PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Only elevenpence for twenty lines and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper 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.

ANOTHER ASSAULT UPON FREEDOM!

While the astonishment occasioned by the audacious attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise still occupies the public mind, we are called upon to record another attack upon the citadel of freedom, by Dr. JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK, a Senator to the State Legislature from this county. This attack comes in so secret and insidious a form that it has nearly escaped detection. The assault is upon the Common School system, by legalizing the sectarian division of the funds, as claimed by Bishop O'CONNOR and the Catholic Hierarchy generally. The obnoxious provisions, granting this dangerous power, are contained in a new school bill reported to the Senate by Dr. M'Clintock, on the 26th of January. We have not seen the bill—the author was careful not to send it to us—but our neighbors of the *Dispatch* have obtained a copy, and have published a synopsis of it. From it we learn that the bill contains fifty-five sections, and entirely re-models the whole common school system of the State, and probably, in some respects improves it. The objectionable sections are the 28th and 29th, and are so jesuitically drawn as to hide as much as possible their dangerous character. They are as follows:

"That, if any common school is or shall hereafter be endowed by bequest or otherwise, the board of directors or controllers of the district in which such schools may be situated, are hereby authorized to allow said school to remain under the immediate direction of the regularly appointed trustees of the same, and to appropriate so much of the district fund to the said school as they may think just and reasonable.—*Provided;* That such school shall be open to the visits of the directors or controllers of the district, and conducted in conformity with the common school system, so far as the same is applicable thereto.

"That, when a free school of the common grade, in any district, shall be maintained under the care and direction of any religious society, it shall be lawful for the directors or controllers of such district to cause to be paid to the proper person or persons, for the support of such school any portion of the school funds of the district which they may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding the rateable share of the inhabitants whose children, wards or apprentices shall be taught in such school. *Provided;* That said directors or controllers shall be satisfied that such payment is not injurious to the common schools of such district, and that such common school shall be opened to the visits of the directors or controllers, and conducted in conformity with the common school system."

The provisions of these two sections are of a similar character, and both are highly exceptionable. The first one makes provision for supporting schools partly out of the public funds which are of a separate and independent character. For instance, some few persons more aristocratic than their neighbors, or some benevolent or secret society, or some persons opposed to all religious instruction, etc., who wished their children to enjoy advantages of education separate from the common mass, or of a different character, need only to raise a sum of money, small or great, for no amount is mentioned, for an endowment, and they become entitled to draw money from the common fund for the benefit of this exclusive school. Who does not see the danger of such exclusive and partisan schools, in creating complaints and bickerings, leading to frauds and inequalities, and subjecting the whole common school system to merited odium. It is astonishing that a scheme so decidedly *undemocratic* could have been fathered by a Democratic Senator. We are of opinion, however, that real Democratic principles form no part of the creed of Dr. M'Clintock. The *name* is all the Democracy there is about the leaders of Locofocoism.

In the second section quoted above, the claim made by Bishop O'CONNOR, for a division of the school funds for sectarian purposes, is almost fully yielded to. Under this section, if the Roman Catholics start a free school, in which is taught the tenets of Romanism, or if any Protestant church should establish a sectarian school, the controllers are allowed to give them of the public funds for its support. It, in fact, gives in to the whole demand of the Romanists, which has lately been the subject of so much controversy.

The quiet and insidious manner in which this bill has been got up shows the hand of Jesuitism. The Catholic Bishops being worsted in the controversy before the people, and driven from the field, have resorted to more certain means. It is easier to work quietly with a few tools in the Legislature, than to brave public opinion, for the insidious workers know that if they once get the wedge in, with their power over the Democracy of this State, they can easily drive it farther year after year, with deceptious amendments.

Dr. M'Clintock knew he was misrepresenting the voice of the great majority of his constituents when he reported the bill. He knew that if he had betrayed this intention before the election, he would have been left at home. He dare not meet the people of this county on such an issue, but having secured his seat for three years, he will probably set the will of his constituents at defiance. If he does not wish to obtain the "bad eminence" of the Illinois Senator at Washington, he had better purge his bill. If he does not he will soon hear the thunder of the people.

We need not point out to our readers the danger of such provisions to our whole common school system. It could not stand the effects of such a blighting process five years. The people, such would be its injurious operations, would require the repeal of the whole system, and leave the children of the poor to grow up in ignorance, and that is just what the Roman Church desires.

