PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & COL

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 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 businessmen a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is bel ween 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 Establishments 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

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

☞ The *Journal* has a column in reply to our defence from its charge of "sympathizing with lawlessness," in the case of the Trustees of the Catholic Church in Philadelphia. The *Journal* finds its justification wholly in the fact that the imprisoned Trustees are acting in opposition to the decision of Judge Woodward. Nothing can justify such opposition in the eyes of the *Journal*. Here is the point where we differ. In any case affecting the rights of property, where there is no great fundamental principle concerned, the position of the *Journal* would be correct. It would be very foolish for people to go to jail in a case where their suffering would not prevent the consummation of an act they had striven to prevent, and where there was no principle to defend. In this Philadelphia case we understand the position to be different. The trustees by going to jail could not prevent the final consummation of the decree giving the Church to the Bishop's party, but by suffering imprisonment they could manifest their devotion to a great principle, and attract to it the attention of the public. Here is where their justification lies, and where our sympathy begins. We know nothing and care nothing about the particular merits of the controversy further than this, that the Roman Catholic Bishops are endeavoring to obtain possession of all the temporalities of the Church, and that a portion of the laity are resisting this demand. If in this resistance they suffer imprisonment for the defence of the great principle which underlies the controversy, they have our cordial sympathy. The Judge's decision may be in accordance with law; we shall not dispute this, and the trustees do not dispute it; but is the law right? Judge Grier might legally send us to the Penitentiary for Sisobeying the Fugitive Slave law, but does that sanction the iniquitous act? A Quaker refuses to bear arms, and suffers fines and imprisonment. Is he therefore a lawless and bad man?

The *Journal* does great injustice to the Catholic Germans of Philadelphia, who sympathize with the trustees, in the following remarks:

The *Gazette* is perfectly right in saying that these foreigners stand on perfect equality with native born citizens. That fact makes their insolence and the contempt they offer our Supreme Court all the less intolerable. We share our rights and privileges with them equally, and they must disturb our peace with the feuds and animosities which armed them in Europe against each other, and would, if we would let them, discredit our institutions. It is hardly reasonable to ask us to bear with patience, the attacks of foreigners upon the integrity of our Courts, when it is more than we do with those who are native and to the manor born.

We have seen no "insolence" and "contempt" manifested for the Supreme Court, neither have they attacked the "integrity of our Courts"—nothing of the kind appeared in the resolutions or remarks of the speakers. So far from this, they protested against being considered as opposing the Court. The Court granted them an alternative, and they chose it, preferring to suffer rather than voluntarily relinquish the Church to the hands of the Bishop's party. The *Journal* also mistakes the question, in speaking of their "feuds and animosities" as having "armed them in Europe against each other." This is no question adjourned across the Atlantic. It is indigenous to the soil. In the early days of American Catholicism, the Church property was held by lay Trustees, as is now done in Protestant churches. The Papal church has now become powerful, and foreign Bishops, consecrated in Rome, and owing their allegiance to the Pope, desire to lord over the people, and demand the property. The Trustees of the Philadelphia church resist, and go to prison rather than yield. Are they to be visited with condemnation and contumely for vindicating a principle dear to every true American heart?

It is useless, however, to multiply words. The *Journal* will never understand us. It is at liberty to look at the question in its superficial aspects. We prefer to go deeper. In the midst of our prosperity and utilitarian schemiry, we are in danger of undervaluing and losing sight altogether of principles which our Fathers valued above property, country, and even life itself. We felt bound to repel the *Journal's* charge of "sympathy with lawlessness," or we should have let that paper's attack upon the imprisoned Trustees pass. We seek no controversy, and shun none, but we believe we can both of us better occupy our columns than in attempting to reconcile views surveyed from a stand point so entirely different.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The following are the Pacific Railroad resolutions adopted by the great Southern Convention, which has just been held in Charleston, with such a vast flourish of trumpets. We publish them, not because we consider them of any practical importance, or likely to come to any thing, but as showing what the South has the disposition to do if it could. It would be exclusive and sectional if it could, but is so bound up in its interests with the North that it must need go along with the North and accept such advantages or disadvantages as naturally fall to her share. If a Pacific Railroad is built, the North will build it and manage it, and the South will patronize it because it will be their interest to do so.—Having expended some patriotic steam, and gloried the South, the resolutions will remain a dead letter, of no more practical effect than the celebrated resolutions of '98:

1. *Resolved*, That it is vitally important to the progress and prosperity of the United States, to have one or more railroads connecting the States on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific Ocean.

