PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK;
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE;
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extendve circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen 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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

THE RIGHTS OF CLERGYMEN.—The clergymen of this country have suddenly awakened to the knowledge that their right to interfere, by their influence, and petitions and protests, in public matters, is seriously called in question. Because they have not often seen occasion to use their just rights as citizens, in connection with their great influence as clergymen, their political position has become a matter of question, and they are derided and slandered in the Senate, sneered at by the press, and mocked by small-beer orators. It is a matter of rejoicing that an occasion sufficiently momentous has arisen to call them out, before the disuse of their proper influence in public affairs had ensued in the total denial of such duty and privilege. Now that they know, however, their just position in the affairs of this great Republic, as citizens, holding by the call and Providence of God places of much influence and responsibility, they will take care to guard their rights from invasion, and assert them on all proper occasions.

A clergyman of this city appears in our columns to-day, in reply to some strictures of the *Journal of Commerce*, copied with approbation into the columns of the *Post*. His article will attract general attention.

It is somewhat singular, that when clergymen, in various parts of the country, in 1850, were preaching "Union Sermons," that they were greeted with universal favor by the Journal of Commerce, and papers which affiliate with it both North and South, while persons and papers on the opposite side, however much they dissented from the doctrines and principles preached, never called in question the right of Ministers to take such part in the affairs of Government.—The opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law, and of "Union Savers" recognize the largest liberty of conscience and the utmost freedom of discussion, and the duty of all men to take their just share in the shaping of public affairs. The responsibility rests upon all, and the right of action is vested in all. No sooner, however, is the united voice of the clergy heard in solemn protest against the Nebraska iniquity, that we are told by the same papers and persons who approved of Union Sermons in 1850, that it is very wrong and indelicate, and improper for clergymen to meddle in public affairs! It was all right in 1850, but very improper in 1854. Had the Ministers, of 1854, however, petitioned for the passage of the bill, instead of protesting against it, the Journal of Commerce would not have disputed the right to interfere in public affairs.

A clergyman petitioning for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that Nebraska might be opened up to Slavery! The idea is monstrous! It would shock the public mind as greatly as if they would preach in favor of fraud and oppression and dishonesty. No petitions go up to Congress for the Nebraska iniquity. Not one!—while the whole of the free States are moved against it, and thousands of the accredited Ministers of Christ, deliver their solemn protest in the name of Almighty God! Judge then, on which side justice and truth, and the welfare of the people, and the cause of liberty and religiousness, lie.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—Our exchanges bring us accounts of still another steamboat accident, by which 40 or 50 lives were lost. The details are given in our river news, under the local head.

The frequency of these accidents, one happening just after another, and treading on each other's heels, has induced some over-censorious persons to lay heavy blame on the Steamboat Law, lately enacted. That law is carped at because it has not prevented such accidents.

The casualties themselves are truly fearful, but we do not see the propriety of holding the law responsible for them. The Kate Kearney and the Reindeer are the only two that have caused loss of life by explosion. The J. L. Avery struck a snag, the J. D. Early was forced by the wind upon dangerous rocks and sunk, the Caroline was burned, and fire or snags were the cause of many lesser accidents. Now, it is impossible for any steamboat law to protect any boat against snags, or storms, or fire. These each and all set law at defiance. Every boat that ventures out upon the river is subjected more or less to the danger of fire, and is protected from it only by the provident care and watchfulness of those in charge of it; while on the Mississippi, and especially on the lower part of it, there is no protection whatever against snags or storms. It will be seen, therefore, that the majority of the late accidents are not traceable to any defect in the law. In regard to the Kate Kearney, the explosion on board of her could not have happened, we think, under a faithful administration of the steamboat law. She ought never to have been permitted to run, being old and unseaworthy; and had the law been enforced, as it should have been, she would have been condemned and driven out of use. The explosion on the Reindeer is another affair. It was to guard against such accidents that the steamboat law was passed, and it remains to be seen where the fault lies. If the law is not stringent enough, or is defective, or has not been enforced properly, the public must know it. Such awful casualties can be prevented, and ought to be.—Humanity and justice unite in demanding a faithful explanation and exposure of the facts, and the application of whatever remedy is needed.

