PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 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.

CUBA.—The announcement of Mr. Slidell that in the event of an outbreak in Cuba President Pierce will not desire to prevent the open assistance of Americans in the work of resistance to a Government with which we are at peace, receives a sort of endorsement from the Washington *Union*; the organ of the President. That paper in speaking of the resolution on which we commented yesterday, declares that Mr. Slidell "takes that view of the Cuban question, and suggests that remedy which the imperative nature of the case demands." This surely is a significant admission under the circumstances; and we quote it, not only because it discovers the inclinations of those whom the paper professes to represent, but for the reason that, it distinctly approves the extraordinary means and mode suggested by the Senator from Louisiana for preventing Spain from doing as she pleases in her own domains. If the "remedy" suggested by Mr. Slidell, the suspension of the neutrality laws, is regarded by the President as one "which the imperative nature of the case demands," it is not unreasonable to infer that, in the event of a refusal by Congress to authorize the "remedy," the President will not interpose to prevent an unlawful application of it.

We do not marvel at the intelligence we receive from Washington and the eastern cities that the proposition of Mr. Slidell and its endorsement by the *Union*, creates a powerful and deep sensation. It would be passing strange if it did not. The American people are not yet so debauched as to receive quietly a proposition so dishonorable and infamous.

Every moment's reflection, moreover, ought to deepen the public indignation and fear; indignation at the atrocity suggested, and fear lest it should prevail.

Spain is a government with rights as perfect as our own. Her right of sovereignty over Cuba is not questioned; nor can her power to exercise the privileges of sovereignty over her own territory be doubted. And yet, because Spain is suspected of a design or desire to exercise her national prerogative over the subject of slavery, Mr. Slidell, backed by the Administration, proposes to repeal or suspend the compact which binds us in amity with that nation, and let loose upon her soil whatever hordes of adventurers may choose to risk their necks in forays for plunder or conquest! We are called upon to punish a sister nation for a legitimate governmental act, and prevent her, if possible, from succeeding in accomplishing purposes which are properly within the scope of her power.

There is no people on the face of the earth more sensitive to foreign interference in its domestic concerns than the American people; and yet none takes more freedom in interfering with the domestic concerns of others. If Great Britain exhibits the least opposition to American Slavery, it is resented as an unwarrantable proceeding, and is denounced with all the harshness the vocabulary is capable of; but if Spain chooses to manage *her* slavery in her own way, the act is the signal for immediate American interference to prevent it. Nobody must interfere with *us*; but we may interfere with any one we choose!

And then the method of interference proposed is as infamous as the interference itself is unjustifiable. If there is any intention or desire to seize upon Cuba, let it be done manfully and openly, by the direct agency of the government, and not by the sneaking process of suspending the penalties against buccaneering. There is no substantial reason why we should, as a nation, trouble ourselves about Cuba, or take any steps towards trammeling the legitimate action of the powers exercising authority over that island; but if the President and his party have any desire to step out of the line of national duty, they ought to have the boldness to declare war against Spain at once, and proceed to conquer Cuba according to the rules of national warfare.

The position in which this nation is placed, by the probability of the adoption of Mr. Slidell's proposition, is one that must humiliate us in the eyes of all the world. It will challenge the indignant comments of civilized men everywhere, and contribute more than any event of the past to blacken our name abroad. The just pride which cherishes a fondness for the national name has every reason to pray that the hour may soon come that will put an end to the rule of democratic filibusterism.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION AT HARRISBURG.—The course of Legislation as described by our Harrisburg correspondent, must startle and astound honest men of all parties. The last Legislature of this State became notorious over the country for the corrupt measures passed, or brought to bear upon its legislation—but from what we learn respecting the present, it was far behind in the appliances of bargain and sale. It seems now to be a generally understood matter, that the services of the Legislature are in the market, to be purchased by the highest bidder—and that legislation is made to suit the notions of those who have the longest purse, and are the freest payers.

That this is the case with all, is not pretended, for there are, no doubt, many honorable exceptions—many whose votes cannot be bought with a price—but the great mass is believed to be tainted, more or less; and the State as well as the constituents of such members, is disgraced by their deeds of corruption and crime.

We hope that a thorough remedy will be applied to this great and alarming evil at the ballot box—and that those who have prostituted their trust as legislators to "filthy lucre," will be arraigned before the bar of public opinion and be rebuked in a manner that will make knaves tremble.—*Independent Whig.*

The above description of the shameful corruption which exists in the Legislature corresponds with our advices from that quarter. To such an extent has the system of bribery advanced, that an honest member has scarce any influence, and if a bill is desired to be passed for any private or corporate object, however just and proper in itself, or however useful to the public, it must be bribed through, or fail, and no bill, however objectionable, but can be bought through. In fact if people knew to what extent corruption prevailed, they would march to Harrisburg and turn the Legislature out of doors.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1, 1854.

I learn from the most positive source that both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy, not to mention other members of the ex-Cabinet, are confident that they are again to occupy large buildings in Washington. A paper is to be started here to advocate the claims of that expelled dynasty to the high offices they have so gloriously occupied. They count on the gratitude of the South and the forgetfulness of the North. I misterstand that Mr. Fillmore, as well as Dr. Foote, of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, is greatly shocked by the Tribune's recent demonstration that the annual value of the Union is only forty cents a head.

We all along suspected that Mr. Fillmore was on an electioneering trip, and that an effort would be made to patch up a truce between the Northern and Southern wings of the Whig party, and nominate him for the Presidency. It is all folly. The project cannot succeed. The North will not forget. Mr. Fillmore can never receive the Northern Whig vote. He would be worse beaten than Gen. Scott. Sam Houston or Thos. H. Benton, Southern men as they are, would be a thousand times more acceptable to the Whigs of the North, than one who has so greatly outraged the anti-slavery sentiment of the party as Mr. Fillmore. The prescriptive course he pursued in his accidental elevation to the Presidential chair towards a great portion of the party, who were the especial friends and supporters of Gen. Taylor, can never be forgotten or overlooked.

THE proposition that Judge Pollock should decline the Whig nomination has met with no favor from the Whig press of the State. The paper which originated it, the Lancaster Independent Whig, has abandoned it, and now labors earnestly for Judge Pollock's success. Our neighbor of the *Journal*, who was at first inclined to favor the proposition, has, as we see by that paper of yesterday, concluded to throw in its aid towards the success of the Whig candidate. The Whig press is now, therefore, united; and with a clear field before us, there is every encouragement to enter upon an active campaign, and sufficient hopes of success to infuse a feeling of determined confidence in the result.

ONE HONEST LOCOFOCO PAPER.—The *Pottsville Emporium*, having been misled by some of its unscrupulous cotemporaries as to Judge Pollock's course in Congress, has had the manliness to repair its error, thus:

"HON. JAMES POLLOCK.—In our paper of April 6th inst., we published a statement that Mr. Pollock had voted in Congress *against* granting supplies to the army in Mexico. Upon examination *we find this to be incorrect*—that, on the contrary, upon most questions which came up before the House relating to the war and the army, that gentleman's vote is recorded on the *democratic side*. We had seen the same statement in several papers shortly after Mr. Pollock's nomination—considered our authority good, and thus it found its way into our columns. Upon discovering the *error* we cheerfully make the correction. We would not knowingly so slander the character of Mr. Pollock even if we were sure it was the only way to secure his defeat, and hope that our *mistake* will not take from him a single vote, for he will need all he gets—and a *few* more."

We commend this honesty to the imitation of the Pittsburgh *Union*, Harrisburg *Patriot*, and others of that class.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1854.

Mr. Senator Slidell has begun the movement for Cuba and liberty. The country will be agitated to its profoundest depths by his resolution for the suspension of the neutrality laws as regards Spain, and more by his speech explaining and enforcing that proposition. The Senate is a conservative body—exceedingly so when slavery is not involved, and their long experience has shown that it can play the part of the incendiary agitator with unparalleled effect.

The administration has doubtless made use of Mr. Slidell to bring this subject before the country. I doubt whether it expects or wants war, but it certainly does want a counter excitement to the Nebraska agitation. There is no doubt that Slidell himself would be very glad to make capital out of any harmless ebullition of filibusterism, but the President and Cabinet would have to bear the responsibility of a war with Spain, and perhaps with her two allies, France and England. The brunt of that war and the expense of it would fall upon the people. It would cost at the very least a hundred millions of dollars, which is what Polk offered for it without a war. Now, while our rulers are thus coolly disposing of our millions, would it not be as well to reflect upon the objects of the expenditure? Why should a citizen of this Union be taxed one dollar to get possession of Cuba? There are no public lands there; there is no property from which our government would realize a farthing in return for the sums proposed to be lavished upon the acquirement of the province. Besides, all this money is to be squandered for the express purpose of intermeddling for the perpetuation of slavery in Cuba. The pretence is, that the Spaniards are about to emancipate their own slaves. We must resist this gross outrage. Why? Because Cuba is almost within sight of Florida. Let us look at the consequence of this argument. Cuba becomes a slave State or province of this Union; and it is then discovered that Porto Rico is within sight of Cuba. Porto Rico must be Americanized. Of course. What then? Hispaniola, including Hayti and Dominica, with their million of free negroes, will be found half a day's sail from our last acquisition, and *that* must be annexed; then Jamaica, and so on until we reach Trinidad and the Spanish main. To such abominable self-stultification does slavery reduce its advocates.

There is one other aspect in which this senatorial movement ought to be viewed. It is a cowardly and flagitious skulking of the responsibility, thus to throw off upon banditti, filibusters, and lawless vagabonds the duty of the government to vindicate its own rights. If Spain has injured us, why not demand reparation in the sight of the world, and enforce the demand by those means which every government may justly employ in defence of its honor and interests? The answer is very short, the government is afraid to do it. It is afraid of the public opinion of the world, and next it is afraid of Spain and its allies.

The present week has been assigned to territorial business. This has become a most important department of legislation. We have seven territories. Each of them costs us a hundred thousand dollars a year. Two of them are ready to become States—Oregon and Minnesota. In two years either of them will have more white inhabitants than Florida, and as many as Arkansas, which have been States for ten and twenty years respectively. Oregon will come in during the next Congress under the provisions of a bill passed to-day. The admission of Minnesota has yet to be provided for. They will both be free States. Within five years Washington and New Mexico will apply and cannot be denied. They will also be free States, though New Mexico would be slave holding if slaves could be taken there. There is no legal impediment. Utah is neither Christian or civilized. It is in the chrysalis state, and what it will come out, it is impossible to foresee. Here then are certainly four new free States.

Thus nature and God's providence, and our own energy and foresight are settling this question between us and the South entirely in our favor. To counteract these peacefully expansive tendencies of freedom the South demands special legislation and new territory. We must have wars and spend millions for islands and provinces to bolster up the waning power of the South. We must have fugitive laws and Nebraska bills. Where would this sectional question have been but for the annexation of Texas? Oregon was already ours, and Mr. Webster had begun to negotiate for California. Mexico would readily have sold it to us. We should have been spared all the bitter contentions of the last ten years. The influence of the free States would have been triumphant. The South would have been content with the regulation of its peculiar institutions within its own limits, and the general government would have wholly divested itself of complicity with slavery. In short we should have had peace instead of war. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1854.

IN SENATE.—*Sunbury and Erie, and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroads.*—Mr. Crabb called up this bill, the question being on the amendment made by the House of Representatives—striking out the provision taxing the passengers and tonnage passing over the road, and inserting a proviso, reserving the right to the Legislature to tax the Company at any time hereafter under a general law.

The amendment being read, and coming up on second reading, Mr. Darsie moved to postpone its consideration for the present, giving as a reason, the absence of several Senators.

The amendment of the House was then opposed at some length and very earnestly, by Mr. Darsie. Mr. Kunkel also opposed it in a few remarks, pronouncing the amendment as simply ridiculous. It was reserving only what the State already possessed, and could only be designed to delude. He hoped the Senate would not assent to it.

Mr. Crabb supported the amendment urging the propriety of acting upon this subject and settling it finally and definitely.

The amendment was then adopted—yeas 19, nays 14—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Cresswell, Darlington, Ferguson, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, D. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Jamison, M'Farland, Mellinger, Quiggle, Sager, Skinner, Stifer—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Evans, Foulkrod, Frick, T. W. Hamlin, Heister, Kaiser, Kunkel, M'Clintock, Platt, Price, Wherry, M'Caslin—14.

So the bill goes to the Governor for his approval.

If approved, of which there is no doubt, the Ohio Company get back their road, free of State taxation, and the Sunbury and Erie Company secure a subscription of $600,000 to their road, in the bonds of the Ohio Company. The bill gives satisfaction to the conflicting interests at Erie, and will it is presumed, effectually settle all difficulties at that point arising out of this question.

The bill to establish a Board of Fire Directors in Philadelphia, was taken up, debated at length by the Philadelphia Senators, and passed finally—yeas 15, nays 10.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company was referred to a Committee of Conference—the House having appointed such a committee on the bill in that body.

The Committee on Finance reported the bill for the settlement of private claims against the Commonwealth; which was taken up, and was considered till the hour of adjournment.

In the afternoon, Mr. Darsie read a bill, in place, supplementary to the Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works.

The supplement to the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, was passed finally.

The private claim bill was again taken up, and was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

The House was devoted all day, morning and afternoon, to the consideration of Senate amendments to the General Appropriation Bill. All the points of any importance in this bill were mentioned in former letters. In the afternoon the amendments were all disposed of—several of them being non-concurred in, when the House adjourned.

The bill goes back again to the Senate, and will finally go to a Committee of Conference.

☞ The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh "Daily Union," does injustice to Mr. DARSIE, in charging him in his letter of 29th ult., with having *opposed* the motion of Mr. McClintock to appropriate $1,500 to the Duquesne Association of Pittsburgh, for the erection of monuments in honor of deceased soldiers of the Mexican war. The correspondent of the Union is a warm advocate of the original proposition—to appropriate $1,500 to the Scott Legion at Philadelphia, and in his anxiety in behalf of his favorite measure, has allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion. Mr. Darsie not only *did not oppose* Mr. McClintock's motion, but he *supported it!*

The true history of the matter is this: The original proposition was to appropriate $1,500 to the Scott Legion at Philadelphia, for the erection of monuments to deceased soldiers of the Mexican war. The section was stricken out by the Senate committee.

Mr. McClintock moved to reinstate the section, and add an appropriation of $1,500 to the Duquesne Association of Pittsburgh, for a similar purpose.

Mr. Evans moved to strike out Pittsburgh and insert Chester co. This was negatived. Mr. Darsie voting against it.

Mr. Kunkel then moved to strike out Mr. McClintock's motion, and substitute a new section, appropriating $3000 for the erection of an appropriate monument on the school grounds at Harrisburgh, provided a like amount was raised by private subscription. This was lost by a tie vote—15 to 15—Mr. Darsie again recording his vote in the *negative*.

Mr. Kunkel then renewed his proposition, reducing the sum to $3000. This was carried—yeas 17, nays 13: and the amendment as amended was agreed to—yeas 16, nays 16—Mr. Darsie voting all the time in the *negative*.

By the adoption of Mr. Kunkel's amendment, *Mr. McClintock's amendment fell*—no direct vote being taken upon it. Mr. M'Clintock and Mr. Darsie voting together *against* every amendment, and thus indirectly voting *in favor* of Mr. M'Clintock's motion.

The Senators who opposed the original proposition, did so on the ground of its being too sectional. They were not opposed to a proper commemoration of the services of the soldiers, but if anything of the kind was done, they wished to make it general—to embrace all who perilled their lives in the victories of that glorious campaign. The charge against Mr. Darsie is incorrect, to say the least of it, and does him gross injustice; and I have deemed this explanation proper, in order to set him right before his constituents. Will the editor of the Union, who has been deceived, do him the justice to make the correction?

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Railroad from Steubenville to New-Market, Harrison County, will be opened on the 15th inst., a distance of 35 miles. In addition to this two more will be added to the present train.—*Steubenville Herald.*

HEAVY SNOW STORM AT SEA.—Capt. Thompson, of the bark Franklin, arrived at New York on Monday from Hamburg, reports a snow storm at sea on the 16th of April, when the decks were covered with snow to the depth of two feet. On the 15th inst. he passed a large number of icebergs and quantities of field ice on the Grand Banks.

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Blasting and Sporting Powder, in all the 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.
feb7-d1f 154 Front street, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired now this great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian bard that formulate cardinal ingredient have been blended by the Omnipotent Physician, a larger amount and greater varieties of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in abundred different articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the means with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from head-ache are tormented no more the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.

Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets; and Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. Also, by J. P. Fleming, Allegheny City. jaf2-1y

SHRIVER DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION *MERCHANTS.*

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lea & Kirkpatrick's Sugar Refinery, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which we invite the attention of the city trade. jal2-4mdk.

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, swine* 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. Or one feeding we are certain, all who use it once will use it all the time and are never known to discontinue it, on account of the appearance of their stock. Price, 25 cts. a paper, 5 paper for $1.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh23-1dw8 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain a perfect likeness, should call at this place, as it is a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no sale made. This is the most large and best arranged Slide and Skylights ever constructed, and the instruments are the best and most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, which for it in perfection and durability, cannot be equalled.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. ma5-dawf

Old Sores, Ulcers, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. W. A. Shackelford, 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-d4w1mT.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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AND FITTING GENERALLY.

For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.

A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam, Hot Water, Pipes or Heated Air, Churches, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court Houses, Jails, Hotels or Dwellings. No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh.

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

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH, and Produce Generally.

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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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. 65 Water street, between Ferry and Smithfield streets, where we have on hand a full assortment of the various kinds of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. STEWART.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1854. ap3-d3m

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia.

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently been considerably enlarged, by additions of large buildings and numerous new tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.

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Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities. Terms, CASH on delivery.

BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. RIDD & CO.)
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NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

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INCORPORATED 1825.

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LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
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mh16-T3 ypdis For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.

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BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,

No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Buy and Sell Bills and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Land Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (Cash Capital, $170,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital 10,000,000.) ap1

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NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000!

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No. 59 Wood street, *Pittsburgh.*

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[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, Feb. 24, 1853.]

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[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Feb. 4, 1854.]

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