PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK;
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE [illegible],
OF [illegible] COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
[illegible] M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ The 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.

Leading Matter on each page of this paper.

The Nebraska Struggle.—Our telegraphic column contains a full report of the exciting scenes in Congress. The House remained in session from Thursday, at noon, to midnight of Friday —an unbroken period of thirty-six hours. We believe the fact is unprecedented—at least we do not now recollect any instance of a similar kind.

The conspirators against freedom were determined to put the Nebraska bill through before adjourning gits opponents were as determined to prevent it; and they did prevent it. It was a mere question of endurance, and the determined show of resistance made by the friends of freedom proves that they had the most to rely upon. The country will honor and sustain them for resorting to the most extraordinary means to defeat a base conspiracy. Better that the wheels of government should stop than that government should be prostituted to the vile purposes embraced in the Nebraska bill.

Men bent upon a desperate and wicked course, to whom success is everything and defeat is disgrace, cannot be expected to yield either gracefully or graciously even to those who are inspired with the lofty aim of preserving the national faith intact; we are not therefore surprised at the persistance of the conspirators, nor that they declined to adjourn until they were compelled to by the danger of a general row. But their persistence only gives the more merit to those who successfully resisted them. All honor to the Spartan band!

"Democracy—What is it?"—The *Post* assumes to answer our question of this purport, not by defending the acts which we enumerated as committed under the name of "democracy," but in a column of sentimental democracy, which has no existence except on paper. That kind of stuff exists in the brains of sophomores, is heard occasionally on the stump from the mouths of demagogues who go about seeking whom they may deceive, and displays itself in the columns of newspapers that have no higher mission than to mystify and befog their readers; but it has no practical being. It is with democracy as it develops itself in acts that we have to do, and not that which is born of newspaper swaddle.

What, then, is "democracy," as developed under the present democratic administration?—It is—

To profess the most amicable feeling towards a sister nation, and then send a fillibuster as Minister to her for the purpose of breeding a quarrel and robbing her of her dominions:

To cry out against the enforcement of Spanish revenue laws on American vessels, as an outrage and a cause of war, while we enforce similar laws, under similar circumstances, in our own ports:

To make the legitimate exercise of Spanish sovereignty over the subject of slavery in Cuba the pretext for repealing our neutrality laws, and letting loose upon her soil a horde of vagabonds and banditti to punish her for doing what no nation has a right to question:

To repeal a national compact, designed to prevent the spread of slavery, and so open up a territory large enough for an empire to the hateful dominion of Slavery; and to do this, moreover, under the lying pretence of "popular sovereignty":

To press a measure upon the people which they have not asked for, against which they have remonstrated, and in opposition to which they are unalterably committed, and force it down their unwilling throats on the plea that "the people have a right to rule":

To profess hatred of corporations, and then donate them vast portions of the public domain; and after having thus freely given away the public lands to anti-democratic corporations, to plead that it is unconstitutional to give them for the relief of the insane.

To argue that it is perfectly constitutional to give the public lands to any man who is willing to go and settle on them, but a violation of the constitution to give them to those who will use them for the most charitable of all earthly purposes:

To profess the utmost devotion to liberty, and hatred of despotism, and yet sympathize with Russia in her attempt to subjugate Europe to her tyrannous rule:

To prate about human rights, and yet sustain Slavery whenever occasion offers:

To profess sympathy for the common people against the aristocracy, and yet defend a Southern nabob for shooting down a poor schoolmaster in the midst of his scholars:

To say one thing and do another—to make loud professions and belie them—to accomplish atrocious purposes under cover of false professions—

That is democracy. To the compilation of such a picture we invite public. Names are not always the same, and despite the name which by those who now have power and rule an unwilling people, they will be judged by their acts, and be condemned and overwhelmed. So mote it be.

"A Gross Wrong."—When the bill to transfer the Franklin railroad to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad Company, was pending, the *Post* of this city denounced it as 'a gross wrong,' and "a gross fraud." We quote from our contemporary:

"But there is one bill before the House if it is not already passed, that is a gross wrong upon the whole people of the Commonwealth. It provides for the transfer of the Lake Shore Railroad to the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, on condition that that Company subscribe half a million dollars to the stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad. Such a Company has offered to pay into the treasury of the State, a quarter of a million of dollars for that road. This offer, the Legislature refuses, and now proposes to *give* the road away to a Railroad corporation, without any benefit or compensation to the State. It is, in fact, simply taking a quarter of a million dollars from the people—the tax payers—and giving it to a Philadelphia corporation. A more gross fraud on the people we have seldom seen attempted, and it seems likely to be consummated. We hope the yeas and nays on the question will be recorded, that the people may know who helped to rob the treasury, for the benefit of a Philadelphia corporation."

This "gross fraud" not only passed the Legislature, but has since received the sanction of Governor Bigler. And yet the *Post* continues to support that gentleman for re-election. With a great many men, the commission of "a gross wrong," the perpetration of "a gross fraud upon the people," and a robbery of the treasury of a quarter of a million of dollars would be conclusive against any candidate; the *Post*, however, seems to think differently. We confess our inability as to being able to get any explanation of such a course on the part of the *Post*; but we feel, nevertheless, a little curiosity to see how it will reconcile its denunciation of wrong, fraud, and robbery with its support of a man who gave that wrong, fraud, and robbery his sanction, and without whose sanction it could not have been accomplished.

The people of Venango county, too, we see, regard the Lake Shore bill as 'a gross outrage,' and suspect 'foul play,' in procuring its passage. Perhaps they are right. But will they rebuke those who were guilty of the outrage, or will they not give to them their active and faithful support? We shall see.

Right and Wrong.—The Washington *Union* threatens an immediate blockade of the island of Cuba, if ample satisfaction is not allowed for an enforcement of Spanish Revenue Laws to Spanish port. Spain is not to be shy. While I rule her own territory in touching Spain with our government is a sovereignty, we are follow for violence of Spain in our own waters. [illegible]ington correspondent of the Baltimore [illegible] says:

The Black Warrior case has been re-enacted in our waters at Milwaukee. The seizure of the British steamer Ottowa, for the violation of our revenue laws, was made under precisely the same circumstances with the seizure of the Black Warrior. The steamer had railroad iron for a British lake port, and it was not on her manifest.—Steamers have been repeatedly indulged in this irregularity, and ignorance of the law was pleaded by the British captain. Iox.

No two cases could be more alike than this and the Black Warrior case. But while we are perfectly right in enforcing our laws, it will never do for us to allow Spain to do so. She must apologize for doing as we do, under similar circumstances, or we will blockade her island.

Legislative Bribery.—The North American publishes the following extract of a letter, thereby implying belief in the accusation it contains:

"To-day I was shown a despatch, by a party to whose care it had been addressed, which was full of meaning. It was sent by a person whose bill had been passed, to his agent in its management. That person not being here, the document was inadvertently opened by another, to whose care it was directed. The despatch authorized the agent to settle with a Senator (name mentioned) at $100 for his vote in favor of the bill! As the party addressed had left town, and the party to whose care the message was sent was neither to be purchased or persuaded that it is right to purchase others, the Senator is likely to return without having as well lined a pocket as he desired and expected."

The public is interested in knowing the name of the Senator thus accused, and justice to the other members of the Senate, as well as the necessity of keeping the Legislative power above those corrupt practices, requires such exposure. These kind of charges, have often been made against members at Harrisburg, but so vaguely or indefinitely, that the proof could never be reached. Here we have a case in which all the facts are known, the name of the member so delicit to his party, the price of his vote, and the bill which had so little public merit that the party interested in its passage had to bribe a member to get it passed. Let the names be forthcoming.—*Phil. Ledger.*

We join the *Ledger* in demanding an exposure of the whole facts in the case so circumstantially detailed. That bribery is openly practiced at Harrisburg is the general belief of all who visit that place during the sessions of the Legislature; but it is next to impossible to lay hands upon proof positive of the fact. Here, however, there would seem to be a case fully made out. Let us have names, then, and a full exposure. Justice to the innocent requires that the guilty should be known, so that all may not be unjustly subjected to suspicion.

The *Post* says that Senator Slidell's resolution proposes only that if Spain refuses "to make reparation for past indignities and injuries to our citizens, and our commerce; and to give some reliable pledges that hereafter our merchant vessels shall not be fired upon and plundered, and our citizens imprisoned and murdered without cause," "our government will no longer assist her in retaining possession of the Island of Cuba." This is an entirely new rendering of that resolution. As read by us, when it was first published, it struck us as proposition to repeal our neutrality laws to punish Spain for endeavoring to abolish or mitigate Slavery in the island of Cuba. This is Mr. Slidell's own rendering; but perhaps the *Post* knows best.

"Observer," of the Philadelphia Ledger, makes the following grave allegations against President Pierce's pet, Mr. Soule, our Minister to Spain:

There are heavier and graver charges against Mr. Soule, than that of transcending his instructions. He is suspected, whether rightly or not the sequel will show, of being mingled up with the popular outbreaks in Catalonia, having, since his arrival in Spain, been surrounded by many of the leaders of faction; and if the Spanish Government can trace these suspicions to a tangible source, Mr. Soule will not only receive his passports, but a *salvus conductus* across the frontier—just as Sir Lytton Bulwer was once conducted clear across the Pyrenees. Mr. Soule may have aided indirectly in these movements, from a faint hope that these popular outbreaks would embarrass the Queen so much as to induce her to resign, that she can no longer keep with safety. Mr. Soule is of opinion that we must have Cuba now, or it will be "Africanized," and worth nothing to us; though, in this case, every sugar plantation in Louisiana and Texas would be worth double the money.

Crittenden and the Ward Trial.—It is stated in a Kentucky paper that the Hon. John J. Crittenden did not volunteer his services as counsel in the Ward trial. The father of Mat. Ward, who was a warm personal friend of Mr. C., applied to him three times to appear as his paid attorney, but he refused, but was finally compelled to yield to the tears and entreaties of the female portion of the family, with the understanding that he would refuse to take a fee. This, it is said, is all the volunteering there was.—*Balt. Sun.*

The statement that Mr. Crittenden had volunteered to defend Ward was first given out by the Ward family itself, who made use of the fact in behalf of the accused murderer. Mat. Ward, they argued, could not be guilty, or a man occupying such a high position and with such eminent talents as Mr. Crittenden would not volunteer to defend him. After deriving all the aid they could from such a representation, they now turn round and strive to save Mr. Crittenden from public reprehension by pleading that he didn't volunteer, after all, but only served a rich client for nothing! It won't do. If Mr. Crittenden did not volunteer his services Ward family were guilty of the meanness of profiting by the [illegible] he did, and he permitted them to do [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

Washington, May 11.

When Moscow had been burnt, and half the *grande armee* lay stark and stiff in the snow of a northern winter, a Russian General told Napoleon the fighting was just about to begin, and so it did begin. The Nebraska confederates, the Douglass abolition (of freedom) confederates, now find the real fight just commencing. Their ribaldry and insolence had full swing in the Senate from the first to the last, but in the House, just when they wanted to stop talking comes on the fighting.

Yesterday Richardson announced that he should move to close the debate at some reasonable time in advance. To-day he moved a resolution stopping debate to-morrow at twelve. Well, that resolution was the exact thing which the Whigs as a party and a large division of the northern democracy were determined should not pass. They agreed, with manifest propriety, that unlimited as the importance of the measure was, but three days had been allowed for regular discussion with the bill legitimately before the House, and that fairness and custom would give them at least a month.

The Whigs held a caucus to take the contemplated outrage into consideration. Thirty or forty members were present, and they resolved that debate should not be suppressed. Mr. Chandler was chairman of the meeting and also of the committee which was appointed to carry out its objects.

The Democrats from the free States who could not be bought by the administration nor intimidated by the gang of Douglass conspirators, also had their caucus. By a very singular coincidence they also resolved that the outrage should not be consummated, and they appointed a committee, of which Hon. Dan. E. Mace, of Ia., Attorney for that State under Polk, was chairman, to carry out their objects.

Under these auspices Richardson, the whipper in for the Abolition (of Freedom) confederates, moved to suppress debate to-morrow at noon.—The yeas and nays were called, and three democrats deserted the standard on the very first vote, to wit: Dean, of New York, Fuller, of Me., and Johnson, of Ohio—with their aid we should have laid Richardson's resolution on the table at once. The renegades will be remembered. The battle was then joined over stopping debate to-morrow, by calling the yeas and nays over motions to adjourn, to excuse members from voting, calls of the House, &c., &c. It is still going on, after the lapse of eleven hours and may continue until Tuesday at noon, when the Pacific railroad bill will take the cial order. The object of the Whigs and their democratic assistants is to vindicate their parliamentary right to debate the bill at reasonable length. It is a trial of physical endurance. We have arrived at the beginning of the end.

The Senate paid the President the compliment to take up his veto and debate it an hour or two to-day.

It is difficult to decide whether the administration is playing a genuine piratical and fillibuster game with Spain, or whether it is mainly seeking to frighten that feeble yet irascible government. On one day we get intelligence from apparently reliable sources that all difficulties are smothered over, but in the next the war fever recurs, like the intermittent ague, and the country shakes with rage and fear alternately. The war fever is now in the ascendant, and we are informed that Soule will instantly demand his passports, or will receive them without asking for them. In consequence of this critical state of affairs, the President had arranged that immediately on the passage of the Nebraska bill, which was to have been carried through today, a bill for six more steamers should pass, and that the vessels should be placed under contract without any delay. We shall offer a good round price, which the difficulties of the mother country will compel her to take; and then we shall have another slave State. It is a miserable result of this great and ceaseless agitation upon Slavery, that we can take no step in any direction, in which it does not directly mingle.

Junius.

Washington, May 12.

The country will remember the distinct offer for votes on the Nebraska bill, which the Union lately made in the name of the Administration. It seems that another agent has entered the market. The Washington Star, a tender to the Union, yesterday afternoon laid before doubtful members the following proposition:

"Sharp Times Ahead.—An impression prevails among the best informed democratic politicians in and around the Halls of Congress, that some of the lately appointed friends of Democratic Congressional opponents of the *Nebraska bill, will very shortly bite the dust.* We presume this belief grows out of the fact, that Congressional friends of the bill are pressing for clerkships, &c., from the Administration, each gentleman for his own friends, who can hardly be provided for, except by displacing, to that end, persons appointed to gratify gentlemen who prove to be opposed to the policy of the Administration on this really first test question arising in the life-time of the present Congress. This impression can hardly be as rife as it certainly is in such circles, without more or less solid foundation to rest on."

Here you see is bribery and corruption in its most odious form. Forty Northern Democrats have refused to violate their pledges to the country and their party against the renewal of the slavery agitation. They are warned that unless they join in the agitation they will be proscribed and all their friends with them. The Administration has turned its coat, and now insists that everybody else shall turn his coat, under the pains and penalties of political damnation.

The means for the enforcement of the new test are unfortunately very ample. No President ever had in the middle of his career a more abundant stock of patronage than Pierce has now.—Every day some new place is falling in. Missions, chargeships, consulships, the most coveted and valued places under the government, have been kept open and are yet unfilled by dozens. One man, Tweed, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been purchased like a sheep in the market-place by a paltry post office, for a friend and client. That, at least, is the uncontradicted rumor. Other creatures equally base do not affect to deny that a magnificent provision has been made for them to take effect when their eight dollars per day shall cease. What care they if their political career does close in infamy and degradation?

These are the expedients for passing the Nebraska bill. And the very first effect of that triumph over freedom and the north will be to rob the people of the free states of $100,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba.

All the fillibustering of the administration is designed to bully Spain into the sale of the island, and I have little doubt that they will succeed in that object. Let the Nebraska infamy be perfected and that island will be incorporated with this Union as one or two slave states in less than three years. The price will not be less than a hundred millions of dollars, and may be five hundred. Pennsylvania will pay just one tenth of the cost, whatever it is. Her quota will be added to her public debt, and the interest will be an annual charge upon her people.

Soule will probably be home in the next steamer. He will tell a cock and bull story about Spanish insolence, and so forth, and on the strength of it orders will be given to blockade Cuba, as the Union recommends. The South looks to Pierce to be alive and energetic in the emergency and under the whip and spur of her impatience he will be certain to commit some foolish extravagance from which the country will suffer.

The parliamentary struggle in the House on the Nebraska bill, is going on without change.—Neither side evinces the least inclination to yield or compromise. There was an average attendance of 120 members all through last night, which after daylight drew down to 86, but breakfast by fifty or sixty was reinforced. The Nebraskans cannot yield fresh [illegible] without allowing the bill to go over beyond the special order of Tuesday next, when it will be inevitably thrown into the blazing beats of the dog days. Messrs. Howe and Ritchie, though too ill to be in the House, staid there until very late in the night, and then paired off with friends of the bill, and duly appeared in the morning.

Junius.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Memoirs of Major Robert Stobo, of the Virginia Regiment. Pittsburgh. John S. Davison. 65, Market street. Price 50 cents.

A narrative of one of earth's true heroes, an actor in our colonial wars, a prisoner in the French forts of Duquesne and Quebec, from which, after many sufferings and fruitless attempts he escaped to tell the story of his life, a story which also throws a peculiar light upon our early history. The narrative is glowing with the noblest patriotism, courage and perseverance, and contains pictures of individual adventure, and social scenes of most absorbing interest. We are happy to have a second opportunity of commending this little work, by our respected townsman Neville B. Craig, Esq., to all interested in American history.

Miss Leslie's new Receipts for Cooking.—We are indebted to the publisher, Mr. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, for a copy of this valuable book. It is a collection of receipts, comprising all the new and approved methods for preparing all sorts of soups, meats, cakes, confectionery, puddings, fish, poultry, game, vegetables, &c., with lists of articles in season suited to go together for meals, and much useful information on Housewifery in general. Housekeepers will find this book of the highest service.—For sale by Miner & Co., Smithfield street.

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. B. THOMAS,
my12-12w1d3 Chairman.

O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,

BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh.—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time 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.) au1

Copartnership Notice.

—An unlimited partnership has this day been formed between E. 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 A. & E. KEEVIL & CO. All the debts of E. 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 Alt. Keevil & Co.

A. & E. KEEVIL & CO.

Pittsburgh, May 10th, 1854—my12-3d3t

M'Lane's Liver Pills.

—From the unsolicited 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 diseases 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.—Sir: I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefit I have derived from Dr. M'Lane's valuable Pills. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as 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 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, my7lw&w3 Successors to D. Kidd & Co., 65 Wood st.

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LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

Beg to call the attention of Buyers to their extensive Stock of

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(3 doors above Fifth.) ap1-ly4w8

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☞ We have sold our Furnaces, Patterns, &c., to Messrs. ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, whom we cordially recommends the patronage of the public. SCAIFE, ATKINSON & URELY. Junius.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or

CORDIAL.—If it is inquired now this great restorative is accomplishing such astonishing cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms the 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 a hundred different species of plants. In whole medicines the choice 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 cause with which we have to do. The healing property resides in 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 and the pallid countenance, the sickly hue 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.

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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. 81, Second street, Pittsburgh. Short sixteens, where they have on hand an assortment of the varieties of Iron and Nails, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the trade. FREDERICK LORENZ,
se5-3m THOS. H. STEWART.

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

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Richard Bowne	Firm of Bowne, Spofford & Co.
William H. Mellen	Firm of Claflin, Mellin & Co.
George Bliss	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
Silas C. Herring	Firm of S. C. Herring & Co.
Oliver E. Wood	Firm of Willard & Wood.
Wm. Sturgis	Firm of Sturgis & Hart.
Henry G. Ely	Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowen.
Joseph Gaillard	Firm of Jas. Gaillard & Co.
Charles H. Hatch	Firm of C. H. Hatch & Co.
John B. Hutchinson	Firm of J. C. Howe & Co.
Charles A. Hand	Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Charles A. Buckley	Firm of Buckley & Co.
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Levi P. Morton	Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
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Charles P. Baldwin	Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Collins	Firm of Collins & Collins.
George D. Morgan	Firm of E. D. Morgan & Co.
Lyman D. Morse	Firm of Sexton, Lothrop & Co.
Thomas Messenger	Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Stanford	Firm of Johnson & Stanford.
Upton H. Newton	Firm of Norton, Rollins & Hoyt.
Charles Ely	
Stephen Baldwin	Firm of David & Baldwin.
Buckland W. Hull	Firm of Haskell, Merrick & Hull.
Alfred S. Barnes	Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Wm. Rockefeller	Firm of R. Lockwood & Son.
Lucius Hopkins	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cooke	
James J. Dwight	Firm of Brown, Rainer & Dwight.
Charles H. Cockburn	Firm of Frothingham, Wilmerding & Co.
John H. Swift	Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Noble	Firm of Credit & Noble.
Wm. A. Hurd	Firm of Wm. & A. Hurd.
Nathan H. Stockwell	Firm of Gibson, Stockwell & Co.
Wm. Humphrey	Firm of Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. T. Hooker	Cashier Continental Bank.
Benford L. Barney	Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
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George Pearce	Firm of George Pearce & Co.

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CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

Du Pont Powder.

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

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

Pittsburgh, Feb. 29, 1854. JOHN FLOYD,
RICHARD FLOYD.

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

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

Warehouse, &c., to rent.—The premises now in the occupancy of James McCully, on Penn st., adjoining the Yard of the American Hotel, from the 1st of April ensuing. Apply at this office. mh13 tf

STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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

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The above Company will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation and transportation also, on buildings and merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates, consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually, or for a term of years. [nov8-ly11-14

Ease and Comfort.

—The Conformator, lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the Hat to the peculiar shape of the Head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as a old one. A nail fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ap20-tf W. DOUGLAS.

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. D. Dickerson, a Missionary:

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted 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 my 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 the 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, 146 Wood st., and Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [Papers advertising Petroleum copy.] oct8

"The most confirmed cases, of the distressing diseases, 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 attempt to medicate until something serious intervenes. We would as a public monitor warn all our readers against the sin of neglect, and at the same time recommend to their notice Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, the original preparation, as prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. We have seen cures effected through its influence."—*Brett's Weekly.*

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 146 Wood street. my9-2w4w8

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 Knee Caps, Anklet 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,
mh23-2d w8 No. 146, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

Shoulder Braces.

Should you be stooped and troubled with a lacking 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 a pulmonary consumption, Every one is aware of the advantage such a Remedy possess in straightning and bringing the body to a natural position—Remember this all we do desire is 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. 28, 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 suspender, the weight of the pantaloons is also saved 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" grati.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be 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. Any one who is "round-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