscal year	$1,509,305 32
Balance on hand November 1, 1853	$514,357 90

Indianapolis Journal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1854.

The town last night was in a blaze of excitement over the Hardshell triumphs, as they were considered, attained through Cutting's speech in the House, and Foote's dinner table harangue at the National Hotel. I did not happen to be in the House when the Cutting episode took place, but I had enough of it from eye and ear witnesses to be satisfied that it was a highly dramatic affair. Cutting is an able lawyer, a good speaker at the Bar, is thirsting for distinction, and is allied by close domestic ties to the South. Judge Smith, of Alabama, in the course of a humorous speech, had ridiculed the divisions of the Hards and Softs in New York, and said that the quarrel was about as intelligible and important as that between Lilliput and Blefuscu, related in the chronicles of Gulliver.—This furnishing the occasion Mr. Cutting had been lying in wait for, and Mr. Smith willingly yielding, Mr. Cutting sprang to his feet and poured forth a volley of narrative, denunciation, invective and eulogy, which "brought down the House" in rapturous applause, testified by bravos, stamping, clapping, &c. &c. To-day I have read this speech, reported faithfully, no doubt, through the Globe, and find that it is exactly like other Hardshell harangues, vindictive towards the Free Soilers, reproachful to the Administration for not having proscribed them, replete with devotion to the South, and warmly eulogistic of the Hardshells for their patriotic fortitude in resisting the attempts to abolitionize the Democratic party. But beyond this it contains absolutely nothing worthy of attention. Its narrative of the New York dissensions was clear enough, but was wretchedly uncandid towards the opposite faction. In his pretensions of "fidelity to the South"—a most abject term, I must be allowed to say, for a Northern man to use—Mr. Cutting was no doubt sincere enough, for he took the pains to say that he had married in that section, and was attached to it by family ties.

Mr. Cutting is a "Democrat," of a proud ancestral house, and just as sensible of the importance of the connection, as if he were an aristocratic "silk stocking Whig." He would do nothing which he thought to be dishonorable, but I would ask what sort of honor sanctions his obtaining a seat in Congress through the favor of a Northern constituency, and by the operation of a coalition with these same despised Free Soilers, and devoting his talents and opportunities after he gets there to stigmatizing his supporters of the latter sect? and in supporting his professions of "fidelity to the South?" What is the South? Does he mean any thing else than slavery? If he does mean that and nothing else, what right has he to denounce his Northern colleagues and his constituents for not being faithful to slavery? Nay, *what decency is there in such denunciations?* We have sworn fidelity to the Constitution and to freedom—not to slavery; we do not vituperate Southern men for being constant to slavery, in season and out of season; but we may and ought to look with contempt upon that narrow and bigoted spirit which sums up all political merit, all virtue and all patriotism in that one petty issue of African servitude.

Mr. Cutting arraigns the Softs, or Free Soilers for a want of "fidelity to the South." Well, let us see, leaving slavery out of the question, the Northern Free Soilers are exactly that section of the Democracy which is devoted and faithful to principles heretofore esteemed to be peculiarly Southern—though it is undoubtedly true that the South has deserted these principles just as fast as they were found to militate against her political pretensions and sectional policy in the Union. The Free Soilers are strict constructionists, and justly refer in their disputes with the Hards to the resolutions of '98 and '99. The Free Soilers are free traders almost to a man, and their chief organ, the N. Y. Evening Post, is beyond all comparison the ablest free trade paper in the United States. They are all hard money men. They are against all special legislation. They contend for the rights of the States against the demands of the Federal government. All these are called *Southern* doctrines—peculiarly Southern doctrines. The Free Soilers are even the best friends of the local existence of slavery, because they uphold State laws on that as well as on most other subjects. Now how are the Hardshells on these issues? They are anti-Southern; they are unsound; they are soft; they are rotten! They go for the fugitive slave law, which is the most wholesale aggression *ever* made upon the rights of the States, though its infamies are thus far confined to the outraged and degraded Northern States. When Northern interests and sentiment get control of the general government, as it is possible they may, it will only require an exact and retributive application of this same law to extirpate slavery from every State of the Union. It is a fact that the officers of the U. S. have become objects of terror and dread to our people, coursing like blood-hounds through our borders, like lions raging for their prey.—All this may be changed. Federal law has been made federal tyranny. But change the picture. Possibly Northern power may predominate at some time in Washington; what then? The fugitive act may not be repealed, but may be defected and converted to an instrument of insult and oppression upon the South. One step further; there is not a scheme of extravagant and corrupt expenditure for special objects which does not originate with these Hardshell patriots, and does not find in them its chief advocates.—Ned Crosswell, Mather, George Law, George Saunders and their set, are fair examples of the whole faction. Leeches on the treasury crying continually—give! give! This is a fair view of Mr. Cutting's *"fidelity to the South!"*—Phaugh! The cant has done its service and ought to be discharged!

