# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1854.


☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen most desirable medium of making their business known. Its 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. Advertisements 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 on each page of this paper.

### GENERAL LARIMER.

To-morrow the Whig State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will assemble at Harrisburg; and, if the earnest desires of the Whigs in this end of the Commonwealth be heeded, the choice for that office will fall upon our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. LARIMER.

It is not long since the name of Gen. Larimer was first mentioned in connection with this nomination. His friends, confident of his strength with the people, and esteeming him the most available of all that had been spoken of, quietly and without parade brought his name forward, urging his claims firmly, yet mildly, and without offence to his competitors. They have not sought, in advocating him, to depreciate others, and, should any of the other gentlemen who have been mentioned in connection with this office receive the nomination, the friends of Gen. Larimer will occupy vantage-ground in being able to say that they have not uttered a word in derogation of his competitors.

The result of the movement in favor of Gen. Larimer has been exceedingly flattering to that gentleman. Without any concerted action in his behalf, and trusting only to the native intelligence of the people, his friends here have seen county after county instructing their delegates to vote for him, until the West is able to present an almost unbroken front in his favor. This is a truly substantial compliment to his popularity and worth; and the eastern delegates who are uninstructed will not fail to give it due weight. When a private citizen, who is not a politician, is thus spontaneously singled out by the people of an entire section of country, such as Western Pennsylvania is, as the object of their choice, it may be fairly set down that he combines in his person extraordinary elements of strength. Such has been the testimony to the standing of Gen. Larimer. Unsolicited, without an effort on the part of his friends, the Whigs of the western counties have uttered an almost unanimous voice in favor of his nomination. The delegates selected, also, show that the feeling of preference for him pervades all classes. In the list of members composing the Convention which will assemble to-morrow there will be found the names of leading men from this part of the State, who go down to Harrisburg not merely instructed, but anxious, to procure the nomination of Gen. Larimer.

We do not urge nor ask for the nomination of Gen. Larimer on the ground that he is a western man. We do not think that locality has properly anything to do with such questions. The duty of the Whig party of Pennsylvania at the present crisis we esteem to be to choose the strongest man she can find for a Gubernatorial candidate, without reference to his geographical position. The west puts in no claims on the score of locality, but, regarding Gen. Larimer as combining the greatest amount of personal strength and popularity, we seek his nomination on that ground, and on that alone. We think his unspoiled character, his amiability, his high standing, his excellent administrative abilities, and his personal popularity, coupled with his soundness on all the political issues of the day, and his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the State, all tend to make him a desirable candidate; and while we do not deny to the other candidates the possession of all requisite qualifications, both of mind and heart, we think that there is something peculiar in the position of Gen. Larimer which gives him strength enjoyed by none other.

The friends of Gen. Larimer go into Convention to-morrow prepared to abide by its decision. They submit the claims of their candidate to the arbitrament of their fellow-Whigs throughout the State, and will cheerfully abide the result. We are prepared to do battle for any good Whig that may be selected. But we ask to have the claims of our candidate fairly considered; and we have a right to demand of those who are called upon to make choice of our standard bearer in the approaching contest, to lay aside all old grudges and prejudices, and, with an eye single to the best interests of the State and the success of true principles, to decide upon the relative claims of the several candidates with sole reference to the living issues of the day, the probable issues of the future, and the chances of success which await us. The Convention owes it to the party which it represents to judge the candidates before it in this spirit; and we have an abiding confidence that it will do so.

