PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1854.

☞ The PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men one of the most desirable mediums of making their business known with which to connect between four and five thousand, including almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper in Western Pennsylvania, and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor the 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.—Among all the abusive and unjust remarks concerning Pennsylvania, which have disgraced the New York press of late, the *American Railroad Journal* has furnished the worst. It has borne off the palm in the race of blackguards. Its articles have exhibited an unfairness, a malice, and a meanness we have never seen equaled. Human language seems too meagre for the rampant hate and fiendish malignity of the editor. Even in the very last number of his mercenary and contemptible sheet, the editor has compared the people of this State to a nest of pirates and marauders, whose whole object is to intercept the trade of the West, for the purpose of obstructing toll from it. He says that Pennsylvania, "ingenuously has found out a new mode of turning the position of the State to account; and this is by compelling every pound of freight passing through the State, to be *lifted from one car to another.*" The italics are the editor's own.—This sneer has reference to the efforts of the people of Erie to obtain the break of gauge, and is as unjust to Pennsylvania, as it is contemptible on the part of that paper, which no longer ago than April 10, 1852, contended for a break of gauge at Erie, on the very grounds for which the people of Erie have lately been contending. As will appear from the following leading editorial article of the paper of that date, which was also edited by the same individual who now provides over its columns. We extract the whole article:

From the American Railroad Journal, April 10, 1852.

BREAK OF RAILROAD FROM BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.—From Cleveland, Ohio, to Erie, Pennsylvania, the Ohio gauge of four feet ten inches is used. Upon the Erie and Northeast Railroad, extending from Erie to the New York State-line, a distance of some eighteen miles, the wide, or six-feet gauge, has been adopted. From the State-line to Buffalo, the four feet ten inch gauge prevails.

To whom this arrangement is owing we are not informed, but the genius of all evil himself could not have framed a more inconvenient, or one better adapted to obstruct business or travel. With the exception of the Buffalo and State-line road, the only gauges known in this State are the four feet eight and a half inches, and the six feet. Common sense would seem to dictate that one of these should have been taken by the Lake Shore road. As it is, there must be transhipments at Buffalo, Dunkirk, the Pennsylvania State-line, and at Erie; making *four* where there should have been but two at most. *Either the wide or the narrow gauge should have been carried to Erie. That would have been a convenient place of transhipment, and would probably have been selected as such, had there been no break of gauge even there. There must be a limit to the distance to be run by freight and passenger cars. It is found to be more economical and convenient to tranship freight from one train to another, than to run the freight a great distance, on account of the difficulty of preserving order in the arrangement and distribution of the cars.* We presume that under no circumstances whatever, would cars loaded at Cleveland be run through to this city. *A break of gauge at some point upon the line between the above cities is not objectionable, provided it occurs at the most convenient point.* But when there are three or four interruptions to the transit of merchandise and travel, within short distances, and at the most inconvenient places, they will be found to work a serious injury to trade of all kinds. We predict that evil will in a short time become so unbearable, as to work out its own cure. What the people of Erie were about, when an arrangement was completed, that completely prevented them from moving in any direction, is more than we can opine. At the Lake shelf they would come to a dead halt, and all through business has to be tumbled out of their own cars upon those of other companies. All these blunders must be remedied, and the sooner the better.

After reading the above, what confidence can be placed upon the assertions of a man who has been endeavoring for the last month to destroy the credit of Pennsylvania, to depreciate her bonds, and the bonds of her cities and Railroads, and has resorted to language which would disgrace the falsmarket, in speaking of the people of this great State. We have long entertained doubts of the statements of this paper in regard to Railroads, fearing it was governed by its likes and dislikes, or more substantial reasons, but how any Pennsylvanian can hereafter put the least confidence in its statements, or countenance it in any form, and preserve his self-respect, we cannot see.

As a Railroad paper, and laboring to promote the prosperity and security of Railroad interests, it ought to discountenance all illegal and fraudulent proceedings on the part of Railroad Companies. Instead of that, we find it defending the universally acknowledged fraud of the Franklin Canal Company, and lampooning Pennsylvania for the assertion of her sovereignty over her own territory! Such a journal is wholly unworthy of the countenance of the great Railroad interests of this country.