I must candidly admit that had I written at length yesterday about Mr. Cutting's speech from the representations of others, I should have spoken of it in terms of praise, as a fine rhetorical effort; but in all sincerity, I can say that after reading it, I have not found one eloquent passage, one original thought, or one noble aspiration for freedom and the truth. The speech begins and ends with *fidelity to the South*, and could be riddled in fifteen minutes by any body who understood the mysteries of New York politics.

Foote's stumper may be disposed of in fewer words. He was here, and should have got away yesterday morning, but staid to receive the glorification appointed for him. It was a malignant tirade from beginning to end upon all who will not set out upon another crusade for saving the Union; a prolonged wrangle with everything and everybody he left in Mississippi or met here, except the select coterie of Hardshells who found their happiness in toadying him. The arch agitator, not content with the subsidence of the petty tumult he has lived in here, hoots behind him, as he flies, a Parthian shaft charged with venom and barbed with spite. Perhaps in California he will find a mob of congenial spirits by whose aid he may hang men like Hale, against whom his malice has been thus far as impotent as bitter.

There was a pretty little passage at arms in the Senate to-day, between Mr. Cooper, and Judge Wade, of Ohio, on the troubles at Erie. Judge W. thought that Pennsylvania ought not to ask for aid in constructing Railroads, while encouraging the Erieans to intercept the communications between that and other States. Mr. Cooper replied that the Erie people had acted under intense provocation, principally from the people of Ohio. The brief discussion between the two Senators was friendly and courteous, though animated.

In the House the debate on the New York dissensions of the Democracy was further continued; Mr. Smith, of Ala., concluded his speech against the Hardshells, persisting that the differences were all healed and should be forgotten.

JUNIUS.

* VENETIA; *or Lord Byron and his Daughter*, by B. D'Israeli. Three English volumes in one. T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has re-printed this well known novel, and it is for sale by H. Miner & Co., 52 Smithfield street.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette

PROFESSOR KINGSLEY'S LECTURE

Though the well earned reputation of this distinguished divine did not procure for him such a house, on Thursday evening, as it deserved, I trust many who failed to hear him will, at least, take time to glance an eye on this article. The Professor is no ordinary man. Though comparatively a young man, he is a ripe scholar. He has a mathematical mind, as perfectly incapable of being wafted by a breeze of empty declamation as it is of raising one. His subject was *Astronomy*. Of all the sciences with which the mind of man has any familiarity, this is at once the most ancient and the most sublime. To one who has studied it, it might be supposed it would be useless to present an enthusiasm to hear such a lecturer on such a theme, while the uninformed, we should reason *a priori*, would be delighted in being conducted by a guide so competent to a discovery of its magnificent fields and enchanting scenery. But, alas! the silent testimony of empty seats only confirmed the conviction heretofore entertained, that whatever my parentage may have been, "I am no prophet." Lucy Stone, though a flippant talker, if she lectures in Pittsburgh where as she did here, will not convey as much information in the next ten years as Professor Kingsley did in one lecture. And yet, she had Masonic Hall filled every night for four nights; while he had in Lafayette Hall some fifty or sixty hearers! The evening was inclement and the walking bad, it is true. But if any family had chanced to have out tickets for a large convivial party for that evening, would the state of the weather have been regarded as justifying the absence of the guests? But supposing, what is not admitted, that ladies could not be out, are there not young men enough in Pittsburgh, of aspiring minds and cultivated tastes, to furnish an overwhelming house? Where were they? And where were the families of families, and business men generally, who daily in their dwellings the little discords of domestic life, and at their mills and manufactories the clanking and banging of machinery—who see clouds of smoke, piles of pig metal, bars of rod-iron, kegs of nails, hardware and dry goods—where were they? And they not come out and enjoy the rare felicity of hearing the "music of the spheres," and of "seeing the land that is afar off"—of seeing "the King in his beauty," the great King of Kings, clad in robes of glory sparkling with gems of surpassing brilliancy? What a relief it would have been to a soul not wholly given up to idolatry—the meanest of idolatry—the worship of the "almighty dollar"—to have listened to the counsels of reason until constrained to admit the sentiment, so often quoted, but it is feared too seldom felt, that "an undevout astronomer is mad!" It is really to be feared our native poet has too truly described the prevailing temper of Pittsburghers, in the lines—

"Dimes and Dollars—and Dollars and Dimes—
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes."

