PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

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PITTSBURGH:,

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1854.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

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

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH, January 27, 1854.

We, the undersigned, Merchants, Manufacturers, Brokers, and business men generally, feeling a deep interest in the trade and commerce of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, believing our great commercial and manufacturing position and advantages have not been freely exposed or set forth, with a view to facilitate our own business, gather information and statistics, adopt rules and regulations for the commercial settlement of matters in dispute, of a commercial character, between merchants, by means of a Chamber of Commerce, do believe the establishment of a MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE is imperatively demanded and necessary in the city of Pittsburgh. Therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to contribute proportionally for one year an amount not to exceed Forty Dollars each, as may be found requisite for the establishment of the enterprise, and to pay to the Secretary or Treasurer to such sums as may be necessary from time to time. And it is further understood we do hereby bind ourselves, if at all practicable or possible that one of each firm whose names are hereby attached will be in attendance at such an hour each and every day as may be designated for the general meeting after the organization of the Merchants' Exchange.

Wick & McCandless	Kier, Jones & Co
Rettew Harbaugh & Co	Lambert & Shipton
John A Caldwell	H D King
Wm Beggley & Co	Singer, Hartman & Co
B A Fahnestock & Co	George M Jackson
Alex Bradley	Thomas Little & Co
Joshua Rhodes & Co	W Butler
Thompson Bell & Co	Andrew Fulton
R E Sellers & Co	Winck & Co
Moses & Co	John McD Crosson
S Holmes & Sons	R & F Wilson
Fleming Brothers	O'Connor Brother & Co
F Walsh	Rhodes & Verner
J C Murphy	English & Richardson
Joel Mosier	Jones & Denny
Kirkpatrick & Metzger	Hill & Lippert
Lindsay & Kanaskay	Thomas Woods
Pinkerton & Young	Charles Miller
Wm Eaton	D W Hirtzine & Co
John Parker	Harvie & Co
Wm Gormley	Cutherbertson
Wilson & Gorman	Down & Parrys
D Graff & Co	Miller & Riddle
Kimmel Greer	Kennedy, Childs & Co
Thomas R Hill	McKelvy & Bain
Hilbert & Frederick	Brown & Kirkpatrick
Austin Loomis	R J Thomas
Charles Kaufman	James Laughlin
Brauer & Rahm	D A Grier & Co
Hampton, Wilson & Co	Logan, Wilson & Co
Murphy, Hanna & Co	J & R Floyd
Wm Lortimer Jr	Henry McCullough & Co
J Bulger & Co	W M Lawrence
O Blackburn & Co	Robert Williams
Wm M Gregg	Shriver, Dilworth & Co
John Scott & Co	Smith & Disinelli
W W Wallace	J Schaefer & Co
Lyon & Sproer	King, Pennock & Co
John Anderson & Co	King & Moorhead
Lewis & Silverstein	W Rankin & Co
Coleman, Hallman & Co	Charles H Paulson
Bell, Brown & Co	Lyon, Shorb & Co
Lippincott & Co	Whitmore, Wolff & Co
J Hickey & Co	J L Shaw
McKnight & Bro	Young & Co
Jones, Lauth & Co	W S Haven
James A Hutchinson & Co	Cooper & Lately
Martin McLaughlin & Co	George P Smith
Wm H Holmes & Co	Bryan, Kennedy & Co
Wm Gwinner	Dawson, Mohan & Co
Lippincott & Barr	C Dimmick
John Grove	Adams & Co
Bennett, Berry & Co	Von Bonnhorst & Murphy
John Irwin & Sons	Jacob Weaver Jr
Lewis Dalzell & Co	John I House & Co
Edw Morris & Co	Ira Instine, Rosser & Co
Campbell, Chess & Co	Bennett, Marshall & Co
H. L. Kingwall	A & D H Chambers
R. C. Sawyer	James Woods & Co
James P. Tanner	W Cullough & Co
Bennett, Bidwell & Co	Robinson, Minnis & Millers
Robert Bruce, Jr	Zug, Lindsey & Co
Robert Moore	Alex Miller
Wm Lea & Co	Massey & Caldwells
Henry Graff	Long & Bell
W. Blackham & Co.	Riley, Matthews & Co
John B. Scully	Lacock & Wightman
Wm. Lea & Co.	J & W Rea
D. W. C. Bidwell	Jacob Forsyth, Jr.
Henry H. Collins	Hardy, Jones & Co
W Dunlap & Co	Wm Cunningham & Co
Clarke & Snow	Wm P Tennant
John P. Perry	Park, M'Curdy & Co
McCune & Youngs	J & A Mason & Co
George W. Jones	H Lee
Cook & Sargent	Bard & Delange
C. G. Hussey & Co	T H Nevin & Co
Wm. Williams & Co	W A M'Clurg
Leech, McAlpin & Co	S H Lamb
Hubbard & Co	Tiernan & Co
McCord & Co	T M Davis
Patrick's Friend	Alex King
R. T. Lamb	Wm Noble
W. & D. Rinehart	McMillin & Roe
Hanna & Scott	James Dalzell
D. Leech & Co	
R. Wells & Co	