THE ERIE DIFFICULTY.—Our rampant Cleveland neighbors are now as sweet as honey towards Pennsylvania. One could hardly imagine that such ferocity and lamb-like sweetness could exist in the same bosoms, but so it is. Every body now seems to be pleased, Erie is pleased, Cleveland is more than pleased, and the railroad men are as sweet on Governor Bigler as if he was the best friend they had in the world. What a change!—and what has brought it about? Why, simply the act in which Pennsylvania defended her own rights and dignity: the repeal of the Franklin Canal Charter. It turned out just as we predicted. Instead of stopping travel, as the New Yorkers said it would, it has greatly promoted the public convenience. Pennsylvania is not such a crusty old fool after all, and the acquiescence against her has gone down below zero, and come up on the other side in her favor.—

Hear the last *Cleveland Herald*:

"Matters are so regulated that freight and passengers are transported with but one-half the delay experienced before the outbreak. In fact the connection between the two portions one road to the other at Erie, by simply laying down an extra rail, thus connecting the two roads. The trade and travel therefore, under the judicious and admirable management of the Federal and State officials is much better accommodated, and much more speedily transacted than it ever had been, and so far as the public is concerned, matters were never in so convenient and pleasant condition as now. Much, therefore, has been gained by travelers and forwarders. From this city to Buffalo they are now subject to only one change."

The road is managed for the benefit of all parties interested, and negotiations are on foot which are conducted in the most frank and cordial manner and must lead to a satisfactory result. The agent, General Packer, whom Governor Bigler has appointed to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the matter of taking charge of the Franklin Canal Company, is a business man, honorable and high minded, and a disposition is shown by all to restore and cement good feeling. The officers of the road and the officers of the State act in perfect harmony, and under most amicable feeling, and as the road is now restored to all its former efficiency and business transacted even more satisfactorily to the public than ever before, we see no reason why excitement should not subside and friendship resume sway.

AN "INDEPENDENT" PRESS.—The Post Master editor of the *Plaindealer* has been fairly smoked out and now goes the entire swine for the Nebraska Bill. His gives a long "boah," editorial by way of a pretext, but if the reasoning which governs him had been honestly stated, it would have been thus:

I. The President supports this Bill and removes his office-holders to support it, or "off go their heads off."

II. I am one of the President's office-holders; therefore,

III. Therefore, I go in for the Bill.

If the *Plaindealer* had adopted this "mutuhell" style, it would have saved much labor and better satisfied its readers.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The *Plaindealer* was once a professedly Anti-Slavery paper. The power of party and the power of office have been too strong for its integrity.

A MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.—We direct attention to the article of a correspondent on this subject, and beg leave to express our confident hope that a Merchant's Exchange is hereafter to be numbered among the flourishing and cherished institutions of Pittsburgh.

THE NEBRASKA OUTRAGE.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* denounces the bill as a "*fraud of fatth* of the most atrocious character, and says:

"Nothing is surer than the fact that the Nebraska Bill, in its present shape, cannot pass without creating a powerful agitation at the North, for nearly the whole press stands arrayed against it. Agitation is what both the North and the South deprecate. It is an evil, an unmixed evil; and it was for the very purpose of extinguishing this evil that both the compromises were established. There is not an intelligent man in the whole North who does not know that the discussion of this Douglass Bill in Congress will produce a wide-spread and deep-seated agitation in every Northern State, and that its passage will introduce a most disturbing and pernicious sectional element in every State election during this and the coming year."

The *New York Observer*, bitterly opposed to abolitionism, deprecates thus anew opening the lately healed wounds between the North and the South, and adds:

"We are satisfied that it can only work mischief in the North and in the South. It will tear open wounds which are but partially healed. Should such a measure be adopted it will be regarded at the North as a breach of faith, and its results will run far into the future, a future which we have no wish to contemplate in such a connection. The conservative men of the North, are beginning to speak out upon the subject in tones of warning."

We fear all this warning will not prevent the enactment of the damning deed on which the administration has risked its character. The deed will be done, and though all seems quiet now, there will arise such a storm of deep, bitter, unrelenting indignation, as will hurl every northern man engaged in it into obscurity, and heap their names down to infamy. The Democratic masses of the North are now deceived and held in check by their corrupt leaders, but the reckoning will come, when they will discover how villainously they have been betrayed, how the country has been disgraced, and how they have been cheated out of lands intended for them and their children. Then, look out, Slavery! Having broken your solemn contracts, be prepared to see the North laugh to scorn your prating about checks and balances, and compromises. No faith will be kept with traitors.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1854.

In the Senate: The Speaker presented a communication from the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a statement, in detail, of the debts due by the institution, and the names of the creditors. He states the indebtedness to be $10,622 73; but that there is due from the several counties for patients received in the Hospital $6,290. He asks the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the institution; and

Mr. M'Clintock moved that a committee of three be appointed, agreeably to the request, which was agreed to.