What encouragement have the Young Men's Library Association to labor for the intellectual improvement and pleasure of their fellow-citizens? Tens of thousands are spent in this thriving city for the gratification of the flesh, while one reading room is permitted to languish! And the efforts of the Association to elevate the taste, by procuring the best talent for their lectures, and by thus raising funds to add new and valuable works to their library, are treated with chilling indifference! Is it to be supposed that distinguished lecturers from a distance will come here to be treated with less respect than a harlequin? Or that the few who would raise Pittsburgh above her smoke and filth to see there are brighter places in the universe, can afford to pay their money and then be treated with cold contempt? If men would rather pay women to preach *Theodore Parkerism*, would it not be as well to leave them to a dearth of good sense for a while—to give them over to believe a ——? The writer does not advise this, though he will not conceal the fact, that he is strongly tempted.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 30. C.

ERIE CANAL COMPANY.—The report of the Erie Canal Company is published. It shows the receipts for tolls during the past year amounted to $14,802 82. The receipts at this place were $1,221 71; at Conneautville $3,444 28. The receipts from other sources were $2,298 09, making the entire receipts $76,757 17.

The expenditures for the same period, for all purposes, amounted to $60,293 06. Of this sum $2,644 01 were expended on the French Creek Feeder. Balance in Treasury $36,259 11.

The present indebtedness of the Company is $1,219,122 08.—*Erie Gazette.*

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. ja18

STATE MUTUAL
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BRANCH OFFICE.—Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL, $250,000.
PRESIDENT.—John P. Rutherford, Dauphin Co.; P. C. Sciscick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; Jos. Bender, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; A. J. Gillat, Harrisburg; S. P. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Klotz, Carlisle Co.; John B. Rutherford, Dauphin Co.
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Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lee & Kirkpatrick's Superfine Flour, Pittsburgh—for sale by Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, and for sale on the most liberal terms, and on the most favorable terms. which we invite the attention of the city trade. jan12-lmdlc

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Head-ache, and curing sympathetic diseases of the skin its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the world, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and it may safely be remarked, there is simple necessity for the public. WILLIAM F. JONES, Agent,
50 and 51 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 conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take those bitters, and have been rescued from death by Dyspepsia Liver Complaint, a disease 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. [dec22-2m

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of the Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steamboats, at various prices. These in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. jan5-tdlw.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSER'S Medical Advertiser to Persons in Search of Health, and Medical Work on Manhood*, for 1852.—This publication is from the pen of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, a regular graduate from the Medical College, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. It contains much good advice to invalids, as well as persons in health. It also describes the various diseases incident to this climate, and the most successful treatment. We have not had time to read it, but have purchased a copy of this book. It can be had, without any charge, at the Medical Office, No. 2 Eighth street, where Dr. Roser's valuable Family Medicines are for sale.

Dr. J. S. Roser's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial, the greatest discovery in medical science. This astonishing preparation for raising up a weak constitution, restoring debilitated strength and appetite, and in fact, acts like a charm. It gives life and vigor to the aged, and imparts great energy and intellectual power. For heart disease, all nervous affections, hasty temper, wakefulness, numbness, tremblings, and depression in the spirits, and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. Fifty cents a bottle.

Dr. Roser's Celebrated Family Medicines, and his Medical Advertiser to Persons in Sickness and Ill Health.—An immense stock and a fresh assortment of the above Medicines, and a lot of the valuable work for distribution, of which the public are invited to call and examine. Office, No. 2 Eighth street. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

Oakland Property for Sale.—This Property is situated about one half mile from the city line, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue. It is covered with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds, many of them in full bearing. Also an abundance of Grape, Raspberry, Currant, Gooseberry, &c. &c. There is a tenantry Frame House, together with refreshing bowers, on it. For ease of access, and pleasantness of location, this property cannot be surpassed. It contains a little over six acres. I will sell the whole together, or divide it to suit purchasers.
THOMAS J. CAMPBELL,
No. 119 Water street.

Ladies Fancy Furs.
M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian squirrel, Ermine, Genett, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs, Victorines, Pelisses, Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &C.
Timber Screw, Bridge Bolts, Car Bolts, WASHERS, COPPER TOBACCO AND HEMP SCREWS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE, 25 Wood st., BETWEEN First and Second streets. All kinds of Blacksmith Work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. [ja9
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000!
H. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
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From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSER'S Medical Advertiser to Persons in Search of Health, and Medical Work on Manhood*, for 1852.—This publication is from the pen of an eminent physician of Philadelphia, a regular graduate from the Medical College, and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. It contains much good advice to invalids, as well as persons in health. It also describes the various diseases incident to this climate, and the most successful treatment. We have not had time to read it, but have purchased a copy of this book. It can be had, without any charge, at the Medical Office, No. 2 Eighth street, where Dr. Roser's valuable Family Medicines are for sale.

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