PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 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 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.*

Extension of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad into the City of Pittsburgh.—The immense importance of this subject to the whole people comprised within the range of the several corporations which are known abroad under the generic term of Pittsburgh, and to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and all other Western Railroads having intimate connections with it, compels us to the disagreeable task of considering it at a time when we know it impossible for us to satisfy various and conflicting interests.—An independent journalist has duties to perform which are second in importance to none which devolve upon public men, and he has the comforting assurance, also, that while those who think with him extend to him very little sympathy and credit, those who disagree with his views visit his defenceless head with unrelenting fury. In the discharge of his duty, notwithstanding all this, an editor who is worthy of the position should adopt the language of Terence, "Homo sum; nihil humani a me alienum puto." We are more excited upon the theme of these remarks, &c.

In our last we published the action of the Allegheny Councils protesting against any legislation granting to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad the privilege of extending the track along the Commons, or across or along the principal streets. The cause of this proceeding was the application of the Railroad Company to the Legislature for a grant of such powers as would enable it to carry out the decision of the Stockholders and Directors, to extend the road to this city by way of the Aqueduct route.—The action of the Councils, however, would prevent the road from being extended to this city on any route, from its present Federal street station, or from its outward station, as on none of the routes which have been suggested could the road be extended to this city without conflicting with the spirit and meaning of the resolutions of Councils.

We are not so uncharitable as to believe that the object of Councils is to prevent the road from being completed by its extension to the terminus originally contemplated by its charter, and by the action of its officers and stockholders. The Councils do not say so in their resolutions, and we doubt not would repudiate any such interpretation of their action. Nevertheless their resolutions do amount to an absolute barrier in the path of the road. They say to it, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther—here shall thy proud trains be stayed."

We think it, therefore, due to the consistency of the Councils themselves, and to the great public which is anxiously awaiting the decision of this important subject, that they should say on what route they will permit the completion of the road, as originally contemplated. Having interposed barriers in the path of the route selected by the Chief Engineer and Directors, they should be prepared to suggest the route which will meet with their views, unless they wish to incur the responsibility of preventing the extension altogether.

The Councils of Allegheny know that it was always designed to extend the road to this side of the river—they know that the city of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company made this extension a condition of their subscription to the stock of the Company—they know that all the stockholders, private and corporate, on the whole line of the road, expected and contemplated this extension—and they know, moreover, that this extension has been promised to the city of Pittsburgh and to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to the people of the Great West, in resolutions, speeches and reports, from the commencement—and yet in all that time the Councils of Allegheny never, directly or indirectly, interposed any objection. They made subscriptions to the stock of the Company, at two different periods, of $200,000 each, and neither in the ordinances making these subscriptions, nor in the Bonds by which they paid them, did they specify any conditions with regard to the extension of the road. They permitted the road to come into the city, granted the right of way over the Commons, and vacated streets for its use, with the distinct implied understanding that the road was to be extended to Pittsburgh, and never until the present time was there the slightest official hint given that any barrier would be interposed to its further progress. We infer from all this, that the Councils cannot contemplate the opposition which their resolutions seem to express, and we trust that at their meeting to-night they will signify the full extent of their opposition, and the route by which they will grant the right of way. We doubt not, that as far as is at all consistent with the welfare of the road, and of the public convenience, the Directors will be willing to modify their action. It is not always possible to avoid inflicting personal inconvenience and injury in the accomplishment of a great public good—but there should always be a disposition to inflict as little inconvenience as possible, either upon corporate or private rights. If there are unavoidable injuries inflicted upon private property, they must be paid for. We feel assured the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad are disposed to pursue a kind and conciliatory course towards the Councils and the citizens of Allegheny, and we trust they will be met in a similar spirit.