2. *Resolved*, That the Southern route ought to commence at suitable points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, thus connecting itself with the various similar improvements made and contemplated in the Atlantic States, and concentrating at some point in Texas on or near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude—thence to the Rio Grande, on the western border of Texas, on the route designated by that State at the last session of her Legislature, chartering the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific railroad, and thence to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California.

3. *Resolved*, That in the deliberate judgment of this Convention, the Gadsden Treaty with the Government of Mexico as published in the newspapers, ought to be ratified by the Senate of the United States so far, at any rate, as to secure the best route for the proposed Southern Railroad from the western limits of Texas to the Pacific Ocean.

4. *Resolved*, That in order to make provision for the construction of said road, this Convention respectfully recommend that a Southern organization be effected, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and of the different cities, and the railroad companies and corporations in those States, for the purpose of building a Southern railroad to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California, by the route and from one or more of the points indicated in the second of these resolutions—negotiating for the right of way, if necessary, with the Government of Mexico.

5. *Resolved*, That to effect this organization this Convention respectfully advises the incorporation, by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, of a Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital sufficient to build such road from the point or points and by the route indicated in the second resolution—of which corporation the several Southern States above mentioned, the several cities therein, and the several railroad companies therein, shall be invited to be corporators, together with such other companies and individuals as may choose to subscribe for stock, including, if they desire it, the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek nations of Indians, west of the Mississippi. That said States be invited to take stock in such corporation to the amount of not less than two millions of dollars each, to be raised and secured in such manner as the Legislature of each such State shall direct. That each of said cities and railroad companies be invited to subscribe for stock to such amount as its means will admit. That the existence of said corporation be recognized by each of said States, and such powers be vested in, and such franchises and capacities granted to it by the Legislature of each such State, as may be necessary to effect the object of the organization, and that in its Directory each such State be equally represented.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully recommends that, if necessary, special sessions of the Legislatures of such States be called for the purpose of taking into consideration this plan; and that a committee of one member from each State represented in this Convention, be appointed to draft a charter of incorporation for such company, and lay the same before the Governors of the said several States, and the National or General Councils of the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw nations, requesting each of said Governors to convene the Legislature of his State, in order to consider the same, and take such other steps in regard to such road as may be necessary and proper, if, in his opinion, it should be expedient to do so; and especially praying the Governor of Virginia to lay said draft of a charter before the Legislature of that State, with his views in regard thereto; and requesting said Councils of the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks, to act therein, to recognise such company, grant rights of way through their national lands for any branch or branches of said road that may pass through the same, and enact such other laws as shall secure to the South, so far as may be in their power, the exclusive benefits and advantages of the commerce of the Pacific and of the wealthy provinces of Mexico intended to be traversed by said road.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention recommend that power be given to said corporation, by its charter, to negotiate with Mexico for and purchase, if necessary, a right of way through her territory to the Pacific ocean, or to some point on the Gulf of California; to stipulate with that government in the event the same is granted no higher rates or charges shall ever be imposed or exacted for passage or transportation over said road on citizens of Mexico than on those of the United States; and to agree that the company will maintain military posts along said road, will in all time submit to the jurisdiction and laws of Mexico, and claim no political rights nor attempt to colonize the country.

8. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention the Southern States, corporations and people are entirely able to build said road, and that no time should be lost in doing so; that it is as easy to commence it now as ten or twenty years hence, and it can as easily be completed in ten years as in a century; and that it is the duty of every Southern man, to himself, his children and his country, to engage earnestly in this great and indispensable measure of security, as well as of wealth, and of political and commercial power to the South.

