nearly all western rail roads are, in the beginning, inadequately furnished with motive power and cars to do the business offering.

Should your company be an exception to this general rule, and procure in the outset an abundant rolling stock, the results given below may be sooner realized:

ESTIMATE OF BUSINESS.—179 MILES.

Estimated earnings	$313,231 00
Deduct 45 per cent. for running expenses, maintenance and repairs	865,964 00
Leaves net profit for the year	$447,277 00

On the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which is but eight miles longer than your line, the estimate of the Superintendent for its second year's earnings is $900,000. From my knowledge of the western business I will venture the prediction, that if that company will furnish their road adequately, their receipts will exceed a *million* during this fiscal year.

In reference to our Allegheny Valley route, I beg leave, before concluding, to introduce a short extract from the last very able report of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as follows:

"Arrangements have been made for the construction of a railroad of the broad gauge from Corning, in nearly a direct line to Olean. This road, when completed, will be run in connection with the New York and Erie.

"At Corning, on the line of this road—ten miles east of Olean—a connection will be formed with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, now rapidly progressing, which will save about twenty five miles of distance, to all places west and south-west of Corning, with more favorable grades and alignment than those of the present road between Corning and Olean.

"These roads, together with the Erie, will make the shortest and best line, from the head of navigation on the Ohio, to New York, and will soon open the trade of the vallays of the Allegheny and upper Ohio—so rich in agricultural and mineral products—and also to complete the communication to the Ohio, from which they will receive large contributions, in consequence of the extraordinary cheapness of transportation on that river."

Does it not appear, then, that the Allegheny Valley Road, with its valuable connections at Pittsburgh and intermediate points, and with the canal and railroad system of New York, through which it will be placed in communication with Canada, and New England, taken in connection with the vast mineral and agricultural resources along its entire route, is one of the most important uncompleted thoroughfares in the United States!

To the gentlemen of the Engineer department already named, and Assistants J. Q. Anderson, E. J. Brunot, Frank Boylan, R. T. Gray, Alexander Coulter and H. Curley, on the locations; Captain T. J. Brereton, and Messrs. James C. Noon and I. Morely, Assistant Engineers in charge of construction on the first division; J. J. Siebeneck, Draughtsman, and the entire force of the corps generally, I return my thanks for the diligent and correct manner in which their respective duties have been executed. I regret that the engagements of Capt. Brereton in the military service of the United States, required him in December last to resign his post on our road.

Respectfully submitted,

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, *Chief Eng'r.*

Pittsburgh, February 7, 1854.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 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. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching thousands of 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

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

THE NEBRASKA MOVEMENT.—The indications multiply that the fraud of which Senator Douglass is the putative father will be consummated. The majority of the Senate who favor it are so convinced of the guilt of the deed they meditate, that they anxiously desire to rush it through, and get the iniquitous job off their hands at the earliest moment possible. They do not want to discuss it, for it will not bear discussion; and every day of delay only adds to the force with which the storm of public indignation will strike them.

Among the Democratic papers of the North, the Sandusky (O.,) Mirror, the Dayton (O.,) Empire, the Albany Atlas, the N. Y. Evening Post, the Buffalo Republic, and nearly all the Democratic papers of the interior of New York, the Worcester (Mass.,) Palladium, the Maine Age, and other strong administration journals, have taken bold and decided ground against the bill. The Whig pro-slavery papers of the North, without exception, including all the presses of New York that sustained the compromise of 1850, have all committed themselves against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and we believe that the northern religious press, including all heretofore considered as pro-slavery, has done the same. In fact, the only papers in the North satisfied this Nebraska outrage are those political ones, misnamed Democratic, whose editors, either live on government patronage or have too little soul to resist the demands of their leaders.

In the South, the Louisville Courier, Louisville Journal, St. Louis Intelligencer, St. Louis News, the German paper of St. Louis, and other papers in Missouri, denounce Douglass' bill as infamous. And now we take pleasure in adding to the list the name of the *National Intelligencer*, which, in its issue of Monday last, came out boldly and decidedly on the side of honesty and good faith.—That paper from its high conservative tone, and unimpeachable integrity of its editors, combined with their intimate knowledge of public affairs, justly yields an influence in this country which is second to none; and those members of Congress who contemplated the setting at naught of old and honored compacts will do well to heed the voice of warning raised by the Intelligencer.

