PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATUDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 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.*

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On Thursday next, the 23d inst., the time table on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is to be changed to suit the changes which have been made on the Pennsylvania Railroad since the completion of the tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains.

The mail train will continue to run as heretofore, leaving Pittsburgh at 8 A. M., and connecting at Crestline with the fast express train for Cincinnati, which arrives there about twelve at night.

The express train will leave Pittsburgh at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the fast train from Philadelphia; and will reach Crestline at 11.30 P. M., connecting with the night express for Cincinnati, and arriving there in the morning, in time for the mail boats for Louisville.

The Express train from Crestline will run as at present, reaching Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M., and making the connection *through from Cincinnati to Philadelphia in thirty hours.*

The mail train will leave Crestline on the arrival of the night express from Cincinnati, and pass Wooster at 5 A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh about half an hour before noon. This will enable the residents of the towns along the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad to come to Pittsburgh in the morning, remaining here several hours in the business part of the day, and returning home before bed time; which will be a great convenience to our friends in Ohio, and an important advantage to the trade of this city.

The New Brighton accommodation train will come up about half an hour earlier in the morning, and go down somewhat later in the evening than at present.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Lawrence county has elected delegates to the State Convention, instructed for Larimer. In the Huntingdon Senatorial District, A. M. White, Esq., was elected, instructed for Curtin. Blair elects A. L. Holliday, without instructions. Bradford elects M. C. Mercur and J. G. Adams, without instructions. Somerset elects Mr. W. H. Koontz as representative delegate, and John R. Edie as Senatorial, and instructs for Larimer. Crawford county appointed delegates on the 13th, but the Whig paper does not contain the proceedings.—The delegates are supposed to be for Larimer.

In all the counties, so far, the conventions have unanimously adopted resolutions against Douglass' Nebraska bill. In Bradford county, a resolution was also adopted in favor of sustaining Erie in railroad matters, and in Crawford the eighth resolution of the Baltimore platform was repudiated.

☞ Mrs. Swisshelm's better Anti-slavery candidate, Dr. Jonas R. McClintock, signalized his extraordinary attachment to anti-slavery principles by voting, on Thursday, with the enemies of freedom, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to postpone the resolutions protesting against the Nebraska outrage. The wickedness of this act is only paralleled by its meanness. It is a mean way to kill off a measure by postponing it until it can be of no longer use. We would respect them more if they would come out boldly and say what they mean, which is, that they are in favor of repealing the solemn compact which dedicated Nebraska to freedom, and to permit its virgin soil to be polluted with the foul breath of Slavery. We wish Mrs. Swisshelm joy of her hopeful protege. Of course she is prepared to defend him, being, as he is, a better anti-slavery man than Dr. Carothers.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The able and convincing remarks of Gen. ROBINSON, in the Allegheny Councils on Thursday evening, show the strong ground which the Railroad Company has for urging the immediate extension of the road to this city, and the sincere and resolute determination of the President and Directors to carry out in good faith the resolution of the Stockholders. We understand that the calm and logical reasoning of Gen. Robinson produced a profound impression upon the minds of members of Councils, who had been led by unwise counsellors to adopt the hasty action we published on Wednesday. This was evinced by the cheerful agreement to the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Railroad Company on that subject. There is now every reason to expect that the Councils will promptly agree on some plan by which the road can be extended to this city without any further delay than is necessary for the completion of the work.

As Gen. Robinson's remarks are of considerable importance, and possess much interest to our readers, our reporter has written them out from his notes, more fully than as published in our last. They will be found under the head of "Home Matters."

"HOT CORN STORIES."—Mr. PEASE, in a card published in the New York papers, has given notice that as soon as he became acquainted with the atrocious character of this book, the sale of it was discontinued at his agency.