The subscribers to the Merchant's Exchange, will hold a preliminary meeting on Tuesday night, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock, in Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps towards effecting an organization. A general attendance is earnestly requested.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The evidences of a substantial movement in favor of a Merchants' Exchange appear in our columns this morning. A list of the subscribers to such an institution is given, embracing nearly every business house in the city, and a call is appended for a preliminary meeting of the subscribers, to-morrow evening, in Neville Hall, to arrange the business of organization. As everything depends upon starting such an enterprise rightly, and conducting it upon proper principles, it is to be hoped that the preliminary steps will be wisely and judiciously taken.

The first business, of course, is to organize, and get the experiment at work. Nothing is wanting but the proper spirit to make it successful and permanent. After that, measures should be taken to erect a handsome, substantial and capacious building for the purposes of the Exchange. We are assured that the necessary capital for such a scheme is to be had, if it be undertaken rightly. In other cities, investments in such buildings have proved profitable, and there is no reason to doubt that such would be the case here. Let us get the Merchants' Exchange started first, however; the other will come in due season.

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.—We have received from Harrisburg copies of a statement furnished to the Legislature by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, of the cost, revenues, and expenditures of the Public Works of Pennsylvania; in obedience to a resolution passed by the House, on the 7th day of January, calling for such a statement. We look upon it as the most important document which has ever been published upon the question of our Public Works. It is a most astounding development, to the tax-payers of this Commonwealth. Every body, we believe, supposes, or has made up his mind to the conclusion, that the State Works annually entail a loss upon the people, and that they impose upon the citizens a very heavy burden of debt, but very few, we imagine, are prepared for the revelations made in the statement furnished to the Legislature.

According to the pamphlet before us—and it bears the official *imprimatur*—the whole cost of all the Public Improvements made by the State up to the end of the fiscal year 1853, was—

Cost	$32,542,267 27
Expenditures to same date	19,499,857 03
Interest on loans for the Public Improvements up to same date	35,157,796 13
Guaranteed Interest	446,256.15
The whole amount expended on our Public Works from their commencement to the end of the fiscal year 1853	$87,646.177 08
Revenue from all the Public Works from their completion to the end of the fiscal year, 1853	25,342,020 47
Balance	$62,304,156 61

In other words, the public works of this State, from the time of their commencement to the last of December, 1853, *have cost the people over sixty-two millions of dollars more than they have yielded!* It is a pleasant picture to look at, truly! But this is not the worst of it; for at least two millions more are wanted to complete the new Portage road, and the North Branch Canal, and relay the track of the Columbia Road; making a total of sixty-four millions of dollars which the public works have cost, over and above their revenue.