THE NEBRASKA FRAUD.—One of the most important features in the opposition to the Nebraska outrage, is the unanimity with which it is objected to by men of all classes, parties, professions, and opinions. The religious, intelligent, and patriotic part of the community oppose it in a mass. Its only supporters are besotted administration newspapers, office-holders, and persons with whom politics is a trade, or who are too ignorant to judge for themselves, and who always vote with the party, be it right or wrong. The whole Whig party, in a mass, of all shades of opinions—the Native American party—the Free Democratic party, and thousands of intelligent and patriotic Democrats, are zealously and resolutely opposed to the bill. We speak, of course, of the free States. Clergymen, of all denominations, literary and professional men, persons who seldom take any part in politics, hasten to present their protest against the Nebraska fraud. Yesterday we published the protest of 151 clergymen of New York, of all denominations. Below we give the proceedings of a meeting in New Haven, Connecticut, which was attended by grey haired scientific and literary men, whose whole lives have been spent in the investigation of truth in nature and in morals, and who have hitherto been quiet spectators of the political excitements which have marked the history of this country. Two of the resolutions passed at this meeting, were as follows:

3. That the act of Congress in 1820, approved by James Monroe, by which it was provided that in all the Territories now in question, Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, should be forever prohibited—like the act of the first Congress in 1787, approved by George Washington, which in providing for the temporary government of the then North-western Territory ratified the ordinance of 1787—was a legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the American people in accordance with the forms of their national Constitution; and that the circumstances in which it was enacted, as well as the nature and form of the enactment itself, gave it the force and sacredness of a compact, pledging the faith of the Union that these Territories should be forever untouched by the dishonor, the blight and the injustice of Slavery.

5. That the repeal of the prohibition which has been recognized, not only in common parlance but in acts of Congress as "THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE," will set the seal of reprobation and contempt on all later compromises between Freedom and Slavery in our national legislation—will go far toward effacing the distinctions heretofore existing among the friends of liberty throughout the country—will leave it an open question, on every occasion, whether any new State tolerating Slavery and the slave-trade shall in any circumstances be admitted to the Union; and will inaugurate an agitation again Slavery which only attempts at compromise will be able to assuage till it shall have been settled that Slavery cannot exist under the flag of the American people, on the land or on the ocean, outside of the jurisdiction of a slaveholding State.

The gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Hon. James F. Babcock, Professor Thatcher, of Yale College, Charles Ives, Esq., Rev. Dr. Taylor, Henry Harrison, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bacon, and Professor SILLIMAN. As the speech of the latter is the only one he ever delivered on political subjects, we copy it entire:

Professor SILLIMAN was now loudly called for. He came forward and made a few brief observations:

His life, he said, was commenced in the midst of the American Revolution, and he remembered, as an observer, the capital events of American history since that epoch. He never before appeared on the political stage, but considered the present no party question; he never had much fear from party feelings, but now he had fear. I am particularly glad (he continued) to see to night the ordinary distinctions on minor topics thrown aside. The treachery now, (as in the Missouri Compromise,) is the deed of northern men. We should discountenance every northern man who leans to southern Slavery. Without any personal hostility, I have seen, with the deepest regret, that Connecticut has been disgraced by one of her Senators. A man from the North who supports this nefarious bill is a traitor to his country. [Applause.] As the head of a numerous family, I view this measure with the saddest anxiety. What are we to do? All our first efforts here are peaceable—they are made at the ballot-box; when the time comes to finish the career of men who have betrayed your interest, let it be finished forever. Let our mighty party be a party for liberty. Repeal will come by and by; but if not, what then? Heaven only knows! But this is to be resisted at all events. Dissolution of the Union always seemed to me wild talk; but the Union will be dissolved if this thing be done, and they will do it. I feel in all kindness to the South—but, should the necessity arise, I feel like my friend Dr. Taylor, that I could take my part in the contest. [Loud applause.]

The aged and distinguished SILLIMAN oracularly and solemnly declares, that "a man from the North who supports this nefarious bill, *as a traitor to his country.* Think of that, ye who for party or for some petty personal object, support this shameful fraud. Are ye willing *to bear the brand of the traitor?*

New York City is acting nobly at this important crisis. There are no Union-savers there now. Three or four meetings have already been held, but the people are still unsatisfied. Another meeting to oppose the Douglass fraud, is to be held at the Tabernacle, on this, Tuesday evening, at which addresses, it is announced, will be delivered by Benj. F. Butler, John A. King, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng. The conservatives are now the most aroused and excited part of the population.

