PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 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 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 on each page of this paper.

☞ Copies of our DAILY PAPER can be obtained of Mr. FRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

JAMES CLARK, at Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Pa., is authorized to receive money for subscription, &c., for this paper.

JUDGE DOUGLASS AND THE CLERGY.—This gentleman, in his long-winded defence or address to the Clergy, uses the following language:

"You see that the principle of the Nebraska Bill is purely a question of self-government, involving the right and the capacity of the people to make their own laws and manage their own local and domestic concerns. This is the only controverted principle involved in the bill."

We can scarcely conceive that Judge Douglass can himself believe any such false statement and assertion as the above, and if he expects to reconcile or hood-wink the Clergy and people of the North with any such shallow sophistry, he has the credit for more discernment than he possesses. It is manifest to any intelligent mind that there is no question of the right of self-government raised in the bill at all. It is simply a question for or against the right of using the soil for chattel Slavery, until such time as the people adopt a constitution and apply for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, when their right of self-government in regard to Slavery and all other subjects will be perfect, always excepting subjection to the provisions and demands of the Constitution of the United States. So far from the Nebraska bill being "purely a question of self-government," it does not permit the people to make their own laws and manage their own domestic concerns, because it requires them to take their governors from the hands of the President, and subjects the laws passed by their own Legislature to the supervision of Congress. Even on the subject of Slavery it is not a question of self-government, for Mr. Douglass himself voted against Mr. Chase's amendment, giving to the people the right to interdict Slavery. If we understand the Nebraska bill, as it passed the Senate, it permits both slaveholders and non-slaveholders to settle the territory and take their property with them, and this right is to exist until the people are sufficiently numerous to adopt a State Constitution, when they may sanction or reject Slavery. It is not, then, a question of self-government, but the legalization of chattel Slavery by act of Congress in the territory of Nebraska. Slavery being a municipal regulation, and a violation of the natural rights of man, and of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, cannot exist legally anywhere without some special enactment, and this its friends endeavor to derive for it from a perversion of the Constitution. This is the object of the bill of Senator Douglass, to permit and legalize Slavery in a territory where it otherwise could not go. Not a single right of self-government more than would exist without the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is granted by the bill. It could be justly denominated "*a bill to extend the fraud, and crime and evil of chattel Slavery to the free territory of Nebraska.*" This is what Mr. Douglass calls "a question of self-government!"

Again, Mr. Douglass denies that clergymen, as such, have a right to interfere in all matters embracing moral and religious truth. If he means a legal and authoritative right, the position is correct; but who claims such a right? Not the Protestant clergymen of America, for they condemn and abhor all such right. He can only mean that they have no right as clergymen, in the pulpit, and in ecclesiastical assemblies, and in their pastoral relations, to meddle with, oppose, or condemn any immoral or irreligious measure which is connected with government or politics. Thus there is, according to Mr. Douglass, a vast field of evil affecting the moral, social, and religious welfare of man, both for time and eternity, which the authorized expounders of the Christian religion are not to trench upon. Questions may arise which may prove destructive to the morals of their parishioners, ruinous to the cause of religion, and disgraceful to Christianity, but they must hold their peace or be denounced by such politicians as Douglass, who cannot brook that his acts should be brought to the bar of any such independent tribunal.

Such doctrine would degrade the ministry to mere time-servers for the powers that be, and would destroy all moral sense in the public mind. It is the undoubted right, nay, it is the absolute and solemn duty, of every accredited Minister of Christ, to weigh every act of Government, as well as of the private individual, or of society in large or small communities, in the scales of the sanctuary, and to approve or condemn, to encourage, warn or reprove, as the case may require, as he shall answer to his Divine Master at the Last Day. Having no official right, no lot or part in the Government, in his ministerial or ecclesiastical capacity, it becomes of much more importance that he should use the right of speech and of the press guaranteed by the constitution, to reprove, rebuke and warn, with all long suffering and patience. If he sees the sword of evil coming upon the land, and fails to warn the people, he is derelict to a solemn duty, and will stand condemned by God and man. His only safety, his only path of duty, his only dignity, is in exerting the influence his high position and fearful responsibilities has conferred upon him, for the prevention of evil, whether individual, social or political, and for the promotion of the utmost good possible to the human race.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"EMBLEMS, DIVINE AND MORAL, by Francis Quarles." New York. Rob't Carter and Brothers. Who is Francis Quarles, will naturally arise in the mind of every reader. He was a native of England, well educated, and was successively cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, Secretary to Archbishop Usher, Chronologer of the City of London, and a friend of Charles the I. His claims as a poet have been fully recognized, after a long interval of neglect, and his poetical Emblems given to the world. The work has been brought out with much taste by the Messrs. Carter, with a beautiful engraved illustration of each emblem.