NATIVE AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—We have now three candidates for Governor regularly nominated—to wit: James Pollock, nominated by the Whigs; Wm. Bigler, nominated by the Democrats; and Benjamin Rush Bradford, nominated by the Native Americans. Mr. Bradford is a citizen of New Brighton, Beaver county, by profession a lawyer. He comes from a good stock, and is withal a very worthy man, and would make a good Governor were there any possibility of electing him. The contest lies between Messrs. Pollock and Bigler. The following is Mr. Bradford's letter of acceptance.

NEW BRIGHTON, Beaver Co., PA., March 10th, 1854.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2d inst., dated at Harrisburg, covering the action of the Annual Convention of the American Party of Pennsylvania, reached me in due time.

The high honor conferred on me, by placing my name in nomination for the office of Governor of my native State was entirely unexpected, and greatly surprised me—having never solicited any office in the gift of the people.

The nomination I accept, and very cheerfully pledge myself to the maintenance of the Principles of the American Party and the resolutions passed by your Convention, deeming them of the highest importance to every American citizen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD.

To Peter Skeen Smith, Chairman of the American State Executive Committee.

BROWNSVILLE CLIPPER.—Seth T. Hurd, Esq., editor of this popular sheet, is in the city. He will visit our mercantile men to-day, and we suppose they understand their interests well enough to know that the Clipper has a large circulation; is the only paper published in a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and affords them an excellent means of reaching their customers in that section of country. Brownsville is fast becoming the centre of a large trade, which it is of the utmost importance to our merchants to be able to reach.

GOOD!—We learn by a telegraphic despatch received in the city yesterday that the Anti-Nebraska resolutions passed second reading in the Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 18 to 15.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1854.

IN THE SENATE.—Mr. M'Clintock and Mr. Darsie presented remonstrances against the 26th and 27th sections of the pending School bill, relative to endowed schools.

A few petitions for a prohibitory liquor law, and remonstrances against any division of the School fund.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin submitted a resolution calling on the Canal Commissioners to give the Senate any information in their possession relative to the propriety of granting to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to erect a bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, to connect their road with the Pennsylvania Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Messrs. Crabb, Darsie and M'Clintock opposed the resolution, on the ground that it could do no good, and would only delay the bill. The Commissioners could give no more information on the subject than Senators could give.

After some further discussion, the opposition was withdrawn, and the resolution passed.

The Nebraska resolutions then were taken up; and

Mr. Buckalew addressed the Senate in opposition. He spoke about an hour and a quarter, and made about as able an argument as I think his side of the question will admit. He took the ground assumed by Senator Douglass, that the Compromise of 1850 repealed or suspended the Compromise of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise. The people, he said, did not comprehend the question, but when they came to understand it, acquiescence in the Nebraska bill would be almost universal.

Mr. Kunkel replied in a speech of about three quarters of an hour, replete with sound and convincing argument, and abounding in beauty and eloquence. He reviewed the legislation of Congress on the subject of Slavery from the foundation of the Government up to the present time, showing that the Missouri Compromise was regarded by all parties as a finality, and that its repeal by the Compromise of 1850, was not thought of in the remotest degree. His peroration was one of the most brilliant displays of true eloquence I have ever listened to. The Senate, and a large audience in the galleries, were perfectly electrified.

When he closed, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Parker presented a remonstrance of 81 citizens of Duquesne borough against change of place of holding the elections in said borough. Also, the petitions of sundry citizens of the borough of Manchester, praying for a change of route of the Allegheny and New Brighton State road, as it passes through the lands of Andrew Pudder and Marshall Ford, in said borough; also, a certificate of the views in relation to the same.

The bill from the Senate to erect the new township of Sewickley, Allegheny Co., passed finally.

A bill to incorporate the Meadville Railroad Company; and a bill to authorize the Cleveland, Ashtabula and Painesville Railroad Company to extend their road into Pennsylvania, were read in place.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill was taken up as the special order of the day. The question pending was the amendment offered some days ago by Mr. Davis, when the bill was reconsidered, providing for submitting the bill to a vote of the people on the second Tuesday of October. The bill is substantially the bill voted down before, with the exception of the section authorizing a right of search. Several amendments were submitted and voted down.