The friends of good faith and sound principle everywhere will be glad to learn the manly stand which this time-honored paper has taken against the attempted breach of faith involved in the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise. It upholds the Missouri Compromise as a solemn covenant, which the South cannot with honor disregard, and deprecates the Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas as wantonly re-opening issues, the settlement of which, thirty years ago, has been uniformly acquiesced in by all sections of the Union. The article embodies, we doubt not, the sentiments of those Southern men, who can afford to think and act independently of the restraints imposed by the caste to which they belong; and we are not without hope that it will exercise some influence in restraining, if it do not prevent, the outrage which northern and southern infidelity seems so anxious to commit.

We are also glad to learn that the German papers, generally, are taking ground on the right side of this question. "In this city," says the New York *Evening Post*, "we have four daily papers in the German language, not one of which favors Douglass' bill. The *New Yorker Demokrat* and the *Abend Zeitung* denounce it in the strongest terms, but the opposition of the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung* is the most remarkable. This is a large sheet, enjoying a wide circulation. It supported Gen. Cass in the election of 1848; it supported the Compromise of 1850; it has ever since been the zealous adversary of all future agitation of the Slavery question. On this point of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and allowing the extension of Slavery into Nebraska, it takes a course no less decided than the other German papers." Those of this city take similar ground.

The *National Era* states that at a late meeting, held in Bradford county, in this State, *Hon. David Wilmot* came forward frankly and delivered a strong speech against the bill. He avows the sentiments which he held in 1848, and stands side by side with Preston King and other free-soil democrats who have not yet lost all their integrity. Even *John Van Buren*, much as he has gone back, cannot go so far as to support the Nebraska bill.

The *Free Press*, of Chicago, which has the reputation of being Senator Douglass' organ, rebels against its leader, and says that the people of Illinois are almost unanimous against disturbing the Missouri Compromise.

The North *will* wake up. Only give her time, and her voice will be heard too emphatically to be mistaken.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The great length of this interesting document has crowded out much we desired to have published and said to day. The importance of that great work to Pittsburgh, and the distinguished character of the President, will command for the report general attention.

CONGRESSIONAL CONSTRUCTION.—It is one truth that "where there is a will, there is usually a way." Men who set themselves to accomplish an end, do not stop at marching right over the obstacles intervening. The introduction of Slavery into Nebraska is the end which Mr. Douglas and his coadjutors have such a hearty will to accomplish; and although the way to the accomplishment of that end lies right over a most solemn compact, and involves a breach of plighted faith, they do not stop, but trample all such things as good faith, honor and compacts, under foot. Hear what one of the organs of the new crusade promulgates on this point. We copy from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*:

"Compacts, indeed! There is no force in any compact to restrict the popular will. The constitution itself is but a compact, and that has been twisted and turned like the life of Fortunatus, to suit the will or whim of those who, from time to time, have had the handling of it."

There is the new creed, boldly enunciated.—Compacts are nothing; Constitutions are nothing; the popular will is everything. Whatever the party in power choose to enact, *that* is the Constitution. Those who have fondly believed that the Constitution was a restraint upon the popular will, setting bounds which it should not pass, have been deluded. The Constitution is a mere rope of sand. The compacts and guarantees of 1787, as well as those of 1820, are of no value; but whatever the corrupt demagogues in power may resolve upon must be taken as our only safeguard and security. Such is the new political platform of Stephen A. Douglas and the worthy compact-breakers who co-work with him.

This is a very convenient doctrine for the South, *just now*. But is she prepared to make it permanent? By and by, as the wheel revolves, the Anti-Slavery element may come uppermost. And then, if it should demand not only the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, but the abolition of Slavery in the States by the general government, what can the South say? The popular will then be against Slavery; and if all Constitutional compacts and guarantees are to be broken down, now, because she has the power, it will be in vain for her then, to set up in her defence that which she now chooses to disregard. It is for the South to establish this new doctrine, if she dare. The day will come when she will learn how bitter is the draught she is now commending to Northern lips.

THE GERMANS AND NEBRASKA.—We are glad to be able to announce that the Germans of this city, a large majority of whom are Democrats, will meet to-night, to give expression to their opposition to Douglas' Nebraska bill. They will also review Gen. Cass' late speech in the Senate on Bedini. All through the country the Germans are speaking out against the admission of Slavery into Nebraska; and if "judicial blindness" has not stricken the eyes of democratic leaders at Washington, they will see that there is no element of their organization which they can so poorly afford to lose, as the German vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 5, 1854.

