PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 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 business men 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.

☞ Copies of our DAILY PAPER can be obtained of Mr. PRITCHARD, on Smithfield street, near the Post Office.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

POLLOCK AND WILMOT.—The National *Era*, the Free Soil paper at Washington city, is usually fair in its statements, and well posted up in political facts; it is also generally favorable to the policy of co-operation between Free Soilers and Whigs in the support of candidates known to be reliable. But it seems to be either strangely misled as to the facts of Pennsylvania politics, or possessed with a spirit of unfairness which we are loth to attribute to it.

In its issue of Monday last, it publishes a communication from a Free Soiler, of this city, showing that Judge Pollock is as sound and reliable on the slavery question as Judge Wilmot; but endeavors to break the force of its facts and reasoning by accompanying editorial remarks, which, to many in this latitude, will seem strange. We extract a few paragraphs from the editorial comments:

"Pressed as was the State Convention of the Administration party from Washington, to pass resolutions in favor of the Repeal bill of Judge Douglass, *it did not dare to do it*, although bent on sustaining the President, whatever his policy."

The *Pennsylvanian*, the leading Bigler paper of the State, has explained this matter. It was from no want of concurrence in favor of the Nebraska bill that the Convention refused to endorse it, but from a desire not to offend Judge Wilmot and the Anti-Nebraska Democrats of the Northern part of the State. This the Pennsylvanian admits. It was expediency and not opposition to the bill which prompted that refusal; and now that Judge Wilmot and his friends have shown that they cannot be conciliated by this course, the mask is dropped, and an open stand is made by the whole party in the State in favor of the Douglass bill.

Further on the *Era* says:

"Each of the two old parties is arrayed on its peculiar platform, and, as the Convention of the Administration party refused to take ground for the Nebraska bill, and nominated Gov. Bigler for the Gubernatorial office, who is understood to be an Anti-Nebraska man, it is feared the contest will turn chiefly on old issues. Of course whatever the result in such an event, there will be no clear expression of the opinion of the State on the dangerous scheme of the slaveholders."

And again:

"Admitting that Judge Pollock is as true a man as Judge Wilmot, he is the candidate of a mixed *Whig* party, which is arrayed on old issues, against a Democratic party, whose candidate, it is asserted generally, is hostile to the Nebraska bill.—This being true, *the slavery question is not the distinct issue between them.*"

Where does the *Era* get its information as to Gov. Bigler being "an anti-Nebraska man," and "hostile to the Nebraska bill"? We have never seen the assertion in any other quarter. The fact is just the other way. Gov. Bigler is one of the most ardent friends of that bill which the State can produce. His organ at Harrisburg, his organ here, and his organ at Philadelphia are all as ardent and as shameless in their advocacy of the Nebraska fraud as the Washington Union itself; and he is one of that class of politicians who stickle at nothing demanded by the corrupt leader of his party. Not a fact has transpired, that we are aware of, to warrant the idea that the *Era* has got hold of; on the contrary, the democratic papers of the State urge his election as a friend of the Nebraska bill.

As to the "old issues" to which the *Era* refers, the facts are not as it represents. The late Whig State convention did *not* put its candidates forward on "old issues." Its platform consisted in resolutions in favor of the Homestead bill, universal education, religious liberty, the useful and happy employment of the toiling masses, a magnanimous foreign policy, and a reform in the management of our State affairs, and a resolution condemning, in the strongest language, the Nebraska bill and the extension of slavery. Here are no "old issues." They are all fresh, and of to-day—issues so joined as to show the party on the side of right in the momentous questions *now* agitating the public mind. If the Democratic Convention took a contrary course, let the party answer for it, to their own responsibility, without mixing up their opponents in a joint condemnation. Whatever the course of that Convention may have been, the fact is now unquestionable that the slavery question *is* a distinct issue between the Whigs and Democrats.

And now, as Gov. Bigler is *not* an "anti-Nebraska man," nor "hostile to the Nebraska bill," and as the Whig party have entered on the contest on the issues of to-day, of which the villainous Nebraska bill is the main and controlling one for the present, and as Judge Pollock is admitted to be eminently reliable as an anti-slavery man, does not the *Era* see the folly of a separate Free Soil nomination, the only tendency of which can be to elect a Nebraska man for Governor, and so throw the weight of this powerful State on the side of the conspirators against freedom?