The importance of the speedy extension of the road to this side of the river, and its connexion with the Pennsylvania Railroad, cannot be overestimated. The experienced and able Chief Engineer of the Company, in his last annual report, stated that he believed that the loss to the Company, from the want of this connection, was equal to a sum necessary to build a new Railroad bridge annually. But the loss to the Company is not the only or the chief injury inflicted by this interruption. It inflicts upon this community an injury annually to double the amount of the cost of working the connection, and it is laying the foundation of irreparable injury by the encouragement it gives to rival lines. It has been a great argument in Philadelphia, in favor of the Hempfield road. It has been used, with immense effect in favor of the North-Western road, and we should not be the least surprised, if Philadelphia, before one week passes, shall subscribe three-fourths of a million of dollars to that project, which would most certainly have failed, had not the powerful argument of the break of connection existing between the eastern and western road at Pittsburgh, been urged with convincing effect. Are we to defer the decision of our local questions until rival lines are grown up all around us, and until the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road is degraded into the position of a mere local thoroughfare, thus, by our unwise policy fulfilling the predictions of our bitter enemy, Charles Ellet, Jr.?

There is no time to be lost. Letters from the West continually urge us to delay no longer.—Our citizens are put to great inconvenience and loss in the transaction of business. Our character as a city and business community is suffering. If the road is ever to be extended, delay is wasteful folly. If it is not to be, but is, forever, to remain another monument of selfishness and narrow policy, then let us know it.

The President and Directors of the Company have a duty to perform which will require the utmost firmness, promptness and decision. It is their duty to bring the question to an issue without delay. Time is precious. The loss of another season, without constructing the piers of the Viaduct, will delay the work a year longer. If put under contract immediately it cannot be finished before the fall of 1855. It ought to be put under contract within six weeks, so that the stone can be prepared by the time the river falls. If this is not done, the road may find, when it does reach this side of the river, rival lines successfully carrying off the business which legitimately belong to it, and which it might have enjoyed under a wiser and more liberal policy.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—The first passenger train eastward, on the Pennsylvania road, under the new arrangement, which left here for Philadelphia on Tuesday night last, at 9½ o'clock, passed through the tunnel in fine style, reaching Altoona at 2½ o'clock next morning, making schedule time to a minute. Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the first train westward from Philadelphia arrived, according to the advertised arrangements; and yesterday morning the first mail train went out to Philadelphia, full of passengers, in high glee. The new arrangement is now in full and successful operation; and passengers may rely upon being set down at the end of their journey within the advertised time.—Fifteen hours from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia ought to satisfy the fastest of this fast generation.

We learn that it is now settled that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have secured the square between Marbury, Water, Penn and Liberty streets, for a depot ground, and that the building will be commenced at an early day.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet copy of the Annual Report of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, with accompanying documents, and a fine map. We are glad to know that this important Pittsburgh work is progressing in these hard times for railroads, with much success, and that there is good reason to expect its completion at a day not very far distant. It is confided to safe hands, and no prudent means will be spared to hasten its prosecution as fast as possible.

Dr. Thaddeus Clarke, the Father of Grace Greenwood, died at his residence in New Brighton, on yesterday forenoon. He was a very old man, who had seen much affliction.—He lived and died respected by all who knew him.

☞ We are indebted to Messrs. Darsie, McClintock, Parke, Hamilton, and other members of the Legislature for public documents.

Interesting Medical Work.—We find on our table a work entitled the "Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences"—being a practical and analytical digest of the contents of the principal British, American, and continental medical works published during the preceding six months. It is edited by W. H. Ranking, M. D., Physician to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and C. B. Radcliffe, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Published by Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia. A very valuable work for Medical men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, February 13, 1854.

The revenues of the Government during the last fiscal year exceeded the expenditures by about six millions of dollars, and the disbursements included the sum of ten millions paid for the redemption of public debt. The receipts at some of the principal Custom Houses for the two months last past, exceed those of the same months in the previous year by over sixty per cent. The prospect of a revenue of seventy or eighty millions of dollars a year is reduced almost to a certainty. The question again recurs, what are we to do with this money.