The continual cauncusing upon the Nebraska villainy indicates a diminution of confidence in its success. On Friday and Saturday mornings secret conclaves of Senators met to concert the means of consummating the iniquity with the least possible noise and delay. I cannot learn that any thing more was effected than the adoption of a resolution to keep at the bill until it was passed. Yesterday morning some amendment was agreed upon, the purport of which has not yet transpired.

This method of legislating by secret cabal out of the Senate has become a most dangerous as well as disgraceful practice. The people, innocent souls, suppose that the public discussions and proceedings of the Senate are designed in good faith to forward the action of that body on those questions which interest the welfare and feelings of the entire country. This is a very grave mistake. Every thing of real consequence is decided by a petty secret committee, under the dictation of a little knot of unscrupulous intriguers for the presidency. It happens that Douglass is the chief of the clan who have taken charge of the Nebraska question. The Senate in open session, with a great deal of solemn foolery, called debate and consideration, registers the decrees of its scandalous *camarilla*. The intemperate violence which characterized Douglass' opening speech, arose from his rage at the presumption of few Senators and members in publishing their views upon the subject before this *cabal* had presented it in the shape in which they intended it should pass. Mighty Douglass! wretched country!

Mr. Clayton's resolution on the Sandwich Islands will probably interfere with the administration scheme for the annexation of that group. This is a matter on which I am quite willing to see a free and fair fight. The Sandwich Islands are a central station for the relief of the commerce of all nations in the middle of the greatest ocean in the world. They would be neither more nor less, if in our possession. The best condition for them is exactly that in which they now are. The only true concern we have, or ought to have with them, is to keep them in their present position of neutral independence. It is said that the correspondence sought for by Mr. Clayton's resolution, will show that in 1845, Tyler's Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, entered into engagements with the British Minister, that this government would never annex the groups or seek to acquire any exclusive control over it.—The question will arise whether this guarantee has any binding force upon the government. It is of very little consequence, however, which way it is decided.

Half a dozen cabinet meetings have been held on the Gadsden treaty, without any known result. It is generally considered an abortion, now that its provisions are more fully known.—Under the elation of feeling with which Gen. Gadsden viewed his *chef d'oeuvre*, he published the details of the treaty in the Charleston papers, together with a sketch of the negotiations which preceded it. This gained for him so brilliant a reputation that the papers of that chivalrous metropolis forthwith promoted him to the Cabinet, as a reward for his services. I perceive that some of his eulogists are now speculating upon the possibility that he will be superseded in his present station by Gen. Campbell, late of the Mexican boundary survey.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, will speak on the Nebraska bill to-morrow, and he will be followed by Gen. Houston, Mr. Clayton, Truman Smith and others in opposition to the bill. JUNIUS.

Further Interesting Foreign News.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Turks were recruiting 30,000 Spahees for Omar Pasha in the spring. The Spahees have not been under arms since the destruction of the Janissaries.

A force of Turkish Cossacks was being organized by Sadik Pasha, to act against the Russians. On their standards they bear the crescent and the cross united.

The ice in the Danube had disappeared.

The Turks in Kalafat have free communication with Widdin.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Bucharest advices of Jan. 17 state that on the 14th the Russians attacked Matschiack at several points and at the last accounts the cannonade in that direction increased more and more.

At Gurgevo the Russians were making preparations to attack Rutschuk.

Napoleon had written a letter to the Sultan respecting the Sinope affair and assured Turkey of his support.

Gortschakoff was reported to have ordered his officers not to attack the Turks when they were in superior force.

The English frigate Retribution, had been sent to Sebastopol to demand the liberty of the English engineers captured on board the two Egyptian steamers. The Augsburg Gazette says they have already been released.

A commission of Turkish and foreign engineers were surveying the defences along the coast, to prepare against a further invasion.

An Austrian and Prussian corvette entered the Black Sea on the day after the entrance of the allies.

The Sultan had pardoned the Saffias for their recent outbreak.

The London Morning Chronicle publishes the following despatch: "Vienna, Jan. 16th, St. Petersburg advices of the 8th, state that there were indications of a rupture with France and England."

The CZAR had already made requisitions upon the different institutions throughout the country for money to support the orthodox faith.

New contracts had been completed to supply the Russians, in the Principalities, with provisions till the end of June next.

The Russian Admiral, in the Sea of Azoff, had sent to Sebastopol for aid. The presence of the allied fleets had prevented the shipment of 25,000 troops from Sebastopol.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 7.

IN SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the House of Refuge of Philadelphia.