WELL DONE, BROWNSON.—Romanism seems to make men discontented and unpatriotic. At least, so one might infer from its effects upon Mr. Brownson, who, in the April number of the Quarterly Review, says:

"We are a mixed Protestant, Infidel and Catholic people. The non-Catholic element, however, predominates; and owing to our vast extent of cheap and fertile lands, we are free from many of the material evils of older countries. But *in real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization, or in true national or individual virtue and happiness*, WE ARE FAR BELOW THE LOWEST CATHOLIC STATE. We can only boast of our industry. Our literature is not worth naming, our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuisance; our common schools amount to little, and *cannot be named with those of Austria;* we have not a respectable library or university in the country, and the liberty we boast is *merely the liberty of the mob*, to govern as it pleases. There is, perhaps, no people on the earth that has less moral and mental independence, or less individual freedom and manliness. We are slaves of committees, associations, caucuses, and a public opinion formed by ignorant and fanatical and lying lecturers, preachers, newspapers, and demagogues. A man can be a free man here, and speak and act as a true man conscious of his individuality, only at the expense of becoming a Pariah—an outcast."

Why does not Mr. Brownson go to his Austrian Paradise? No body will object to his expatriation, poor man, as he seems so unhappy. Our fathers, foolish men, fled from what they thought the tyranny of Europe, and their children labor under the same delusion still. As Mr. Brownson has his eyes open why does he not flee to the glorious freedom of Catholic Austria or Rome?

The rejection of the Gadsen treaty by the Senate, has called forth a reported unofficial threat from the President that he would proceed at once to take possession of the Mesilla Valley, and precipitate war with Mexico. As *apropos* to that we place the following on record from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun:

It is now reported that the President will proceed to take forcible possession of the Mesilla Valley, which would be an act of war, and would lead to war if Congress would back him with supplies. But it is perfectly certain that neither Congress nor the country will justify such a course. The Mesilla Valley is as much a part of Mexico as its capital itself. The boundary was ascertained in conformity with the treaty of Guadalupe, and the action of the joint commission, right or wrong, was final and was binding upon the United States, and, moreover, was confirmed by the late administration.

It is no more in the power of the President now to change that boundary than the boundaries established by the Ashburton treaty or the Oregon treaty. It was made in conformity with treaty, and by treaty it must be changed.

GOOD TESTIMONY.—The *Waynesburg Eagle* publishes the following extract from a letter written, as it vouches, by an honorable *democrat*, who occupies one of the highest offices at Harrisburg, and is known to almost every voter in Greene county. In speaking of the Whig nominations, he says:

"Two of your nominees, your Governor and Supreme Judge, I have a mere personal acquaintance with. I think they are good men. But as to George Darsie, I will endorse his honesty and capability in any crowd. All that can be said against George by those who know him is *that he is a Whig*. I should not be afraid to entrust any thing to him where the interest of the State is concerned. He is the best nomination the whig party could have made in the State.

Very respectfully yours, &c. M."

The following extract of a letter is interesting, considering the source from which it comes.—The writer, Mr. Grundy, the "Observer" of the *Ledger*, is a friend of the administration, and of the South, and of the Nebraska bill, and is generally well informed:

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The long agony is over. The Gadsden Treaty has been rejected, and that subject, which has caused so much anxiety and trouble to the administration, to the Senate, to the insiders and the outsiders, is not real. There was a majority, but not a constitutional two-thirds majority for the treaty. The Sloo grant, or the Conklin treaty, which it was intended to engraft on the Gadsden treaty, falls with it; while the Garay grant, which Mexico did not, even by implication, recognize in the Gadsden treaty, remains in *statu quo*, till some other administration shall take hold of it. When all the speeches and all the documents shall be published, it will be seen that the whole negotiation, from the commencement to the end, was a discreditable affair, badly and faithlessly managed, and terminated as every rational man, who had no special reason to think otherwise, must have predicted.

It cannot be denied that, as the treaty was the work of the extreme Southern party, so the opposition to the treaty in the Senate had for its fulcrum the Northern Free Soilers. One extreme is always certain to provoke the other, and so it was that it was with extreme difficulty that the Northern and Northwestern Senators could be made to vote for it. The Nebraska controversy having resulted so disastrously to the Democratic party, a determination is observable not to add any more slave territory to the Union, to have no more territorial questions to settle, and to have no more "nigger" questions before Congress. The most sensible men of the South want no more such questions discussed, at least, not for the next twenty years, and to legislate for the business of the country. When General Rusk came to Washington after the Nebraska bill was started, he at once observed, "I see that the devil is about shearing a hog." Thus far, no *fleece* was obtained, except what little was gathered in New England.

