PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 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 3 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.

Judge Pollock.—The *Harrisburg Patriot*, Gov. Bigler's especial Organ, publishes the following resolution, which it says "was introduced into the lower House of Congress, by Mr. Chase," and for which, it alleges, Judge Pollock voted, while a member of that body:

Resolved, That is expedient to order our troops to *retreat* from the positions which they have gallantly won in Mexico, for the purpose of falling back upon a defensive line.

The only "Mr. Chase" who was in Congress at the time the Patriot alludes to was Mr. Lucien B. Chase, a *democrat*, from the State of Tennessee. That such a resolution should have emanated from *him*, a democratic representative from President Polk's own State, is as unlikely as that the editors of locofoco papers should be acquainted with the record of current events.

The fact is, no such resolution was introduced, by Mr. Chase, or Mr. any-body-else; and all the stuff which the *Patriot* utters about the terrible effect which the proposition had upon the public mind, the "reception it received in our army in Mexico," and the treason of those who voted for it, is just so much *bosh*. We repeat, no such proposition was introduced into Congress, and consequently Judge Pollock's name cannot be found registered in its favor.

We might be content with this broad denial, inasmuch as it clearly demonstrates the blundering ignorance of those who assail Judge Pollock; but, for the sake of saving our Harrisburg contemporary from the chance of committing another error in his search through the record, we will proceed to state the real facts of the case, out of which the locofoco papers have woven so strange a tissue of falsehood.

In the early part of the Congress which assembled in December, 1847, Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is *in*-expedient to order our troops to retreat from the positions which they have gallantly won in Mexico for the purpose of falling back upon a defensive line."

This, the reader will see, is altogether a different resolution from the one quoted by the Patriot; indeed, we think it may be taken to mean exactly the reverse of that.

What the object of the mover was, in bringing this resolution forward, does not appear. It was probably intended for "Buncombe." There was no proposition pending that looked to the retreat of the army. The national administration was in the hands of the friends of the war, who had the power to mould it as they pleased, and Congress granted them all the supplies they asked. To declare that "inexpedient," therefore, which was not in contemplation, was clearly an act of supererogation; and accordingly a motion was made to lay Mr. Chase's resolution on the table, which prevailed, and Judge Pollock very properly voted to give it that direction. The locofoco press of the State are perfectly welcome to make all the capital out of this that they can.

The editor of the *Patriot* is a very clever young man, who was transplanted to Harrisburg from the little town of Washington, the residence of his father, one of the Canal Commissioners, to conduct an organ specially devoted to Gov. Bigler, neither of the other democratic papers in the Capital being thought worthy of the Executive's confidence. The Governor may be the gainer by having such a mouthpiece, but we very much doubt whether the veteran editors of the other democratic papers at Harrisburg could have been entrapped into such a display of ignorance as that manifested by the Patriot in its attacks on Judge Pollock. If there are any files of the Congressional Globe within the reach of the editor of that sheet, an occasional reference to them would not be amiss.

The Turkish Empire.—There cannot be much doubt that the "man is sick and dying" as the Emperor of Russia asserted, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the English and French doctors will be able to prevent an early decease, even if they do not hasten it by their violent remedies. The encampment of the Moslem in Europe is drawing to an end, and we hope a better day is dawning upon a land as rich in material products as in historical associations. Because the "man is sick and dying," that is no reason why the Russian Bear should be permitted to feed upon his carcass. If England and France cannot save him, it is to be hoped they will give him a respectable burial, and reconstruct upon his ruins a Christian Empire which shall be a better check to the ambition of the haughty Russ.

The desperate and noble efforts of the Sultan to save his effete and crumbling Empire from overthrow, attract to him the warmest sympathy. It is an interesting and mournful scene to watch this youthful monarch, the descendant of a line of illustrious heroes and conquerors, struggling to preserve his ancient dominions, even at the expense of time-honored customs, and the sanctity and superiority of his religion. His reforms are wise and just, but his people are unprepared to receive them, and they sap the foundation of that very religious creed which rendered the name of the Moslem a terror to Europe.

The grandest reform any government ever undertook is now being attempted by the Sultan of Turkey. It is no less than to take possession of all the property of the Mosques, for the benefit of the State. The measure has caused immense excitement in Turkey, and will probably lead to insurrections, and possibly to the subversion of the Empire. The following article from the *London Times* of April 7, will show the nature and immense importance of the movement:

When we stated yesterday that the changes now introduced in the Ottoman Empire by the influence of the Powers which have allied themselves for its defence amount to a revolution in its social condition, we did not foresee the very striking confirmation of this remark which reached us a few hours later by the telegraph. We are informed by a communication from Constantinople, dated the 27th of March, that *the possessions of the mosques are to be declared the property of the State*, and that the refusal of the Sheik-ul-Islam to consent to this measure was the cause of his deposition. If this statement be correct, it is beyond all comparison the most important resolution taken by the Turkish Government since the destruction of the Janissaries, for it is in measure from which Sultan Mahmoud himself recoiled, though he had often contemplated it as one of the most essential conditions of the regeneration of the Empire. In fact, a measure so contrary to the prejudices of the Musulmans and the interests of the Ulemas could hardly have been attempted with any chance of safety by the Sultan or his Ministers unless he had the support of a considerable force in the immediate neighborhood of the capital; and even now we shall not be surprised to learn that a *coup d'etat* of this description has been followed by agitation and excitement among the Musulman population.

The mosques and religious foundations of the Ottoman Empire form important spiritual corporations, exercising an independent, legal and theocratical power in the State. The Ulemas, or masters of the law and the Koran, are the sole possessors of the vast wealth belonging to these foundations, and at the same time, as the expounders of the faith and fundamental laws of Islam, they enjoy an authority to which the highest powers in the State have been compelled to bow. The insecurity of property under an arbitrary Government and many other causes have induced Turkish land-owners, from generation to generation, to assign over the fee simple of their estates to the mosque—reserving only the usufruct to themselves and their direct male descendants. Land thus held by the mosque or religious corporations became *vacouf*, or as it is termed in India, *wuf*, and is held forever in mortmain. Such lands have hitherto been held exempt from taxation and personal confiscation, and this tenure has so increased and extended by the mere influence of duration and security in an Empire where all other property is fluctuating and insecure, that full three-quarters of the soil of the Turkish dominions are said to be thus held. To dispossess these powerful corporations of landed property which they have held for centuries by the two-fold bond of legal usage and religious veneration—to assume the direct authority of the Sultan over so large a portion of the lands of the Empire, one-third of which was allotted to the mosques by Mahomet the conquerer—and to defy the whole power which the Ulemas and religious orders may be able to put forth in defence of their vested rights is certainly one of the boldest measures ever taken in a great emergency.

But we entertain no doubt that *this resumption of lands is an indispensible preliminary to the real reform and progress of the country.* Sooner or later in its history, every Christian State has undergone it, and the vast possessions which the superstition or the rapacity of former ages placed in the hands of the church have been restored to the common uses of society. The social revolution which is being effected in Turkey by the emancipation of the Christians, and the establishment of a principle of equality between all races and religions of the empire, led by an inevitable consequence to the abolition of the exclusive supremacy which the Mussulmans have hitherto exercised over the largest portion of the soil except in the Archipelago and in the provinces from which they are excluded by treaty. And although changes of this nature are never accomplished without the dangers and sufferings inseparable from revolutions, the future strength and independence of Turkey depend on the introduction of a system totally distinct from that which has reduced so magnificent an empire to the verge of dissolution.

Is there not danger that this vast and eminently just project will precipitate the very dissolution of the Empire which it is intended to avert? The events of the next few weeks or month will show.

While the old nations of the earth are trying to throw off the incubus of the possession of vast landed property by ecclesiastics, the people of America look calmly on while Romish Bishops are pursuing the policy which has brought other countries to the verge of ruin!

Hon. George Darsie.—We had the pleasure of taking this gentleman by the hand, yesterday. He was on a visit home to attend the wedding of his daughter—an only child—and returned to Harrisburg last night. In the long legislative experience of Mr. Darsie, covering a period of fourteen or fifteen years, this is the first time he has been absent from his seat while the legislature was in session. There are few instances in public life of such fidelity as this; and it shows a devotion to public duty and an aptitude for its responsibilities which is so rare that it cannot fail to be properly appreciated.

Our Public Works.—The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works of this State, has passed both Houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor. What he will do with it is uncertain. Many fear he will veto it. We incline to the opinion that he will sign it. He will hardly venture to come before the people for re election with the odium of vetoing a measure which the people have so much at heart. We shall publish the bill entire when it becomes a law.—Under its provisions no bid which offers less than ten million dollars for the works will be considered. The purchasers are required to pay twenty per cent. of the purchase money in cash or the bonds of the Commonwealth, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. The proposals are to be opened on the first Monday in June next. Any company corporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, may become the purchaser; but, whoever may be the purchasers, the act incorporates them into a body politic under the title of the "Keystone Railroad and Canal Company." The act also authorizes the purchasers to construct lateral railroads.

The Nebraska bill was to be brought up in the House yesterday. The telegraph will announce the result. The way it is to be done, is described as follows, by "Observer" of the Philadelphia Ledger:

It has now been resolved upon not to disturb the Nebraska bills now before Congress—neither the Senate bill, which is beyond the reach of the House this session, nor the House bill, introduced some time since by Mr. Richardson. The plan is to report a new bill from the Committee on Territories, somewhat different from the bill previously reported, and to put that bill either at once on its passage, under the screw driver of the previous question, or to place it on the Speaker's table, where the Senate bill was, in order to watch an opportunity to pass it with a thin House, when its friends are ready for action, and its opponents sick or absent from the city. There is scarcely a quorum present at this moment, and hence this is the time to obtain a snap judgment on the question. Next Monday the Committees will be called, and it has been so arranged that but few will be able to report, or unwilling to yield the floor till the Committee on Territories shall be called. Then will be the time for the friends of the bill to jump from behind the ambush, and to make quick work with the opponents of the bill, or those who may wish to discuss and amend it. Telegraphic despatches have in the meantime been sent to all the absent members within reach of the wires, and next Monday will see an exciting scene in the House.

Cuba.—The Washington Union publishes with a flourish of trumpets, the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in Havana:

"The people of the Gem of the Antilles, particularly the Creoles, are sincerely anxious for a change of government; indeed, they are ripe for revolution."

"Captain-General Pezuela has had for some time in his possession a royal decree emancipating the slaves of the island, but he is deterred from publishing it because of the state of affairs in Europe."

The people of Cuba have been "ripe" for revolution so long, that, as the N. Y. Commercial suggests, they must be a little unsound by this time.

If the Captain-General has a royal decree of emancipation in his pocket which he withholds on account of the state of affairs in Europe, he would hardly suffer a knowledge of the fact to transpire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington City, April 22.

The House of Representatives consumed Friday's sitting in debating the Meade claim for about half a million of dollars. Dr. Meade was a citizen of Philadelphia who had huge interests in Florida while it was a Spanish province. The Spanish government was in debt to him; but he contends that its liability was assumed by the United States in the treaty of 1819, by which the United States relieved for the payment of $5,000,000 was reserved for the payment of American claims against Spain. The House passed a bill for the relief of Dr. Meade in 1828. The Senate have several times passed the bill. The original claimant is dead. His widow fought the claim without ceasing twenty years, and she died. Her son, Lt. Meade of the navy, has fought it and is now fighting it, and his sons are preparing to take it up on his decease. A third of a century has passed, and every body but the claimants perceive that the bill will never become a law.

Now there is something wrong here. This case is but one of a thousand. The people who are dragging out their lives in pursuit of what they consider justice at the hands of Congress, form a considerable class in Washington. They may be known by their jaded, wearied, anxious, yet purposeless appearance. They look like the victims of Chancery in Bleak House. They wear an expression belonging to men who may have sat down to play a game on which their all was staked, and who have lost, who have fallen in the object of their life, and are done with it and its affairs. They lag superfluous on the stage, not of action, but of endurance. They are known to all the old members as innocent monomaniacs, living in the quiet conviction that their bill is going to pass. When, they do not know; probably not at this session, but some time in the future; some time before they are laid by the side of their fathers or mothers who may have originally presented the papers. They are never offensive, never "rashly importunate," at least very seldom so, when they have become really crazy from that hope deferred which sickens the heart. To the new member they wear a somewhat different aspect. To him the old claimant of the second generation is a bore or something worse. When he refers the new fledged legislators to musty papers, showing what an excellent new case it was from twenty to fifty years ago, he suspects him of an intent to impose upon his untutored patriotism; and sets him down in his own mind as a veteran imposter.

These are the effects of the system. A system which never decides anything, a wrong and a bad system. Congress is no tribunal to try these causes. A special Board or Court should be constituted, or else, the existing Federal Courts should be allowed jurisdiction under certain limitations. The practice at present maintained amounts to a denial of justice.

Mr. Benton has declared himself independent of the Post Office, and the Postmaster General informs him that he may legally send and receive letters, papers and documents to and from St. Louis out of the mail if he can get the service done without charge or payment. So Old Bullion has established through Adams & Co.'s Express a Benton mail to St. Louis. The reasons of the old statesman for this course, being no other than a personal pique because another candidate than his own has been appointed Postmaster of St. Louis, are puerile. But his declaration of independence suggests some thoughts on postal reform which deserve attention. The opponents of low postage are making strenuous efforts to increase the rates. I think it likely they will succeed. The paying routes are taxed to support those that don't pay. The free States, the cities and towns and populous districts, are to be taxed to keep up splendid lines of post coaches carrying nothing at all on routes at the South and South-west, and through comparative wildernesses, which pay nothing. The postoffice ought not to be supported by the Government. Let the country be taxed to support it. But as to us who write and receive a great many letters, why may not we declare our independence as well as Mr. Benton. If Adams & Co. can carry a Benton mail from Washington to St. Louis without loss, why can they not do it for the community. Let us then commence an agitation for free mails, for those who choose to support them independent of the Government. Junius.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"Russia As it Is." By Count A. De Gurowski. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Our obligations are due to the publishers for an early copy of this work, by mail. Nothing could be more opportune than its appearance at this time, when the whole civilized world is seeking for information in regard to that colossal Empire which threatens both Europe and Asia. The work is written for the time and the occasion, and contains a great amount of information the inquisitive mind seeks for and treasures up in view of the immense events taking place. The work is comprised in thirteen chapters, to wit: Introduction, Czarism, its historical origin; the Czar Nicholas; the organization of the Government; the Army and Navy; the Nobility; the Clergy; the Bourgeoisie; the Cossacks; the real People, the Peasants; Serfdom; the rights of aliens and strangers; the Commune; Emancipation; and Manifest Destiny. Although the reader may not agree with all the peculiar views of the author, yet he will thank him for the information he affords to enable him to construct his own theories.

"Odd-Fellowship, examined in the light of Scripture and Reason. By Rev. Joseph F. Cooper, Pastor of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia." Published by Wm. J. Young.

We noticed this work of Dr. Cooper's some time ago. It has had so rapid a sale that a second edition has been called for and published, with one additional Lecture, and an introductory essay by Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D. We commend it to the attention of the public as an able work on the subject of which it treats.

Household Words.—The monthly number, for May, of this attractive and useful publication is most welcome. To other attractions it adds that of a tale by Dickens, entitled "Hard Times," which will be continued probably through the year. McElrath & Barker, publishers, New York, at $2 per annum.

Angier House, Cleveland.—This is the name of a new Hotel, just opened in Cleveland. It is located on the corner of Bank and St. Clair streets, and commands a beautiful and extensive view of the Lake. The house is new, commodious and handsomely fitted up; and Pittsburghers visiting Cleveland will find it a comfortable and desirable stopping place.

The newspapers have given currency to a rumor that Henry Ward Beecher was about to take charge of a Congregationalist Church in Washington. In noticing this rumor, the *Star*, a newspaper published in that city, threatens him with a coat of tar and feathers, if his sermons should be similar to those he has preached elsewhere.

The *Star* which makes this unmanly threat, is a semi-official organ of General Pierce's administration.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Messrs. Editors—Observing two articles in your last number of the Gazette, on the importance of a speedy and direct connection by Railroad with Chicago, has prompted this brief communication. I purchased last November a ticket or rather four tickets in Pittsburgh for Chicago, as follows: first, to Mansfield; second, to Monroeville; third, to Toledo; and fourth, to Chicago. And on my return, wished to travel by the same route, but the ticket agent at Chicago informed me that he had tickets for that route, for only one ticket to Pittsburgh *through Cleveland*, accordingly I had to come that route or none, *solens volens*.

I most heartily concur in the recommendations of your editorial. No one can appreciate the vast amount of trade and travel that centres at Chicago, unless he were there a few days, and had an *ocular demonstration of the facts*. A volume might be written on that theme, but I forbear, as other and abler pens, will no doubt give this subject their special notice.

Could the capitalists of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh be induced to visit the "*Garden City*," I feel confident material "aid and comfort" would be extended to the Ohio and Indiana, Fort Wayne and Chicago Companies, so that their roads would be finished at the *earliest possible period*. Why, sirs, it is the writer's opinion (and he is not looking through *pecuniary glasses*, for he does not own one foot of land either in Chicago or the State of Illinois,) that the "Garden City" will, in 1860, contain 150,000 inhabitants, besides it is the *distributing centre* for all the healthy, prosperous, and fertile North-West.

Monongahela.

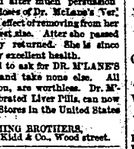
SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Testimony cannot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cases 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. 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,
Pittsburgh.
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

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 further it is perfectly reliable, and therefore deem it richly deserving the attention of all such as have occasion to use Lamps of any kind.

H. C. Biddle, Batavia, N. Y.; A. Wilson, Batavia, N. Y.; D. V. Booth; do; J. C. Wilson, do; F. Austin, do; T. G. M'Kennee, Harlem, N.Y.; H. J. Parsons, do; H. Mann, do; Alva Smith, do; W. D. Lowrie, Williamsville, N.Y.; P. A. Marsh, do; J. K. Bogardus, do; Silas Foote, do; J. Spinnings, do; A. D. Tyron, do; H. Brown, do; N. A. Woodward, do; J. A. Patterson, do; &c.

☞ 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 Can.—The Lamps may be seen in operation at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st., where they are kept for sale.

jy10-d&w

Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medical Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, has already increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from 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 wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach.—It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits it has been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 69 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. ap22-dw4w&

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 imparts satisfaction in every case. Sold, wholesale and retail, at KEYSER, KIRK & CO.'S, 74 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.) ap21-dly

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 used 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,
mh23-d4w8 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 freight Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Ag't,
no7-d1f 115 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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. jal5-d&w

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.
A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot 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 opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Caradine, Siberian Squirrel, Mink, Ermine, Cuban and French Bears, Muff's Victorines, Pelassaic 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, find the extraordinary power of Mr. Wm. G. Haygood, 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, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

☞ See advertisement. ap17-d&w1m*.

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 horned cows, *vertex* 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 are positive 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, and that is one will see 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 pkgs. for $1.

GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140,
corner Wood and Virgin Alley,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above Rooms. Satisfaction in every case guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms in the city, and the most powerful light, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping that has now gained for him the highest premium at Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. believes himself to be able to offer to the public a style of Daguerreotype unsurpassed, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. ap24-d&w

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

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Stepling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart & 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 for sale a general assortment of Bar Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ,
ap21-3t* THOS. H. STEWART.

Warehouse, &c., to rent.—The premises now in the occupancy of James McCully, on Penn st., at joining the land of the American Hotel; from the 1st of April ensuing. Apply at this office. mh15-tf

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia.
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