Mr. Cresswell, three memorials from Blair County for the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Penn's. Railroad.

Mr. Jamison read a bill in place to authorize the sale, by the Trustees, of a bridge over the Kiskiminetas, at Warren, Armstrong Co.

Mr. Darsie, a bill to repeal the tonnage tax on coal and lumber.

The bill relative to the case of David Jewell then came up in order on its final passage, when

Mr. Price moved again to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of special amendment. He explained the character of the amendments he proposed to be to make the bill less peremptory upon the Judges of the Supreme Court, leaving them upon a hearing of a motion to grant a new trial, to determine the propriety of granting or rejecting the motion, as they judged right.

The motion was agreed to, and the amendments adopted; and the bill being before the Senate, was again discussed at length by Messrs. Hendricks, Crabb, Hiester and Buckalew in opposition, and Messrs. Evans, Platt and Kunkel in favor.

Mr. Crabb made a long and vehement speech in opposition, and whilst expressing his dissent to the proposed interference with the Judiciary and the Constitution,

Mr. M'Clintock interposed, and desired to know whether he, (Mr. Crabb,) had not a seat on the floor of the Senate in 1843, when a similar bill was introduced; and whether that bill did not pass through all its various readings without a word of dissent from him, and without even a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Crabb replied that he was in the Senate when the bill referred to passed, (the Flannegan case,) and that he did not oppose it; but that bill had features to commend it which this bill did not, and even then he might have been wrong.

The debate was continued till after the regular hour of adjournment, the hour having been extended, and was finally passed, by yeas 18, nays 14, as follows:

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

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

The Senate then adjourned.

The House was devoted to the consideration of bills on private calendar, and a large number were passed; amongst them the following:

Bill requiring the Registers of Mercer and Beaver counties to furnish copies of certain records to the Orphans Court of Lawrence county.

Bill to fix the place of holding election in Chartiers township, Allegheny county.

Bill relative to destruction of wolves, panthers, foxes and wild cats, in Clarion county.

Bill relative to taxes in Donegal and Cook township, Westmoreland county.

Bill to consolidate the road laws of Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Canal Commissioners, relative to the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company.

Mr. Bigham read a bill in place to increase the salaries of the Commissioners of Allegheny Co.

Mr. Hamilton, one to reduce the debt of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ball, one relative to the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Erie county.

A bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a Notary Public in Mt Joy, Lancaster County, passed finally, with an amendment by Mt. Parke, for the appointment of a Notary in Manchester, Allegheny county.

Bill to encourage the manufacture of Iron with coke or mineral coal, was discussed, and finally postponed. Adjourned.

THE BURNING OF A NEGRO alive near the city of Natchez, on account of which appears in the Natchez Free Trader, is frightful. The slave struck a white man, and the Democracy of that region, not waiting for justice to take its course, inflicted Lynch law. The victim was chained to a tree, faggots were piled around him, while he showed the greatest indifference. When the chivalry had arranged the pile, in reply to a question if he had anything to say, he is reported to have warned all slaves to take example by him, and asked the prayers of those around. He then asked for a drink of water, and after quaffing it said—"Now set fire, I am ready to go in peace." When the flames began to burn him, in his agony he showed gigantic strength, and actually forced the stake from the tree, and bounded from the burning mass! But he instantly fell pierced with rifle balls and then his body was thrown into the flames and consumed, to show that no such being had ever existed. Nearly four thousand slaves from the neighboring plantations as at a moral lesson. Numerous speeches were made by the magistrates and ministers of religion to the slaves, warning them that the same fate awaited them if they proved rebellious to their owners.—N. Y. *Tribune*.

DEPARTURE OF M. BEDINI.—The New York Courier of yesterday gives the following particulars of the departure of M. Bedini:

The Nuncio departed for Europe in the steamship Atlantic, on Saturday last. During the past week while the good citizens of Baltimore, Washington and Boston, have been intensely bewildered as to the whereabouts of M. Bedini, that gentleman has remained in seclusion in the hospitable mansion of a personal friend in this city, enjoying a little rest prior to his departure from our shores. Fearing that in the present state of the public mind his presence at the wharf of the Cunard steamer would be followed by some popular disturbance, M. Bedini, attended by a committee of Catholic clergymen and others went down to Staten Island in advance of the steamship. He was taken on board of the steamship Active at Staten Island and proceeded to the Atlantic, whose engines were stopped for the purpose of receiving him. The embarkation was attended with no excitement or demonstration of any kind. In fact it was not generally known that the Nuncio was in town until he had left. We are informed that the Active was chartered and placed at the disposal of M. Bedini by the special deputy of the U. S. Marshal, acting under instructions from Washington.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MAINE.—Respecting the choice of Crosby, Whig, for Governor of Maine by the Senate of that State, we find the following in the New York Tribune:

"The Senate of Maine have chosen William G. Crosby, Whig, Governor of that State for the ensuing year, by 16 votes against 15 for Morrill, the irregular Democratic candidate. Mr. Crosby, it appears, received the votes of the nine Wild Cat Senators and of seven Whigs. It was the intention, as it was the policy, of the majority of the Whigs in the Legislature to elect Hon. Morrill Governor, and Mr. Fessenden, Whig, to the U. S. Senate. The failure to choose Mr. Morrill we fear may hazard the election of Mr. Fessenden, a result to be regretted."

FLOOD IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A large body of ice was dammed up in the neighborhood of the St. Regis Indians, a few days ago. When it gave way, it was forced over the bank, carrying destruction with it into the doomed village, sweeping timber, rocks, houses and everything else before it. The result was that, at midnight, the Indians were driven out of their dwellings and their cattle and provisions destroyed. Many, with the temperature at 30 deg. below zero, had to swim for their lives. The American Indians, as soon as the calamity was known, went to the aid of their brethren and gave them shelter.

METHODIST CHURCH LAW-SUIT, NORTH AND SOUTH.—It is well known that the New York Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Church South by the arbitration of Judge McLean, agreed on a division of the funds of the New York Book Concern, without appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such is not the case with the Cincinnati Book Concern, which will take the case, so far as it is concerned, to the Supreme Court, the Southern Commissioners having refused to accede to the propositions made to them by the Western Commissioners.

A LARGE ESTATE.—It is estimated that the estate left by Hon. T. H. Perkins, of Boston, will amount to $1,500,000. By his last will, the sum of $600,000 is to be equally divided among his six surviving children, and $100,000 is given to the heirs of a deceased son. His five married children and a grandson are the residuary legatees. He makes bequests to his two sisters and other relations, but during his lifetime made all the donations he intended for public institutions.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERING LABOR.—The Galena (Ill.) Jeffersonian says that two men, Messrs. Snyder and Taylor, who had been mining for two years past in extremely hard rock, the difficulty of working which has often tempted them to abandon their labors, a few days since succeeded in forcing their way into a large cavity in the rock, where they found themselves surrounded on every side with huge piles of the leaden ore. The toil of years was repaid—their perseverance and assiduity was rewarded with wealth. The value of the ore which they so unexpectedly discovered is estimated at $30,000.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The *N. Y. Times* states as a fact, that the cartridge factory at Ravenswood, at the time of the late terrible explosion there, was engaged in fulfilling an order for a million cartridges—which had been contracted for, to be delivered by a given day. As that "given day" happened to be a day or two before the day of sailing of the Northern Light, for Nicaragua, the Times intimates that the order aforesaid was given by the Nicaragua Land Company, with a view to facilitate certain Fillibuster schemes they have in view in Mosquito and thereabouts.

GOES TO TURKEY.—Gottlieb Wagner, lately in the employ of the Oita vinas (Pa.) Railroad Company as engineer and draughtsman, has started for Constantinople, at the request of Kossuth.—He was a Major in the Hungarian army, and Kossuth expects the want him, and all his old companions in arms, next summer, when it is expected there will be warm and destructive work going on in Europe.

IMMENSE FLOCK OF PIGEONS.—A pigeon roost ten miles long by five broad, in Franklin county, Indiana, it is said, is now swarming with pigeons. The roar of their wings, on arriving and departing from the roost is tremendous, and the flocks, during the flight, darken the heavens. The ground is covered to the depth of several inches with their manure. Thousands are killed by casualties from breaking limbs of trees, and hundreds of hogs live upon them.

LIABILITY OF RAILROADS.—A young lady who lost her arm on the South Reading Railroad, Mass., brought suit to recover $10,000. It was proved that she attempted to get into the cars after the train had been put in motion, and the jury very properly returned a verdict for defendants. The result is a warning to railway travelers, who are in the habit of jumping upon a train after it has attained headway, that if they lose an arm or a leg, they cannot expect remuneration.