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—Telegraphic dispatches announce that the Wheeling suspension bridge was blown down in the gale of Wednesday afternoon, and now lies a wreck in the river, where we suppose it will be a more formidable obstruction than ever to the navigation, until it is removed. The loss of so beautiful a work of art, and the destruction of property, are matters of deep regret. To Wheeling it is a sore calamity, and we commiserate her case just as sincerely as if we had never broken a lance over the Bridge subject.

Some important questions will arise from this disaster. If suspension bridges are liable to such accidents will it be wise to re-erect it? Can such accidents be avoided by any other mode than increasing the number of piers? If it is decided to re-construct it, at what height shall it be put? These are some of the questions which will naturally arise. We sincerely hope, that if the Stockholders and people of Wheeling conclude to re-erect it, that they will, of their own accord, place it at the altitude fixed upon by the Supreme Court. It will not cost them, now that it is down, a sum so much larger as to justify a renewal of those embittered feelings growing out of the old controversy; and it will forever allay those disagreeable feuds which will arise as often as the state of the river renders the bridge an obstruction to navigation.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.—As this is a matter of great importance to the people generally, we will publish a synopsis of the provisions of the law to morrow. Quite an active and excited contest is now going on for the office of County Superintendent, which is to be filled on the first Monday of June, for the ensuing three years.—The number of candidates is increasing, and the contest will be vigorous.

Our neighbor of the Democrat denounces the bill disposing of the Lake Shore Road, as a "gross swindle"—"an outrageous act"—an "iniquitous" scheme—but what of all this? The name of Wm. Bigler, the head and front of this "gross swindle"—this "outrageous" iniquity, still floats at the head of his columns!—*Meadville Journal*

The same is true of the Pittsburgh *Post*. The support of a man who gave vitality to a "gross wrong" and a "robbery of the treasury" is not inconsistent with patent democracy

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—A debate sprung up in the Senate, on Monday last, on the subject of religious toleration, in which the persecuting character of the Catholic Church came under review. We extract the following condensation of it:

This being the day set apart for the discussion of the motion to refer the report of Mr. Underwood on the subject of religious toleration to the Committee on Foreign Relations—

Mr. Cass rose and addressed the Senate for upwards of an hour and a half on the subject generally, and in reply to the strictures of Bishop Hughes in particular on a former speech delivered by Mr. C. When the Senator from Michigan had concluded—

Mr. Badger rose and said: I desire to ask the Senator from Michigan, in connexion with the subject on which he has spoken, whether he has seen a statement in some Roman Catholic religious newspaper, called, I think, the "Shepherd of the Valley," published at St. Louis under the direction and authority of the Bishop of that Roman Catholic diocese, to the effect that so soon as the Roman Catholics obtain the numerical supremacy in any State there will be an end therein of all religious toleration. Has he seen any such statement?

Mr. Cass.—I think I have seen that statement through the papers quoted, I believe, from that very paper. I have not seen the paper itself, but I have seen the statement quoted.

Mr. Badger.—Assuming that to be so, I wish to suggest to my friend from Michigan, whether it would not be wise, in connexion with his proposition in regard to foreign Governments, to consider the propriety of some measures at home, in anticipation of such a result, not at all unlikely, I fear, for securing religious liberty at home.

Mr. Cass.—I will merely observe, in respect to that, that I take it this Government has nothing to do with religious liberty at home. That is a question for the States.

Mr. Badger.—Then I wish to suggest, supposing such an event to happen, if, in the interior organization of this Government, there should be a State or States of the Union prohibiting all religious toleration, what a position we should occupy with foreign Governments in asking them what we have not the power to secure to our citizens at home.

Mr. Cass.—I trust the Honorable Senator is supposing an impossible case in this country.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mallory, of Florida, reverted to the same matter, in the course of which he said:

In relation to the "Shepherd of the Valley," I am happy to state here, and I state it because it is an act of justice due to two millions of our citizens, that the paper called the "Shepherd of the Valley" is not an organ, a mouth piece, or an exponent of the opinions, religions or otherwise, of any Catholic church, or creed in the United States, but the Bishop of St. Louis himself has condemned, and in a circular letter mentioned the Catholics of his diocese against its dangerous ultraism.

In answer to a question from Mr. Badger, Mr. Mallory admitted that he had not *seen* this repudiation of the Shepherd of the Valley by the Bishop of St. Louis. We quote:

Mr. Badger—Does the honorable Senator know that it is repudiated by the Church itself?

Mr. Mallory—I have not seen the repudiating circular, but I understand from authority which I cannot possibly doubt that it has been.

Mr. Badger—I am glad to hear it.