"*Sabbath School Cards, or Scripture Maps*"—very interesting, useful and instructive for young or old.

The above are for sale by J. S. Davison, Market street.

"*The use and abuse of Alcoholic Liquors in health and disease.* By Wm. B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea, 1853."

This is a very valuable work, written by an eminent English physician, and is commended not only to the attention of medical men, but of all who wish to study the effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system.

INCREASE OF JUDGES' SALARIES.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Chronicle* puts forth some very impudent and uncalled for remarks in regard to the very proper request made by the press of Pittsburgh for an increase of the salaries of the Law Judges of our Courts. The use of the names of Judges Shaler and Hepburn in the premises by the writer is wholly unauthorised, as those gentlemen know too well the amount of work to be performed, and the inadequate compensation paid for it. The writer of the letter in question is no doubt one of those professional borers who spend their winters in Harrisburg, (and Pittsburgh is disgraced with more than one,) and doubtless if his interest had been secured by a fat fee, he would have been as warm in favor of the increase as he is against it. The Judges, of course, can not resort to such means of securing a fair salary for their services, and hence they are the subject of his attacks and opposition. Unless we have under-estimated the character of the Legislature, the opposition of the individual in question will do no harm. We have always considered the employment of professional borers a disgrace to both the employers and the Legislature, and such persons ought to be shunned and discountenanced by every honorable Legislator and citizen. In fact it would be a just retribution if every bill confided to such hands, directly or indirectly, were rejected. We send our servants to represent us, and want no officious, meddlesome, paid go-betweens, who go for or against any measure the people may desire or oppose, as the highest fee may be paid on one side or the other.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1854.

The Evening Star, an administration luminary of the fifth magnitude, announces that the very decided and energetic opposition in the north to the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, has produced in the south a strong feeling of disunion. He intimates that in fact this is rather a chronic disease in that region, but the people, though ardent as a southern sun can make them, have been induced to hold on from year to year in the hope that their northern enemies will do better. But this last outrage upon their feelings is too much. The South wants to be let alone. Slavery is its peculiar institution. The South makes it the ruling policy of the general government, and only asks the North to mind its own business and let slavery alone. It makes the north a hunting ground for scoundrels and bloodhounds in pursuit of *its* fugitives, and is justly indignant at the impertinent grumbling and remonstrances of the north. Repudiation is another peculiar institution of the south. The attempt is now made to fasten it on the federal government.—How impudent in the north to resist that attempt. It is true, that the past repudiation now to be stamped upon the national policy is the violation of a contract with the north.—But yet, it must be remembered, that it is the prerogative of the South to impose its peculiarities upon other people, and to denounce them as fanatics and incendiaries if they do not submit in silence and humility.

But to come to the point, this crowning villiany of the North has driven the South to phrensy, and to a general resolution to leave a union in which they are so infamously treated. The patriots of that section are about to meet in convention at Charleston, in *commercial* convention it is given out; but the Star knows better, and tells us it is more or less a political convention to devise the means for a quiet secession from the Union. Well, perhaps the Star is right. The Southern people ought not to be oppressed. They ought to enjoy the blessings of slavery and repudiation, unmolested by the bickerings and reproaches of Yankees and other christian people; and more than that, they ought to be allowed to inflict the same blessings on everybody else.