Look, again, at some of these figures more in detail. The revenue from the public works for 23 years is set down at $25,342,020, and the interest on their cost at $35,157,796; so that we have paid in interest on the cost of their construction $9,815,776 more than they have yielded of gross revenue. In the same period, the expenditures on these works have been $19,499,857, which is to be added to the foregoing sum of $9,815,776, making a total of $29,315,633 which these works have cost, more than they have yielded, independent of the first cost of their construction.—Take another view:

Revenue of State Works, 23 years	$25,342,020
Expenditures on same, do	19,499,857
Net revenue for 23 years	$5,842,163

This would give an average of $253,007 a year, and would be about three-fourths of one per cent. per annum on the total cost of their construction! We pay 5 and 6 per cent. upon the money we borrowed to build them, and we receive a return of only three-fourths of one per cent!

Counting the interest which we pay annually, and the expenditures on the public works, and deducting therefrom the gross revenue of these works, they have cost us, for the last 23 years, an average of $1,274,893 yearly, more than we have received from them. This we have to meet by taxation, and the heavy debt of over forty millions is still as burdensome as ever.

Will the people submit to this state of affairs any longer? The Whig party proposes to sell these works—these not only unprofractive, but expensive works—and thus relieve the State from a portion of her debt, and the burden of keeping up works which cost more to keep them going than they yield; but Gov. Bigler opposes this, and assays to force a continuance of the disreputable state of things revealed by his own officials. The approaching State contest is to be fought partially, perhaps mainly, on this issue; and no true Pennsylvanian can hesitate as to which side he will take.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.—One of the late supporters of Douglas' claims to the Presidency, in Wisconsin, the Ozaukee *Times* says:

"This Senator Douglas, it will be recollected, we supported as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1852. Our cheek tingles with shame at the remembrance that we ever, in the most remote degree, assisted to add to the political prominence of so servile a doughface."

The Galena *Jeffersonian*, the leading Democratic paper in the North Western portion of Illinois, comes out manfully for freedom. It says:

"Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill is a bomb shell in our camp. We rejoice to know that it will be actively and vigourously opposed. It asks too much, and it asks for Slavery. The friends of the Compromise of 1820, and of the Compromise of 1850, which latter affirmed the former, are not to be crowded into a measure looking to the repeal of the one or the other. We shall take occasion to speak, at length, of the true relation of the two, and of the manifest duty of Democrats at this crisis. Let it suffice for the present that we shall oppose the measure with what ability and industry we may possess."

As yet but a single Democratic paper in Illinois has come to the support of the bill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.

The abominations of the Nebraska bill have actually sickened me, and for the last two days I have been hardly able to hold a pen. I may say with the hymnist,

Sin reviled
And I died.

But while wickedness bears unrestricted sway, I seem to be getting better, and am again able to raise my voice in denunciation of the iniquity.—The wires do not work with that perfect facility, which was expected and yesterday no progress was made in the debate. Mr. Douglass, however, was enabled to bring in his fifth or sixth modification, which is nothing more nor less than a cunningly compounded sance to make the mess less unpalatable to the Soft Shell Democrats, who are seeking for an excuse to go for the bill. Douglass has now dropped the phrases "superseded" and "inoperative," which in his former *projets* were mere glaring pretences, and now adopts the more deceptive expression of "inconsistent with" and therefore "null and void." He also says the intention of the act is not to establish nor legislate slavery into Nebraska nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the question to the decision of the people. Of course this is all chaff to catch the runaways or to afford a corner for the retreat of the cowardly. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise remains, as in all other forms of the scheme, and that is the gist of the whole matter.

Mr. Everett's speech to-day was a beautiful and pleasing production, but I thought it treated the subject in too courtly a manner, and in particular paid too much respect to the lying pretences on which Douglass and Dixon have attempted to defend this project. It is true that Mr. Everett exposed and exploded the miserable sophisms of Douglass; but why consider them in the light of arguments worthy of refutation? It is imparting to them a consequence and a respectability which they do not possess. The weather was very bad, but Mr. Everett had as large an audience as could get within sound of his voice. Truman Smith, of Ct., has the floor for to-morrow, and will no doubt give us a homily well adapted to the emergency.