Amongst the petitions presented, was one by Mr. M'Clintock, praying for the division of Lawrenceville, Allegheny county, into two wards, and subsequently read a bill in place for this object.

Mr. Jamieson, one from Allegheny and other counties, for the new county of Madison.

Mr. Darsie introduced a supplement to the act incorporating the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company. [The object of the bill is to authorise the Company to cross the Allegheny river at the Aqueduct.

Mr. Darsie also read a bill to reduce the debt of the city of Pittsburgh, and provide for grading and paving the same. Also, a supplement to the act authorising suit to be brought on the bond of W. B. Mitchell.

Mr. Jamieson, a bill relative to the erection of a bridge over the Allegheny at Kittanning.

Mr. Kunkel, one to incorporate the borough of Harrisburg into a city.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell again came up in order, on second reading.

Mr. Kunkel suggested that as the information desired to be laid before the Senate had not yet been received, the bill had as well be postponed.

Mr. Darsie stated that he had received a letter from Judge M'Clure, in reply to his telegraphic dispatch, stating that there was no correct copy of the charge published,—that the one published was a garbled and incorrect one,—and believing the case finally disposed of by the decision in 1853, he had destroyed his notes of the testimony, and could not furnish them. Mr. D. said that with the light he now possessed on the subject, he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Quiggle then took the floor, and made a long speech in favor of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Buckalew in opposition,—who confined themselves mainly to the legal points in the case, urging Constitutional objections to the interference proposed on the part of the Legislature—the Constitution declaring that no man could have two trials for the same offence, before different tribunals and different juries. The point was very ably argued by both gentlemen.

Mr. Kunkel replied, and cited the case of the Flamingans, in Cambria county, some years ago, in which the very thing asked in this bill was done—thus establishing a precedent which was exactly in point. He made an able and powerful speech in favor of the bill, when he closed.

The vote on the first section was ordered, and resulted—yeas 16, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Darlington, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Jamison, Kunkel, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Skinner, Wherry, M'Caslin, *Speaker*.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Darsie, Haldeman, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hiester, Hoge, Kinzer, M'Farland, Slifer.

So the bill passed second reading.

A motion was then made to suspend the rule, and read the bill a third time, which was lost—yeas 17, nays 11—(requiring two-thirds) as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnes, Darlington, Darsie, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Jamison, Kunkel, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Skinner, Slifer, Wherry, M'Caslin, Speaker.—17.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Haldeman, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Kinzer, McFarland.—11.

The Senate then adjourned.

The bill will doubtless pass the Senate finally to-morrow, and go to the House.

IN THE HOUSE—

Mr. Parke presented a remonstrance of citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties against a change of grade of a third road from a point on Mr. Douglas' land in Allegheny county, to Yeager's mill in Beaver county.

Mr. Parke presented a remonstrance of citizens of Luzerne county against the erection of a new county.

Mr. Nourse presented a remonstrance of citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties against a change of grade of a road in said counties.

Mr. Hamilton presented one of similar import.

Mr. Bigham, a bill to reduce the debt of the city of Pittsburgh.

Also, a supplement to an act to authorise suit on the official bond of Wm. B. Mitchell.

Mr. Gwinn, a petition, for the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Penn'a. Railroad.

Mr. Parmlee, one from members of the bar in Warren county for fixing the sessions of the Supreme Court permanently at Harrisburg.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Erie Gas Company.

The bill to classify and increase the salaries of Associate Judges passed finally.

The resolutions relative to a reduction of the duty on foreign salt were discussed until the hour of adjournment, and then postponed.

"MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE."

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: Two or three days since I observed in one of the city papers an intimation of the project on the part of our citizens to establish a "Commercial Exchange." If there be such a design, I hope it will be a hearty and determined one, and pushed on with such generous spirit and good will as cannot fail to terminate in full and entire success. I am far from having allusion to any such scheme as the late "Pittsburgh Board of Trade"—an affair sickly in its origin, feebly carried on, and which soon dropt into total forgetfulness.

The growth, the population and the business of Pittsburgh, demand the establishment of a "Commercial Exchange;" and there are abundant means in the character of that population to give it a high, useful and permanent organization. Were I a merchant, or actively engaged in any of the departments of business in the city, I should be proud of the opportunity to unite and contribute to the effort.