The so called commercial convention at Charleston is therefore an important event. They will doubtless resolve 1st, that they hate the Yankees because the Yankees don't love slavery, but on the contrary, talk through their noses and pay their debts. Secondly, they will take their "property," meaning the *men* whom they held in bondage, or they will dissolve the Union.—Thirdly, they will have the Gadsden treaty and twenty millions for a Charleston, Texas and Pacific Railroad, or they will dissolve the Union.—Fourthly, they will dissolve the Union anyhow. Sixthly, and to conclude, they will starve the Yankees out, by refusing to sell cotton to them, or to buy notions of them.

This I understand to be the programme marked out for this Charleston Convention. The Convention meets this month, and it is calculated that immediately after the proceedings reach Washington the Nebraska bill will pass, men con., and if "the South" demand it, Nebraska itself will be annexed to South Carolina. This sort of thing has been tried before, and has never failed. Let the North regard the fearful prepsing, and prepare its neck for the yoke.

But seriously, may not the South threaten disunion once too often? We at the North love the Union passably well, and shall probably never leave it. But the majority of us would not regard it as an irreparable misfortune if the South should execute its oft repeated menace of secession. Our liberties at least would be secure, our prosperity would not be permanently diminished, and a source of never-ceasing contention would be removed far from us. But the subject is too expansive to be exhausted at a single sitting. I shall treat it more at length when we get the last and the worst from that terrible Convention.

The Methodist church case was concluded in the Supreme Court, by a clear and moderate speech from Mr. Stansbury, of Ohio, in behalf of the Southern Church. I apprehend that I have made two mistakes in speaking of this case. In the first place I have been in error in supposing that the South prevailed in the suit before the Circuit Court in Ohio. The South was the losing party in the cause, and has appealed to the Supreme Court. In the next place Senator Badger is not engaged in behalf of the Southern Conferences but on the part of the Northern church.

Mr. Caruthers, of Mo., in a humorous and entertaining speech on the Nebraska bill, on Friday, announced the startling discovery that the Pierce party in the House was reduced to three; while Tyler, in his worst estate, had a corporal's guard of seven. A delicate regard for the feelings of the unfortunate retainers of the present executive induced him to refrain from naming them.

The Union has "come out" almost violently for Russia in the struggle over the carcass of Turkey. The official organ has been gradually verging to this position for some time. General Pierce about a year ago turned out one of its editors for putting into the organ, without previous consultation, an article expressing a decided preference for the Russian system of government, which is an unmitigated despotism and a mass of reeking corruption, over our republican institutions, sneering at the principles on which the latter rest, as "*notions*," &c., &c.—But the Union never recanted any thing advanced in that celebrated fulmination, and it probably expressed the true opinions of the responsible Editors of the paper. Its present position is therefore consistent with former professions. But it is for the people of the United States to determine, whether they will lend the incidental aid of their sympathy and encouragement to that black and atrocious tyranny which it is the object of Russia to impose upon every nation of the earth, as the central organ of the "democracy" advises.

It is hoped and generally believed that the Gadsden treaty is defunct—but should it by any chance be ratified, we should witness a severe struggle in the House over the appropriations necessary to carry it out.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1854.

IN SENATE.—Mr. M'Clintock presented the proceedings of a public meeting held in the 6th Ward, Pittsburgh, relative to opening certain streets in said Ward.

The bill relative to Mercantile taxes was reported from the Committee on Finance and immediately taken up and passed. The bill regulates the advertising of the list of retailers in the several counties.

The supplement to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Co., and resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution, were reported from Committee.

Mr. Jamison read a bill in place relative to the Courts of the 10th Judicial District.

Mr. B. D. Hamlin, one supplementary to the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad Co., which was subsequently taken up and passed finally.

The following bills passed:

Supplement to the Fayette Co. Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Bill to incorporate the Cannonsburg Savings Fund Society. Passed to third reading and laid over.

Bill to legitimate Emeline Funk, of Fayette County.

Bill relative to fines and forfeitures in Allegheny County.

Supplement to the Monongahela Insurance Company, of the City of Pittsburgh.

Bill relative to Deeds of Trust.

Bill to prevent and punish wanton cruelty to animals.

Bill relative to the recording of exemplified copies of deeds.

Bill to incorporate the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

Bill to incorporate the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Supplement to the act to reduce the State Debt, and to incorporate the Penna. Canal and Railroad Company. Passed second reading and laid over.