Shall we buy more land with it from Mexico, for the sole purpose of making Slave States?—Shall we buy more land with it from Mexico, for the sole purpose of making Slave States?—That is the plan of this administration. In pursuance of it they have already stipulated to pay twenty millions of dollars for the strip of desert, forgotten of God and shunned by man, which General Gadsden has just annexed. That treaty has been sent to the Senate with some certain modifications, which do not at all affect the material fact, that we are to pay $20,000,000 to a foreign country for that which is of no earthly value to us.—What interest have the people of Pennsylvania in this acquisition? They will be taxed $2,300,000 for their share of the purchase money. What right have the petty intriguers in and about the White House and in the corrupt cabal which rules in the secret sessions of the Senate, to impose this burden upon Pennsylvania? Is it not time that these robberies of the Treasury to pander to a certain local interest at the South were put an end to? We paid ten millions of dollars to Texas for the relinquishment of an empty and barren claim to a part of New Mexico and Utah. Of what advantage to any body in the United States, out of Texas, was that bargain? What did we get for our money?—Nothing, for it really made no difference to North or South, whether the land belonged to Texas or to the United States. No man now living can say what that money was paid for. All we know is that there has been an addition to our debt of that amount, on which we are paying interest and which we or our posterity will have to redeem. But this "Arrosonia" humbug is the baldest pretence ever set up to delude and despoil the people and Government of a great nation. We get nothing for our twenty millions which would not be gladly parted with to either an American or Mexican company for one-tenth the sum. We have nothing to do with the payment of claims on Mexico, and the money set aside for that purpose is taken out of that which we pay for the territory we get.

The Hargous or Garay claim is estimated at five millions of dollars. Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, the treaty does contain a clause which recognizes their demand for indemnification. Efforts have been made to have it amended, so as to give other claimants a larger share. But we have nothing to do with their bickerings. It cannot be pretended that this Government owes them anything, yet the treasury is bled to pay them.

It is said that this tract affords a feasible route for the Texas railroad to the Pacific. Suppose it does, must we go into foreign territory to purchase this privilege for Texas, after having first given her, in an absolute donation, ten millions of dollars? Do devotion and fidelity to the South require that sacrifice also?

But in all this we perceive the evidence of a deep laid scheme for giving to the South that political preponderance which she has lost by the inevitable course of events. We are to have two or three more Slave States, without inhabitants, but with a full representation in the Senate, out of Northern Mexico. The ancient rule of freedom for the North-west, established by solemn treaty stipulations between the North and South is to be broken down in order to prevent the admission of *free* States from that region. Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and Oregon will be refused admission just as California was, if they come with Constitutions prohibiting slavery, as she did. All these are Northern territories, and will be free States if left alone exactly as they now stand with respect to that subject. Filling rapidly with a hardy white population from the Northern States, they will soon be knocking at the door for admission. The attempt to thrust slavery upon them, in defiance of the organic law of the whole region, is the most impertinent interference which can be conceived of. The inhabitants dread slavery and slaveholders as they do ravenous beasts, and desire the exact legal protection against it which they now have.

But while open assaults like that of Douglass' Nebraska bill, are made upon freedom in these territories, more insidious and crafty aggressions have been prepared in other quarters. The committee on Judicial affairs, under the chairmanship of Orr, of South Carolina, and with a majority of slaveholders upon it, as all the important committees have, has prepared and caused to be reported a bill introducing slavery under the disguise of the honeseted system among the North-western Indians, giving to such as *have slaves* an extra quantity of land. Now, can anything be more abominable or disgraceful than this sneaking breach of public faith. The majority of the committee reporting this bill—all Southern men—well know that the honor of their section was involved in the faithful maintenance of the Missouri prohibition as long as the North demanded it. Yet, here, by a trick, they seek to thrust their institution into the territories.—Do they know what the word honor means, as applied to public men? or do they not recognize honor as existing in public affairs at all? Their conduct on the subject of slavery is a practical negative to both questions.

To come back to the starting point: what ought to be done with the surplus revenue? It ought to be promptly divided among the States, and effectual provision ought to be made to prevent the accumulation of any more. What ought to be done with the Gadsden treaty? It ought to be rejected.

Junius.

Sunbury and Erie Road.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was held in Philadelphia on Monday. We extract from the proceedings the following paragraphs:

Mr. C. A. Walborn referred to the allusion in the report to certain recent subscriptions, and desired to know by whom those subscriptions were made, and what amount had been subscribed.

The Chairman stated that he had learned subscriptions had been made in New York, Boston, and in this city, to the amount of nearly $1,900,000, and called on the President of the Company to give the information requested.