It would have been much more satisfactory if Mr. Mallory had named his authority. We confess a little scepticism as to the existence of the repudiating circular. Let it be produced, if it can be. In the meantime we call the attention of Messrs. Mallory and Badger, to the following card of the Archbishop of St. Louis, which appeared in the Shepherd of the Valley, shortly after the publication of the sentiments referred to in the above debate:

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We may add, here, the significant fact, that, some time prior to the 7th of July, 1853, a newspaper report got into circulation that the Archbishop of St. Louis disapproved of the sentiments of the Shepherd of the Valley; and that a hint from sundry quarters that the Archbishop should give that disapproval a tangible form was followed by the above card of approbation, instead of the reverse, as had been rumored.

In a discussion with us about the matter, at that time, and before the above card appeared, the Pittsburgh Catholic, published under the supervision of Bishop O'Connor, took the broad ground that the Archbishop of St. Louis, even if he *did* disapprove of the sentiments of the Shepherd of the Valley, could not disavow them. We extract two pregnant paragraphs, and commend them to Senatorial attention:

"If a Catholic wishes to adopt and express intolerant sentiments we cannot help him. Tolerance more than intolerance is not an article of our faith. We have no disposition to deny that there have been Catholics as well as Protestant writers who have defended the use of force as of itself a good means of propagating truth, or checking error. We have given sufficient evidence of *our* principles on these subjects. *The Church has never condemned any of the vast number who have proclaimed these principles. We have thus a sure proof that they are not contrary to our faith*, but we do not pretend to make them a part of our teaching."

"Moreover, *it is not a Bishop's business to watch over what is called the principles of the country.*—If a man wishes to outlaw himself here by defending theories which are considered political heresies, *it is not the Bishops province to restrain him.* We claim that the middle-age theory of the temporal rights of Popes and the proper mode of dealing with heretics is no article of our faith! The Church it never allows any dogma to be assailed openly by her children without raising her voice in condemnation, has seen this theory set aside openly and emphatically, and has been silent. But we have certainly not pretended that these theories have become heresies. We have, therefore, no "discipline" or means of preventing their being held or taught, other than those of our neighbors."

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"With the enactment of the [Nebraska] bill, the excitement with regard to it will subside, unless, possibly, the South should discover that the measure is in every way prejudicial to them. The North might be more agitated with regard to it, *were it not that the Cuba question will so soon follow and supersede it.*"

This is undoubtedly the policy of the administration—to follow up one outrage with one still greater, in hopes that the latter will swallow up the former. But hear again:

"The Cuba question has been brought before the Senate with a resolution declaratory of the rights and interests of the United States. Mallory's resolution declares that any attempt to Africanize Cuba will be considered by the United States as inconsistent with their progress, their prosperity, and civilization of the age.—But, at the same time, we have from the Governor-General a declaration that throws cold water upon our promising scheme for a war for Cuba. If this disclaimer be true, we cannot look into it. *All* reasonable question a *casus belli*. We are thrown back on the claim to resist the revenue laws of Cuba, *though they are similar to those which we enforce against foreign vessels in our own waters.*"

Could anything be more delightfully outspoken than this? We are to pick a quarrel with Spain because she enforces against us, laws similar to those which *we* enforce against others! That Spain should do as we do is a cause of war.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1854.

The tide of excitement ebbs and flows. Yesterday we had another chapter on the Nebraska bill, a skirmish or partial encounter in the battle. To-day we have nothing more than a prospective duel between Hunt, of La., and Craige, of N. C.

The quarrel originated yesterday, when the latter, a Democrat and an earnest supporter of the infamous bill that stirs all passions and occupies all minds, called Mr. Hunt a factionist.—The reply designated the libel as a falsehood.—This morning Mr. Hunt called the attention of the House to the fact that the Globe, the official paper, had mis-reported the scene, putting language into Craige's mouth which he had not used—words of deeper insult passed, and Hunt repaired for counsel to Mr. Benton. A duel is considered probable. Hunt will now probably challenge, though the obligation of sending it before rested upon Craige. Craige wishes to receive the challenge because he understands the use of the rifle. This was the stand point in the Cutting and Breckenridge affair, Breckenridge fearing to meet C. with a pistol, but quite willing to face him with rifles, knowing his chance of killing his adversary to be better than Cutting's chance of hitting him.

It would be affectation in me to say I regret these prospects of violence, in which our adversaries are always the aggressors. They but has ten the day of reckoning, and are only the beginning of that ending after which there will be peace, and before which there can be no peace. Mr. Hunt is an honorable man, and has taken a noble and manly stand in defence of the honor of the South and the rights of the North. I wish him perfect success in the conflict to which the Nebraska conspirators are urging him. The efforts to produce a riot and a general fight so industriously made by them at the last night sitting will doubtless be renewed until they gain their end. Perhaps their present champion may as well be met by one from our side as anybody else.

