PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1854.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men the most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday.

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

JUDGE M'CLURE.—The ferocious attacks made upon this estimable gentleman in the Senate of Pennsylvania, have caused much very proper indignation in this community, where Judge M'Clure has lived all his life, and where he is intimately known and appreciated. We have been both surprised and mortified at the course pursued towards him.

A number of the members of the Senate, in advocating the bill for the relief of Jewell, took occasion to denounce Judge M'Clure in the most violent terms, and to characterize him as unfit to sit upon the bench. We regard the whole of their denunciations as unjust in the highest degree, and grossly unfair towards a judicial officer who has acted conscientiously in the discharge of a very painful duty. It is very easy for flippant Senators to find fault with judicial decisions; but the very manner in which fault was found, in this instance, shows an utter incapacity on the part of the fault-finders to judge either discreetly or honorably.

Mr. M'Clintock, in opening the discussion, was careful to interpose his high appreciation of Judge M'Clure, and to let the world know that he stood on terms of personal intimacy with that gentleman, but honied words are too often the prelude to a sinister purpose. Joab, when he laid hold of Abner by the beard, saluted him as "my brother," and then smote him under the fifth rib.

Mr. Quiggle, who represents one of the Northern districts, affected to be very severe upon Judge M'Clure. He held his judicial learning in supreme contempt, and heaped all manner of derisive epithets upon his legal opinions. It is a pity that the Bench of Pennsylvania is not adorned with a QUIGGLE. His luminous views of legal matters would reflect the highest honor upon the State, and cause her judiciary to be held in reverence. The time was when all, or nearly all, our Judges were taken out of the northern line from which this Quiggle has swarmed.—Those were palmy days in Pennsylvania jurisprudence. The men who took away the power of appointing judges from the Governor, and gave it to the people, have much to answer for. Had it not been for that untoward event, Allegheny county would not be afflicted as she is: but bloody-handed murderers might have their cases adjudicated under the skilful and infallible direction of such men as the Senator from Centre. That cannot now be, however; and we hope Mr. Quiggle will excuse us, as he evidently pities us, for not having done any better than we have done.

Judge M'Clure has the full and entire confidence of our law-abiding community. He is an upright, conscientious, honorable and merciful man; and in the discharge of the onerous duties of Judge of a Criminal Court, he is able to bring to his aid a large experience, extensive legal knowledge, and a faithful determination to do his duty. The place he occupies is not a desirable one. It is a painful and a thankless task to interpret and enforce the harsh realities of the law in cases where men's lives hang upon the issue. But Judge M'Clure has not shrunk from it. He sympathises, as only a sensitive man can sympathise, with the distress and anguish of those upon whom the law falls heavily; but he knows what is due to society, and enforces the full protection to it which the law awards. It is not he, but the law, which is stern and unyielding; and he has the almost universal support of his fellow-citizens in his faithful application of the laws to the security of the society of which he is not only a member but a most important officer. In this Jewell case, there is not one man in a thousand, here, who does not believe that he committed an atrocious murder, and that he was legally and justly convicted of it. The opinion is universal, among the intelligent and best class of citizens, that Jewell had a fair trial, and that he received a just sentence. The thanks of the community were freely expressed to Judge M'Clure, on Jewell's conviction, for the firmness, humanity and decision which marked his course on that occasion. Judge M'Clure is impulsive and somewhat eccentric in his manner and expression, but his impulses and eccentricities are all on the side of justice, humanity and law. There are occasions when the Judge, in a criminal case, is compelled, unless he would see justice kicked out of the Court House, to use firm and strong language, to prevent a jury from being overwhelmed by the combined force of numerous and eminent counsel for the defence. A just Judge is the only security for the defence of the people, where the friends of the criminal are able to bring an army of talent and legal acumen to bear for his escape from the consequences of his crimes. Such a Judge is Wm. B. M'Clure. The remarks of Mr. Quiggle and others in the Senate may injure Judge M'Clure where he is not known, and may create a sympathy for a man justly convicted of foul murder upon an unresisting and defenceless man, but in this community they only cause the people to cling the more closely to a trusted Judge, and to detest still more the crime of a man who has been the occasion of creating such uncalled for sympathy at Harrisburg.