The men engaged in the various actions of labor and of business in Pittsburgh, and upon its waters, do not appear to me to be sufficiently aware of their own importance and ample powers; otherwise they would not have been so inert and tardy in the commencement of a very simple and easily arranged institution, adopted in all large cities, American or European, and so admirably fitted to enlarge their views and information, to extend their knowledge generally, and to give them intelligence and counsel in all the branches of the various business at home, and of the many events and changes in the trade and politics of foreign countries.

I am not a man of business, and my pretensions are as humble as my information is limited; still I am bold enough to offer a few observations, possibly calculated to induce others to reflect upon this useful subject.

Let no one—even as sensitive as I am—be alarmed. There is no peril of monopoly, of exclusiveness, or of corporate privileges.

This institution, "where merchants most do congregate," has been known since very early periods in the history of commerce. It was known to the Romans, very many years anterior to the Christian era, and was called "*Collegium Mercatorum.*"

In London, it was founded some centuries since: but the first building erected expressly for the purpose, was in 1567, and was the donation of a single individual, upon whom was conferred the order of knighthood, for his enterprise and integrity, as a "London Merchant." This building was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and was afterward replaced in 1669, by the splendid edifice in Cornhill, at the cost of about $300,000, and is called the "Royal Exchange." In some of the cities of the continent the building is called the "Burse," the "Palace de Change," the "Bourse," &c. But in the cities of the United States it is uniformly called the "Merchant's Exchange."

Addison, in one of his beautiful papers, speaks of the great pleasure he enjoyed by being very often "*upon 'Change*," and there rubbing elbows with all the world, and describes the hour of "*high 'Change*" as a grand scheme of business—"a kind of great council and emporium for the whole earth."

The "Merchants' Exchange," at the appointed hour, becomes the centre of correspondence and of information to all the active members of the community—you may say, indeed, to all the world. It is there—punctual to the moment—merchants, negotiators, manufacturers, shippers, navigators, agents, tradesmen, inventors, &c., meet, confer and negotiate upon the commerce and all the useful and important transactions of the city, the rivers and the country. There they commune together, and give and receive information upon the state of the market, and the condition of business, and learn the influence of foreign events upon home affairs—to treat of stocks, insurance premiums, remittances and exchange, and to bargain, and to buy and to sell. By this communication and interchange of sentiment, by this personal correspondence, such harmony is produced, new acquaintances with men of business are formed, and our knowledge of individual character much extended; thus, also, commercial questions and disputes will find a ready solution and a prompt and happy adjustment.

By an established hour of meeting upon "Change," and the knowledge that the active men of business of the city will be there assembled, the necessity of enquiries, and of making appointments with individuals, will be obviated, and much valuable time saved; and when drafts are upon "Change" they are aware they stand upon neutral ground and upon perfect equality.

As every thing is brought out upon "Change," there is a salutary influence effected upon the integrity of business transactions. Men will be cautious not to peril their characters, or lose sight of the value of credit upon "Change." No room will be found there for the tricky and dishonest. The argus eyes of the Merchants and Bankers, closely kept upon each other, will obviously lead to the maintenance of truthful reputute, and to the avoidance of all deceptive and reprehensible actions. Such is the watchfulness in large cities that when a merchant is observed to be frequently absent from "Change," it becomes the incident of suspicion and enquiry; and in London, in the case of a merchant, or banker of prominent character and extensive dealings, it would be deemed a circumstance indicative of bankruptcy.

The element of young men, just stepping upon the threshold of enterprise and of business, will, by their associations upon "Change," meet with and gain valuable information and encouragement well calculated to urge them on in their intended course of honor and industry.

To artists, inventors, engravers, &c., as well as the merchants, the rooms of the "Exchange" afford convenient and advantageous means of temporary notices and permanent advertisements in ornamental and attractive frames. And last, though not the least, to you gentlemen of the Press it will become an agreeable and useful place of resort whilst actively engaged in the pursuit of important and interesting news with which to amuse and enlighten your numerous readers. Your ob't serv't,

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., and organized by calling John Shippen, Esq., to the chair, and appointing George E. Arnold, Esq., Secretary.

Governor Johnston, the President of the Company, after some preliminary remarks with reference to the great importance of Pittsburgh as a centre of trade, and the desirability of hearty co-operation on the part of the various Railroad Companies, and the Citizens with each other, so that the best use of the advantages refered to may follow, read the Report of the President and Board of Managers.

The Reports of the Engineer and Treasurer were then presented to the meeting, and on motion of Col. H. McCullough, seconded by Walter Forward, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Reports of the President and Managers, and of the Chief Engineer and Treasurer, are accepted and adopted, and directed to be published.