The Senate cannot keep a quorum. Slavery and its incidents supersede all public business, and the House of Representatives is the centre of proceedings upon that issue. Yesterday Cass exploded a speech on the subject with which he has been long charged to the muzzle. The theme was a good one, but who supposes that Gen. Cass, a mere exhausted demagogue, would or could treat it in that manner of bold originality which could alone be effective. Nobody attended to him, and I dare affirm that he said and proposed nothing worthy of attention.

To day Butler, of S. C., made a speech on the veto in the presence of about a dozen persons. He made a South Carolina stump speech, that is, a speech on the Constitution! That is enough; South Carolina on the Constitution: a state which lives by the repudiation of it.

In the House the Nebraska affair was further debated. Mr. Giddings made a slashing and characteristic speech. I did not hear it, but understand that he winked at the contingency of arming and calling out the slaves to fight the battle of liberty. Not even the black hearted villainy and treachery of the Nebraska bill shall make me countenance such a suggestion. Perhaps the separatism which the South is precipitating will be a peaceful one. If so we should wish our neighbors all peace and good will. And even should the insults and injuries which we are now vainly resisting bring on a civil war in the Union, no man whose heart is human could wish to aggravate its horrors by turning the fury of the servile element of the South upon the whites.

The Cuban conspiracy at the White House progresses but slowly. The spirited rebuff of the Spanish Court to Mr. Soule, and the clear and indignant protest of the Captain General against the lying reports about Africanization projects, have opened people's eyes, and satisfied them that we are not dealing, after all, with such arrant fools and cowards as the Fillibusters had supposed. Those are the only people they care much to deal with; these later developements have, therefore, wonderfully cooled their ardor. The Union labors through three columns this morning to make out a list of pretences for invading Cuba, but entirely fails. In fact, its labored arraignment is about as pitiable a specimen of mouthing as I have lately read.

JUNIUS.

TERRIFIC STORM!

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEELING SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

During the forenoon of yesterday, a high storm of wind prevailed, which towards noon increased to almost a hurricane along the valley of the river, breaking waste in the moorings and causing great devastation. About 3 o'clock we walked up towards the suspension bridge, and went upon it, intending to walk across it for pleasure, as we have frequently done, enjoying the cool breeze and the undulating motion of the bridge. We discovered that one of the guys, or small iron cables extending from the flooring to the wall near the base of the east abutment, was broken from its fastenings, and several of the stones wrenched apart. About a hundred yards further on, we saw that one, and only one of the suspenders to which the floor is swung, was broken. These were but slight damages, but as we had never before seen the bridge effected even to this extent by gales, and as it began to sway violently, we thought it prudent to retrace our steps. We had been off the flooring only two minutes and was on the main street when we saw persons running towards the river bank; we followed just in time to see the whole structure of cables and flooring heaving and dashing with tremendous force.

For a few moments we watched it with breathless anxiety, lunging like a ship in the storm; at one time it rose to nearly the heighth of the towers, then fell, and twisted and writhed, and was dashed almost bottom upward. At last there seemed to be a determined pull along the entire span, about one-half of the flooring being nearly reversed, and down went the immense structure from its dizzy heighth to the stream below, with an appalling crash and roar. Nearly the entire structure struck the water at the same instant, dashing up an unbroken column of foam across the river, in the heighth of at least forty feet! Amid the confusion of the moment, we cannot accurately estimate the extent of the damage.—All the cables, except two on the north side, are torn from the towers. On the south side, all the cables except one small one, are torn from their anchorage in the heavy masonry on Main street, and with such violence were they jerked from this piece of masonry, that one stone weighing about 1500 pounds, was thrown a distance of some feet. The large iron gate, at this end of the bridge, was shivered to atoms, and the toll-house completely demolished, Mr. James Bell, the toll-keeper, making a very narrow escape with his life. On the island, at the west end of the bridge, we learn that but one cable broke from the anchorage. The entire wood work lies in the river and on the shores. The cables also stretch across the river, sunk to the bottom. So far as we have discovered, only two of the cables snapped asunder, and that on the outside of the towers, the rest of the breakage being at their connections with the anchors.