It is a disagreeable duty to be compelled to say these things while the miserable culprit is in so awful a condition. We put off an intention to defend Judge M'Clure, from motives of compassion, until the moment when we expected the criminal would have justly expiated his crime; but as that event is again placed in the uncertain future, we can forbear no longer, without a dereliction of duty, from the free expression of our sentiments, which are we believe the sentiments generally of the public.

It is possible that, sometimes, judges of criminal courts may commit errors in their interpretation of the law. Judges of the civil courts do this frequently. We are, therefore, favorable to giving the Supreme Court power to review judicial decisions in criminal courts. But, in taking this position, we do not deem it either necessary or proper to malign and traduce the judges who may be chargeable with error.

We do not admit that Judge McClure committed any error in the Jewell case; but even admitting that he did, there can be no excuse for those Senators who thought proper to make the alleged error or errors the basis of ungentlemanly and abusive remarks. There is no man in our midst more highly esteemed than Judge M'Clure, and we cannot allow him to be attacked with impunity.

THE ROGUES CAUGHT.—A few days ago the *National Intelligencer* had a powerful article rebuking the Nebraska outrage. This brought out the Washington *Sentinel*, the Southern organ, and the Washington *Union*, the administration organ, against the Intelligencer. The latter dismisses the Sentinel with a few words, but the *Union* from its high official position, is treated more ceremoniously, and is so completely unhorsed, that it still remains floundering in the mud.—The Intelligencer shows by long extracts taken from the editorial columns of the *Union* that that paper itself was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, only about *three weeks ago*. From an article copied into the Intelligencer from the editorials of the Union of January 20, 1854, we take the following extract:

> "*Prudence, patriotism devotion to the Union, the interest of the Democratic party*, all suggest that public sentiment which now acquiesces cheerfully in the principles of the Compromise of 1850 should not be inconsiderately disturbed. The triumphant election of President PIERCE shows that on this basis the hearts and the judgments of the people are with the Democracy.—We may venture to suggest that it is well worthy of consideration whether a faithful adherence to the creed that has been so triumphantly endorsed by the PEOPLE *does not require all good Democrats to hesitate and reflect maturely upon any proposition which any member of our party can object to as an interpolation upon that creed*. In a word, it would be wise in all Democrats to consider whether it would not be safest to 'LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE." TO REPEAL THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE might, and according to our view would, clear the principle of Congressional non-intervention of all embarrassment; *but we doubt whether the good thus promised is so important that it would be wise to seek it through the agitation which necessarily stands in our path*. Upon a calm review of the whole ground, we yet see no such reasons for disturbing the Compromise of 1850 as COULD INDUCE US TO ADVOCATE EITHER OF THE AMENDMENTS proposed to Mr. Douglass' bill."

On the above the *Intelligencer* makes the following stinging comment:

> Such were the opinions and arguments of the *Union* against disturbing the Missouri Compromise until within three days of the time (the 23d of January) when Mr. Douglass amended the original bill of the Committee on Territories by providing for the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise; "A new light then burst upon the *Union*, and, *presto!* the Missouri Compromise was a dead letter, and ought to be expunged from the statute book!

We are aware that the *Union* may justify its sudden change by claiming the right of being "wiser to-day than it was yesterday;" but this should teach it forbearance at least towards those who adhere to the opinions which it has abandoned.

It is very evident that the Administration had no notion of attempting to repeal the Missouri Compromise a month ago. Mr. Douglass, in his report presenting the original bill, said—"your committee are not prepared to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, [the Compromise of 1850,] *either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri Act*, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution, in respect to the legal points in dispute." The first intention was to admit Nebraska without any provision for or against slavery, leaving the Courts to decide the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise prohibition, and Mr. Douglass even declined to express an opinion of the meaning of the constitution on that subject. It was while the administration took this ground that the *Union* wrote its editorials against disturbing the Missouri Compromise. The administration, however, suddenly changed its position. It determined to go the whole figure for slavery. Mr. Douglass offered his amendment to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and the *Union* whirled about with the velocity of a weathercock, to suit itself to the changed position of its master. It is thus plain that the power of slavery over the administration has been amazingly increased during the last three weeks, and what it now contemplates, and may next do, is indicated in the article we copy from the New York Times, to which we direct the reader's attention. Oregon, Washington, and the Ordinance of 1787, are to be next assailed! And still the North is comparatively calm!