Mr. Shippen then submitted the following preamble and resolution, which after some commendatory remarks by Mr. Thos. Bakewell and others, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is apparent that the natural and artificial advantages possessed by the City of Pittsburgh, render it the most important point for concentrating and distributing the business of the Eastern and Western portions of the Union, and, where, to secure to our location the advantages it possesses, the friendly co-operation of our citizens, and the united action of the various companies whose works terminate here, are essential.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is expedient and desirable that the several railroad and improvement companies should aid and assist each other, by all friendly action, in carrying the several lines to completion, and our citizens should encourage, by all proper means, a friendly and sympathetic feeling in behalf of said works.

J. H. Sewell, Esq., J. J. Y. Thompson, Esq., and Col. H. M'Cullough were then appointed to hold the election, and, after counting the votes, declared that the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

W. F. JOHNSTON, President.
GEO. W. JACKSON,
F. R. BRUNOT,
JNO. T. LOGAN,
L. WILMARTH,
JOS. BUFFINGTON,
THOS. M'CULLOUGH,
Managers.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

JOHN SHIPPEN, Chairman.
GEO. E. ARNOLD, Secretary.

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

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Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured
BY KIRK'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary to Oregon:

MR. S. M. KIRK—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to part, you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are afflicted with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and have not enjoyed so good health for many years as we have since that time. I had not taken a dose of medicine before that for more than a year, and I was afflicted with a severe spell of the dyspepsia. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver. Your PETROLEUM has an unrivalled character in the estimation of this community. Yours truly,
O. DICKERSON.

Sold by S. M. KIRK, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 103 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Pamphlets can be had gratis of agents. oct26

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 Bills, and Specie. Make Loans and Collections, and attend to all business entrusted to them with fidelity. Insure Steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. ja18-d4w

From the National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON CITY, May 15th, 1852.—*Dr. J. S. ROSE'S Medical Advertiser to Persons in Sickness and in Health, with an Almanac for* 1853.—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 for invalids as well for 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 a weak constitution, 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, faintness, heartburn, restlessness, numbness, sensation, falling, 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 full supply of the Almanac for distribution, of which the public are invited to call and accept a copy.
ja18-d3t D. H. KEYSER, 103 Wood street.

First Premium for best Silk Hat—
WILSON & Son's Establishment, Fifth st., 2d door from Wood, 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 $5.00 $5.50 and $6.00. oct22-1md&w8

JOHN S. JOHN, ROBT. P. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD SHINN.

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Have removed to their new and extensive Store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. jel6-y

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 marched 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'tm3

New Discoveries.
VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER.—These Powders are put up in one pound packs and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to horses, cattle 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 proprietors say 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. Or one thing we are certain of, all who use it can see that in all the time and care money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 papers for $1.

ALSO, H. KEYSER'S, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS,
MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &C.,
Timber Screw, Bridge Bolts, Car Bolts,
WASHERS, COTTON, TOBACCO, AND HEMP SCREWS,
PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, 25 Wood st., between Fifth and Second. All kinds of Blacksmith Work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. ☞All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ja20

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY,
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Lawrence's Jewelry Store.)

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like likenesses, at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, and operated by one of the oldest operators and the most accurate fac similes of the faces and forms with all use of your Pocketbook.

N. B.—Cases, Chemicals, Camal Hair Pencils, &c., always kept on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. ja25

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 Bills, and Specie. Make Loans and Collections, and attend to all business entrusted to them with fidelity. Insure Steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. ja18-d4w

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.
Families will be supplied with our various grades of FINE FLOUR, at the lowest cash rates, delivered at the Mill, or in our houses at Logan, Wilcox & Co.'s, Clair st., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.
Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities, Canal or delivery. BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
ja2-6t

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, blessing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin and scalp, no cosmetic in the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete with it in the unanimous favor of society. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all professions of life—the leading Journals of Europe and America—all who have resort upon their dressing tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries—in fact its millions patrons, are everywhere, from plebeians to kings, pronounce it the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial! Price but 25 cents.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 122 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers; C. Yeager, Deng. Page jr., Fleming Bros.; and Braun & Retter.

Death from Rupture.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture or Hernia, who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when the probability is 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 Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent *TRUSS FOR CHILDREN*, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, No. 140, sign of the Golden Mortar. ja17

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Whole sale 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. ja18-d4w

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. R. McMahon, J. E. DOWNING, and Miss. MARGARET A. KRAFT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, FROM JANUARY 31, TO FEBRUARY 7, 1854.

| *Disease.* | *Ad