*New England*, glorious New England, looms up in all her former grandeur, as the firm friend of freedom. She has now no idolized Webster to lure her from her ancient moorings. She has just sent up to Congress a great clerical protest against the Nebraska fraud, signed by *three thousand and fifty* clergymen, Presidents of Colleges, Professors of Theological Seminaries, *etc.*, all of whom live in New England. Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, has been deputed to take this protest to Washington, and see it presented to Congress. These three thousand clergymen will preach three thousand sermons against this enormous outrage, and they will create such an intense hatred against the fell spirit of Slavery, which makes such exorbitant demands upon the patience of the North, that the South will yet curse the day they ever attempted such an impudent, down-right robbery.

Where are the Clergyman of Pittsburgh, in this time of peril, when their voices should be heard in solemn rebuke of a dastardly fraud in high places? This is the time to speak out, when their voices will be heard, and will be potent for good. They also should thunder the alarm from the pulpit, and should send up their protest to bear company with those of their brethren from New England and New York. We believe they will not be found wanting, but what is done, must be done quickly.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Harrisburg Patriot contains the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. The resolutions are long enough and empty enough. They praise Gov. Bigler without stint, and bestow encomiums on Judge Campbell, Judge Black and Gen. Pierce, endorse the Governor's views on Banks, and on omnibus and special legislation, and his course on the Erie question; but say not one word about the sale of the Public Works. They approve the Homestead bill, and the Baltimore platform, but are mute about the Nebraska swindle. Gov. Bigler it is said, had promised the power at Washington resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill; but the Convention was afraid to face the music. When resolutions endorsing the Douglass bill were offered, they were ruled out. The Convention, however, accomplished by indirection what it was afraid to do directly, in the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the course pursued by the Hon. R. Brodhead, our Representative in the Senate of the United States, entitles him to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party.

It is to be remembered that Mr. Brodhead not only voted for and spoke in favor of Douglass' Nebraska bill, but voted with the South, against the united voice of the North, to disfranchise all foreign immigrants settling in the territory who have not been naturalized. In all other territorial bills, foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, have had the right of suffrage conceded to them; but as the Germans and other foreigners have committed themselves against the Nebraska scheme, the slaveholders introduced an amendment to disfranchise them, so that, even if they fill up Nebraska, they can have no voice in excluding slavery from it. For this amendment every slave State Senator voted, and every northern Senator voted against it, except Mr. Brodhead. His vote turned the scale, and secured its adoption; and this act, as well as his vote on the bill and speech in favor of it, are endorsed by the Democratic State Convention! What have German Democrats to say to this?

The adoption of this resolution we regard as a virtual commitment of the party to all the infamous details of the Nebraska bill: and we shall so regard it throughout the campaign now opening.

THE SLAVE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.—On Friday quite an interesting scene took place in the House, at Washington. A debate was going on in the Committee of the Whole, on some private claim, when some altercation grew up between Mr. Lane, of Indiana, and Mr. Sollers, of Maryland. Mr. Sollers had said something about persons being governed by their constituents.—"He moulded his constituents, and was not the servile tool of popular sentiment." This was in allusion to something Mr. Lane had said. Mr. Lane replied to Mr. Sollers by saying, that he "did not doubt the gentleman's ability to mould the opinions of such as require it, but he thanked God that *he* represented no such constituency *which requires five colored persons to be equal to three white men!*" This cut direct at Southern constituencies, brought the whole South to the rescue, and the whole House presented a scene of uproar and confusion, which there was no way of quelling, but by adjourning, which was finally done. These Southern gentlemen are ashamed of their constituency, and well they may be. They have moulded not only their own mongrel constituents, but also the dough-faces of the North, until they appear to think they can do pretty much as they please. They will find out their mistake, probably, when too late.