An amendment submitted by Mr. Cook was adopted, which authorizes a search for liquor, on the oath or affirmation of two citizens that liquors are illegally kept for sale and have been sold by a person named, at a place named, and describing the proceedings after search and seizure. This was adopted by a vote of 55 to 38.

The bill thus amended passed second reading, by a vote of 50 to 43, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Barton, Beck, Bigham, Caldwell, Carlisle, Cook, Crane, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Eldred, Ellis, Evans, Foster, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gwin, Hart, Hiestand, Hillier, Hummel, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Lowrey, Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Muse, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Strong, Ziegler—50.

NAYS—Adams, Benns, Beyer, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Calvin, Chamberlin, Collins, Cummins, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Fletcher, Fry, Gilmore, Groom, Hamilton, Herr, Hills, Hipple, Horn, Hunter, Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) M'Dowell, M'Combs, M'Kee, Meily, Miller, Moerg, Palmer, Rowe, Sallade, Shenks, Sidle, Stockton, Smith, (Berks,) Stewart, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright—43.

Among the nays are several of the most ultra Temperance men. Adjourned.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

George W. Curtis.

In these days, when such a strong tendency is manifested towards a relaxation in the respect hitherto paid to those principles upon which the noble founders of this republic based the constitution, in a time when the primitive simplicity of manners which characterized the forefathers of this great nation, is threatened to be superseded by the corruptive elements of foreign influences, in such a time, we say, a true lover of his country ought to encourage every effort that is made against this invasion of Anti-American principles and manners. Whether these efforts be made in the eloquent language of the orator, the stern and solemn warning of the moralist, or the cutting sarcasm of satire, it is indifferent, provided the noble end be attained. The part of society, from which proceeds this corruptive influence, are unfortunately so situated by their amplitude of means to exercise this influence as to require the utmost vigilance, lest our sons and daughters be affected by the poison. It is the so-called fashionable world, which, by its superficial education, its ridiculous affectation of foreign manners and customs, its laxity in moral principles, begins to undermine our institutions. To think of American citizens introducing liveries, coats of arms on their carriage doors, and other tom-fooleries of foreign aristocratic growth, is to set a disgrace, more than that, an open violation of the institutions of this country! Has an American not enough to be proud of without those characteristics of distinction by which European society exhibits its weakness and vanity? We appeal to every truly intelligent and well educated foreigner, we appeal even to that society in Europe in which such customs may be sanctioned by the prejudices of centuries, whether they do not meet at any American who makes such a monkey of himself as to imitate their own weaknesses—not to mention the awkwardness with which this is generally done.

These reflections were suggested by the announcement of GEO. W. CURTIS' lecture before the Young M. M. Lib. Association, which, as we understand, is to come off this evening. Curtis, the talented satirist of fashionable Snobism in this country, the author of the "Potiphar papers," who, as Willis says, bewitches the fashionable world of New York by abusing it. Curtis will be a welcomed guest among us. Snobisms at home, everywhere, where Mrs. Superficiality has established her abode, and where mere wealth is valued in proportion to its being lodged in the amount of money by which it is accompanied. We will see if our snobs have the good sense to behold their picture in the mirror which Curtis has exposed for their benefit.

It may be that we have not exactly a Mrs. Potiphar, a Miss Pettitoes, a Rev. Mr. Cream Cheese, the ideal of clerical dandyism, amongst us, we will leave it to the respective parties themselves to see any approach to their own likenesses. At all events, we may say that there is enough of the "Vanity Fair" in our midst to be exposed to public ridicule, if any body would take the trouble to do it, for in looking at all the humbuggery and brass jewelry, that is thrown upon us every day, it very often happens to us to exclaim with the Latin poet:

Deficile est satyram non scribere.

We hope that Mr. Curtis' lecture will be both instructive and amusing, and bespeak for him as large an audience as he is accustomed to meet with, even amongst the fashionable circles of N. York, whose follies, weaknesses and extravagance he exposed with his masterly pen.

COSMOPOLITE.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE at the auction rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Brother, & Co. goes on bravely. The number of purchasers from all parts of the Union is large, and great quantities of valuable books are disposed of. The valuable publications of Little, Brown & Co. and other Eastern publishers are offered to-day. To-morrow morning the contributions of G. P. Putnam & Co. including many of the best class of books published in this country, will be offered for sale. The varied and excellent publications of Ticknor, Reed & Fields of Boston James C. Derby of this city, and, Henry Carey Baird of Philadelphia, will also be sold to-morrow.