There was a long discussion in the Senate yesterday over the land bills for railroads. Mr. Dawson gave currency and credit to the Herald story that the bills before Congress proposed donations of three hundred and fifty millions of acres. This is a ridiculous piece of extravagance. There are half a dozen bills for the same object, and a score or two of more Bancomb bills for routes that the members introducing the bills know there is no earthly chance for, and which they would not vote for themselves, if there were a probability of their adoption.—But the quantity applied for is large enough to startle the country as to the tendencies of the system of universal donation to which Congress seems to be hurrying. Mr. Butler, of S. C., said very justly that he doubted whether the most successful and brilliant results claimed for any of these railroads upon which the bounty of the government was thus squandered, would be found an equivalent for the evils of land monopolies and close corporations with innumerable vested rights, based upon immense grants of real estate. The remark is significant of a great truth. The plan of placing in the hands of a rail road corporation, or any other, millions of acres of land in the centre of a State for any purpose or on any pretext whatever, is full of danger. The only thought which any body now seems to have is to give, give to all who ask. No stipulations as to the use, or management or future distribution of the lands are made or proposed. Already some of the evils of this heedless precipitation begin to appear. The three millions of lands in Illinois, given to a company for the construction of a rail road, is not parceled out and sold by them, as expected, but is withheld from sale and settlement in order that the company may realise the uttermost farthing of profit. Now, rail roads are great advantages to a community, but they may be overbalanced by the evils of land monopoly, which is, and from the nature of things must be, a transcendant curse wherever it prevails. I have always opposed all these grants, though I have at times yielded to what seemed the uselessness of resisting them.

But in the face of a full discussion the Senate passed a bill for the benefit of a Michigan rail road by 32 to 14, and I suppose the others will be carried by the like overwhelming vote.

Mr. Brodhead, to-day, presented petitions against the Nebraska bill from the Quakers of Philadelphia; in doing so he took occasion to say that he respected their motives, though he should vote for the bill. This means that the Quakers have money and votes, and he does not mean to offend them any farther than the demands of slavery require him to do.

The House has been bringing up the deficiencies, and to-day passed the bill for that purpose through the Committee of the Whole, in which it has been baited like a cat by the whole pack of village dogs, for a week past. The bill is yet tolerably moderate in bulk, appearing to be under a million. It will swell in the Senate to the dimensions of former years.

It has been plain to political adepts from the beginning of the session that some stroke of policy was meditated for ousting the late Free Soilers, who merely acquiesced in the Baltimore platform, and looked with sullen disgust upon the servile proclivities of the administration with contempt, from communion with the party. Douglass' treachery has furnished the means. The Free Soil Softs have rebelled upon it, and have cried out against the iniquity of the thing. John Van Buren and his tail have left Tammany Hall, pouring out all sorts of maledictions upon Pierce and the cabinet. A deputation of Softs and Hards have assembled here to determine upon the conditions of a re-union, now that the party is expurgated of Free Soil. They will no doubt agree upon a cordial coalition upon the most extreme slavery platform that can be desired, and an equal division of the offices. JUNIUS.

INTERESTING COURSE OF LECTURES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the course of Lectures announced in another column, by Rev. J. B. Finley. The subjects announced are of deep interest. The inherent errors of Romanism, and their deplorable effects will be made manifest during the course. At a time like this, when Romanism puts on a bold front, and assails our most valued institutions, such Lectures are especially important.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondency of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1854.

IN SENATE.—The Speaker laid before the Senate the annual report of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. It is an interesting document, and was ordered to be printed. It states that during the past year the number of passengers carried over the road, East of Dunkirk and West of Piedmont, is 1,134,437. Amount received for transportation of passengers, $1,673,762. Freight passed over, 631,039 tons.—Receipts for freight $2592,898. Receipts from other sources, $217,324.

Messrs. Cresswell, Evans and Fry, presented a number of petitions for the new County of Conemaugh.

Messrs. Jamison and Kunkel, for the new County of Madison.