STATISTICS OF YOUNGSTOWN.—The Youngstown, Ohio, Democrat gives some statistics of that place which are of much interest. We learn that there are four iron furnaces in the place, which last year turned out 6103 tons of pig metal, and which sold for $35 per ton, exceed 10,000 tons at $35. The shipments of coal were 77,857 tons, at $1 58 per ton. The value of manufactures was about $100,000. The business of Youngstown is shown to be about $500,000 annually, which is very large for a town with a population of 2000. Youngstown is a flourishing, busy place, and one with which our merchants may profitably cultivate business relations.

MR. JOHN BARTON has a card in yesterday's *Union*, in which he disclaims having had any share in the late Nebraska meeting. Mr. Barton was present at that meeting, heard himself named as one of its Secretaries, and witnessed all its proceedings. If he disapproved of its temper or purpose, why did he not *then* say so? Had his cue not been given him? Could he not make up his mind until his masters had posted him up?

We apprehend, however, that Mr. Barton overrates his own importance. The opposition to the rascality involved in the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise will go on just as actively without Mr. Barton as with him; and we beg him not to think that his withdrawal will put an end to the movement.

GOV. BIGLER AT ERIE.—Judging from the telegraphic despatches, Gov. Bigler is acting a very pusillanimous and ungovernor-like part at Erie. It seems he is overawed by the mob, and therefore cannot form a junction between the two roads. Why does he not invoke the power of the State within his hands, and if that will not do, ask aid of the President? He ought not to tolerate this mob spirit one hour longer. Let the laws of the State be enforced expeditiously and summary, and if the Governor does not see to it, now he is on the ground, the people will hold him responsible.

MAINE LAW.—We have received from our correspondent at Harrisburg, a copy of the Prohibitory law reported to the House from the committee on Vice and Immorality. It is the Maine Law in all its essential features, and contains no proviso for submitting the law to a vote of the people. It was made the order of the day for Wednesday, Feb. 8th.

MONS. BEDINI.—This sleek priest, and meek saint for the persecution of many Romanists, is likely to be completely unmasked before he leaves this country. On our outside page we place the address of the Italian Patriots of New York, Catholics like himself, who assert and prove that the unfortunate Ugo Bassi, together with a large number of other Italians, owe their deaths to him, and the following article from the *New-York Tribune*, most logically proves that Ugo Bassi could not have been martyred without his knowledge. All the lying subterfuges which he and his supporters have resorted to cannot save him from the execration of mankind, and the ignominy he deserves. The Pope has insulted the people of the United States, and the spirit of humanity and liberty, by sending such a human butcher to our shores. The following is from the Tribune:

The Roman Legatines.

The principal provinces forming the Roman or Papal States are called Legations from having been for centuries administered, or rather ruled by a high dignitary of the Church, generally a Cardinal, with the special title of Legate of the Pope. Legates have likewise often been sent on special missions to Catholic Sovereigns, and in such cases they have been endowed with powers nearly equal to those of the Pope himself for settling all secular and disciplinary conflicts and difficulties. A Legate sent from Rome for the administration of any province of the Papal State, represents in his person the full secular power of the Pope, and is unlimited in respect of administration matters and of civil and criminal justice. A Legato is the supreme commander of the army in his province, and, in a word, he is endowed with all the rights and powers of an absolute sovereign. Sometimes persons of inferior hierarchal rank have been sent as Sub-Legates, but without any diminution of authority.

In this way, the Legations—of which Ferrara, Ravenna, and Bologna form the principal cities—were administered up to the events of 1848. Whatever may have been the reforms intended by Pius IX, they were not carried out, and the Legations, as of old, have been governed by Papal Commissioners, and by them alone. Such Commissioners, when sent out in times of trouble, as in 1848—49, possess, if possible, even a more absolute and discretionary power. Such a Legate or Commissioner to Bologna in the spring of 1849 was Archbishop Bedini.

After a siege and partial bombardment of the city during eight days, the Austrian troops, under the command of Gorzkowsky, entered it on May 16, 1849. The state of siege was proclaimed by the military commander; but the Papal authorities were neither suspended nor hindered in the exercise of their various functions. Archbishop Bedini, supported by Austrian bayonets, represented in Bologna the Pope and his secular and disciplinary power. The agents of this power pointed out to the military, or Austrians, what individuals were to be arrested, imprisoned, judged by courts martial and executed.

A great number of persons of different sex and age designated as victims and killed, was Ugo Bassi, a consecrated Catholic priest. In the clamor of contradictory reports put forth both by accusers and defenders of Mr. Bedini, without any legal document to prove or disprove the bloody deed, we are obliged, in order to form a judgment as to the facts, to recur to the rules of common sense, and to our knowledge of the proceedings generally observed in such cases.