"YOUNG RADICAL, OLD CONSERVATIVE".—Many years ago, a young man born and reared in a slave State, and without any other property than his own talents and character, had the misfortune, just as he was entering on the practice of his profession, to lose his father, who left several slaves, with debts covering a considerable portion if not the whole of their value. This noble-hearted young man, practicing a generous self-devotion not unlike that of the early Christian fanatics, who released men from bondage by putting on the chains themselves, actually mortgaged his own future labors, and borrowed the money to pay his father's debts, and let the slaves go free. It was an admirable act, and we recall it with a thrill of pleasure.

Years pass, and the early promise of this man is fulfilled. He rises to eminence and to power. Honors are showered upon him by his country. But in this ascending course his mind loses its early rectitude—that generous moral inspiration is deadened from his heart. He becomes selfish, corruptly ambitious, and the noble courage which at first could dare all for right and humanity, is drowned out to give place to base and false impulses. It is proposed to pass a law, opening to Slavery a vast country once solemnly secured to FREEDOM FOREVER by a national compact, which mere common honesty requires should be faithfully preserved, and this very man now ripe in age and in distinctions,—though he has again and again, by solemn public acts, pledged himself to the maintainance of that compact,—deluded, it may be, by the folly of catching a few votes for the Presidency, or influenced by some other equally poor consideration, lends his influence and all the ingenuity of his powerful intellect to the overthrow of the compact, and the extension of that very bondage from which, in his youth, he so nobly released a few of its victims!

Reader, that man is JOHN M'CLAYTON of Delaware. Why, oh why, should he crown a long career of honor by treason so revolting! Or why having done it, should he weakly seek to evade the disgrace of the act by such paltry disingenuation as that he exhibited in the Senate on Tuesday, when he asked to record his vote against the bill he had supported, merely because NOURIS of New Hampshire had made a speech?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

### BURIAL OF JAMES F. KERR, ESQ.

The remains of our young friend, JAMES F. KERR, Esq., reached his afflicted family on Saturday before last, from Liverpool, in England, whence they had been shipped on the Hanaman, about two months before. Mr. Kerr died at Malvern, a distinguished water cure establishment, about thirty miles from the city of Liverpool.—He had suffered from declining health before he left for Europe. In hopes that a voyage over the ocean, the change of scene and the pleasing enjoyment of viewing and examining the monuments of ancient and modern art, the scenery of a country so novel and so curious to the eye of one born and bred in the new land of his native country, he set sail for Liverpool in May last, intending to return in September. His travels through England and France, and along the lonely shores of the Mediterranean, restored his enfeebled health, and he was flattered with the belief of entire recovery; but in crossing the marshes of Campagna, near the city of Rome, so well described by Forsyth, which in some parts of the year are extremely pestilential, he had contracted the fever so common to that pernicious district. After lying ill at Vienna for nearly two months, although reduced by repeated hemorhages—the consequence of the fever—he recovered so far as to set out for home.

On reaching England, kind friends persuaded him, on account of his debility, to rest at Malvern, which place he himself said was "so lovely as to be medicine for a sick man," for a few days, when, notwithstanding all the care bestowed upon him, he died within a week.

Every respect was paid to his remains by a handsome and expensive funeral, yet the desire of his mother to gaze once more on the lineaments of a face so dear, was inexpressible. The body, deposited in three costly coffins, was transmitted to his bereaved and inconsolable family, in Pittsburgh; and were consigned along side of those of his father, to their final resting place, in the grave-yard of Trinity Church, in the most quiet and unostentatious manner, and in the presence of his immediate relatives and a few particular friends.

Thus closes the earthly career of this virtuous, inoffensive and amiable young gentleman, who was the darling of his doating mother, and of the kind brother of his sisters and whose affectionate attention to their wishes knew no bounds.