Messrs. Evans and Foulkrod presented a large number of petitions from male and female operatives, for a change of the law relative to hours of labor.

Mr. M'Clintock, one from Sewickley township, Allegheny county, for a change of the place of holding elections.

Mr. Price, a remonstrance from the Philadelphia bar, against making the Supreme Court permanent at Harrisburg.

Mr. Kunkel reported from the Judiciary Committee, the bill to reduce the debt of the City of Pittsburgh, and regulate the grade of streets.

Mr. Fry, (Banks,) reported the bill to recharter the Bank of Middletown.

Mr. Hamlin, of M'Kean, read a bill relative to the revival of judgments before Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Jamison, one to change the mode of managing the Public Improvements.

Mr. Darsie, one to provide for payment of expenses of the Legislative Union.

On motion of Mr. Kunkel, the Nebraska and Missouri Compromise resolutions were made the special order for Monday next.

The bill to regulate the compensation of County Treasurers was discussed by Messrs. Price, Bucklaw, Evans and others, and passed second reading, with amendments, by a vote of 18 years to 14 nays.

The Bill to incorporate the Commonwealth Insurance Company passed finally.

The bill to incorporate the Donegal Deposit Bank, to be located at Marietta, Lancaster county, passed its several readings. The vote on its final passage was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, Hoge, Kinzer, Kunkel, M'Clintock, Price, Quigle, Slifer.—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bucklaw, Cresswell Goodwin, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Jamison, McFarland, Pratt, M'Cauin, Speaker.—11.

On motion of Mr. Slifer, the Prohibitory Liquor bill was taken up, passed committee, and was pending on second reading when the hour of adjournment arrived.

Mr. Crabb and Mr. Kunkel, who had opposed a similar bill last session, both declared their intention of supporting the bill.

In the House Public Bills on the public calendar was the order of the day.

A bill for the payment of Constables for attending elections passed its several readings.

A bill relating to releases was discussed at length, and finally postponed.

Resolutions relative to old soldiers were taken up, passed committee, and on second reading

Mr. McCombs offered a new section, resolving that the Government of the U. S. should extend to soldiers and widows of soldiers of the last war with Great Britain, the benefits of the Pension system created for the soldiers of the Revolution.

The amendment was discussed, and was still pending at the hour of adjournment.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American thus discourses upon the Nebraska Bill:

"It is very certain that many of those who will vote for this bill are satisfied of its impropriety, though they feel bound to support it in order to stand right in the estimation of their constituents. I cannot understand how it is that those whose judgments condemn this measure should feel themselves called upon to support it by any motives of policy. Southern men should well consider what will be the effect of the passage of this bill, and Northern men who are disposed to vote for it should reflect whether, instead of agitation of the slavery question being quieted by its enactments, it will not produce a more general and continued agitation than any which has taken place since the Compromise of 1820 will put an end to all compromises with slavery; and the honest sentiment of the North will denounce the perfidy by which this result is effected. It will satisfy the North that the disposition of slavery is aggressive, and that it can only be pacified by yielding continually to its demands, which increase as they are gratified.

"The repeal of this compromise will be very likely to drive the North to pursue a system of aggression on the subject of slavery. This the North can do without violating the admitted constitutional rights of the South. Acting under the influence of a sense of injustice, and a disregard for her rights or the action of Congress, the North may repeal the fugitive slave law, abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, prohibit the future extension of slavery in the territories of the United States; forbid the sale of slave property under decrees of the United States Court, and thus completely divorce the Federal government from all connexion with slavery. Can the South regard it as wise thus to arouse the latent anti-slavery sentiment of the North into active efforts against their peculiar institution, when all they gain by such a course is an act of legislation of no practical value, but one which it becomes Northern men to consider whether a decided effort to prevent agitation should not induce them to resist the abrogation of the compact of 1850."

We learn from the Clinton Tribune that John B. Wagner has been appointed Delegate to the Whig State Convention, from Clinton County.—The same paper also states that it has learned "from a reliable source that the Hon. James Pollock has positively declined being a candidate for the nomination of Governor at the approaching State Convention."