The Austrian commander who took Bologna went there to uphold the power of the Pope.—Besides, it was the army of a Catholic monarch, and indeed of one called the Apostolic Emperor, which thus came in to restore absolute power on the ruins of popular liberty. A Catholic priest taken prisoner, even with arms in his hands—which, however, was not proved to be the case with Ugo Bassi—does not lose his indelible character of priesthood. As such he is not subject to any civil or military power, and any act of personal violence used against him is sacrilege. This is known to every Catholic, and was so to Gen. Gorzkowsky. It is therefore wholly out of the question that he should have committed a violent outrage against the lawful power in whose support he had stormed Bologna. He would never have trampled on the spiritual character of priest. Gen. Gorzkowsky could submit a priest to a court martial; but if he was condemned, he could not execute him as long as he preserved his sacred character. The canon law provides for such an emergency by a process called *degradation*—which can be carried out only with the approbation of the spiritual authority, and by a member of the Clergy. If, therefore, Ugo Bassi was scalped and the skin torn from the palms of his hands, or only scratched gently on those consecrated parts, the fact remains that previous to his execution he was deprived of the *sacrum*, not by the military but by the regular Papal power, whose representative at that precise epoch in Bologna was Mr. Bedini. He could stop or at least protest against the whole proceeding, or confirm it. He did the second and not the first.

But even the canon law which rules over the Roman clergy was grossly violated in the person of Ugo Bassi. That law prohibits the use of weapons to a priest, except for personal defense, or when the country is invaded by a foreign enemy. It was for this that the priests took up arms when Spain was invaded by Napoleon, and no one of them was condemned by the spiritual power. For the patriotic Italians, to whom Ugo Bassi belonged, the Austrians were no less foreign invaders than were the French in Spain in 1809. The same spiritual indemnity ought to have been extended to Ugo Bassi, even if armed for war, against the Austrians, as protected the Spanish priests and monks who fought among the Spanish guerillas.

MR. DOUGLASS, by his course in opening the debate on the Nebraska bill, forfeited the respect of all honorable and decent men. He not only degraded himself by a resort to low personalities, but the Saxon current that filled his veins—so few, however, that its presence had not been perceived. Forthwith one of the big-little-bodies in that august assemblage of Christians and Solons, moved his expulsion,—which motion, after a long debate, was passed by a vote of 17 to 10!

If this isn't whittling the little end of ordinary decency down to just nothing, we should like to know in what way any body would go to work to accomplish that purpose. If something like this had occured in South Carolina or Georgia,—(where, however, it never could occur,)—people would not have wondered: but that it should have taken place in tolerant Ohio, in enlightened Ohio, in "Free-Democratic" Ohio, in Abolition Ohio, right under the aegis of the ordinance of '87; appears at first blush to be "passing strange."

No wonder the slaves who run away from good masters in Kentucky, and take up their abode in Ohio, return after a time "disgusted" with their new home. Anything but a rattle-snake or an alligator might be justly excused for becoming sick of a residence among such men as make up the majority of the Ohio State Senate.

OHIO TAXATION.—The locofocos of Ohio are becoming alarmed at the natural results of the system of taxation with which they have cursed that State. Their attempts to lay a heavy and onerous tax on the Banks have, by judicial decision, been construed so as to make them extend to all other branches of business. Men in commercial life are now not only taxed for what they *own*, but for what they *owe*; and the burden of taxation is becoming too heavy for even locofoco shoulders to bear. Symptoms of revolt are manifest. The *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper of the State, says:

"At every street corner, and throughout our whole agricultural and trading community, too, do we hear this subtle and mischievous exclamation—"*There must be something wrong.*" The soil has been prolific beyond comparison—prices of all products have ruled upon high figures—manufactories have done a bountiful business—yet all feel oppressed, and *are* oppressed—all engaged in them wonder *why it is*, and *how it is*, that the administration of public affairs should exact so largely of their profits, as really to take the 'lion's share!' Men are beginning to hunt up some cause for all this, and the investigation takes the responsibility from off their own management of business and places it, in their judgment, upon those who conduct public affairs.—We have heard numbers of our most substantial citizens, Democrats of consistent lives and stern attachments, express themselves convinced that this state of affairs could proceed from no other influence than profligacy, extravagance and mismanagement. How else, they reason, *can* our burthens be so great!"