Now that the Gadsden treaty is dead and gone, the Southern Pacific Railroad will have a hard road to travel. The *bonus* for that railroad, for which the Gadsden treaty is now knocked off, and if the road is to be given to the lowest bidder, the South will not be able to underbid the friends of the middle and Northern roads—at all events, they will have to bid with their own money. The Southern railroad men were a little too quick on the trigger, and the resolution in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad, recently passed at the Southern Convention, now held in Charleston, South Carolina, did them no good. Those gentlemen will have too look to actual labor, and not to the passing of resolutions and to legislation, for a particular sectional interest, as the proper means of securing prosperity and happiness to their section of our common country. Labor is the common destiny of mankind. I doubt much whether a Pacific Railroad bill will pass this session.

The Nebraska bill is moving slowly in the House of Representatives, and there seems to be no disposition to wake it from its quiet sleep. Members absent themselves by the dozen from Washington, and there is no organization, and no disposition to apply themselves to any particular business. Both friends and enemies are becoming indifferent as to the fate of the bill.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—VANE; *or the Child of Adoption*. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. This is a moral story, by an American, who, we presume, makes his first appearance before the public. At least there is nothing in the book to indicate the source of the new candidate for public favor. We have only read a few pages, but the interest we felt will induce us to look further at our earliest leisure. The high character of the Carters is a guarantee that nothing of an immoral tendency will be permitted in their publications. For sale by J.S. Davison, Market street.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1854.

IN SENATE.—The railroad lines being again all open, and the trains running regularly, the attendance in the Senate this morning was full.

Mr. Skinner presented several petitions from citizens of Erie, for the removal of the present depot of the North East Railroad Company in said city.

Mr. Darsie, a memorial from the President and Managers of the Penna. State Agricultural Society, for a modification of the act of the present session.

Bills Reported.—A supplement to the act granting lands; divorce Geo. House and wife; elect an additional Law Judge in the sixth Judicial district; supplement to the act relative to County Prisons; to incorporate the Black Creek and the Green Mountain Improvement Companies; declaring Anarees' Run, in Warren County, a public highway; to exempt the Washington Cemetery from taxation; and the two bills introduced yesterday by Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Wherry, to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Bills read in place:

Mr. Fry, one for the regulation and management of the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Skinner, one to authorize the Trustees of the Evangelical Association of the city of Erie and vicinity, to sell certain real estate.

Mr. Fry submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the State Treasurer for the amount of Military fund in the Treasury.

THE FRANKLIN CANAL RAILROAD.

Mr. E. W. Hamlin moved to take up the bill to transfer the Franklin Canal Company's Railroad to the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, which was agreed to.

The first section of the bill being read, a brief discussion ensued, with regard to the propriety of proceeding with the consideration of the bill at the present time, when

Mr. Quigley moved to postpone its consideration for the present.

Messrs. Buckalew, E. W. Hamlin, M'Clintock and Hamilton opposed the postponement; and Messrs Darsie, B. D. Hamlin and Price supported it.

The motion was disagreed to, as follows: yeas 13, nays 19.

The several sections of the bill were then read, discussed and amended.

The bill was still pending when the Senate adjourned.

In the afternoon the consideration of the above bill was resumed; Mr. Price's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill passed second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed for its final passage by a vote of yeas 18, nays 10, and then laid over.

Lake Shore and Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—On motion of Mr. Crabb, the bill to transfer the Franklin railroad to the Sunbury and Erie railroad company was taken up.

The first section was read; and the yeas and nays being called, were ordered, and the section was lost, as follows: yeas 12, nays 17. So the bill fell.

Amendments of the Constitution.—The resolutions proposing certain amendments to the Constitution were taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment. An amendment by Mr. Price, to make Senators and Representatives elective by single districts, was advocated by Messrs. Price and Crabb, and opposed by Mr. Buckalew, and lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Hamilton, Skinner, Sellziger, Price, Skinner, Slifer.—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Barton, Beck, Beans, Boyer, Calvin, Carlisle, Collins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Eldred, Foster, Hamilton, Hiester, Hippie, Jack, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Magee, Manderfield, M'Kee, Monaghan, Moore, Moser, Passmore, Putney, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Ziegler—42.

So the bill is adopted, and goes to the Governor for approval or rejection, as he in his wisdom may determine.

The House adjourned till this afternoon.

In the *afternoon* the following bills passed finally:—

Bill to authorize the Westmoreland Coal Company to increase their capital stock.

Bill relative to certain plank roads from Erie to Meadville.

Bill to relative to State road from Mercer to Harmony.

Bill relative to State roads in Greene Co.

Bill to incorporate the M'Canley Mountain Railroad company.

Bill relative to the terms of Courts in Berks and Butler counties.

Bill to incorporate the German Library Association of Pittsburgh.

Supplement to the Erie Fire and Marine Insurance company.

Bills to incorporate the Anthracite Savings Bank and the Catasaqua Deposit Bank passed second reading.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO THE WHIGS AND ANTI-MASONS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—We take the liberty, thus early, to suggest the name of Mr. John Magill, of West Deer Township, for nomination to the office of Recorder of Allegheny county, and as he is known to you, we entrust his success to your liberal consideration.

Mr. Magill's claims have been postponed for several years, against the wishes of many of his staunchest friends of the party, and they have yielded, though strong, to other candidates for this office. Our friends in the county should have even justice in the distribution of offices, and the party should not forget that rotation in office is a good principle, especially when the fees for a single term is so lucrative.

It is perhaps forgotten that at present the offices of Register, Recorder, Treasurer of the County, Clerk of Sessions, Prothonotary, Sheriff and two Commissioners, are filled by members of the party taken from the *two cities* of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. "UP THE COUNTRY."

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—The American Union, published at Griffin, Geo., the Tallahassee (Florida) Sentinel, the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat, and the Texas Advertiser, all Southern journals, oppose the policy of Mr. Douglass' Nebrask-Kansas bill.

REGISTER.

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 2d day of May next. ALEX. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1854.—[ap3-dtw14-T

WILLIAM FORSYTHE is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap15-te

WM. PERRINE is a candidate for the office of Register before the Whig Convention. ap15-te

WM. R. FAN, SIRE, of Elizabeth Borough, is a candidate for Register, at the coming Whig Convention. ap14-dtwte8

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

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

[Evening papers 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. ap15-1wd

RECORDER.

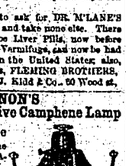
SAMUEL FARNESTOCK is a candidate for the office of Recorder before the Whig Convention. ap11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising so much surprise all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated, and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are something taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver, and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

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, ap15-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 50 Wood st.

DE GUINON'S
Improved Non-Explosive Camphene Lamp



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

☞ TESTIMONIAL.

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's Improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented March 7th, 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 therefore, feel it a pleasure to recommend it, and therefore deem it richly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

R. C. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y. | S. A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.
F. D. Beckh, do | J. C. Wilson, do
F. Austin, do | T. C. M'Kennee, Harlem, N. Y
A. Smith, do | J. C. Mann, do
Alva Smith, do | W. D. Lewis, Williamsb'g, L. I
S. B. Harris, do | J. E. Rogerdus, do
Elias Focke, do | T. Spalding, do
A. D. Tryon, do | R. Brown, do
Thos. A. Ellicott, do | J. 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 Camphene Lamp, invented by Dr. NEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale. ap10-d&w3

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Act., no7-d1y 155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

We have frequently heard the celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy to dyspepsia, debility, &c., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced in every family where dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. ap7-1wd&ws

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. O. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, the effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

☞ See advertisement. ap10-dawlmT.

A word to Farmers—how to have good Butter and more of it, and healthy Stock.

New Discoveries.

VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER—These Powders are put up in one pound packs and are really a good article, not only for the diseases incident to horses *cows, swines* and other animals, but they are likewise an excellent article to improve the condition of the animal.

For Milch Cows, they not only improve the condition of milch cows, but they increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of milk and butter. The proprietors say that it increases the quantity of butter from half a pound to a pound a week to each cow, while those persons who have tried it say a pound and a half to two pounds per week, with the same kind of feeding as before. Of one thing we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and save money by the operation as well as improve the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 papers for $1. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

Wholesale and Retail Agent.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS will wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at very moderate prices. We 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 powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rosse, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. 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. ap9-dawT

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

1715

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Sterling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Lloyd & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of LORENZ, 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,
ap15-dtw1 THOS. H. STEWART.

Warehouse, co., to rent.—The premises now in the occupancy of James McCulla, on Penn st., adjoining the Yard of the American Hotel, from the 1st of April coming. Apply at this office. mh18 tf

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mh25-dtw2

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