OPENING OF THE STATE CANALS.—We are glad to learn that the Canal Commissioners have given notice that the water will be let into the main line of the State Improvements on the first of March, provided the weather permits.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—The citizens of Wheeling deserve to be carried out on a chip and sunk, in order that, perchance, the pure breezes of Heaven would waft away some of their contemptible littleness. About the meanest thing we have heard of lately is their recent treatment of Horace Greely. They invited him to deliver a lecture in that city upon "Reforms and Reformers."—But when he arrived there accordily to invitation, they *politely* refused to give him a hearing for fear that it might operate against their opposition to the Pan Handle Railroad bill.

Finally he was *graciously* permitted to lecture upon another subject: Horace should have given them a "few" upon the proprieties of life among gentlemen. If there is a depth of hitherto unfathomed meanness to which she can attain, the city of Wheeling will reach it, in order to defeat the Pan Handle bill.—*Steubenville Union.*

The conduct of the Wheeling people was certainly contemptible in the highest degree; but we esteem it a little wonderful, also, that such a man as Horace Greely should have permitted them to put a gag in his mouth.

CHICAGO, Ills., Feb. 9.—A meeting was held here last night, opposed to the Nebraska Bill.—Mr. Douglass was denounced by the old-line Democrats, and his personal friends, and resolutions were passed, requesting the Representatives of the State to vote against any infringement of the Missouri Compromise.

George Lippard, the romance writer, died yesterday, in this city, after a protracted and painful illness, in his 31st year. He was the author of a number of novels, which may have been read probably, as extensively as those of any other writer in the country. The last of his productions, at this time, is now in course of publication in the Sunday Mercury of this city.—*Phila. Ledger.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co's, Wood street, or Braun & Reiley, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. J. Schwartz, or J. T. Temple, Druggists, Allegheny.

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

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

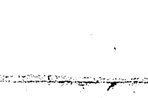
ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, AND FITTING FOR STEAM, GAS OR WATER,
No. 55 Market street, Pittsburgh.

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

SCAIFE, ATKISON & OKELY.

HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,
comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country.
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
No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
(4 DOORS ABOVE TREMONT HOUSE.) 2d-3t-dawtf

DE GUIMON'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 or sell Rights 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 give a more brilliant light and the materials used being cheaper than the 'Lonz Tallow,' or oils of any kind, they must come into general use. We also have LANTERNS and GANS on the non-explosive principle.

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS: ☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guimon'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 deem it richly deserting the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

C. D. Biddle, Batavia,	N. Y.	A. Wilson, Batavia,	N. Y.
E. V. Booth,	do.	J. C. Wilson,	do.
F. Austin,	do.	T. C. M'Keunie, Harlem,	N.Y
C. P. Parsons,	do.	R. J. Mann,	do.
Alex Smith,	do.	W. D. Lowerie, Williamsb'g,	L.I
C. A. Mapes,	do.	J. E. Bogardus,	do.
Elias Foote,	do.	J. Spinnings,	do.
A. D. Tryon,	do.	H. Brown,	do.
N. A. Woodward,	do.	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 operating at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale.

First Premium for best Silk Hat.—WILSON & SON, Fashionable Hatters, 91 Wood-st., 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 $3,00 $3,50 and $4,00. oc22-4mdd&w8

Ague and Fever of three Years Standing CURED.—Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam, Hanover County, Virginia, was afflicted with 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, without relief, he tried 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. 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,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

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

General Agents in Pittsburgh—Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood and Fourth streets; and Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja25-lw

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

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS, who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, are hereby informed that such a thing will be done at this establishment, satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best Skylight Galleries in the Western country, constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having had the services of Daguerre himself, we are prepared to do the best work in the city, at the reasonable price of $1,00 and upwards. Persons visiting the city are invited to call and see a few specimens, which will be shown them free of charge, whether they wish to purchase or not. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from Sunrise to Sunset, from 8 A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. mar24-1y

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