Mr. Kerr had been admitted to the bar of the Courts of this County, and had acquired by his well applied industry a considerable business, young as he was. The members of the bar of the several Courts in which he had practised, on the news of his death in England, met and passed resolutions the most complimentary to Mr. Kerr himself, and such as they hoped would be some consolation to his afflicted family.

A FRIEND OF THE DECEASED.

How far the sentiments of the North have changed in respect to dough-facery it is easy to perceive.

1. The merchants of New York were the first to protest against the Nebraska bill.
2. Then the mechanics.
3. Then the clergy.

In fact the protest is universal, except with a handful of employes of the Government, or of shabby expectants of office, who would sell not only Nebraska but 99-100ths of all mankind into Slavery for thirty pieces of silver. In addition to these classes, the bill is also supported by *The Journal of Commerce* and *The Herald*.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LEAKAGE.—The steamer Susquehanna arrived at St. Louis the other day, from New Orleans, with a cargo of molasses. On examination it was found that several of the barrels had leaked considerably, *i. e.*, some thirty of them were entirely empty. The molasses was to be delivered as per bill of lading in good order, with the exception that the boat was not accountable for leakage. The consignees refused to receive the freight, alleging that such a wholesale loss could not come under the head of "leakage," and the consequence will be a law suit.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We have received the prospectus of the "*Nebraska Palladium*," a weekly paper, which D. E. Reed (formerly of this town) and W. B. English propose to issue at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, for the 10th inst. The publishers promise that the columns of the paper shall be "open for the discussion of all the great interests of man, here and hereafter." Mr. Reed is a thorough anti-slavery man. —*Northampton Courier.*

Accounts continue to be received of the disastrous freshest at the South. The principal railroad bridges in Georgia have been carried away, and several farms inundated, causing an immense loss of property.

Dr. Madeira, of Pittsburgh, injured by the late railroad accident near York, Pa., is still in that borough, and said to be in a precarious condition.

HUDSON, Friday, March 10, 1854.

The locomotive Manchester, on the Hudson River Railroad, exploded at this station this evening, killing the engineer and badly injuring the fireman—names not ascertained. The engine is a perfect wreck.

The Swedish chamber of nobles have declared railroads to be "things unfit for Sweden."


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS ALLIBONE & CO.,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 32 North Wharves and 63 North Water street.
*THIRD STORE ABOVE ARCH STREET.*
PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
SPERMACETI FOR DRUGGISTS' USE
Spermaceti, Adamantine, Patent, Sperm and Tallow Candles, (all colors);
Sperm, Whale, Lard, Sea-Elephant, AND TANNERS' OIL.
In bbls. and bbls.
Being large importers of Oils, we are prepared to furnish them upon the most favorable terms.
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Spirits of Turpentine.
Varnish, Camphene or Pine Oil, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Strong & Deodorised.
Rice, Cotton and Soda Ash;
ARE ALSO AGENTS FOR THE "HAZARD POWDER COMPANY," and are constantly supplied with the various kinds of this powder for mining, blasting or sporting, which they are authorized by the makers to warrant equal to any in this country or Europe.
*FOR SALE TO PURCHASERS OF THE ABOVE ACCOMMODATING TERMS*, the principal kinds are
FF G Kentucky Rifle, in 6's, 12's and 25 lb. kegs.
FF G " " " "
FF G or Sea Shooting " " " "
Duck Shooting " " " "
CANISTERS,
American Sporting, in Canisters of 1 Beach.
Indian Rifle,
Kentucky Rifle,
Also, Shipping and Blasting Powder, in Kegs and Canisters.
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Warehouse, &c., to Rent.—The premises now in the occupancy of James McCully, on Penn st., adjoining the Yard of the American Hotel, from the 1st of April ensuing. Apply at this office. mh13 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A. A. MASON & CO.,
Have received and are now opening Two Thousand cases and packages of Foreign and American Goods of every description, consisting in part.
*SILKS.*
500 pieces of the richest styles of Plaids, Stripes, Brocade, Figured, Changeable, Ponti de Sole, Foulard, Chine and Black Silks of every description.
DRESS GOODS.
1200 pieces Paris Printed Barages, Grenadines, Tissues, Organdies, Crepe de Paris, Challys, Persians, Poplins, Jaconets, Lawns, Swiss, Cases of Mous de Laines, Delaines, Ginghams, &c.
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &C.
100 Cartons Long, Square, Broche, Plaid Shawls; Canton Crape, Silk, Cashmere, Barege and other shawls and mantillas; Lace Mantillas, Talmas, Visites, &c., of their own and foreign manufacture.
*BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.*
100 cases of Straw, Braid and Lace Bonnets; also, the most fashionable Silks, Velvets and Ribbons imported in New York and their own manufacture; Millinery Goods of every description.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, TRIMMINGS, &C.
100 cartons of Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, &c; Laces, Gimps, Fringes, Ribbons, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
700 doz of Hosiery and Gloves, of every quality; the best Kids of Gloves always on hand; also, a full stock of Mens' Furnishing Goods.
*LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.*
A complete stock, including Damask Table Covers, Diapers, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Toweling, Linens, Quilts, &c. &c.
DOMESTICS.
1100 cases and bales of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Plaids, Checks, Tweeds, Summer Stuffs, Drills, Cottonades, Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts; Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.
Having in all the most extensive and best selected stock in the western country, to which they solicit the inspection of merchants.
Only one price.
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Liver Complaint—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different Hepatic, and has been found equally efficacious in all.
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, Pittsburgh.
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INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
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INCORPORATED 1825.
Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
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And the Risks of Inland Transportation.
By GEORGE K. ARNOLD, Agent,
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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.

DE GUINON'S
Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp

Having purchased the right from Messrs. ISAACS & LAMB 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 consume brilliant fluid and the materials used, being cheaper than the 'Long Tallow,' or oils of any kind, they must come into general use. We also have LANTERNS and CANS on the non-explosive principle.
☞ RECOMMENDATIONS.
This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamps, patented Jan. 6th, 1852, and are fully satisfied that it is a very valuable improvement, and will be found far preferable to all others, and therefore deem it highly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

| | | | |
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| P. C. Biddle, Batavia, | N. Y. | A. Wilson, Batavia, | N. Y. |
| E. Booth, | do | J. C. Wilson, | do |
| F. Austin, | do | R. M. Swinehart, Harlem, | N.Y. |
| C. P. Faroux, | do | R. J. Mann, | do |
| John Smith, | do | W. D. Lowrie, Williamsb'g, | L.I. |
| J. J. Marsh, | do | J. E. Bogardus, | do |
| Elias Foote, | do | J. Spannings, | do |
| A. D. Turner, | do | B. Brown, | do |
| N. A. Woodward, | do | J. A. Patterson, | do |

☞ Camphene, Pine Oil and Fluid, always for sale at the lowest prices.
☞ The attention of Steamboatmen and Railroads is respectfully invited to the new patent Lantern and Globe. The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S fall6-dawS
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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 visiting East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at
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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 boxes at LOGAN, WILSON & CO.'S, Wood street, or BRADY & REITER'S, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. SCHWARTZ, or J. T. SAMPLE, Allegheny.
Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities, CASH on delivery.
BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.
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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 to SALE and WINTER SALES, and will be sold at satisfactory prices—comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. Also, NEW YORK SOLE LEATHER. jy29

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian bush that forms its cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in a hundred different species of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; 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 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 cheek, the pallor of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every instance of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of Invalids, 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.
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NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick LUPPS, of the firm of Lupps, Starling & Co., and Thos. H. Starling of the late firm of Starling, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of LUPPS, 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 will keep 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.
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