John Mitchell received some pretty severe knocks at the late anti-slavery meeting in Boston. The only really "palpable hit," however, was made by Mr. Charles Burleigh. Mr. Brown, a Scotchman, said that formerly he had Mr. Mitchell's portrait hung by the side of a portrait of Christ, but had recently torn it down and destroyed it. Upon this, Mr. Burleigh suggested that it only needed a similar picture on the other side of the Savior to illustrate the Crucifixion." Rather too hard.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,
$1,000,000.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Policies of Insurance granted at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
ON THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION.
AGENCY OF THE COMPANY, No. 62 Wood st.,
For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.
mh16'53 rpMis

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MIA, S. M. Islands, Mar 8, 1852.—Mr. Kier: Friend and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of your medicine. We have here in the Congregational Minister in this place, and several years I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and a torpid state of the liver. By the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, I took Dr. Brandreth's pills, several boxes, but—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and since that time, I had not taken a single pill nor bottle medicine, but have enjoyed the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, from the time of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Yours, &c., O. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] rpMis

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. Also, receive Deposits, allow 5 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Risks, for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $110,000,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital $10,000,000.) ap15

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 a variety and extent of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted exclusively to FALL AND WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, for Cash, or Approved Credit. Merchants of Philadelphia and New York, Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. 1y29

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—It is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a large number of various of curative properties that had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopeia. A whole medicine chest or remedies, as it were, 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 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 tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become gay, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, half twelve dollars. C. H. KING, Proprietor, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

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

General Agents for Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. jal31w

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 so practiced by the celebrated Mott, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. Salters himself to be able to execute Portraits of the size of the Art, in a style of unsurpassed excellence, and in groups, which has never been attempted by any other person, and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. ap6 Ly

A Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral SYRUP.—I live in Peebles Township, Allegheny County; 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 last, when I was induced 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 feel decidedly better in every respect, 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—Jos. A. Kerr.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1853 jal8-d4w7

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Fleming's Drug store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like likenesses, at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, where, up still very superior Plain and Shaded Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate and delicate shades of the human face with all the expression of animated life in all weathers.

Specimens of Daguerreotypes, fairly executed, and displaces taken of original likenesses.

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

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

Rooms open for operating from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Entrance in the Diamond. 25'53dwly.

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviation nervous Head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin. Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes any praise superfluous; its unsurpassable excellence, and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians and Dandies—honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and gentlemen who use it daily. Nurseries—in fact its million patrons every where, 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, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Selkes, C. Yeager, Benj. Page Jr., Fleming Bros., and Beaum & Retter. dec21-lm

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

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steamboats, at various prices. Those in want of families 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 Science 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 disease of our variable climate, and the mode of treatment. No family should be without a copy of this book. It can be had, without any 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, establishes a charm. It gives strength and appetite, and possesses great invigorating properties. For heart disease, all nervous affections, flatulence, heart-burn, restlessness, numbness, neuralgia, rheumatic affections and giving power to the whole system, it is almost miraculous in its effects. Forty 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.

R. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
Also Produce Generally,
No. 22 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

FIRE PROOFING BY BEST SILK HAT.—WILBERT'S SOCK, Patentable Hatters, 61 Wood st., up two pairs, continue to furnish their customers and the Public, an assortment of Hats and Caps, which for beauty of finish, and price, cannot be surpassed by any house in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of $3.00 $3.50 and $4.00. oc22-lmdw8

JOHN V. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGG

REMOVAL
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
Have removed to their new and extensive Store, No. 53 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. ap10-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 parched with fevers as soon as the chill left him; and after trying physicians, Quinine, most of the Tonics advertised, and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of; he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since.

Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great Tonic, alterative and blood purifier.

See advertisement with his certificate. ja12'1m8

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, cows, swine* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors *say* that "it only needed a similar picture on the other side of the Savior to illustrate the Crucifixion." Rather too hard.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,
$1,000,000.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Policies of Insurance granted at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
ON THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION.
AGENCY OF THE COMPANY, No. 62 Wood st.,
For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.
mh16'53 rpMis

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MIA, S. M. Islands, Mar 8, 1852.—Mr. Kier: Friend and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of your medicine. We have here in the Congregational Minister in this place, and several years I was greatly afflicted with indigestion and a torpid state of the liver. By the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, I took Dr. Brandreth's pills, several boxes, two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and since that time, I had not taken a single pill nor bottle medicine, but have enjoyed the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, from the time of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Yours, &c., O. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] rpMis

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. Also, receive Deposits, allow 5 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Risks, for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $110,000,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital $10,000,000.) ap15

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 56