The Temperance Convention.

The *Pittsburgh Gazette* misapprehends our remarks in relation to the stopping of a member who was addressing the late Temperance Convention, by a call for the previous question. We repeat that the act was an "outrage." It put a sudden stop to the half-finished discussion of the most important question before the Convention; it was apparently the result of a preconcerted movement by the friends of the resolution; and it was accomplished without courtesy, or the appearance of it, to the occupant of the floor. If there are not here all the elements of an outrage, will our contemporary of the *Gazette* tell us when he would consider insult to amount to outrage? It is no answer to say that "it is not an uncommon thing, in the Legislature, to choke off a member, while on the floor, with a call for the previous question." This "choking off" power, like a man's physical strength, is only to be used by an assembly in extreme cases and for self-defence—not at random and without discretion. In the case of the Convention, gentlemen had assembled from all parts of the State, chiefly for the purpose of comparing views on the subject matter of the eighth resolution; and yet it was this very resolution that was selected as the one on which they were to be gagged. It was not only an outrage but a flagrant one.

We do not understand why the *Gazette* should imply, by the whole tenor of its article, that we had censured Col. Hultz, who presided over the Convention. It was his duty to enforce the rules as decided upon by the Convention, and according to the practice in the Legislative Halls. He performed that duty with firmness, promptness and as much courtesy as its inherent rudeness would allow. We have rarely seen so good a presiding officer. Will the *Gazette* do us justice on this point?—*Phil. Register*.

We certainly understood the Editors of the *Register* as characterizing the decision of the President of the Convention, rather than the call for the previous question, as an "outrage."—We agree in the opinion of the *Register* as to the act itself, and believe that, even in the Legislature, it is considered a personal indignity to move the previous question while a member is on the floor, although strictly in order.

☞ The calm, logical argument of Mr. Everett, which we give to-day, exposes the baseness of the argument of Mr. Douglass and his friends, that the Compromise of 1850 repealed the Missouri Compromise. The man who says this lies to his own soul. We do not believe Mr. Douglass thinks so when he asserts it. He knows it is false.

THE PARLOR MAGAZINE, for February, has made its appearance on our table. Cincinnati, published by Jethro Jackson.

T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has just published "*Contarini Flemihg*," one of D'Israeli's well known novels, which is for sale at Gildenfenny's and at Miner's.

PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CENTER.—A correspondent, who signs himself an "Old Citizen of Pittsburgh," has sent us a long article advancing certain modes of bringing Railroads into this city, bridging the rivers, *etc.*, which, as we are greatly cramped for room, we prefer to state in fewer words, and yet give the substance of his recommendation. The writer is opposed to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad entering the city by the Aqueduct route, and the centering of the Railroad business in the neighborhood of the Canal Basin, from the want of room in that region. His plan is to make the Railroad center at the Point, and is stated by himself as follows:

> There is here between Liberty street and the Allegheny river, below Wilkinsburg street, thirteen acres; and cast your eyes over the Allegheny and view that broad expanse of low ground and the unsightly ridge that rises close by and think you that there cannot be any necessary quantity of ground made on the Ohio below the mouth of the Allegheny. Now suppose you fill up this place and which in fact would improve the navigation of the river by circumscribing its bounds to the same width as above and below, and build sufficient Depots on either side of the Allegheny to suit the business that may come here, and bring all the Eastern roads into the eastern or Pittsburgh Depots, and all the Western roads into the Western Depots, and unite them by a substantial iron bridge of sufficient capacity to receive two or three tracks, so that the different roads could receive and discharge freight on either side of the Allegheny as well as affording access to the Ohio river from both depots.
>
> As to getting here with your grades; the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad crosses Tremont street, by the scale of McGowan's map, about 4100 feet from the end of the proposed bridge over the Allegheny and it being about 3500 feet from the same point on Tremont street to the level near the Federal street Depot. Now suppose that you descend at the same grade down Tremont street that you do Federal street, you get to the elevation of the proposed bridge at the Point, 33 feet above low water in the Allegheny, 200 feet from the west end of said bridge. The distance from the Point by Manchester to the Steubenville survey at the mouth of Cork's run by the aforesaid scale, is about 9000 feet. Suppose now you build a bridge over the Ohio at Manchester 180 feet high and commence descending at a grade of 50 feet to the mile at the center of the bridge and continue the same grade until you reach the level of the bridge at the Point, you will be within 700 feet of said bridge.
>
> And as to injuring the harbor objectors, cannot be serious, as if you adopt the locations you advocate, the present harbor will be likely to answer all future purposes without the Allegheny and the improvements I advocate will increase your harbor three fold, besides making business to occupy it. The Allegheny is only navigable part of the season by boats that have to pass under the old bridge, and I can see no necessity of raising this one any higher. But, say objectors, this may be right, but your plan will cost too much. Ah! I am not certain of that. You estimate the cost of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad crossing at the aqueduct at $200,000 and to bring Steubenville road up yonder precipice from Cork's run, and bridge over Wood's Mill and Saw Mill run to a point opposite the Canal in Pittsburgh, will cost $150,000, and the bridge across the Monongahela $125,000, and the connection from that bridge to the Central road $50,000, making in all $525,000. I have seen a statement of the cost of these bridges which I proposes as being $340,000, and I believe it is near the mark, and making the Steubenvilleroad from Manchester to the Point with right of way at $50,000, and the connection of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road down Tremont street $30,000, making in all $420,000, and I will leave you to judge whether Depot grounds will cost less at the Point than the places you have recommended and I believe that if this does not convince you that the Point is the best and cheapest location nothing will.
>
> There; we have extended our editorial courtesy to its utmost limits, in giving so much of the crude suggestions of our correspondent. We might offer numerous strong objections to the plan, which will prevent its adoption, notwithstanding the self-complacency of the writer, but it is hardly necessary to devote any more space to it. The objections will forcibly strike every intelligent reader.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9, 1854.

IN SENATE.—A few petitions on local and generally unimportant subjects were presented.—Among them were several for the new County of Conemaugh.

Mr. M'Clintock presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, remonstrating against certain parts of the pending School Bill. Also, a remonstrance from Pittsburgh against granting any new power to the Penna. Railroad Company.

The bill for the more speedy cancellation of the Relief issues, was reported from the Committee on Finance. Also, one to make a State appropriation of $3000 to the Rocine Association in Philadelphia.

Mr. Darsie, from the same Committee, reported the bill to exempt Coal and Lumber from the tonnage tax.

Mr. M'Farland, the bill relative to the Motive Power on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

Mr. M'Clintock, (Corporations,) the supplement to the American Life and Health Insurance Company.

Mr. Darlington, the bill to extend the provisions of the general manufacturing law for certain purposes.

Mr. Quiggle, the bill to erect the new county of Madison, out of parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Butler and Armstrong.

Mr. Piatt, the bill to erect the new county of Ligonier, out of part of Westmoreland.

Mr. Haldeman read a bill in place relating to weights and measures.

Mr. Barnes, one relative to the publication of the annual accounts of the several counties.

Mr. Darsie read a supplement to the Birmingham and Brownsville Turnpike Company, and a bill to incorporate the Temperanceville and Newberry Turnpike or Plank Road Company.—Also, a bill to incorporate the Ross and M'Candless Turnpike or Plank Road Company.

Mr. Kunkel moved to proceed to the consideration of his resolutions, submitted yesterday, relative to the Nebraska territory and the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Quiggle called the orders of the day.

