PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 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.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident took place on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on Tuesday afternoon between Columbiana and Salem. A heavy wagon had passed over a road crossing just before the Express train, and it is supposed had loosened and displaced a plank so that the end was caught by the cow-catcher, which threw the train off the track, and partly down an embankment. Little or no damage was done to the locomotive or cars, but one life was lost by the stupidity and rashness of an unfortunate person, who, when the shock was felt, rushed to the door of the car against the remonstrances of his friends, and jumped out just in the act when the car was falling, and was crushed to death by its weight. Had he kept his seat he would, in all probability, have suffered no injury. He was from Lisbon in this county, and was in company with three other persons, who were on their way to Smithfield, Ohio. His remains were brought to this city the same evening, and preparations made for sending them to his friends.

It is very seldom an accident takes place to persons who are in their seats in the cars. In all cases of accident, the safest plan is to remain quiet. The platforms are the worst possible places in cases of collisions of all kinds. The safest position is in the seats, unless a danger is seen in time to vacate the cars entirely, as when a train is seen coming upon another standing still. If passengers would keep the rules there would seldom be any loss of life on Railroads.

ACCIDENT.—A person, whose name we did not learn, was killed yesterday, while walking on the Railroad near the outer depot, Allegheny. A train was going in, and one coming out on different tracks. The person saw the one before him, and stepped on to the other track before the other engine and thus lost his life. We hope this painful accident will be a warning to all persons against walking on the Railroad track. From the numerous trains now running in different directions it is unsafe, as the danger cannot frequently be foreseen in time to avoid it.—No person has a right to walk on the track. It is not made for such a purpose. It is private property set apart for a specific purpose, and if persons will go on it they do it at their own risk. It being the shortest and best walk from the lower part of Allegheny and Manchester, great numbers of pedestrians use it, and we wonder that more accidents do not occur, and we have seen within short distances quite a number of men, women and children walking on the track, while the trains were coming and going. The practice should be immediately discontinued.

THE MAILS.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday was received here by Adams' Express yesterday at one o'clock; our New York papers of the same date will not reach us by mail until this morning. For all practical purposes, the mail is thus one day behind. Our Philadelphia papers are in no better fix. Can not these things be remedied?

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The subscribers to the Merchants' Exchange are called to meet to-night at Apollo Hall, on Fourth street, between Wood and Market, to elect a President, two Vice Presidents and a Board of Directors. A full attendance is desirable.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—In the New York Legislature the following resolution has been offered, and will probably pass, as it ought to. Our own Legislature ought to adopt a similar one:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be instructed to advocate measures materially to reduce the tariff on foreign sugars and molasses; and if the proposition to place cheap wool, flaxseed and linen on the free list should prevail, that foreign sugars and molasses should also be imported free of duty.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Hinchman, in to-day's paper. The *Homestead Journal* is published in a section of country which has a great deal of business intercourse with Pittsburgh, and our merchants will find it an excellent medium for reaching their customers in that part of the country.

WHY?—Nearly every city in the North has now held meetings to protest against Douglass' Nebraska bill. Philadelphia and Cincinnati hang back, notwithstanding public opinion there is decided in its opposition to the bill. Why is this? Those cities owe it to the rest of the North to speak out; and we trust they will do so.

We are under obligations to Adams' Express Company for copies of Eastern papers received in advance of the mails.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1854.

Election of Printer to the House—Hostility to the Union—Lord Clarendon asked to explain or apologize—Land grants to Railroads—Gen Cass' apology for the Nebraska bill—his hypocrisy—The bill stripped and shown to be a scheme of naked pro-Slavery interest.

