PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 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 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. PRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

THE CATHOLIC DIFFICULTY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" has a long article on this subject. It is couched in very indecorous language, but that we will pass over. It gives the Bishop's version of the story, and as we aim at stating the truth as far as we can ascertain it, we will give our opponent the advantage of repeating it, stripped of some verbiage, in our columns.

The "*Catholic*" says that the congregation of Trinity Church, in Philadelphia is incorporated, and its affairs are managed by a body of Trustees, elected by the congregation. In the exercise of theirlegal rights the Trustees have sometimes overstepped their duty as Catholics, and have interfered with the Priests, in the exercise of their spiritual functions, and have annoyed them to a degree to render it impossible for a Priest, with a proper self-respect, to submit to their dictation. Quarrels ensued, and parties were formed, one of whom was called by their opponents the Bishop's party, and this party the *Catholic* says were the' majority, and generally attained office. The other party were not idle, and resorted to "pipe laying," "manufacturing illegal voters," and thus succeeded, and have been tried and convicted, and ordered to give up the Church to the Bishop's party, and for refusing to do this, were sent to prison. This is the substance of the statement by the "Catholic." It may be substantially true, but doubtless the other party would tell a very different story.—We do not attribute to the editor of the "Catholic" any intent to deceive, but where so much heat is displayed, it is reasonable to infer that the statement is a good deal colored.

These facts—if facts they be—are new to us, and (if true) they materially alter the complexion of the affair. We certainly do not sympathize with any improper mode of advancing even a good cause. We do not believe in doing evil that good may come. This is a feature of Jesuitism that we most positively abhor. If the Trustees resorted to "pipo-laying" and illegal means to gain office, or to oppose the Bishop's party, they richly deserve punishment. In such case we have no sympathy for them.—Our sympathy is for those alone who are lawfully and honestly struggling for the preservation of their just rights as men and citizens, to have the control of the temporalities of the church their own money has erected. We have no sympathy for those who resort to unhallowed means to accomplish any object. The "Catholic" must excuse us for believing that this question, like all others, has two sides to it, and that a full development of the facts would make a much better looking case than this for the anti-Bishop Trustees.

Having thus given the "Catholic's" version of the difficulty, and joined it in denouncing all that it claims as improper on the part of the Trustees, we proceed to make a few extracts for special comment. And first, the "Catholic" says:

"The working of the Trustee system in this, and a few other churches, has given all Catholics who care for their religion, a surfeit of it, and they gladly have co-operated with the Bishops in adopting another system by which the management of their church affairs is taken out of the hands of cliques and wire-pullers, and is placed in those of the Bishops of the Church, or their representatives."

Here the fact which we have so often reverted to, that a system has been adopted of taking all the property of the Catholic church out of the hands of the laity, and placing it in the hands of the Bishops, as a corporation *sole*, is admitted.—An acknowledgment is also made, that the Trustee system does not answer in the Catholic church, that it leads to insurmountable difficulties. But why is this? The Trustee system is in use in all Protestant churches, and in all benevolent institutions of the country apart from the Romish church; why does it work so badly in the Papal church? Is the answer to this not found in the arbitrary and tyrannical control of the Catholic Priesthood over their flocks; in the blind and unreasonable obedience required of the laity? Every official in the Romish church, from the lowest subordinate up to the Heaven-daring despot who usurps the province of Jehovah, at Rome, is trained in the school of slavish obedience. A Russian soldier is not more subject to the commands of the Czar, than is a Roman ecclesiastic to his superior, or a Monk or a Nun to the heads of their orders, and these in turn are subject to other ecclesiastical dignitaries, until we arrive at the Pope, who is only supreme so far as the Roman populace or foreign bayonets will permit him to exercise his despotic functions! No wonder, then, that imported Bishops, coming here with all that sense of power on the one hand, and submission on the other, which their habits, education and church discipline have taught them, should become impatient of the restraints which the control of lay Trustees over the temporalities of the church imposed upon them. The trustee system works harmoniously in Protestant churches, because Protestant clergymen are glad to have the advice and assistance of laymen, and because they seek not earthly power, and have no desire to domineer and lord it over God's heritage.

The "Catholic" further says:

However, though the Bishops do not permit any more churches to be organized on the same plan as Trinity, they let that congregation get on as best they could.

We presume the reason why the Bishops let the Trinity Congregation get along with their Trustee system, is because they cannot *help it*. The "Catholic" admits that efforts were made to abrogate the charter, without success. Charters are legal rights in America, beyond the power of Bishops and Popes, or Trinity Church troubles would have been ended long ago. The spirit of liberty would have been effectually crushed out of it. But look at the remark of the "Catholic," that the Bishops "*do not permit*" any more Churches to be organized on the Trustee plan. Does not such a bold assumption of unlimited power sound a little strange in a country where it is the boast that the *People rule?*

The editor of the "Catholic" says we are a "bigot." This is a matter of opinion. He adheres to a religious organization which denounces as heretics, and fit subjects of eternal punishment, regardless of their moral character or religious belief, all who do not obtain the priestly offices of the church of Rome! His religion leads him to look with abhorrence, if not with hatred, and as worthy imprisonment, fines and death, upon all who will not acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, and those consecrated through him! Is there no bigotry in this? Our religion is of a far more charitable character. We rejoice in a faith which holds all who "fear God and work righteousness," as brothers, and as accepted of God, whether Catholic or Protestant. Which is the bigot?

Mr. H. M. Brackenridge, whose pro-slavery views have long rendered his position in the Whig party an unnatural one, appears with a long communication in the *Union*, of Saturday, in favor of the Nebraska bill, and promises more—of course. Our *locofoco* friends on Fifth street may congratulate themselves on having acquired a correspondent who, if his communications were to be estimated by their length, would be invaluable.

Thirty Fugitive Slaves sailed from Sandusky on Thursday night, for Canada.

VIRGINIA.—Not long since the Richmond *Examiner* uttered the following insolent boast:

Virginia, in this confederacy, is the impersonation of the well-born, well-educated, well-bred aristocrat. She looks down from her elevated pedestal upon her *parvenu*, ignorant, mendacious Yankee villifiers as coldly and calmly as a marble statue.

In a few days after this silly vaunt appeared, another Richmond paper, the *Whig*, gave the statistics of ignorance in Virginia, compiled from the census, showing that while in New England, among the Yankees, the proportion of those who cannot read or write is 1 to 409, in Virginia it is 1 to 11! "Ignorant" Yankees, indeed! The *Whig* thus laments over this degrading comparison:

Every decade exhibits a rapid and fearful increase of this mass of ignorance. In 1840, the number of the unlettered in Virginia amounted to 60,000. In 1850, it exceeded 80,000. At this rate it will not require many centuries to extinguish all knowledge of letters in the State.

That is a pretty picture for the "impersonation of the well-born, well-*educated*, well-bred aristocrat" to look at! In New England, out of a population of 2,385,208, there are only 6,222 adults who cannot read and write; while in Virginia, out of a white population of 871,893 there are 75,868 adults as ignorant of letters as the tens of thousands of slaves and the 11,515 free colored adults who are not included in this aggregate.

Virginia has but little reason to boast of the "elevated pedestal" on which she stands. A State which puts a woman in prison for the crime of teaching native Virginians to read only becomes odious by becoming conspicuous.

A NOMINATION REJECTED.—After we went to press yesterday, the Senate rejected the nomination of Benjamin F. Angell, Esq., of the State of New York, to be U. S. consul at the Sandwich Islands. According to the apparent general understanding around the hotels, there were but 8 votes in his favor. It is further very generally believed, we know not on what authority, however, that a personal misunderstanding between Mr. A. and ex-Senator Dickinson, which occurred in 1848, was taken into consideration, by way of producing this result. And further, that grave charges (personal) were made against him.—*Wash. Star.*

The great objection urged against Mr. Angell was that he had been a Free Soiler in 1848. As soon as his nomination was rejected Mr. Douglass made it known to the Hards of the House, and promised to serve all free soilers in the same way who may be nominated by the President, if the Hards will only go for the Nebraska bill. The Hards, it is said, refused the offer.

THE GERMANIANS.—The programme of the first Concert to be given by this celebrated band will be found in our columns to-day. The Concert will take place on Wednesday night. In Baltimore and other cities where they have lately given concerts, the Germanians have been most favorably received, drawing crowded houses all the time. We anticipate for them a like success here. Their orchestral performances are of the first order, equal, as the best judges think, to those of Jullien's band, and their vocal performer, M'lle. Lehman, is in every way superior to M'lle. Zerr. On her previous visits here, her vocalization was much and justly admired by all who heard her, and all who go to hear her at these concerts will concur in this opinion.

"JULLIEN'S MUSIC FOR THE MILLION."—We are indebted to the Agents for a copy of a book containing all of Jullien's music, which is afforded at the low price of one dollar. If the pieces were ordered separately they would cost six times this sum, and here they are bound up together, and vastly more convenient than if separate. For sale by H. Kleber, 3d street, and J. H. Mellor, Wood st.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1855.

The House has been much troubled this week with West Point and the regular army, which are regular spring and winter complaints, recurring as certain at those seasons, as colds, catarrhs, and influenzas. The Senate is not afflicted by solicitude on either topic, generally granting with the best kind of grace everything which West Point or the Army asks. The Senators are generous souls with money that does not belong to them, and for the scattering of which they can be none the poorer, as by the hoarding of it they can be nothing the richer.—It is proper that the House should be more niggard and churlish. They are the proper guardians of the public purse. The people feel and know that West Point has its good and bad points. In its structure and tendencies the military academy is an aristocratic institution. Yet these tendencies are to some extent counteracted by others which throw its influence in a contrary direction. It is the right and duty of members of Congress to nominate young men from their districts to fill the ranks of the cadets at the academy. From these young men, educated as gentlemen and soldiers, the officers of the army are formed. If the members chosen by the people do not carefully select the most deserving youth from their districts, without regard to their birth, or the wealth and standing of their families, the fault must be with the constituencies.—In truth, of the two or three hundred cadets at the military school, a large majority always are young men from humble, unpretending families, known immediately to the representatives who nominate them. Now, these young men will constitute the privileged class of our army, its officers. They may become aristocrats in feeling, as their duties and their interest make them a distinct and elevated *caste* in society, with offices of a life tenure, and sympathies removed from those of the people and the common soldier.—But this is inevitable from the constitution of an army. The principles of its organization are necessarily despotic. The army, like war, of which it is an instrument, is a necessary evil.—The smaller an army is, the lesser is the evil. But it should not be forgotten that West Point introduces into it a democratic element. But for that institution the sons of the people would not get into the army at all. Its officers would become a close and hereditary aristocracy. If Congress had not provided the rule of selection by means of cadets taken from the local districts, what should we see? We should find the Presidents, and Secretaries of War, governed by the General-in-chief and the Staff of the Army, and compelled by that mysterious social, professional and class interest which is so well understood here at Washington, to appoint to all vacancies the sons of officers; so that ere this a proscription would have grown up as effectually excluding from the army all beyond the pale of this military aristocracy, as if the Constitution had, in express terms, confided the honors and duties to their hands.

The West Point Academy is certainly indispensable to the efficiency of the army. Education teaches men to fight, without imbruting their natures with a love of contention for its own sake. I would rather trust the disciplined courage and humanity of the West Point graduate for preserving the peace or fighting the battles of the country, than the headlong ferocity of the ranger and the hunter, whose savage thirst for blood so frequently seeks its gratification without cause of quarrel, caring for nothing, providing the foe be weak, and the government be willing to wink at and to pay for their excesses.

Our present army is only a reserved police force, which is all that it ought to be, and it is necessary that it should be officered by men of tried intelligence and character. These qualifications are attested at West Point.

The particular clause of the appropriation bill for the support of the Academy which excited the opposition of the House, was an item of ten or fifteen thousand dollars for the construction of a building to be used as a riding school for the cadets. As this is certified to be necessary by the officers of the institution I am willing to believe that it is so. The time consumed in discussing it has not been lost, and I believe has rather tended to strengthen than injure the Academy. It prevailed finally by only three majority. Col. Benton distinguished himself by his opposition to the riding school and the whole establishment, and Col. Bissell was the most efficient among its friends.

The Senate again spent the day over the interminable before of the Mexican treaty. What is to be done with it is as doubtful as ever, though it is probable that something will be passed. There was a misunderstanding yesterday in regard to the postponement. It was postponed from Tuesday to Thursday of this week, and not of the next, as I supposed. To-day's debate continued for the space of three hours, and turned chiefly upon the important point whether the opposition was sectional or not. Whether a vote will be ever taken I would not rashly assert.

—JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 1854.

In the House last night the bill authorizing the transfer of the rights and franchises of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company was taken up, and was discussed till a late hour.

Mr. M'Combs submitted an amendment confining the Pittsburgh and Erie Company on the main line to the limits of their original charter; restricting the branching power to branches of twenty-five miles, and within certain prescribed limits. This was lost—yeas 25, nays 57.

The bill then passed and was ordered to be transcribed, and being on its final passage

Mr. Porter moved to go again into committee of the whole for the purpose of adding the following proviso to the first section:

Provided further, That nothing in this or any other act shall in any way interfere with or prevent the construction of the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad as surveyed and located by said Company from Rochester, in Beaver county, to the city of Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1853; Provided further, That the line of said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company shall not be located nearer the centre of the first located track of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad than fifty feet.

Mr. Porter addressed the House in explanation and support of the amendment, showing the absolute necessity of a proviso protecting the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad company to construct a track along the narrows between the the city of Pittsburgh and Rochester. He disclaimed any ill-feeling to the Ohio and Penna. railroad company. He proposed the amendment simply to prevent that company from having an exclusive monopoly of the narrows. He would do the same if the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad or any other railroad sought to obtain the same monopolizing privileges. This was a proper time to offer an amendment of this kind. The Ohio and Penna. railroad seeks to extend their chartered privileges by obtaining new rights and powers, and it was just and proper for the Legislature to name the conditions upon which these new rights and privileges shall be granted. He continued at considerable length to show the importance of securing the construction of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad up the narrows to the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Bigham followed on the same side. He deprecated the idea of giving any railroad company such an exclusive right as was sought by the Ohio and Penna. railroad company.

Mr. McCombs took ground against the amendment, and in favor of transferring the whole unrestricted rights of the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad company. At the close of his speech the House adjourned.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to regulate the hours of labor, were considered on Thursday evening, and after some discussion, non-concurred in. The bill came back to the Senate to day, and that body, on motion of Mr. Kunkel insisted on its amendments, and appointed a committee of conference.

The Senate amendment makes the provisions of the bill apply to all manufactories of every class. The House wish to apply them only to cotton, woolen, silk, and bagging factories.

In the Senate this morning the bill relative to Coroner's Inquests in Allegheny county; and the new bill to transfer the Franklin Railroad to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company were reported from committee.

An effort to take up the latter bill was made but failed.

The bill to transfer the Franklin road to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road then came up in order on its final reading, and was discussed till the hour of adjournment by Messrs. Price and Kunkel in opposition, and Mr. Buckalew in favor.

In the afternoon the consideration of the bill was resumed, and Mr. Darsie took the floor in opposition. Although laboring under indisposition, he made a very able and forcible speech. He argued ably against the policy of granting this company the privileges asked for, and proposed to be conferred under this bill, reviewing the whole course of the company on the subject. He desired to deal fairly with them, but he did not wish to see them clothed with the powers embraced in this bill.

The bill was further debated by Mr. Buckalew and Mr. Kunkel, when the vote was ordered, and the bill was killed—ayes 16, nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Buckalew, Cresswell, Ferguson, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, E. W. Hamlin, Jamison, M'Clintock, M'Farland, Mellinger, Pratt, Sager—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Foulkrod, Frick, B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Kinzer, Kunkel, Price, Quiggle, Skinner, Slifer, Wherry, M'Caslin, *Speaker*—18.

The discussion was one of the most animated and exciting we have had on any question during the session.

The Grand Junction bill was taken up, but after a brief conversation was postponed by general consent of its friends.

Mr. Buckalew's bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up, passed committee of the whole, and was laid over on second reading.

The bill relative to the time of holding Courts in the 10th Judicial District passed second reading.

In the House, in the morning, the bill to enable joint tenants and tenants in common and adjoining mineral lands to develope and manage the same; and the bill relative to counties and townships and county and township officers passed finally.

The resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were discussed at length and finally passed.

In the Afternoon, the School Bill was under consideration, and occupied the entire session, without coming to a vote. The bill was pending, when the House adjourned.

EXCITED.—Our neighbors of the *Sentinel* are very excitable. The sight of a white cravat and black coat makes them hysterical. Rather than have such clerical protests as have been sent to Congress, it says:

"It would be far better that the whole of the insolent and canting hypocrites, with white cravats and black coats, and empty heads, and offensive manners, should be suppressed."

"Preachers," it says, "are proverbially ignorant of the practical affairs of men. Their time is spent, not among practical working men, but amongst *old women, with bad teeth and worse eyes, who wish to get to heaven by useless charities; by working to induce others to send flannel shirts to the Africans, whilst nakedness and want are at their own doors.*"

Waxing warm as it proceeds, our chivalric neighbor in the very teeth of this formidable retinue of "old women," proclaims war, war to the knife, without benefit of clergy. "If they prestst in forcing themselves into politics, we will meet them at the threshhold; and when we cross bayonets with them, we will neither give nor accept quarters."

This is dreadful! If the preachers and their allies, "the old women, with bad teeth and worse eyes," are not put to flight by this terrible threat, they must have as much mettle as the venerable chaplain of the Senate.—*National Era.*

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—In Gurowski's intelligent work on Russia, he gives no very flattering account of the financial resources of the Empire, which become more and more embarrassed, since not all the resources of the nation and of the soil are within the greedy grasp of the Imperial Treasury. Direct taxation is not known in Russia. The nobility cannot be directly taxed, neither can the soil nor the serfs. The latter pay only a small capitation tax of about a dollar a head, which income is destined to maintain the local administration of the different provinces or governmedts, as they are called. But millions of this tax remain for years and years unpaid—and this arrearage increases and extends daily. The whole revenue of the Empire amounts to 125 and 130 millions of dollars. Of this amount nearly the half is yielded by the liquor monopoly; the custom houses give about 27 millions, from duties on exports, the crown domains about 34 millions.—Nearly two-thirds of the entire revenue is absorbed in the maintenance of the immense army. The remainder of the revenue, after deducting the arrearages of several departments, but principally of the crown domains, has to maintain the general administration, pay the interest of the public debt, support the large imperial family, and finally supply the expenditures of the Emperor upon his favorites and his lavish extravagance otherwise; for which his private personal income falls by many and many millions to suffice. The national debt is nearly $820,000,000. The yearly interest thereon is more than $20,000,000—a little more than six per cent. on the whole. The war of Hungary contributed mightily to drain the already depleted treasury. This war, and all the military manifestations since, outrun considerably the current revenues—the real official resources of the government. In extraordinary cases, the government resorts to the Banks and their deposits.

The double city of Ninchia and Maniaachen, on the borders of the Chinese and Russian dominions, is seperated by a line of pailings. On one side is a prim little Russian town, in which commercial transactions; to an enormous extent take place every year. Crossing a little neutral ground, you enter a gateway, in a lofty wall, which completely hides the Celestial city; and this is the only lawful entrance from Russia to China. A magical contrast at once appears—on one side the youth, growth and change of the Russian, on the other, the age, fixity and decrepitude of the Chinese system.

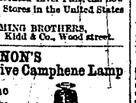
SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cures is narrated of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Trumbull Co., Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri.—Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MCLANE'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.
apr22-8

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.

☞ RECOMMENDATIONS. ☜

This certifies that we have seen, examined and tried, De Guinon's Improved Non-Exploding Camphene Lamp, patented Jan. 6th, 1852, 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 the Lamps of any kind.

E. G. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y.; S. A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.
E. S. Booth; do; J. C. Wilson, do
J. Austin, do; C. C. McKenzie, Harlem, N. Y.
C. P. Parsons, do; R. J. Mann, do
Alva Smith, do; W. D. Lowrie, Williamsburg, L. I.
F. A. Marsh, do; J. E. Bogardus, do
Elias Foote, do; J. Spinning, do
A. D. Tryon, do; H. Brown, do
N. A. Woodward, do; J. A. Patterson, do

☞ Spermaceti, Sperm Oil, 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.

fo10-d&w8

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from the derangement of the liver. These Bitters have, indeed, proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however willy their endeavors, or seductive their promises, cannot reach.—It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 61 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.
ap22-2w&w8

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, 14 Wood st.
fe23

HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of
HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,
comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,
RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE, and which they offer on the most favorable terms, Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at
No. 52 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
(4 DOORS ABOVE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.) fe8-1yd&w8

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak KNEE JOINTS AND WEAK ANKLES.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally, to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints, and the various appliances needed in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.

☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder-braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh22-d&w8 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

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 favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.
No 1 Front street, Pittsburgh.
no7-d14

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

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY.
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by means of such Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnaces. Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses Jails, Hotels or Dwellings, No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh.

Ladies Fancy Furs.

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

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. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Pimple Medicine. He had been troubled with 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, so it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

☞ See advertisement. ap17-1&w1mT.

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

New Discoveries.

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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 will be ready to hand an assortment of the various Iron and Nails which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. STEWART.
Allegheny, April 1st, 1854.

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

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