Mr. Kunkel moved to suspend the orders, and called the yeas and nays on the motion, which were taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Kinzer, Kunkel, Mellinger, Price, Skinner, Slifer.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Hiester, Hoge, M'Clintock, Piatt, Darlington, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, M'Caslin, Speaker.—13.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The bill to annul the marriage contract of Tho. French and Harriet C. French, his wife, was taken up and debated again by Messrs. Quiggle, Price and Piatt, in favor, and Mr. Kunkel in opposition; and was finally defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Hiester, Hoge, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Skinner—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Cresswell, Darsie, Ferguson, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. B. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Jamison, Kinzer, Kunkel, Mellinger, M'Farland, Sager, Slifer, Wherry, M'Caslin, *Speaker*—18.

A bill relative to counties and townships, and county and township officers was pending when the Senate adjourned.

The House was occupied the whole session in the further consideration of the case of David Jewell. Messrs. Stockdale, of Green, Patterson, of Philadelphia, Price, of Mercer, and Hamilton, of Allegheny, made speeches in favor of the bill, and Mr. Monaghan, of Chester, spoke briefly in opposition. The discussion was finally cut short by the previous question, to secure a vote on the bill. The question excited a great deal of interest.

The bill passed second reading, by a vote of 49 yeas to 44 nays: and coming up in its final passage, was defeated, the vote being as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atherton, Beck, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Calvin, Carlisle, Collins, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Ellinger, Eldred, Ellis, Foster, Gallentine, Globonsey, Gray, Hamilton, Herr, Hippie, Horn, Hunsecker, Jackman, Lowry, Longa, Magee, Mansfield, Moser, Palmer, Parmlee, Patterson, Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Zeigler, Chase, *Speaker*—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Abraham, Baldwin, Ball, Barton, Beans, Beyer, Byerly, Caldwell, Chamberlin, Cook, Deegan, Eckert, Evans, Fletcher, Fry, Groom, Gwin, Hart, Hiestand, Hillier, Horn, Hummel, Hunter, Hartt, Knight, Linn, Maguire, M'Combs, M'Kee, Meily, Miller, Monaghan, Moore, Muse, Parke, Pasemore, Porter, Poulson, Rowe, Shenk, Sidle, Stewart, Wicklein, Wilson, Wright—46.

The vote will in all probability be reconsidered to-morrow, and the bill will most likely pass.—Such, at least, seems to be the present impression. I learn that the Governor has sent a message to the Sheriff of Allegheny directing him to postpone the execution for the present.

A report has been made to the Legislature showing the receipts of the State Sinking Fund, for the year commencing Dec 1, 1852, and ending Nov. 30, 1853, to wit:

From premiums on charters	$11,296
Collateral inheritance tax	155,401
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	3,561
Billiard and bowling saloon do	2,108
Eating house, beer house, &c. do	7,640
Interest on loan	116,011
Premiums on loans	404,004

TONNAGE TAX.

From Pennsylvania Railroad this year	$65,128 59
From Pennsylvania R R., omitted last year	12,823 75
	78,052
Balance in hands of J. M. Bickel, Treasurer, on the 20 of Nov., 1851	18,465

Various stocks have been purchased in conformity with the resolutions of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by which the Commonwealth has secured within the year $151,812 of "Relief" notes.

Who are the Administration party? Will the Rochester Union and Buffalo Republic answer?—*Roch. American.*

We suppose the "Administration party" is composed of those who sustain it.—*Union.*

We always supposed it to be composed of those only who are sustained by it — Buff. Com. Adv.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with any of the various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co's, Wood street, Pittsburgh; at Keller, Arnold & Co's, Diamond Alley; at Hutchison & Co's, Fifth street, Birmingham; at Slair ste. Philadelphia; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities, Penna. CASH on delivery.