The *Enquirer* appeals to its democratic friends in the legislature to make an effort to change this state of things: it dreads the revulsion that must otherwise occur. Hear it:

"The question is now in every man's mouth, *can the Legislature power redress this grievance?* Can that branch of the Government—the body that alone can *make laws*—interpose an authority to relieve the people from an oppression which we question whether tax-ridden England can show a more obnoxious and unjust exaction?—If it can, then it should be done speedily, for there is throughout the community a universal groan of disapprobation of such a system of taxation; a solemn protest that such oppression shall not be borne, and a firm determination that right and justice shall prevail, even if party fealty must give away to obtain it."

We shall look to see if the appeal of the *Enquirer* will be heeded. We do not think it will be. The leaders of the democratic party in Ohio, as in Pennsylvania, presume much upon the endurance of their party followers. Democracy in both these States has the ass-like patience of Issachar. It crouches between its burrens, but never mutters a word of complaint. In this State the people are annually robbed and plundered by the party in power, before their very eyes, and yet annually repeat their confidence in the plunderers. They sumbit, uncomplainingly, to the heaviest load of taxation, and deem it all for the good of their democratic party. Perhaps they have been putting it strongly in Ohio: but we fancy that the leaders do not think so, and that the burden will not be lightened one iota. We shall then see of what stuff the people are made. We hope it may turn out that they are an improvement on Pennsylvania stock, and that we shall live to chronicle their revolt against their hardened oppressors.

The following communication is inserted at the earnest request of several of our patrons. We know nothing of the facts stated: but commend the complaint to those interested in keeping up the character of the road.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Penn'a. Railroad and Shippers at Pittsburgh.

Considerable quantities of freight have been consigned to the agent here from the West, but owing to the large amount now awaiting shipment, a difficulty has occurred, and as our freight cannot have immediate despatch, *some* must be stored, the question arises whether that consigned to the agent shall go forward to the exclusion of that consigned to others.

The object of the present communication is to draw the attention of councils to the fact that a preference is given to the property sent to the agent.

The Depot on the wharf is used for freight destined for Philadelphia and other cities, and as shippers are all alive to their duty, no undue advantage can be had over them at that place. The outer Depot is used for way freight and stock. In order to give the freight consigned to the agent immediate despatch, the wharf Depot is closed and he orders his consignments to be drayed to the outer Depot, without giving any notice whatever to other shippers of any change in the regulations. The consequence is, that consignments to the agent have prompt despatch, whilst the forwarding houses are compelled to put in store the property sent to them and wait until all the agent's consignments have been dispatched, by this act of intercepting the cars at the outer Depot. ONE INTERESTED.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 2, 1854.

In Senate: The Speaker presented the annual statements of the Treasurer and Directors of the Franklin Canal Company. The Directors state that the Lake Shore division of the railroad has been worked for the past year by the Cleveland and Painesville and Ashtabula railroad.

The gross earnings of the Company for the year, from Dec. 1, 1852, to Dec. 1, 1853, are set down at.....$120,906 37

Expenses of working road, interest, &c.....$44,545 73

Leaving net earnings.....$65,360 64

From this, however, they deduct for annual deterioration of work, fixtures, &c., $27,300, leaving actual net earnings $38,060 64—a fraction over 7½ per cent in capital stock, $500,000.

A number of petitions were presented on various subjects, but all of a local character, and none of them by western Senators, nor in reference to western interests.

Mr. Bucknale, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill relative to the State Taxes in Westmoreland county, with amendments.

Mr. Brick, a bill to provide for the more speedy cancellation of Scrip and Notes.

Several other local bills were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. McClintock called up the bill to incorporate the Butchers' Market, of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The bill passed first reading and was then laid over for the present.

Mr. Darsie called up the bill to incorporate the Washington Inclined Plane Company, which passed its several readings.

A few other bills passed, one to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to incorporate scientific, agricultural and other local associations.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Bigham presented a remonstrance against any interference in the grade of the State road from a point on Wm. Douglass' land in Allegheny county, to Yeager's mill in Beaver county.

Mr. Hamilton a petition in reference to the same subject.

Mr. Bigham read a bill supplementary to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to authorize them to appropriate property for depots, under certain restrictions, which, on his motion, was subsequently taken up and passed its several readings.

The House was occupied generally in the consideration of business of a private and local character.