This trade sale will be rendered memorable by a most important addition to it, somewhat suddenly announced. On Thursday, the 23d inst., Messrs. Bangs, Brother & Co., will sell the valuable stereotype plates, wood cuts, and steel plates copy rights and contracts, and important and valuable publications of G. P. Putnam & Co., embracing nearly the whole of their extensive stock, among which are admirable library editions of Addison, Goldsmith, Dickens, Miss Bremer, Thackery, and other standard European authors and copy-right works of Bryant, Hawthorne, Tuckerman, Bayard Taylor, and other popular American writers, besides a number of the most highly esteemed school books.

The printed stock, bound and in sheets, will be disposed of immediately after the stereotype plates.—Such an opportunity for making profitable investments in the book trade has rarely occurred in this or any other country.

Messrs. Putnam & Co. do not intend to withdraw from business, but desire to limit their attention to Putnam's Monthly, and the works of Washington Irving and a few other authors.—*N Y. Com., Friday.*

Mr. Badger, of North Carolina made a speech in the Senate at an early usage of the discussion of the Nebraska bill, in which he described the benign influence of slavery, and illustrated his description by depicting the very loving relation which usually subsists between the slaveholder and the old negro woman whose lactical treasures had contributed so much to his rapid growth in infancy. The good old nurse is called "mammy," and Mr. Badger grew exceedingly pathetic and effective in telling of the misery that must ensue if the ties that bound him to "mammy" should be sundered; and he complained bitterly that he could not take her with him into Nebraska if slavery was excluded from the territory. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, said in reply that he saw but one difficulty in the case. Nobody had any objection to the Senator's taking his dear, affectionate old "mammy" to Nebraska with him, and nobody would think of interfering to prevent it. The only difficulty that the Senator would meet was, that *he couldn't sell her when he got her there.* A more just scathing retort has rarely been made. If Mr. Badger's picture is executed with fidelity, what should hinder him from taking "mammy" into free territory? If the relation is one of kindly feeling and affection, surely no legal restraints can be necessary to keep the parties together. Mammy will not desert her foster child, simply because the law gives him no right to hold her in bondage. She forms a part of his family, and is bound to him by attachments which no enactments can affect. The "institution" is a patriarchal, beneficient one, wholly incomprehensible by unfeeling northern men. But the picture is deceptive. No such relation as Mr. Badger portrays ever exists between master and slave. It is impossible in the nature of things. The owner often looks upon his slave with a feeling of kindly regard, and the consciousness of it produces a corresponding sensation on the part of "uncle" or "mammy;" but let the necessity arise, and the most favored servant is sold, with hesitation and compunction in some cases, to be sure, but not much more than is felt by a northern man, when constrained to dispose of a peculiarly serviceable horse. And it is the knowledge of this fact—for it is indelibly impressed upon the slave as one of the ugly accessories of the "institution"—that embitters the inevitable misery of his condition.

We allude to these things with reluctance, and only when provoked thereto by some such mawkish imposition as that attempted by Mr. Badger, but every man who knows anything on the subject is impressed by the conviction that the system is a vicious one in every point of view, and that there can be no wholesome public sentiment, no high morality in a community where it prevails.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

☞ A pleasant and exceedingly cheap country residence, situated in the Borough of Sewickly, is offered for sale in our columns. The owner wishes to go west, and offers his premises very low. This is a rare chance for securing a cheap home in a pleasant neighborhood.

DIED.—On Tuesday morning, 21st inst., ELIZABETH S., infant daughter of George S. and Elizabeth Sellers, aged 8 months. Funeral today, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lyon's Kathairon.—For preserving, restoring, cleansing and beautifying the Hair, alleviating nervous Headache, and curing cutaneous diseases of the skin Its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible; and since its discovery has found no substitute to compete it in incontested, its incontestable superiority. Thy Sponge and Chamber street, between ferry and Market streets of Hts.—the leading Journals of Europe and America. Ladies who have used it upon their dressing-tables, and Mothers in their Nurseries.—in fact its million patrons everywhere, from Splendid Saloons, 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.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 121 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers, C. Yeager, Benj. Page, n., Fleming Bros., and Braun & Heller. de21-lm

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

mr22-2mdaw2 THOS. H. STEWART.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

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

MR. S. M. KIEST—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with dyspepsia and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OIL OF ROCK OIL, which we took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never suffered so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I think the liver felt the influence. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been severely at times preceding by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by Wm. Kidd, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oc26

Breast Pumps.—The best apparatus for drawing the breast ever invented is Dr. Needham's Breast Pump, patented Nov. 8, 1853, and is simple in its construction and must give satisfaction in every case. Sold, wholesale and retail, at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. fe28

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, comprising in part:

SILKS.

300 pieces of the richest Styles of Plaids, Stripes, Brocade, Figured, Changeable, Poult de Soie, Foulard, China and Black Silks of every description.

DRESS GOODS.

1200 pieces Paris Printed Barages, Grenadines, Tissues, Organdies, Jaconets Paris, Gauzes, Persians, Poplins, &c.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Linsey Cottons, Ginghams, &c.

SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.

100 Cartons, Long, Square, Broche Shawls; Canton Crape, Silk Mantillas, Embroidered Cloth do. Cashmere do. Black Silk do. Bareges, Barege Mantillas, Gimps, Fringes, Ribbons, Gallons, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

700 doz of Hosiery and Gloves, of every quality; the best make of Kid 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, Towelling Linens, Quilts, &c., &c.

DOMESTICS.

1100 cases and bales of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticks, Checks, Tweeds, Summer Cassimeres, Drillings, Cottons, Cassimeres and Satinett Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.

Comprising in all the most extensive and best selected stock in the Western country, to which they solicit the inspection of purchasers.

☞ New Goods will be constantly received through the season. Only one price. A. A. MASON & CO.

mh15 No. 25 Fifth street.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.

NEW OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain a Daguerreotype likeness that will last a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, no charge made. Having been one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for the Daguerreotype purpose, with the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping on Glass, which is now so much practiced by the Artists of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, equal to any, and superior to most of the Galleries in this city. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Cases and frames of all sizes and styles.

BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold everywhere, have been subjected to the SEVEREST FIRES IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestible character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS & PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ATHENS, PIKE CO., PA., November 7, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs—Your two letters were duly received, the last one yesterday. I am happy to say in regard to your safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. We tested the safe to the extent of you last bill, on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was left at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was red hot.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was a slight exposure to the heat and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time in getting a Safe for security of their property, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, Truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

DE GUINON'S
Improved Non-Explosive Camphone Lamp

Having purchased the right for the above LAMP in the counties of ALLEGHENY, BEAVER, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE and GREENE, we are prepared to furnish Lamps or sell Rights for a reasonable price.

These Lamps are so constructed as to render explosion impossible, and the public may rest satisfied that they may be used with entire safety. They also give a more brilliant light and the materials used being cheaper than the "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-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 6th, 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 forsafety 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. G. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y; S. A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y;
E. Y. Beckly do; J. C. Wilson, do; Leo Wellville do;
V. Austin, do; T. C. M'Kentoe, Harlem, N.Y
C. P. Parsons, do; N. J. Mann, do;
Alva Smith, do; W. D. Lowrie, Williamb'g, LI
P. A. Marsh, do; J. E. Bogardus, do;
Silas Foote, do; J. Spinning, do;
A. D. Tryon, do; R. Brown, do;
N. A. Woodward, do; J. A. 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.

fe10-3m*

R. C. LOOMIS,
Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

ja13-d1y

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.

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, Sables, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorines, Polasaide 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, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. ja12-1mdlr.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

jy15

O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Gold, Specie, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 5 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $170,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital 10,000,000.) * ap16

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace.

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This Brace has the sanction of some of the most distinguished medical men in the country, among whom are—Drs. Mott, Whiting, Rodgers, Brown, and M'Lean, of New York; Drs. Burroughs, Richardson, Habersham, Morrell and Cunningham, of Savannah, besides others, as may be seen by reference to the essays, which I have for free distribution.

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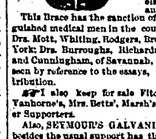

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