MEETING OF THE GERMANS.—A large meeting of our German fellow-citizens took place in this city a few days ago to express their opinion on public affairs. We have prepared a synopsis of their proceedings, which we will publish in our next, it having been crowded out to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

A vast amount of caucussing and intriguing is going on to secure northern votes for the Nebraska fraud. It is said, with some show of probability, that the occupant of the White House and his satellites begin to shake and shiver over the signs of disgust and disaffection which the Douglass outrage has excited. Certain it is that the conspirators have never *seemed so* much out of heart as yesterday and this morning. Douglass *looks* like a baffled conspirator, black, sullen and revengeful. I think he must have had a foreshadowing of the things to come when he made that ferociously spiteful reply to the noble addresses of Senators Chase and Sumner. It is understood that thus far all efforts to bring in the New York Softs have failed, but I grieve to say that it is reported, with a great deal of probability, that all the Pennsylvania Democrats have caved in. Has the spirit of freedom and the sentiment of honor died out among Pennsylvania politicians? What malign influence has defiected and smothered those sacred principles that once placed Pennsylvania among the foremost champions of liberty to all men, and gave her a noble precedence over her sister States in the work of emancipation? The history of the Democracy of that State is like that of the man who sold his soul to the devil for an unstinted enjoyment of the base delights and sordid pleasures of this world. They can reach no lower deep, and as the darkest hour precedes the dawn, we may hope that we are on the eve of a reaction that will sweep away every vestige of that unfathomable servility which now disgraces the party and the State.

The middle of the month has arrived, and we now appear to be farther from the end of the debate than at the beginning of it. Weller today made a much more moderate demonstration of his peculiar characteristics than was expected. He denied the validity of either Compromise, that of 1820 or 1850, as a compact; said a repeal of the fugitive act would and ought to cause a dissolution of the Union; the Abolitionists were disunionists; that there was no material difference between them and freesoilers; that Slavery was an evil; but that it did not impair the honor and chastity of the southern ladies, (a new topic in the discussion,) but that northern women were "strong minded" and sought to exert an influence upon public affairs. These were the heads of his discourse, and in treating of them really committed fewer Wellerisms than anybody had looked for. Upon the whole I commend the effort. Every body knows Weller to be and to have been all his life a rampant partisan of the extreme slavery faction in Congress and the country, and that nothing could be proposed for its propagation and diffusion which he would not support with all his energies, and these, I am not disposed to deny, are considerable.

Weller made considerable use of the silly pretence, that to extend the area of Slavery does not increase the number of Slaves, and that, consequently, its introduction into Nebraska is not to be deprecated. It is astonishing that such trash as this should be repeated in the Senate year after year, when the shallowness of the sophism never has and never will impose on a single friend or foe of Slavery. There is not one slave the less at this day in Maryland and Virginia, for the millions which stock the plantations of the States of the South and West that have derived their supplies from the former. On the contrary, the institution would have perished from the soil of the northern Slave States had no new ones been added since the Constitution was adopted. And even had Louisiana not been purchased, Slavery would have died out in most of the old Slave States. The reason is obvious. The opening of such vast and profitable markets for human flesh divert men from honest industry to that most horrible and loathsome of human employments, *slave breeding.* This is the branch of business which now forms the honor and glory of the Old Dominion, and which constitutes the chief support of her F. F. V. aristocracy. Had ever any aristocracy so detestable a foundation? Was there ever a crime which better deserved punishment at the hands of the civilized world? And just such a lazar house would the enslavement of Nebraska, Kansas and the other territories of the north-west, make of Missouri. Slavery is now on the decline there. That is, it does not advance with the relative rapidity of the free population; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would give impetus to slave breeding and slave trading, which would fix the guilt irretrievably upon that noble State.

Another cause of despondency with the Nebraska planters is reported to be the impracticability of southern Whigs. This certainly ought to interpose an insuperable barrier to their scheme. If there is any reality in southern conservatism, now is the time to show it. Let it now be manifested whether southern honor is proof against temptation. The chivalry of Kentucky was the first to yield. Dixon is in fact the author of the proposition of repeal. The North lay quiet under her humiliation. She submitted to the infamous fugitive act, and had almost ceased complaining of and protesting against it. She was punctually paying her share of the taxes for the Texan ten million robbery. She had ceased to murmur at the legislative coaxing of Slavery into New Mexico and Utah. Such was the state of things when Dixon and Douglass burst upon us with this unprincipled and revolutionary aggression, to disturb the peace of the country, perhaps to destroy it forever. But with all its meekness and moderation the North does not love Slavery, it hates it.—Will southern conservatism now vindicate itself? Will it join in defence of the North, and protect itself from an outburst of anti-Slavery fanaticism, which, if fully aroused, may override all obstacles, may crush northern and southern conservatism together, and inundate the land with excitement and agitation. There is material enough for such a spirit to work upon. I have been astonished at the tameness of the North, and so have southern politicians. But when the pent up waters shall burst the bounds which confine them, what power can mitigate the fury of the flood!

The indications in both House and Senate today were adverse to the bill. Gen. Houston made an unanswerable argument against it on the ground of its violating Indian rights.—In the House Messrs. Mace, of Indiana, and Skelton, of N. J., both Democrats, broke through rules and custom to anticipate opportunity, and to denounce the bill as an outrage, without excuse and without necessity.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The discussion in the House on the Homestead bill was opened by the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Penn'a., in a speech of rare ability and eloquence. It is spoken of on all sides with commendation. Fertile and convincing in argument, abounding in useful information illustrative of his subject, and adorned with rhetorical beauties of a high order, Mr. Dawson's speech was one on which the friends of this great popular measure feel that they may rest its advocacy, as surrounded by the best defences which sound reasoning and pleasing oratory can furnish. While paying this deserved tribute of praise to Mr. Dawson, it must not be considered that I adopt the principle or waive my opposition to the tendencies of this bill. I can never yield my humble support to any plan of agrarian distribution, unless it can be demonstrated to me that it is a remedy for other and greater evils. Such a virtue I know is claimed for it. It is said that the assignment of a reasonable quantity of land without charge to each head of a family too poor to purchase it, will build up a hardy and virtuous yeomanry in the West which will resist the approach of influences now threatening to subvert the free republican institutions founded by our ancestors, and to which that portion of our republic was especially dedicated by them. I think the tendency of these *donations* of homesteads is to enervate the character and to undermine the independent self-reliance of our pioneer population. But when the friends of this policy shall satisfy me that nothing less than this extreme measure of popular liberality will suffice to secure that region to the freemen of all sections of our common country, I shall feel it a duty to add my voice to the general sentiment in its favor.

If your space permit I would venture to recommend the republication in the Gazette of Mr. Dawson's speech, as presenting in full the most elaborate exposition of the arguments on his side of the question. The peroration of the speech is marked by an elegant simplicity of imagery and diction which belongs to true eloquence.

Seizing the very first opportunity for grappling with the subject, Mr. Mace, of Indiana, and Dr. Skelton, of N. J., both Democrats of the first water, made haste to enter their protest against the Nebraska bill. Singularly enough, considering their party affinities, they both declare it not only an example of the basest treachery and fraud in itself, but as a gross violation of the Democratic platform on which the party united at Baltimore. That, they said, was a pledge against agitation on slavery. This was a wanton re-opening of agitation. This is a good Badger, so far from being opposed, is warmly in favor of the bill, and will show it to-morrow by his speech. I doubt whether there will be one Southern vote in the negative beside that of Gen. Houston, who concluded yesterday afternoon a very able and eloquent speech against it.

Mr. Chase proposed an amendment which will annoy the conspirators, but nothing more. It was, that the territorial legislature should have power to prohibit Slavery, if it chose. The South will almost unanimously oppose this, although it is in exact conformity with the non-intervention pretence, on which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is urged. While urging the sacredness of the principle that the territories should be left to decide social and political questions for themselves, these Southern politicians are very indignant at the idea of a "squatter sovereignty" that may prohibit Slavery.—This amendment will be cut off or shuffled out of sight by some parliamentary juggle.

And I fear that the prospect in the House is hardly less gloomy. The present disposition existing there is good, but the tools of the Executive have not yet begun to work there. A very important and gratifying success was achieved to-day by the opponents of the scheme and the friends of a full discussion of it. The Douglass clan, and their confederates in the House, held a secret conference at which they agreed to choke off the Nebraska debate that had begun on the Homestead Bill. This was a very necessary part of their plan to suppress debate, for they have already got the Senate bill into such a shape that it may be rushed through the House by the force of a mere majority under the previous question which cuts off both debate and amendment. If they could, therefore, suspend the accustomed latitude of debate in the Committee of the Whole, so to this bill, their way would be clear to the consummation of their designs. No resistance could obstruct them for an hour. Mr. Richardson, Douglass' First Lieutenant, objected to any speeches on the Nebraska question while the Homestead bill was before the Committee.—Dr. Olds, of Ohio, being in the Chair, promptly ruled such speeches out of order. But the Anti-Nebraskans turned upon the pair and instantly reversed the decision, ayes 55, noes 85—majority thirty. This is not indicative of the loss of the bill, because many who intend to vote for it, voted against suppressing debate. But it is important in this view, that had the motion prevailed it would have rendered all opposition useless and nugatory, and would have been equivalent to the passage of the bill.

The Hard and Soft Shell dispute was renewed in the House to-day. Mr. Wheeler, a very respectable and popular member, made an excellent and very witty speech in defence of himself from the assaults of the Washington *Union*, and censuring the Administration for intermeddling in New York politics. It was entirely the best speech which I have heard upon that side, while it upheld the peculiar doctrines of the Hard Shell wing of the Democracy, was free from that fulsome and disgusting sycophancy towards the South, and trembling devotion to Slavery, which have deformed other emanations from that school, at the present session.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., has taken the leadership of the House, since the retirement of Mr. Houston, of Alabama. He now acts as Chairman of the Committee, and directs its business on the floor.

The Gadsden treaty has got into the newspapers, word for word. It is published in New York this morning, and may have been furnished by some good natured Senator, or have been purchased from some mercenary *attache* of the legation. It is very unpopular in the Senate, and will probably be rejected by a strong vote.—Nobody can tell what we are to pay the twenty millions for. The treasury is full, but it is felt to be better to distribute the cash among our own people than to scatter it, without an object, among strangers.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1854.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Hoge presented a remonstrance against changing the name of a village in Mercer county, from Shakleyville to Exchangeville.

A few petitions in favor, and remonstrances against a prohibitory liquor law were presented.

The bill to repeal the prohibitory liquor law of Washington county was reported from the committee on Vice and Immorality, and immediately taken up in committee of the whole.

The Speaker being on the floor, said the people of Washington county were greatly desirous of the repeal of this law because it worked badly and could not be enforced. They were, however, in favor of a general law.

The bill then passed its several readings.

Mr. Ferguson read a bill in place to incorporate the Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county.

Mr. McClintock, one relative to Wylie street, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Kunkle, one relative to roads, highways and bridges.

The Nebraska resolution came up in order, on second reading.

Mr. Piatt moved to postpone the bill the 15th of March to-day.

Mr. B. D. Hamlin moved to postpone bill 15th May. Not agreed to—yeas 14, nays 17.

After a brief conversation the motion of Mr. Piatt was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 10—every Whig voting in the negative, and every Democrat except one (Mr. Hoffeman,) in the affirmative. The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, McCaslin, *Speaker*—17.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Haldeman, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle, Mellinger, Price, Skinner, Slifer—16.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Mercer and New Castle Railroad Company was taken up.

When the bill was last before the Senate, Mr. Darsie offered an amendment limiting the franchise powers. Mr. McClintock moved to amend, by providing that the 4th section of the original act of incorporation shall not be construed to empower said Company to carry their works to the State line, or construct any branch beyond ten miles in length; which Mr. Darsie accepted as a modification of the motion.

Mr. Quiggle moved to strike out "ten miles in length," and insert "the boundary of any county through which said road may pass."

These amendments were still pending.

Mr. Quiggle desired to withdraw his amendment, but could not do it, having been journalized.

Mr. Darsie opposed the bill; he charged that they had obtained their charter by fraud, trick, and chicanery, and he did not believe this Legislature was going to endorse the fraud. He preferred direct, open Legislation." If they were going to pass any bill, he wished the powers of the Company to be clearly defined, and that they should not be permitted to go where they pleased. Under their present charter they could run up to the Lake shore, and along the Lake to the Ohio line.

The subject was discussed at some length, by Messrs. Darsie, B. D. Hamlin, Price, Quiggle, and Buckalew. Mr. Price said, that if the amendments were voted down, he would offer one which he read, to give the company authority to connect with any Ohio railroad, or any railroad in this State, provided such road does not connect with any New York road.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Hamilton, was finally postponed, the amendments still pending.

The bill providing for the cancellation of the Relief notes was taken up, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Jamison, the bill to regulate the Courts of the 10th Judicial District, was taken up, and finally passed.

A bill to incorporate the Ulalla Cemetery was taken up, and the question of taxing Cemeteries generally, was discussed at some length; when the bill was finally postponed and the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, being petition day, a very large number of petitions, remonstrances, &c., were presented.

Mr. Parke presented a remonstrance of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, against the passage of any law granting to the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad the privilege of occupying the common ground and streets of said city, with accompanying preamble and resolutions.

Also, Mr. Bigham, a remonstrance of the same import was read in place.

A further supplement to the act relative to fees of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Hamilton, a resolution from the citizens of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, against the bill now pending, relative to the liquidation of the debt of the city of Pittsburgh.

The prohibitory liquor bill was made the special order for Thursday, the 23d Feb.

A resolution was introduced to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 30th of March. Laid on the table.

Also,

A bill to authorize the Commissioners of Washington county to subscribe $50,000 to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co.

Bills passed.—To incorporate the Kittanning Bridge Co. To incorporate the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad. To appropriate $3000 to the Roseland Association, at Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

Mr. Bigham, yesterday, read a bill in place to incorporate the Pittsburgh Coal Company; and resolutions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Congress.

AN EXPLANATION.—In my letter of the 13th instant, referring the eighth section of the Liquor Bill, as authorizing the search of dwelling houses, the purport of the section, as amended by the friends of the bill, is not clearly expressed. I should have explained that the search was limited by the section; as amended, to houses used as trading shops and houses of entertainment, and only to the parts of such houses as may be in the occupancy of the person keeping the shop or house of entertainment; and any parts of such occupied by other persons were to be exempted from search. This was the purport of the amendments adopted, and the shape in which the section stood when it was voted down. The original section contained the general right of search, but it was stricken out by general consent.

I make this explanation, because the friends of the measure complain that their true position has been misrepresented by the press, and is not properly understood.

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 Bruce & Reiler, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Druggists, Allegheny.

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

fe2-3m BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE THIRD. CHARLES HOTEL fe1-1yd&wS

JOHN FLEMING.....L. WILCOX, JR.G.....COCHRAN FLEMING

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD, AND 57 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c. fe18

A Great Cure by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral

SYRUP.—Thresh Peebles Township, Allegheny County.—I had a coughing and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued for eight whole months. I employed the best physicians in the country, but my cough continued unabated, until early in October, at that time I was advised to try your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP, which I did; and after I had taken one bottle, I was entirely free from coughing and spitting. I bring myself clear of ever getting the cough, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles Tp.

Witness—B. M. KERR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1853 ja18-4dwT

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund.
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LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
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By GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent,
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Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

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

MR. S. M. KIER—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a No. of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with inflammation and an inaction of the liver, some of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—one to three teaspoonfuls at a dose—fasted a day, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since. In fact, I attribute to it, under God, the better health that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. I was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, and McGuire Dealers everywhere. Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oe25

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, LEATHER,
No. 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

My Stock consists of upwards of 2500 cases, embracing every variety and style of BOOTS, SHOES, and BONNETS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, adapted expressly for SALE and RETAILING, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comprising favorable with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK WHALE LEATHER. fe2

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or

CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplished; such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, Nature's amount and proper proportion of the curative properties that had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest is rendered, so to speak, useless, to have been combined in this wonderful remedy, 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 cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from head-ache are tormented no more, the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the sunken cheek, and the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. Three facts, supported by thousands of living witnesses, are a salvation of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. HIND, Proprietor,
122 Broadway, N. Y.

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

Principal Depot 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, second only to the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete its incontested, its incontestable superiority. Physicians are its patronizers—beauties its constant devotees—fops, and the leading Journals of Europe find American Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries,—in fact its million patrons every where, are its eulogists, 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.

For sale by R. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Yeager, Benj. Page, jr., Fleming Bros. and Brann & Reiter. de21-1m

Syphilis, Scrofula, and Diseased Blood.

—For these terrific 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.; Pipe in Benton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; Gen. Welch, of the Mammoth Circus; Dr. Hendly, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va; Mr. F. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have been 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. fe18-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing from and with the late firm of the Warehouse formerly occupied by them, 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,
fe2-6td THOS. H. STEWRT.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000!
R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 56 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*
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Simeon L. Loomis	Late of the Mtna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning	Firm of Bowen & McNamee.
Thomas Tileston	Firm of Boorne, Talmage & Co.
Richard Bigelow	Firm of Boorne, Talmage & Co.
William H. Mellen	Firm of Griffin, Mellin & Co.
George Bliss	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
Amos F. Eno	Firm of Eno, Mahoney & Co.
Oliver E. Wood	Firm of Willard & Wood.
Levi C. Stone	Firm of Stone & Black.
Henry T.	Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowne.
James Low	Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles H. Hitch	Firm of C. B. Hitch & Co.
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