A bill to exempt certain Charity Schools in Philadelphia, from taxation, was pending when the Senate adjourned.

The House was again occupied almost the entire day in the further consideration of the bill for the sale of the main line of the Public Works.

Mr. Baldwin moved to fix the interest on the bonds of the Company at 5 per cent.

This motion was under discussion, when the *previous question* was called, but was not sustained—yeas 41, nays 46.

Mr. Baldwin's motion was then lost—yeas 8 only, nays 74.

Mr. Scott then moved an amendment to make the Company individually liable for all installments unpaid.

This amendment was pending in the morning when the House adjourned.

In the *afternoon*, the consideration of the bill was resumed:

Mr. Scott's amendment was lost. Yeas 31; nays 56.

Several other ineffectual motions to amend were made when the vote on the final passage of the bill was ordered, and resulted—yeas 64, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abrahams, Baldwin, Ball, *Beans*, Bigham, *Bush*, *Byerly*, *Caldwell*, *Calvin*, Chamberlin, *Cook*, *Crane*, Cummins, *Daugherty*, *Eckert*, *Edinger*, Ellis, Fletcher, *Foster*, *Fry*, *Gallentine*, *Groom*, Gwin, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, *Hillier*, Hills, *Hipple*, *Horn*, Hummel, Hunsecker, *Hunter*, Hurtt, *Jackman*, *Johnson*, *Laury*, (Lehigh,) *Linn*, Maguire, M'Coombs, M'Connell, Meily, Miller, Montgomery, *Moser*, Muse, *Palmer* Parke, *Parmlee*, *Patterson*, Porter, Poulson, Rawlins, *Roberts*, *Rowe*, *Shenk*, Simonton, *Smith*, (Berks,) Stewart, *Stockdale*, Strong; *Struthers*, *Wickliffe*, *Chase*, *Speaker*—54.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Barton, Beck, Boyd, Carlisle, Collins, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Eldred, Hamilton, Kilgore, Knight, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Manderfield, M'Kee, Monaghan, Moore, Passmore, Putney, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Smith, (Crawford,) Wheeler, Wright, Ziegler.—30.

So the question was determined in the affirmative; and thus ended one of the severest struggles we have witnessed in the Legislature on any measure for many years. The price is fixed at eleven millions. The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence. The Democrats who voted for the bill (33) are marked *Italic*. Every Whig voted "aye."

A supplement to the Warren and Pine Grove Railroad Company passed finally. The bill authorizes the Company to run their road to the New York State Line, and to connect with the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad in Crawford or Mercer county.

The bill to authorize the district of Spring Garden, Philadelphia county, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Hempfield Railroad passed third reading and was then laid over.

The following bills passed finally:

Bill to incorporate the Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company.

Bill relative to Common School districts formed since June 1, 1851.

Supplement to the act relative to Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Bigham read a bill in place supplementary to the act regulating the fees of Coroners.

A supplement to the act to reduce the State debt; and a bill relative to suits brought against Railroad and Canal Companies were also read in place.

Messrs. Cook, of Westmoreland; Ellis, of Adams, and Patterson, of Philadelphia, were announced on the journal this morning as the Committee of Conference on the part of the House, on the Prohibitory Liquor bill.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—The far famed JULLIEN, with his monster Orchestra, is coming to Pittsburgh, and will give two Concerts here, on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The opportunity thus offered is one which occurs but seldom in a life time. The name of JULLIEN is known wherever music has votaries, and the fame of his Orchestra, the largest in the world, is as wide-spread as his own. As a matter of course, every available seat in Masonic Hall will be taken for both occasions.—The difficulty will be, not to find auditors, but to obtain room for them. It will therefore behoove those who are anxious to secure seats, to be on hand when they are to be apportioned.—We understand that on Monday next the agent will attend to the sale of seats, at Mr. Mellor's.

As M. Jullien will positively leave for Europe on the 1st of June, these Concerts are the only ones he can possibly give in Pittsburgh.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Nebraska Bill and the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the R. P. Church, held in Allegheny on the 6th inst:

1st. *Resolved*, That as Ministers of the Gospel and Elders of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, we feel that we cannot be guiltlessly silent when, by the Nebraska Bill, Slavery aims at the extension of its area and power in our beloved country, because we regard it as a great moral, social and political evil, a system of injustice and oppression, embodying elements utterly at variance with the principles of the Divine Revelation which we have received, of the Gospel which we believe, and of the kingdom which we seek to advance, as well as destructive of natural liberty and in constant and injurious conflict with the free institutions of our country.