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

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

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Asa Lockwood	Firm of H. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cook	
James A. Dudley	Firm of Brown, Ralmer & Dwight.
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Ward A. Work	Firm of Work & Drake
Nathan H. Stockwell	Firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co.
James Humphrey	Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. F. Dodge	Cashier Continental Bank.
Daniel W. Waring	Firm of Phelps, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan	
George Peavey	Firm of George Peavey & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

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Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

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RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

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DE GUINON'S
Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp

Having purchased the right for the above LAMP in the counties of ALLEGHENY, BEAVER, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE and GREENE, we are prepared to furnish Lamps of sell for a reasonable price.—These Lamps are so constructed as to render explosion impossible, and the public may rest satisfied that they may be used with entire safety. They also gives more brilliant light and the materials used being cheaper than the 'Long Tallow,' or oils of any kind, they must come into general use. We also have LANTERNS and CANS on the non-explosive principle.

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS:—☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's Improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 6th, 1852, and are fully satisfied that it is a very valuable improvement, and will be found far preferable to any other Lamp in use. We believe for safety it is perfectly reliable, and therefore does well deserve the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

E. C. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y.		A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.	
T. S. Beach	do.	J. C. Wilson,	do.
F. Austin,	do.	T. C. M'Keone, Harlem, N. Y.	
C. P. Farnes,	do.	R. J. Mann,	do.
Alex Smith,	do.	D. D. Bowne, Williamsb'g, L. I.	
E. A. Marsh,	do.	J. E. Bogardus,	do.
Miles Foote,	do.	J. Spinnings,	do.
A. D. Tyron,	do.	R. Brown,	do.
S. A. Woodward,	do.	J. A. Patterson,	do.

☞ Camphene, Pine Oil and Fluid, always for sale at the lowest prices.

☞ The attention of Steamboatmen and Railroads is respectfully invited to the new patent Lantern and Can.—The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale.

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Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

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

MR. S. M. KIERS—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people have called on me to request an insertion of the liver, the name of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, and after taking it. I have several bottles of your PETROLEUM, 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, Feeding Tp.

Witness—B. M. Kerr.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1853. ja18-14w

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, opposite Fleming's Drug store, 3 Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like likenesses, at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment. Fitted up with a large sky light, and lights, arranged with such skill that the operator has command of the most favorable position to form with all the expression of animated life in all weathers.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of certain 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.

ja29-14w1r&T

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 56 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
between Second and Fourth.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased directly from the Eastern manufacturers, adapted expressly for FALL and WINTER SALES, including a full and complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, daily with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW RUBBER GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms the cardinal ingredient has at length been found the important Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in abundant different articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies is to be found in each bottle of this combined in this and in the PILLS 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 sufferers from liver complaint relieved, and every form of infirmity, 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 buoyant, the sick in almost in every case, and these 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, and the public, by the agent for the sale in this city. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars. C. H. KING, Proprietor

No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.

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

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Logan, Wilson & Co., Wood and Diamond alley; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja12-1y

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 any moderate price, are invited to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best operating rooms in the city, fitted up expressly for the purpose with instruments of the most approved kind, and the long experience of the proprietor—bringing, as now practiced by the celebrated Rocks of Philadelphia and New York—he is able to take pictures of the first order of excellence, which for durability, correctness of style, and general beauty of finish, cannot be surpassed by any in the city.

Particular attention is invited to our own manufacture of Cases, which for

CHEAPNESS, STRENGTH AND ELEGANCE

are now unrivalled. Persons residing at a distance, by enclosing a piece of hair, can have a likeness taken and returned safely by mail or express.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1853. ja18-1dawly

O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh, are now sell at par and current Funds, Sight and Time Exchanges, Gold, Silver, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 4 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and insure Fire and Inland Navigation Risks for the Etna Insurance Company, (old Capital, $250,000,) and Royal Insurance Company, Capital $10,000,000.)

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Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the hair, alleviating nervous Headache, arresting prematurely decay of the hair, its reputation, coextensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its inventated, the immediate public superiority. Physicians and Clergymen, honorable citizens from all professions of life,—the leading Journals of Europe and America Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact its million patrons everywhere, from pinchbeck 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.

Sold by BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Yeager, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming Bros. and Bragn & Reiter. de21-lm

Death from Rupture.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until it is too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once on