The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. M'Clintock, noticed in my letter, relative to an examination into the grounds why a new trial should be granted in the case of David Jewell, was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, a committee which is composed of the best legal talent in the State. Mr. M'Clintock, I understand, offered the bill at the instance of citizens of Pittsburgh, and after conference with the members from Allegheny county in the other branch of the Legislature. The object is not to press the matter beyond a calm examination of the facts on record, and to release the Representatives from Allegheny of all responsibility. An unfavorable report will end the long chapter of interferences in this sorrowful case, and leave the unfortunate father and husband to his fate. On the other hand, if any wrong has been committed against the prisoner, it will be surely rectified.

The first section of the bill directs rule to show why a new trial should not be granted, to be entered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Allegheny county, to be certified by this Court to the Supreme Court.

Section 2, directs that a Supreme Judge shall hear the application, at a time to be fixed by himself, at Pittsburgh; and if a new trial be granted, the said Justice to constitute a Court of Oyer and Terminer to try the case.

The other sections appropriate a certain sum of fee &c., for prosecuting attorney, disclaiming all expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature as to the issues involved in the case.

A GREAT APPLE TREE.—There is an apple tree in Litchfield, Conn. owned by Solomon Marsh, which measures fourteen feet around the trunk is 150 years old, and produced last season, twenty bushels of apples, of a delicious quality.—Previous to 1805, it had yielded near 100 bushels per annum for ages. The tree was brought from Hartford by some of the early settlers of Litchfield.

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. jal8

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Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, 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. ja15-d&w

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSE's Medical Advertiser is Persons in Sickness and in Health, with an Almanac 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, in a comprehensive manner, the diseases of our variable climate, and the mode of treatment. No family should be without a copy of this book. It can be had, without charge, at the various drug stores in the city, where Dr. Rose's valuable Family Medicines are for sale.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Nervous and Invigorating Cordial, the greatest discovery in medical science. This astonishing preparation for raising up weak constitutions, debilitated by care, labor, study or disease, acts like a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties. For heart disease, all nervous affections, flatulency, heartburn, restlessness, sleeplessness, nervous, raising the spirits, and giving power to 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 accept a copy.

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CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North-East corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable apothecaries in the States, and, in Pittsburgh, by Benj. Page, Jr., B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Samuel Wilcox & Co., J Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Leo A. Beckham & Co. ap9-d&w

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that we made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another of the same incontestible character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A BURKE & BARNES' SAFE.

ALBION, ERIE CO., PA., November 20, 1853.

Messrs. Burke & Barnes—Dear Sirs—Your two letters were duly received, and I was glad to hear from you at the time. I would say in regard to your safe, I consider it perfectly fire proof. I will give you the one I thought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June, last, the day the Cleveland Hotel burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. In it was my office, and I was there early in the morning, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large quantity of oil, and was there all day.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe amounted to over Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured, and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time in buying a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—I got one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, Truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

Age and Fever of three Years Standing CURED.—Mr. John Lourden, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, Virginia, near Richmond, had Ague and Fever three years standing. At one time he had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once; he was so much reduced that as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, Quinine, most of the Tonics advertised, and everything recommended to him, was at last induced to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of by a friend. He had not been long in using the first bottle before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since. He has taken in all only one dozen of thousands who have been benefited by this great Tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

See advertisement with his certificate. ja12-1m8

The condition of the Stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the stomach performs its duties regularly, thoroughly and vigorously performed. With continued derangement of the stomach, this will as surely cease, as the sun shines. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. ja20-2d

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this city, to obtain life-like likenesses, at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most unpleasant sitter to the life, and give the expression of animated life to the features. Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of faded likenesses.

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

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

Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., to 6 P. M.

Entrance in the Diamond. ja20-2d&w1y:T

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rocts, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. Nelson flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly 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. no29-d&w1T

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&wT

SHRIVER, DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION *MERCHANTS.*

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for TAYLOR & KIRKPATRICK, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. ja12-1m8

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
NO. 22 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;
English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets,
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-tfmd

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

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,
For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.
JOHN FLEMING.....L. WILSON, Jr.....CORNAN FLEMING.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KING & 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 RIKER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. S. M. RIKER—Dear Sir—Your package of pills have been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a supply for three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister to this place, and many of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, I have taken it myself, and will before taking your PETROLEUM, DR. HOKN OIL. We took several bottles of it three years ago, and in a short time and half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before the fullness of the stomach which so distress the expeople was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. RIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. (Papers advertising Petroleum copy.) oct27

O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh.—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Drafts, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $170,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital $10,000,000.) au16

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for the SOUTHERN 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. Also, 1220 SIDES SOLE LEATHER.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—It is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures? It can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopeia. 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 sufferers from headache are tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tide of life leaves the complection of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial