PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE;
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our 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. FRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

Democracy—What is it?—The *Post*, having got its cue from Washington, yesterday committed itself in favor of Senator Slidell's scheme of National piracy. The *Union*, of the same day, gives a leader in favor of the Nebraska infamy. Thus the two democratic organs of this city seek to betray their party into the support of two of the most criminal measures of this generation.

An inquiry is naturally suggested, by such an occurrence, as to the real nature of the "democracy," which lauds itself so highly and yet lends itself so freely to every evil work. To analyze it properly would take more time and room than we have to spare; but, from the indications every day presenting themselves, it would seem as if it found its most legitimate position on the wrong side of every question.

Look, for instance, at the whole course of the present National Administration. It has scarcely a redeeming feature about it. Coming into power on a great swell of words and high-sounding professions, it has managed to keep the country in a constant state of alarm by the monstrous measures to which it has given birth, and to provoke a continual dread of what is to follow. It seems to act upon the principle that it can succeed only by resorting to desperate means, and to seek immortality by daring achievements, without regard to national honor, or a decent respect for the opinions of mankind.

Its first notable act was, while professing the most amicable feelings towards Spain, to send out a noted filibuster as Minister to that country, whose whole aim was to wrest Cuba from the possession of that government, and attach it to the United States. He went there determined to obtain Cuba, by fair means or foul; to get it, peaceably if he could, forcibly, if he must, but at all events to get it; and doubtless his purposes and objects were well known to the administration which selected him. Acting upon this determination, he has availed himself of the chance afforded by the Black Warrior case to make the most unheard of demands upon the Spanish government, knowing that they would not be acceded to, and will make a refusal of them the pretext for breaking up diplomatic relations with Spain and precipitating a war with her, of which Cuba is to be the object.

As a part of the same programme, Mr. Slidell, with the understood previous assent of the President, offers a resolution to authorize the suspension of the neutrality laws, so far as they apply to Spain, and so legalize the piratical acts of such vagabonds and banditti as can be induced to turn buccaneers and robbers for the honor of the American name. The Washington *Union*, the President's mouth-piece, approves of this abhorrent proposition; the *Post* and the *Pennsylvanian* follow suit, and soon the whole democratic press of the country will be shouting peans to robbery, plunder and pillaging as eminently "democratic."

An administration which considers freebooting as democratic cannot, of course, be expected to entertain any very exalted notions of the faith of national compacts, or to give any preference to freedom over slavery. Accordingly we find its kindred measure to be the repeal of the Missouri compact, which forever restricted slavery from extending beyond a certain limit, and the extension of the curse of human oppression into every available spot of our national domain. Evidently, the two great measures of this administration are, the extension of slavery, and the acquisition of Cuba. With such politicians as now rule, the end justifies the means; and hence, in striving to accomplish these two great aims, they will stop at no means, no matter what may be its character, that may be necessary to secure their success.

As germain to these ends, we find the leading presses of the administration inculcating sympathy with Russia in its struggle with Turkey, and seeking to enrol this professedly republican government upon the side of European despotism. Undoubtedly, if a war with Spain should be precipitated, which is now much to be feared, we may look to see the administration enter into a close alliance, offensive and defensive, with Russia; and it may soon come to be the mission of American "democracy" not only to fight for slavery at home, but struggle for the spread of despotism abroad.

In view of the facts here presented, it is not to be wondered at that the President's organs at Washington, the *Union* and *Sentinel*, should come to the rescue of the murderer *Ward*, who has been driven by an indignant public sentiment from Kentucky, and can scarcely find a resting place for his foot elsewhere. That "democracy" which seeks to pollute the free, virgin soil of the West with the stain of slavery, and which will hesitate not to pour out blood and treasure to rob Spain of her richest possession, could not be expected to scruple at palliating the offence of a southern nabob who had *only* killed a schoolmaster. In the nature of things, this was to have been looked for.

Such is American "democracy," as it develops itself at present.

The Nebraska Bill.—It is too soon yet to receive the response of the press to the sudden and unlooked for change in the aspect of the Nebraska measure. What indications we have point to a general opinion that the outrage is to be consummated; but few seem to anticipate so early a decision as we think is now pending. Our own impression is, that the administration has secured by coaxing, threats and bribery, a sufficient number of the wavering and doubtful to carry the measure through, and that they will proceed in the most summary manner. Indeed, we shall not be surprised if the iniquity is consummated *before this week closes*. Having determined to brave and browbeat Northern sentiment, the administration will rush the measure through without any regard to the rights of the minority in the House, or a decent regard to the ordinary usages of legislation. The impression prevails among the friends of the outrage, that when the subject is disposed of the excitement will die away, and the people quietly acquiesce in what is unavoidable. This may be the case, and it may not be. The cup of iniquity may not be full, and the long suffering of the people may not be exhausted. Slavery may be rampant a few years longer, and may venture on further aggressions before the patience of the people is exhausted, or before they can shake off their materialism sufficiently, to return to that manly sense of their duties and their rights which animated our fathers in the days of the revolution.

The *New York Commercial*, a paper eminently conservative, considers the passage of the bill certain. After giving the vote on taking it up, it says:

It would be folly to regard this in any other light than as a test question. So the Nebraska bill, monstrous breach of faith as it is, has a majority in the House of *nineteen*, and we fear will retain that majority to the last.

The Nebraska bill will undoubtedly become a law, unless some overwhelming demonstrations of the popular will are made. Its promoters have gone so far that retreat will bring them no advantage. Retreat with them is now impossible. Victory is their life. The whole power of the Administration is employed, and will be employed, to insure the passage of the measure, and the simple question now is who are the strongest—the Administration or the people?—It is for the people to answer, and that speedily.

We fear there will be no time for the people to answer. The final passage of the bill will follow so closely on the heels of its being taken up, that the people will hardly have time to awake from their astonishment, before the nefarious transaction will be finished. The *New York Tribune* anticipates a protracted struggle. In this we think it mistaken. It says:

"The Congressional propagandists of Slavery yesterday justified the menace they have for a few days past held suspended over the country. By a majority of some twenty votes the House of Representatives set aside its regular order of business, postponed seventeen bills, many of them of the most urgent character, and took up for immediate debate and action in Committee the Nebraska-Kansas bill as it passed the Senate. Having accomplished this much amid great excitement, and in spite of considerable resistance from those opposed to this fraudulent, revolutionary, and utterly gratuitous measure, the supporters of the bill made no further effort to hurry it forward, but after listening to one brief speech in favor of the bill and one against it adjourned for the day. The bill thus has the precedence whenever the House goes into Committee, and will beyond doubt be the sole subject of discussion there until it is finally disposed of, by the most rapid means its advocates and agents can employ.

The vote by which this course of action was determined upon is given in our report of the proceedings, and though the majority in favor of the bill, is not an absolute majority of the whole House, but only of the members present at Washington, it is one which may well excite alarm among all the freemen of the North. It is possible that some voted to take it up from a willingness to meet the question now instead of postponing it to a future time, and with a firm determination to vote on the side of freedom at last; but we apprehend that a majority nearly as strong as this will be found whenever the final question comes to be taken. The slave drivers may naturally exult at the prospect of universal dominion on this Continent, which such a prospect seems to open before them; and Mr. Toombs no doubt fondly prepares for that day of triumph and felicity when his earthly aspirations will be crowned by calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, in the very shadow of the monument which commemorates the martyrdom of Warren and the heroic devotion to Liberty of northern men, such as they were three-quarters of a century ago.

This is the design of the party of Slavery in that House, but it remains to be seen if they will be able, and if they will dare, to carry it through in defiance of the universal sentiment and the roused spirit of the Free States. If a positive majority are blindly bent on this fatal and inscrutable act, there remains but one expedient, and that is to resort to the extreme rights of the minority of the House. We have no doubts and no hesitation in expressing our fixed judgment that this is the proper occasion for the exercise of those rights. Thetime of argument and appeal is past. Action alone remains. Let it be shown that there is a point that cannot be trampled upon.

In view of the protracted struggle to which a resort to extra legislative proceedings will lead, we take the liberty to suggest a Mass Meeting of the observers of the plighted faith and the defenders of Freedom, to be held at Wasington, for the purpose of affording aid and comfort to the beleaguered forces of liberty, and to act as emergencies may require. If it be the intention of the North to submit to the perfect and entire conversion of this Government into a stupendous engine for the support and indefinite extension of African Slavery, such a meeting could put that determination in the form of a resolve to that effect. If, on the contrary, the northern people are animated by the opposite spirit, as we believe they are, then the meeting could give a suitable expression to that opinion. The Crisis is threatening and extraordinary, and should be met with out further delay.

The suggestion of the *Tribune* to hold a meeting of the friends of freedom, is a good one. Instead, however, of a Mass Meeting at Washington, which would be construed as an attempt to overawe the deliberations of Congress, we would propose a Convention of Delegates from all the Congressional districts in the free States which choose to be represented, to take into consideration the alarming encroachments of slavery, and the action proper to be taken in the crisis to which we have arrived. The object of the Convention would be to concentrate and harmonize the vast elements existing in the free States opposed to the aggressions of slavery, which are now scattered in fragments, and powerless for want of harmonious direction and concentration. Such a Convention might sit for days, or weeks, until the objects of its assemblage were attained.

We see, from the following paragraph, that Judge Wilmot, at a late meeting of the Democracy, held in Bradford county Pa., proposed a meeting of the Democracy of this state opposed to the Nebraska bill:

At a meeting of the Democracy of Bradford County, at Towanda, May 2, Col. G. F. Mason in the chair, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, Judge David Wilmot arose and stated the object of the meeting to be to express their opposition to the Nebraska Bill, in the course of which he gave some terribly severe hits to that nefarious scheme and its infamous perpetrators, and not neglecting to rap the knuckles of the dodging gentleman upon the Democratic ticket for Governor of Pennsylvania. After his remarks, says *The Towanda Argus*, he offered a paper—in substance an address, or declaration of principles, to the Democracy of the State—which passed by the meeting unanimously. In his speech and paper both, the Judge boldly declared the Nebraska question to be an issue, and one that would overthrow the Democracy in every free State of the Union, that attempted to back its passage as a party question. The address called upon our State Representatives to pass immediately the anti-Nebraska resolutions, which have for some time been pending in that body; and in case of its refusal to pass them, then the Democracy of the State are called upon to meet in Convention, to take such action thereon as the exigency of the case may require.

We hope this meeting will take place. For the honor of the Democracy of the state, we hope they will not suffer this great outrage against Pennsylvania to pass without rebuke.

The "Union" of yesterday has not a word to say in reply to our article of Wednesday. We have given to the editor of that sheet the opportunity to redeem himself with the community by honestly confessing that he had done injustice to Judge Pollock; but he will not avail himself of it. He prefers to enjoy the chance of profiting by the circulation of falsehoods, to the danger of correcting them. Having fixed upon him, indelibly, the guilt of misrepresenting the official career of the Whig candidate, we are left free, by his refusal to either defend or apologize for his course, to regard him as one of that low class of politicians to whom a falsehood is as welcome as the truth if it but serve the purposes of the party. With *such* an editor Judge Brackenridge is welcome to affiliate.

Free Soil State Convention.—The State Committee of the Free Soil party of this State have issued a call for a State Convention to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 24th inst., which will be found in our advertising columns. Wilkins' Hall has been secured as the place of meeting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, May 10.

A very farcical scene occurred in the House on Monday when C. M. Ingersoll, of Ct., was making a speech on Nebraska, in which Nebraska was not mentioned. Mr. I. has been identified with that rascality from the beginning. Ingersoll is a sprig of Connecticut aristocracy. His father was Minister to Russia, and his uncle is now an unconfirmed Judge of the District Court. He has also lately married a rich wife. Of course it is right and appropriate that he, being moreover a Democrat, should be devoted to Nebraska. In making his speech, he took good care not to touch that subject, but to avoid it, immediately left the United States and began to talk about the Russian war, the right of search and the Cuban question. As it was perfectly clear that he merely meant to divert attention from the question, nobody listened to him until he called up Perkins, of La., to answer some question about Cuba.

Then Mr. Perkins rose to declare the policy of Louisiana as to Cuba. That puissant State had seen with regret the attempted Africanization of Cuba, and now gave notice that she would not permit the consummation of that infernal abolition plot to do without Slavery in a Southern island. Louisiana would permit Spain to hold Cuba but would not tolerate its transfer to any other power. Nor would Louisiana submit to any Africanization schemes in Cuba, even under Spanish authority. She might allow things to remain as they are for a while, but if Cuba was to be made a nuisance to the South, then Louisiana would abate the nuisance! There, that will do. I assure your readers that this is no caricature of the speech of the gallant Perkins. This is Louisiana's ultimatum. Now, if this villainous tactian did not contemplate involving this Union in a terrible war to foster and bolster up the miserable institution where it is lying out, we should laugh till our sides split, to hear a Louisianian talk of forbidding Spain to do any thing she pleases with her own colonies, or compelling her to do any thing she did not desire to do. A State which could not control her own negroes five years, which could not maintain her own independence against foreign attack one year without the aid of this Union, to talk of entering into conflict with a second rate European power for the subversion of its just authority in its own dominions! How sickening is such arrogance, how paltry are such pretensions!

This point should be understood; if any war is to be made upon Spain to interfere with any modifications of Slavery in Cuba which she may choose to introduce, the South must make it herself, and for herself. We will not pay money nor furnish men for any such infamous purpose.

To-day Mr. Bayly made a constitutional speech on Nebraska. Constitutionalism is not the last refuge of a scoundrel, but is the common resort of hypocrites. If you wish to see a man prepared to rend the Constitution into fragments, or to trample it under foot, when anything is to be secured for the advantage of the South, when a neighbor is to be robbed of his territory, or money to be paid for a purely sectional enterprize, or a partial and inhuman law to be imposed upon the North, or a class of Northern citizens to be deprived of their liberty and despoiled of their property, in defiance and contempt of the Constitution, you may look for him among the foremost of these chatterers about the construction of the Constitution, and reliance upon the Constitution. These very men have made respect and attachment to the Constitution a bye word and a hissing to every man who knows anything of their course. In truth it is no exaggeration to say that the South, in her relations with the North, has repudiated the Constitution as often and as habitually as she does her debts, her engagements and her honor.—Calhoun persisted in this cant of Constitutionism until the last month of his life, and then, tired of the farce, he threw away the mask, and confessed that the South could not and would not abide the Constitution, and must supersede it by some new fangled flummery of his own.

When a Southern man begins to defend some outrage upon the North by bringing forward the Constitution, every honest man ought to take his hat. That pretence has become indecent to the point of impudence.

I believe it is the intention of Mr. Howe, of Penna., to address the House on the Nebraska bill at some time before the vote is taken. He made a very favorable impression in the short speech by which he exposed the miserable bigotry which prompted the exclusion of free colored men from the benefits of the Utah land bill, and caused many to regret that he had not more frequently taken an active and prominent part in the current proceedings on the floor, which require that clearness, tact and readiness which he manifestly possesses. Should the Nebraska villainy give us the next House, which I rather hope than expect, such men as Mr. Howe would have their just influence. Under the rule of Tuckahoe democracy, the less influence a man has, the more it is to his credit.

I presume you get through the telegraph a sufficiently full report of Congressional proceedings. I confess I have somewhat neglected them. The complete triumph of slavery and doughfacery has so disgusted me that I must wait a few days, until the nausea subsides, before I can give any close attention to the doings of that body. Junius.

Washington, May 10.

The re-inauguration of the Nebraska debate in the House was celebrated by a night session which continued until a late hour last night. It is of no consequence in the world who spoke or what they said, as the whole subject has been exhausted; but the pertinacity with which the matter is pressed proves that the managers of the iniquity are resolved to have a speedy decision upon it, and in that they are right enough. The best way is to get the infamy off our hands and out of sight, just as we would bury a nuisance, offensive to the smell and disgusting to every other sense.

The Hardshells are trying to squirm out of their position of hostility to the measure, but are likely to divide upon it, after which this effervescent faction will explode and be heard of no more.

The business of Congress was never in a more utterly hopeless condition than at this time. The Deficiency bill, an important measure to the government, inasmuch as it provides for expenditures found to be indispensable, and which were omitted in the regular bills, lies among other rubbish neglected and despised. The French spoliation bill has been cast out, and will not be again reached. The same, it is to be feared, is the case with Bennett's land bill. All the territorial business which was matured at so much cost of time and trouble last week, goes by the board.

In the Senate, the "wreck of matter" is as great. The Homestead bill is found by the southern gentry to be an abolition measure, which will enure to the advantage of the poor Irish and German emigrants. That, therefore, is tabooed and proscribed. Perhaps the vote against taking it up, the other day, was not altogether conclusive, but it may be set down as among the lost measures of the session. The Germans and other naturalized voters of the so-called *democratic* party should be particular to read the speech of Johnson, of Arkansas, against the bill, and they will perceive the cause of its defeat. He said, very candidly, that he had been in favor of it, but finding that giving homesteads to poor immigrants as well as the native born of the northern States would probably prevent the spread of slavery into the territories, he had made up his mind to oppose the bill. All slaveholders and all slavery organs oppose the measure. The Union here takes neither side, because it is afraid, but its sentiments on the question shine forth through a thin disguise.

The Pacific Railroad bills in both Houses are dead cocks in the pit. It should be observed that next week has been appropriated by special order, to take up and act upon McDougals' bill. It will not be easy to get rid of that special order, and this may account for the late night sessions now commenced. The Nebraska managers have probably determined to hurry through that scheme, even during the present week.

It is understood that Senator Gwin is anxious to get a vote on his bill, in order to push off to California, to electioneer for a return to his seat. Except that he is one of the worst advocates of the extreme and most impudent school of Black politicians, I should desire to see him continued in his place, which, I believe, he finds peculiarly comfortable.

Mr. Soule's letter to Calderon de la Barca on the Black Warrior case, has thrown all Spain into consternation, and given great concern to the allies of that power. The filibuster tells the Spanish Court that it must give up Cuba or fight, and he more than intimates that nothing but a fight, not even surrendering Cuba, can prevent a very serious misunderstanding. He says in effect, if we do not fight, we shall certainly fall out. But since this belligerent demonstration, other instructions have gone out to Soule, which must considerably cool down his bellicose ardor. The new instructions begin with a *whereas* the Captain-General has handsomely and liberally settled up the last aggression, or dispute, and proceed to enjoin Soule to be cautious, and not commit himself and his principals. That is to say the latest instructions are in exact accordance with the message on the subject, which meant exactly nothing at all. If Soule does not succeed in his designs upon Cuba, it is probable he will resign. Junius.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Free Soil State Convention.

A Mass Convention of the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania, will be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on

Wednesday, the 24th day of May, 1854,

to take into consideration the nomination of a State Ticket. All Free Democrats are invited to attend.

The Convention will assemble at 12 o'clock, M., on the day above named, in WILKINS' HALL, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield. WM. D. THOMAS, Chairman.

may12-d3wtd5

L. A. KEEVIL ..... A. B. KEEVIL.

Copartnership Notice.—An unlimited partnership has this day been formed between L. A. KEEVIL and A. B. KEEVIL, for the purpose of wholesale and retail dealing and manufacturing of Hats, Caps and Furs, under the name and style of ALF. KEEVIL & CO. All the debts of L. A. Keevil and A. B. Keevil will be settled by the above firm, and all persons indebted to either of the above parties will make payment to ALF. Keevil & Co.

ALF. KEEVIL & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1854—my12-3t[illegible]

M'Lane's Liver Pills—From the unmitigated testimony continually offered from all quarters of the country, it is impossible to resist a conviction of the great excellence of these Pills in all the cases of the Liver and Stomach. The following letter from Toronto, Canada, is one of the many the proprietors have received.

Toronto, April 27th, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Sirs: I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from Dr. McLane's valuable Pills. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, so far as I myself could judge by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the deep-rooted disease still stuck fast. At last I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a Druggist here, and feel after taking a portion of them, that the disease and painful sensation over the eyes has almost entirely left me. I will close by advising all those afflicted as I have been, to procure the valuable medicine at once, and save much time and pain, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain yours, respectfully,

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Toronto.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public, also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States; also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Druggists, Pittsburgh.

my12d4w3t Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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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 keep on hand a full assortment of the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. FREDERICK LORENZ,

Se 30-dtf THOS. H. STEWART.

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SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.

CHAS. J. HARTIN, Secretary.

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Blasting and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,

no7-d1d 155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—We have this day, Feb. 1st, associated with us, WILLIAM FLOYD, in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business. The business will be continued at the old stand, under the firm of JOHN FLOYD & CO. JOHN FLOYD,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1854. RICHARD FLOYD.

JOHN FLOYD.....RICHARD FLOYD.....WILLIAM FLOYD.

JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 173 Wood and 228 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. feb20-dtf

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. mh15-tf

STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BRANCH OFFICE—Corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL $250,000.

Directors—John F. Rutherford, Dauphin Co.; P. C. Sedgwick, Harrisburg; Samuel Jones, Philadelphia; A. Wilkins, Banker, Pittsburgh; A. A. Carrier, Pittsburgh; A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg; S. T. Jones, Harrisburg; Robert Klotz, Carlton Co.; John B. Rutherford, Dauphin Co.

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.

A. J. GILLETT, Secretary.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation; also on buildings and merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually, or for a term of years. [feb28:m'11-6d

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator, lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the flat to the peculiar shape of the head, as a new hat is as easy on the head as a old one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ap29-tf W. DOUGLAS.

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. 53 Wood street Pittsburgh,

(4 DOORS ABOVE FIRST.) ALLEN HOTEL. [ap1-1y]

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

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

BY KIER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefited by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of our people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oc28

Shoulder Braces.

Should you be stooped and troubled with a
Hacking cough, pain in the breast, side or back,
Or any of those symptoms arising therefrom; you will
Understand me when I say that a Shoulder Brace will
Lessen and oftentimes permanently cure these
Dangerous harbingers of pulmonary consumption,
Every one is aware of the advantage such a
Remedy possesses in straightening and
Bringing the body to a natural position—
Remember this all who desire an erect form.
A full chest and capacious lungs.
Call at Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where he is
Ever ready to fit all ages and conditions with
Shoulder Braces of the best and latest fashions.

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

An Excellent Article.—Persons who have acquired a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and suspenders; the weight of the pantaloons is so placed as to continually tend to bring the shoulder to their natural position, and expand the chest. We purchased one some time ago, and have been so pleased with it that we unsolicited gave it a "puff" gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. In particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs.

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

☞ Having worn one of Dr. Keyser's Washington Shoulder Braces, until it is no longer fit for service, we feel perfectly competent to discourse upon its merits. By using it, the weight of the pantaloons aids in throwing back the shoulders and expanding the chest, while it answers every purpose of suspenders. No one who is "stoop-shouldered" or whose occupation is sedentary, can afford to be without one of these braces. Women and girls, whose health is too often injured by the weight of their under-garments, should wear them. We have tried several kinds, but none seem at all equal to the "Washington," and we wish others to profit from our experience.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of George H. Keyser, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

☞ Sign of the Golden Mortar.

N. B.—I also keep variety of Trusses, Supporters, Body Braces, Pile Props, Elastic Stockings, Suspensary Bandages. my2-d4w7

"The most confirmed cases, of the disease called Nervous Debility, oftentimes arises from indigestion. All of us, more or less, are troubled with this annoying symptom, still as it is a general thing, we do not always try to eradicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monit