The death of Gen. Armstrong has shown the dominant party in the House the precariousness of its position. Were the Nebraska bill from the Senate actually in that body, no person representing the Union office could possibly be elected printer to the House. A caucus is to be held to-morrow night to determine between Judge Nicholson, the correspondent of Gen. Cass, the personal friend of the President, and associate in business of the late printer,—and at least half-a-dozen competitors. It is believed by some that the election of Gen. Armstrong, and the execution of bonds by him, were equivalent to a contract which descends to his heirs and legal representatives, who are entitled to demand its literal fulfilment. It seems that Nicholson has been designated as the representative of the family and the estate for this occasion. These considerations, together with the zealous support of the executive, will give him a strong support in the caucus, and I think he will be nominated. Among his competitors is Forney, Clerk of the House, whose letter to the Forrest case so outraged the moral sense of the country, who appears to stand no chance. In fact, there would be no serious opposition at all to Nicholson, if he was not identified with the abomination known as the Douglass bill for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Some sensation has been caused here by the declaration in Parliament of the British Secretary for foreign affairs, that the English and French alliance was intended to carry out certain important objects in the joint policy of the two countries with reference to American affairs, as well as to preserve the balance of Europe.—The objects are, in brief, the preservation of Cuba and the other islands of the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and the Sandwich Islands from falling under the power of the United States. This was an unwise and a most gratuitous declaration at this time, although, for my own part, I am not disposed to deny the right of these two maritime powers to combine for the preservation of their own colonies and the colonies and territories of their neighbors and allies against the hostile designs of the United States. But just at this time it would certainly have been more prudent and polite to have withheld a statement which is so well calculated to provoke ill will on the part of our people toward the allied powers, and thereby to embarrass the government in its desire to maintain perfect neutrality between the belligerents.

It is rumored that Mr. Marcy has directed Mr. Buchanan to ask Lord Clarendon for an explanation of his remarks on this head, and to demand some disclaimer, or a more distinct avowal of an intention to interfere in the affairs of this continent in a manner to injure the interests of the United States. Though nobody can have any great confidence in the statesmanship or capacity of the present British cabinet, it is not doubted that explanations will be given that will be satisfactory to us.

On their parts the British and French governments are said to have asked for an assurance from that of the United States that American privateers shall not be allowed to prey upon their commerce while engaged in the conflict with Russia. This assurance will undoubtedly be given.

Much of to-day's sitting was consumed in the House, in a vain endeavor to make the six war steamer bill made the special order, in order to get it up and pass it at an early day. When we have so much money in the treasury, and a general war in Europe is so imminent, it is nearly useless to enquire whether these steamers are absolutely needed or not. The bill passed the Senate on Friday without a division or a word of debate, and the very large majority in its favor in the House, as indicated by the votes upon several incidental motions, shows that it is irresistably popular in the lower House also. The bill appropriates three millions of dollars for the building of the frigates. I will only express the hope that when they are built they will perform better than any we now have. The miserable hulks that we now have reflect disgrace upon the navy of the country.

There was an animate scene of business in the Senate this morning while the Railroad land bills were going through with more than Railroad speed. Within the space of half an hour seventy-seven millions were passed donating between eighteen and twenty million acres of land to the new States of the South and West, for Railroad purposes. Nobody spoke a word for the old States, though nobody denied that the property thus prodigally divided out among offshoots from the homestead belonged as much to them as to the new communities, who are thus year by year absorbing it. These bills will go to the House, and I hope will there lay on the table till the crack of doom. As the land belongs to the whole people, and not to the States, new or old, there is a manifest propriety in leaving to the House the origination of all bills proposing the distribution of this common domain. The House will manage the business more carefully and conscientiously. It does its business of all kinds more openly, and, to tell the truth, being so numerous and so directly responsible to the people, is not so accessible as the Senate to bribery and corruption—a means said to be employed to no small extent in lobbying grants.

It is stated that the House Committee on Public Lands have refused to report more than six or eight bills, providing grants amounting in the aggregate to twenty millions of dollars, and will there stop. I hope—they will, but I doubt it very much.

Gen. Cass made his long promised speech on the Nebraska bill to-day. It was altogether the most nondescript piece of rhetoric I ever listened to. I could not make up my mind whether to regard it as a rambling, inconsistent apology for the bill, or for a condemnation of it. His beginning was decidedly adverse to the whole movement. The General confessed that it was a scheme of rank and wanton agitation, for which there was no other excuse than this, namely: It might convulse the country but would not dissolve the Union. In 1850 the Union was in real danger, and this proposition would have just finished it, sent it to perdition without the hope of redemption. But the Compromises of 1850 settled that unlappy agitation, and the Union was placed beyond the reach of peril for some certain period to come. He thought the bill unnecessary, but being introduced it should have his vote because it established the principle of non-intervention. Yet he went on to say that it did not recognize this principle, but on the contrary left the people absolutely no definite power on slavery, or any thing else. He hoped somebody would move to amend the bill so as to make it what it pretended to be and was not, to wit: a bill securing the right of the people to govern themselves. He particularly admitted that he lacked either the ability or the courage to propose the required amendments, and should vote for the bill whether they were made or not. He very lamely defended his doctrine, that of 'non-intervention by Congress and self government by the people of the territories, from the Southern imputation of "squatter sovereignty," and said it was the only doctrine on which the question between the North and the South could be settled. And yet though this bill violates this principle in every line and feature, General Cass said he would not move to amend it, but would vote for it without amendment. Now this is miserable imbecility or it is the basest hypocrisy and treachery. Gen. Cass *knows* that this is a Southern bill for the utter destruction of the popular right of self government in the territories. He knows that it imposes the strictest qualifications for voters and members of the local Assembly. He knows that the President here at Washington, two thousand miles distant, will appoint a Governor to rule over this people, in the selection of whom they will have no more voice than the Blackfeet Indians have. He knows that the bill gives to this Governor a full, unqualified veto over any or all acts of the territorial legislature; and further, that no act though passed and approved by the legislature and Governor together, can become a law until examined and adopted by Congress. He knows that the judges, attornies, and clerks of the Courts are all appointed here, without reference to the wishes of the people. And coming down to the particular subject of the great controversy of the day, he knows that the Governor and the judges, and every other federal officer will be appointed with the single object of establishing slavery in the territory, that slaveholders and the agents of slaveholders alone will be appointed, or stand any chance of appointment. He knows that no act of legislation excluding slavery would be signed by the Governor, or if signed would be approved by Congress. And yet this scandalous bill specially passed for the suppression of the dearest rights of the people, and in fact depriving them of every vestige of *self government*, he calls an assertion of *his* doctrine of non-intervention! Yes, there it is in all its full proportions. Let the free white Democrats of the North look at it! There is a true picture of the non-intervention of the Cass, Pierce and Douglass school! Will they allow the grossness of the lie longer to deceive them? Will they permit the audacity of these political mountebanks to longer delude them, and to prevent that investigation of the real character of this measure which will strip it of its thin disguises, and show it to be what it is, a scheme of pro-slavery intervention and nothing else! JUNIUS.

SEC. 32, is as follows:—"*If a white person assemble with negroes for the purpose of instructing them to read or write*, or if he associates with them in an *unlawful assembly*, he shall be confined in jail not exceeding six months and fined not exceeding one hundred dollars; and any justice may require him to enter into a recognizance with sufficient security, to appear before the Circuit, County or Corporation Court, of the county or corporation where the offence was committed, to answer therefor, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of his good behavior."

Such is a section of the Virginia code, adopted in 1830 or 1831. It was under this law that a benevolent lady, who employed herself in the instruction of slaves, principally or exclusively children we believe, was sentenced to imprisonment in that state. The thirty-first section of the same code provides that "every assemblage of negroes *for the purpose of instructing in reading or writing*, or in the night time for any purpose, shall be an unlawful assembly." "Any justice may issue his warrant to any officer, or to any other person, requireing him to enter any place where such assemblage may be and seize any negro therein; and he or any other justice may order any such negro to be punished with stripes. —*N. Y. Com.*

"They are boiling over" here upon the Nebraska bill; all parties, Whigs and Democrats, Silver Greys and Woolley Heads, Softs and Hards Anti-slavery, and even the little handful Pro-slavery folks. If the Nebraska bill should be passed the fugitive slave law is a dead letter throughout New England. As easily could a law prohibiting the eating of codfish and pumpkin pies be enforced as that law be executed. This is the universal sentiment, gathered by your correspondent, within the two weeks last past in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, and New Hampshire."—*Extract of a letter to a Lady of Washington from a Southerner, dated Boston, February 18, 1854.*

FISHING.—The Buffalo Republic says, hundreds of persons are seen fishing on the ice in the harbor there, from one to three miles from the shore. Holes are cut through the ice. The fish taken are bass, catfish, pike, perch, &c., which at this season of the year are of the best quality, and are offered for sale in great numbers in this market, at prices varying from $2 to $4 per cwt. according to the sort, size or quality of the fish.

THE INDIANS IN NEBRASKA.—Major GATEWOOD, of the Council Bluff Indian Agency, arrived in St. Louis on the 20th instant, in company with sixteen Indians from the Nebraska Territory, of whom fourteen are Chiefs and two interpreters. These chiefs are of the following tribes: Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouris—seven of the former, four of the second, and three of the latter. The party left St. Louis for this city on the 21st, to submit to the Government the terms on which those Indians are willing to relinquish title to their lands in Nebraska Territory. The St. Louis Democrat says:

"The instructions of Major Gatewood authorized him to assemble the respective tribes, and procure the appointment of delegates with plenary powers to treat with the Government at Washington, but the Indians refused to take any action in the matter unless preliminary terms could be agreed upon as the probable basis of the treaties. In order, therefore, to accomplish the object which the Government had in view, Mr. Gatewood was obliged to make them propositions in its behalf; subject, of course, to rejection or modification at headquarters. The Indians who were treated with in this way proposed to cede about 10,000,000 acres of land, of which about 8,000,000 belonged to the Omahas, for which it is proposed to pay them an annuity of forty thousand dollars for thirty years—that is, five per cent. interest on the value of the land, estimated at ten cents per acre; the principle not to be paid. The remaining two millions the Ottos proposed to cede on the same terms.

"While we rejoice at the success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Gatewood, we regret that his instructions should have limited his action to two or three tribes who reside principally north of the divide between the Platte and Kansas rivers, thus leaving almost the whole of the Missouri frontier still bounded by Indian reservations."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have you a Diseased Liver?—The question, though startling, is sufficiently suggestive, when the fact is taken into consideration that diseases of the liver have become most alarmingly frequent in the United States. Indeed, there are few formidable diseases that are not in some way traceable to a deranged state of that important organ. Many of the complaints usually classed under the head of Consumption, have their origin in the Liver. "Any remedy that would insure regular and healthful action in the Liver, would be a blessing to mankind!" has been the exclamation of thousands. That remedy has been found: it is safe and sure. When a fair trial has been afforded it, it has never been known to fail.

Reader, have you any disease of the Liver, or disease which you believe proceeds from hepatic derangement?—Lose not a moment, but purchase a box of Dr. M'LANE'S Pills, and they will restore you to health. It is the only remedy yet discovered, in which implicit confidence may be placed.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States also, for sale by the sole proprietors. FLEMING BROTHERS, fe25:d&w:8 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

SPRING 1854.

SPARHAWK, DUNTON & WURTS,

92 MARKET STREET,

Philadelphia,

OFFER TO WESTERN MERCHANTS,

A Rich and Handsome

ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

At lowest market rates to Cash and Prompt BUYERS. fe27:1md&wT

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

Medicine Chests.—DR. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and steam boats, at various prices. Those in want of particles of this kind would do well to give him a call. ja18-d&w

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 THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.) fe1-1r&w3

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. oct22-1md&wS

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

And Produce Generally.

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ja15

STATE MUTUAL

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRANCH OFFICE—Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL, $350,000.

DIRECTORS—John Ritchie, Jr., Wm. Eichbaum, Selden Scott, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; A. Wilkins, Banker; Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Pittsburgh; A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg; R. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Kleeb, Carbon County; Hon. Thos. Williams, Stroudsburgh; John P. Rhinehart, Dauphin Co.