Mr. Cooper, the President, said that a subscription of $500,000 had been made by Messrs. Chouteau, Sanford & Co., of New York; $900,000 by Mr. Edward Crane of Boston; $50,000 by Mr. Goodwin, President of the Trust and Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut; and $50,000 by Mr. Joel White the President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company. These parties he represented as being abundantly able to comply with their heavy engagements, and felt assured the Company could congratulate itself upon the aid thus furnished. The checks of Messrs. Chouteau, Sanford & Co., and Mr. Crane, has already been drawn for the respective amounts, that of Mr. Crane being now in the Bank of Commerce, at the disposal of the Company.

The Philadelphia Register says:

"The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Sunbury and Erie railroad was held this morning, the report of which will be read with interest, especially that part which announces nearly Two Millions of Dollars subscribed to the stock, by four parties in Boston. So large an amount was of course not secured without a good reason and a *quid pro quo* in some shape. The most rational supposition is that the Bostonians having quietly got a bill through the last Legislature of this State authorizing a road from Cleveland into our north-west counties, found the connection in danger of repeal at this session. The influence of the Sunbury and Erie railroad party, to prevent this repeal, is understood to have been the condition of a subscription by the Boston gentlemen of one million to the Sunbury and Erie stock. The other million may also have had a motive power somewhat akin to this.—Certainly Mr. Cooper has displayed a great deal of tact and energy in securing these large subscriptions. Mr. Crane, who subscribes the nine hundred thousand dollars, is President of the Vermont Central Railroad, and is understood to be a most sagacious, and at the same time daring operator on 'Change."

The following is a list of the officers elected:

President—James Cooper.

Managers—Henry White, Charles S. Boker, Robert Ewing, Charles Lennig, Joseph B. Myers, Daniel Deal, John W. Stokes, Franklin Platt, James Armstrong, David K. Jackman, James Thompson, Gideon J. Ball.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An important amendment will be offered to the Nebraska bill, to test the sincerity of Southerners on the non-interference of Congress in relation to Slavery in Territories. The present bill is negative in its provisions on that subject. The amendment will make it affirmative and apply to all Territories hereafter to be organized.

It is believed that the Southern members will reject the amendment and Northerners will insist on its adoption. The Southerners will not stand on squatter sovereignties. Rich doings in prospect for Kansas.

The confirmations of O'Sullivan and Saunders are doubtful. Douglass voted No, alone, to-day, on a postponement of the subject. All Railroad grants are in danger from Nebraska. Houston will be out and out, and says the bill cannot pass the Senate.

Mr. Bell, in Executive session to-day, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, calling on the President to communicate Conkling's Treaty, if not incompatible with public service.

Gadsden's treaty has been confirmed.

Senator Cooper is strongly opposed to a repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Thos. H. Botts has prepared, and will soon publish, an able and bold article against the Nebraska bill.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our town office in Canal, Wilson & Co.'s store, Wood street, or Braun & Reiter, corner Liberty and Wood streets, or with H. F. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

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

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Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned amongst our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia, it act like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, regulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands of this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 69 Wood st. 5-3-25

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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 Lard, 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 perfection of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

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Silas Foote	do	J. F. Bogardus, do
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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted for FALL and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices.—Merchants in the city of Philadelphia and New York, Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jan26-dly

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplished in such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian book that treats of medical ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than have been combined in this wonderful remedy, so to speak, seems to have been contained in this herbs and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are raised, the nervous are relieved, the half-paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from head-aches are tormented no more the weak and the infirm regain health and strength, the sallow tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease find immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefutable proof, are presented to the attention of the invalids who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles, at one dollar per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

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

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

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Head-ache, and curing eruptive diseases of the skin. 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 satisfy the discerning, it is unmistakable superiority. Physicians and Chemists—honorable citizens from all parts of the States—the leading Journals of Europe and America—ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Druggists in their counters—in fact its million patrons every where, from pitchers to Presidents, in the most pleasing and effective article either as a Medicinal or Toilet preparation ever produced. Do not fail to give it a trial in the most favorable terms.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Yeager, Benj. Page, Jr., Fleming Bros. and Braun & Reiter. dec31-1m

Death from Rupture.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture or Hernia, who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from a "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 on hand, at the Drug Store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can call for, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. He also has on hand every kind of *Suspensory, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances for 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.