2d. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the Nebraska Bill now before Congress, because we consider it obnoxious to the charge of fraud and dishonor in aiming, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, at the violation of a solemn compact, which consecrated all territory North of 36° 30′ forever to freedom—a breach of faith which is not only disreputable to the authors and supporters of the bill, but calculated, were the bill to become a law, to destroy confidence in political enactments and inflict upon our country an indelible stain of public infamy.

3d. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the Nebraska Bill, because, by legislating for the extension of Slavery, it abandons the principles and policy of our Fathers, who, in their Declaration of Independence, enumerate among "the inalienable rights of man, life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness," whose aim, as expressed in the Constitution, was "to establish justice and secure for themselves and posterity the blessings of liberty," and who sought to realize these objects by mitigating the evils of Slavery where they could not remove them—limiting its area and providing for its ultimate extinction—so that the Constitution was unsullied with the name of Slavery, the General Government might be kept free from the disgrace and the country purged from its existence.

4th. *Resolved*, That while we are willing to maintain a just regard to the interests of the South and earnestly desire to seek the perpetual existence of the Union, we can never consent that it be perverted from its original noble purpose of establishing justice and perpetuating the blessings of liberty, in order to become an instrument of oppression for the extension of Slavery, the only real element of danger to the Union.—We hold it to be enlightened and just conservative policy on the part of the National Government to limit Slavery where it cannot be extinguished, and to keep all free territory FOREVER from being blighted with its curse.

[Anti-Slavery papers are requested to copy.]

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

ALEXANDER HILANDS will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Courts, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention. ap12-1wd*

REGISTER.

H. J. LEMON is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap12-1c

HENRY WOODS is a candidate for the nomination for Register, before the Whig Convention. ap5

Notice.—From the numerous solicitations of my friends and fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention, to be held on the 21st day of May next.
ALEX. RICHARDSON.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1854.—[ap4:d4wtd:7

RECORDER.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK is a candidate for the office of Recorder before the Whig Convention. ap11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worms! Worms!!—There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution, and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestation of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable med cine at hand.—In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors.
FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

R. C. LOOMIS,
Of the late firm of M'Cord & Loomis.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
ap13-d1y*72

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

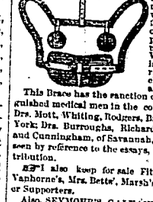
O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh.—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (cash Capital, $170,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital 10,000,000.)
SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO., auG

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. ja12-4mdfc

HENRY, H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,
And Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jy15

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a time well known, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rooks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, 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. mar5-dawT

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace.



The Brace of Dr. Banning is now got up in a much improved form, and is worn by hundreds of persons for the cure and prevention of Vocal, Pulmonary, Dyspeptic, Nervous, Spinal, Female, Uterine and Children WEAKNESSES, such as Prolapsus Uteri, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dragging of the Bowels, Fluor Albus, Milk Leg, and Enlarged Veins.

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.

☞ I also keep for sale Fitch's, Chapin's, Jackson's, Vanhorne's, Mrs. Betts', Marsh's, North's and several other Supporters.

Also, SEYMOUR'S GALVANIC SUPPORTERS, which, besides the usual support has the stimulation of the galvanic current passing through the parts affected, also

TRUSSES FOR THE RELIEF AND RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE. There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until the bowels become strangulated, when in all probability it may be too late.—How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. KEYSER, at his Elastic Truss and Retail Drug Store, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and procure a TRUSS, to retain the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. KEYSER has an office back of the Drug Store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses that you can name, and at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Belly Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent *TRUSS FOR CHILDREN*, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.

Read the following cure furnished me by a physician in an adjoining county:

"DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir—The Truss you sent has cured the case, which I thought you would be pleased to know. The parents are highly delighted."

DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE AND TRUSS DEPOT, No. 140, corner of Wood street, and Virgin alley, sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—Any person can have a Truss sent to any part of the country by enclosing $3 by mail, stating the side affected, and sending the measure round the body, immediately over the rupture. Address
DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Victorine, Pelisse or Cloak Muffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

Medicine Chests.—Dr. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood street, has on hand a splendid assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS for families and private boats, at various prices. These in want of articles of this kind would do well to give him a call. ja15-1w

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co. and Thos. Stewart, of the late firm of T. Stewart, Lord & Co., have style of LORENZ, STEWART & CO., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the warehouse No. 61 Water street, between Wood and Market 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,
THOS. STEWART.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 69 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

Consumption and Spitting Blood.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va., and

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians and tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture. We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

☞ See advertisement. mh15-1md&w T

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.
200 pieces of the richest styles of Plaids, Stripes, Brocade, Figured, Changeable, Poulte de Soie, Foulard, China and Black Silks of every description.
DRESS GOODS.
1200 pieces Paris Printed Barages, Grenadines, Tissues, Organdies, Crepe de Paris, Challies, Persians, Poplins, Jaconettes, Cambrics, also, cases of Mous de Laines, Barage de, Ginghams, &c.
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &C.
100 Cartons, Lot, Square, Broche Shawls; Canton Crape, variety of Mantillas, Talmas; Visites, &c., of their own and foreign manufacture.
BONNET AND MILLINERY GOODS.
140 cases of Straw, Braid and Lace Bonnets; also, the most fashionable styles of Lawn and Silk Bonnets of Paris, New York and their own manufacture; Millinery Goods of every variety.
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100 cartons of Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, &c; Laces, 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
LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A complete stock, including Damask Table Covers, Diapers, Linen Sheetings, Napkins, Towelling Linens, Quilts, &c.
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1100 cases and bales of Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Flannels, Cheviots, Tweeds, Summer Stuffs, Drillings, Ticks, Casimeres and Satinetts; Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Comprising in all the most extensive and best selected stock in the Western country, to which they solicit the inspection of merchants.
☞ New Goods will be constantly received through the season. Only one price. A. A. MASON & CO.,
No. 22 Fifth street.

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

Breast Pumps.—The best apparatus for drawing the breast ever invented is Dr. Needham's Breast Pump. It acts without pain, is simple in its construction and must give satisfaction in every case. Sold, wholesale and retail, at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st. fe28

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, Chair sta., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwerdtfeger, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, Allegheny; or Wm. Marks, cor. Penn & T. Sample, Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.
fe2-6 BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws.
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, No. 31 Wood st., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured
BY KIEKE'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. S. M. KIEK—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been highly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of the same, containing one dozen bottles, as the Congregational Minister in this place and several others in the vicinity are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of which I was so long and severely afflicted with, before I used your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—and I have not had a half ache, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have that fullness of the stomach which was so oppressive before tonic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was afflicted with a pain in the side, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIEK, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] ap25

MARRIED.—On Tuesday, April 11th, 1854, by Rev. W. R. Lariet, Mr. JAMES H. ALLEN, to Miss CAROLINE FRIEND, daughter of Kennedy T. Friend, Esq., all of this city.

DIED, March 12th, in the 22d year of his age, WILLIAM McKENNAN MORGAN, Graduate of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, a young man of rare promise, and a native of Pittsburgh.

The scene of his sickness and death was the home of maternal affection; a brother, torn from the bosom of his family, by the withering affections; a lingering sickness; a life, a father, severed from his first born child, just as he had claimed it to his embrace; a mother, left to the care of a physician, stricken by the destroyer just when her heart was about to inspire her with the joy of living with the hope of a blessed immortality. One who was the companion of his childhood, and the friend and confident of his riper years, sketches his life, and estimates his character as follows:

Mr. Morgan was born in Washington county, Pa., where he spent his childhood, and received his early education in its institutions. In 1845, he commenced his career of literary study, under the tuition of Dr. Le Moyne, of Washington, Pa., but after two months was transferred to Allegheny City, where he continued his studies under the direction of Drs. Gerhard & Johnson, and finally, in 1848, he commenced the study of medicine with great fidelity and perseverance,