For a mechanical solution of the unexpected fall of this stupendous structure, we must await future developments. We witnessed the terrific scene and saw that it was brought about by the tremendous violence of the gale. The great body of the flooring and the suspenders, forming something like a basket swung between the towers, was swayed to and fro, like the motion of a pendulum. The cables on the south side were finally thrown off the apex of the eastern tower, retaining their position on the tower of the opposite side of the river. This destroyed the equilibrium of the swinging body; and each vibration giving it increased momentum, the cables, which sustained the whole structure, were unable to resist a force operating on them in so many different directions, and were literally twisted and wrenched from their fastenings.

The summits of the towers on each side are several feet above the arch which unites them. Upon the summits the cables rested on iron rollers, and it is supposed by some that the jar produced by the sudden falling of the cables on one side from the other to the connecting arch below, was the cause of the disaster. Whether this is a philosophical conclusion, or whether the result would have been different if the towers had not been separated, is a question which we leave to future investigations.

The *footing* as it struck the water was broken into three sections, and extended across the river, entirely blockading the channel for a while. Last evening that portion across the channel was cut away, and removed by the steamer Thos. Swann, so that the channel is now free for the passage of boats.

We cannot estimate the inconvenience which will be caused to trade and travel, and the mail transit by the loss of this bridge. It is one of the heaviest calamities which has ever fallen on our city, but we believe the enterprise and public spirit of our citizens will repair the loss as speedily as any community could possibly do. Temporary ferry boats have been provided and their places will soon be supplied by the best which can be procured. For further arrangements, we look hopefully to the future.

It is a source of gratulation that no lives were lost by this disaster. We were among the last persons who left the bridge from this side, and although many on both sides were just waiting to go upon it, they were fortunately deterred.—We saw no one upon it when it fell, and so far as we have learned, one little girl, daughter of Mr. Lukens, on the Island, is the only one who was injured, and she not dangerously. She was standing on this side, waiting for the wind to subside, and was struck by something which bruised her arm. We trust that further examinations will disclose no more bodily injury.—*Wheeling Intelligencer of Thursday.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Arnold & Williams

HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE.—Manufacturers of Chilson's Furnaces, Wrought Iron Tubing, and fitting for Steam, Gas or Water, No. 22 Market street, Pittsburgh.

☞ We have sold our Furnaces, Patterns, &c., to Messrs. ARNOLD & WILLIAMS, whom we cordially recommend to the patronage of the public. my6-1mis — SQUIRE, ATKINSON & GRELY.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is ingredient now that a great restorative is accomplishing such extraordinary cures, we can only reply that in the Arabian herb that forms its 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 articles of the pharmacopœia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the cause with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nerves are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their agility, 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 sickness and every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's in vigorating 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, Canada and West Indies.

General 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. ja13-1yw

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

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, and Agents for Lee & Kirkpatrick, Sugar Refiners, Philadelphia—a full assortment of Refined Sugars and Syrups on hand, to which they invite the attention of the city trade. ja12-1mdR.

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. 91 Water street, between Ferry and Short streets, 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 public.
FREDERICK LORENZ,
THOS. H. STEWART.
Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1854. my1-3mdaw

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above Du Railroad, Philadelphia

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently been enlarged, by additions of large buildings and numerous fixtures and tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.
oct0 — RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

PEARL STEAM MILL,
CANAL BASIN, ALLEGHENY,
NEAR THE RAILROAD STATION.

Families will be supplied with our various grades of FRESH GROUND FLOUR, by leaving their orders at the Mill, or in our boxes at Logan, Wilson & Co.'s, Wood street, or Logan & Reiley, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample, Virginia, Allegheny.

Flour will be delivered to families in either of the cities.
Terms, CASH on delivery.
ja2-6 — BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

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

For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury.—No medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, are all banished in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of Mr. T. H. Ramsay alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on this agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

See advertisement. my17-d&w1m7

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

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who would obtain a perfect likeness, at reasonable price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed. Mr. NELSON has had one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for taking Daguerreotypes. By means of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the first Artists in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, unsurpassed by any in the country. Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen open and operating in all weathers, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. ma5-dawly

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AGENCY, corner Fourth and Smithfield streets. CAPITAL, $300,000.

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Will insure Stores or Woollen Factories, Dwelling Houses, Buildings, Stores, Merchandize and property generally, on the most favorable terms. no26-tmy14e

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 visiting Pittsburgh will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
(4 DOORS ABOVE THIRD.) ESQ. HILDRUP. feb1-dtw8

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also for sale by

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
no7-tf A 155 Front street, Pittsburgh.

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 an old one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ap29-tf — W. DOUGLAS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000!

R. C. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

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