JOHN P. RHINEHART, President.

A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.

THOS. M. HOWE, Actuary.

The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also, on buildings and merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates. Applications with all necessary information can be had at either office, or from any of our agents.

Losses liberally and promptly adjusted and paid without reference to the principal office. fe16-1m

Ladies Fancy Furs.

M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Pitch, Lynx, Carnoline, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorines, Polesair Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

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

SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lee & Kirkpatrick's Sugar Refinery, Philadelphia, a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we call the attention of the city trade. ja12-tmsdfc

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY,

corner Fourth and Smithfield streets. CAPITAL, $300,000.

DIRECTORS—Wm. M. Swain, J. P. Steiner, H. A. Pleasonton, Paul Thurnow, E. M. Davis, J. R. Flanigen, Thomas Craven, Wm. H. Rowers, Samuel Comegys, Thomas Craven, Wm. H. Bowers, F. D. Sherman, Jr., Wm. D. Snyder, Wm. Cramp, Alex. Merrion, jr., Furman Sheppard.

JOEL JONES, President.

Will insure Cotton or Woollen Factories, Vessels, Cargoes, Building, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms. no28-1md&wT

Thousands of Cases of Consumption have been cured by the use of RUSHTON, CLARKE'S CO'S GENUINE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL. It is no secret preparation, or Quack Medicine, but the pure Oil of the Fresh Cod Fish Liver, prepared with the utmost care, so as to preserve its 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 observe that the Genuine Article has the signature of RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., over the cork of each bottle.—Sold by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

New York, Jan. 24, 1854. ja24-3m&eod

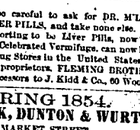
Among Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a most reliable and infallible cure: it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave.—We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st Philadelphia. Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. ap1-1yr

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest, and best arranged Sky Light Rooms ever constructed for the purpose with all the necessary and powerful aids, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mar8-dawT

DE GUINON'S

Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp



Having purchased the right for the above LAMP in the counties of ALLEGHENY, BEAVER, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE and GREENE, we are prepared to furnish Lamps or sell Rights for a reasonable price.—Those 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 material used being cheaper than the 'Long Taflow,' or oils of any kind, they must come into general use. We also have LANTERNS and CANS on the non-explosive principle.

☞ RECOMMENDATION. ☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, purchased Jan. 9th, 1854, 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 from experience it is perfectly reliable, and therefore deem it richly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

E. C. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y.		E. A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.	
E. V. Boehm	do	H. C. Wilson	do
F. Austin,	do	T. C. H. Mcnnes, Harlem, N. Y.	
C. P. Ferness,	do	H. J. Mann,	do
Alva Smith,	do	W. D. Kennedy,	do
A. A. Marsh,	do	J. E. Bogardus,	do
Elias Jones,	do	H. Spinning,	do
A. D. Tyron,	do	H. Brown,	do
N. B. Woodward,	do	Jas. Patterson,	do

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

☞ The attention of Steamboatmen and Railroads is respectfully invited to the new patent Lantern and Can. The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale. fe25 fe25-d&w1w

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 Ream & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, of J. T. Semple, Birmingham, Allegheny.

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

fe2-tf BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

JOHN FLEMING. L. WILSON, JR. OCKFAIR FLEMING.

FLEMING BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NO. 60 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

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$1,000,000.

INCORPORATED 1825.

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

OR THE

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &C.,

Timber Screw, Bridge Bolts, Car Bolts, WASHERS, COTTON, TOW AND HEMP SCREWS,

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OFFICE, 25 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND FOURTH STS.

All kinds of Blacksmith Work for Bridges, &c., done at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. no20

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. If 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,

ja19 Wholesale and Retail Agent.

R. C. LOOMIS.

Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

fe13-d1y'53

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☞ See advertisement. fe15-1m

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Wm. 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 conducting the Wholesale Liquor business at the same house No. 61 Water street, between Ferry and Market streets, and respectfully ask a continuance of the favors of their friends and the public. We have on hand an assortment of the varieties of our business, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ.

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