Thousands of Cases of Consumption
have been cured by the use of RUBITON, CLARKE & CO'S GENUINE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL. It is no secret preparation, but a pure medicine, put up in the purest Fresh Cod Fish Liver. Persons in the utmost care are to preserve the valuable properties in the highest state of perfection and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

CAUTION—The great superiority and celebrity of our Oil has induced many imitations, and purchasers will please ask that the Genuine Article has the signature of RUBITON, CLARKE & CO., over the cork of each bottle. Sold by druggists generally throughout the United States.

New York, Jan. 24, 1854. jan26-3mos

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.—This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarhœa, it acts like magic, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of the epidemic, cholera and dysentery, cases of children, it is peculiarly efficacious to family or individual should be without it.

CAUTION—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. BROWN, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists throughout the States; and, in Pittsburgh, by Reppy, Page, Jr., H. A. Fahnestock & Co., Dr. S. Smith, Lemuel Wilson & Co., J. Schoonmaker & Co.

In Allegheny City by H. P. Schwartz and Lee & Beckham & Co.

Valuable Invention.—The public, when informed, seldom fail to do justice to the inspired, therefore when I desire to set forth in this, that certain persons have *infringing* by making ZINC WASHBOARDS, the right to which I purchased of the parties in Cincinnati, as set forth in LETTERS PATENT. Therefore, any one making this article similar to the Cincinnati brand, will find their interest best secured by turning their attention to other matters, than saving themselves trouble and cost.

J. B. HOLMES, No. 8, 7th st.
feb7-1wd 1st, Sycamore & Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

AMOS LELAND & CO.,
171 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
In every Description of
STRAW GOODS,
Consisting in part of
PANAMA, LEGHORN, SEWED, BRAID, CANTON, AND PALM LEAF HATS;
English, Italian, Swiss and Silk Bonnets,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
By the Case.

Comprising one of the largest Stocks in the City, to which the attention of Time and Cash Buyers is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—HATTERS are particularly invited to call and examine our Stock, which is united expressly to their Trade, embracing all the new and fashionable styles of Goods. oct2-1md

Syphilis, Scrofula, and Diseased Blood.—For those terrible diseases, CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE is the only specific.

The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it.

We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va.; Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Gen. Welch, of the Mammoth Cirrus; Dr. Hendly, of Washington, City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. S. Lock, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. P. Bolton, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known.

☞ See advertisement. feb13-tu

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorens, of the firm of Lorens, Stollings & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co. have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 Water street, between Ferry and Short streets, where they have on hand an assortment of the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ,
feb7-dlf THOS. H. STEWART.

To Printers.—For sale, a lot of second hand Column Rules, Advertising Rules, and Double Cross Rules, at low prices. Enquire at this office. ja18

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 increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts., a paper, 5 papers for $1.

GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Medicines which never fail to give satisfaction, *and are used by many Physicians in their Practice.*—DR. J. S. ROSE is an Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and graduated, in 1820, from the University of Pennsylvania, under the guidance of the truly eminent Professors Physick, Chapman, Gibson, Coxe, James and Hare,—names celebrated for medical science,—and having had daily intercourse and consultation with those distinguished Physicians, respecting diseases of all kinds, and the proper remedies therefor, and being solicited by thousands of his patients to put up his Preparations, he now offers to the public, as the results of his experience for the past 30 years, the following valuable Family Medicines, each one to a specific disease:

DR. J. S. ROSE'S *Nervous and Invigorating Cordial.*—The Greatest Discovery in Medical Science!—For all Nervous Conditions of the System!—Heart Disease and Nervous Complaints. The astounding and hungry effect of Dr. Rose's Nervous Cordial, for Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation, Numbness, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremor of the Muscles, Heartburn, Flatulence, Pain in the Face, Wakefulness, Restlessness, or for the Mind or Body, worn down by care, labor, or study, has induced many physicians to test its merits in their practice. For a weak constitution, it