PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 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.

Allegheny County Whig Ticket,

CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. P. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham.
JOHN CHURCHILL, Clairsville.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

SHERIFF.
JOHN MAGEE, West Deer.

REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
ALEX. HILLANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES B. GLENN, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR.
JAMES KELLY, Wilkins.
JOHN WICKS, Birmingham.
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

☞ **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

Slavery in California—Prospect of its establishment.

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature granting *one year* to the owners of slaves carried into the Territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution, to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provision of this law *was extended twelve months longer*. We learn by the late California papers that a bill has just passed the Assembly, by a vote of 32 to 21, *continuing the same law in force until* 1855. The provisions of this bill embrace *slaves who had been carried to California since the adoption of her Constitution*, as well as those who were there previously. The large majority by which it passed, and the opinions advanced during the discussion, *indicate a more favorable state of sentiment in regard to the rights of slaveholders in California than we supposed existed.—The Mississippian.*

—The act here rejoiced over establishes Slavery in California as thoroughly as the heart of a slavebreeder could desire. Of course it is flagrantly unconstitutional; but how will that help its poor victims? Do you suppose the gigantic swindle, Sham Democracy, which elected a Legislature to do so wicked an act, is not equally potent in the choice of its Judiciary? If you do you are easily duped. It is just as easy to sustain wicked laws as to pass them, when the supposed interests of unprincipled men are to be promoted thereby. Only in Anti-Slavery, aroused and guided by a free press, is there any protection against such crimes as that above recorded. Slavery would in time insinuate itself even into Vermont if it were not for concerted, persistent resistance to it.

A San Francisco paper is giving portraits of the men who compose the present Legislature of that State, giving only initials, but painting them so that all who know may recognize them. Here is one of their biographies, condensed:

H.—finished his boyhood in perfecting himself in every existing vice at Natchez-under-the-Hill, Miss., whence his father sent him to an Indiana Institute for reform. Here he seduced a cousin of his own age (eighteen,) and she, disgraced and ruined, fled with him to New Orleans, where he lived awhile by gambling, and finally migrated with her to San Francisco. Here he flourished awhile as a blackleg, but finally his luck turned—he was cleaned out—and at last sold out his paramour cousin to a luckier gambler for money. She refused to be transferred, when he beat her brutally over the head, until he left her motionless, insensible, and as he supposed dead, on the floor of their lodging, when he ran away to an interior county and *set up for a politician*. He was successful, as his presence in the Legislature attests. Such characters abound in all newly settled regions where time has not been given for educing Social Order from Chaos. Shall we confer on such the power of imposing Slavery on unborn generations?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have reason to believe that the danger of slavery being permanently introduced into California, has not been overrated by the Tribune.—We have had within a few days, the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman of rare intelligence and observation, who has lately spent several months in California, visiting every part of it, and had the best opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of parties and of public opinion. He informed us, that while the masses are averse to slavery, the politicians and demagogues, who manage to rule the country, and who fashion its institutions, and give tone to political sentiment, are almost to a man in favor of slavery. The most of these men are from the Southern States, or, like Douglass and Bright, are intensely pro-slavery in their feelings. The leaders of the Whig party there are pro-slavery men, and the Whig candidate who came near being elected to the United States Senate, is strongly in favor of the permanent establishment of slavery. We rejoice that he was defeated. The Democratic party, the same gentleman informed us, is divided into two factions, the largest with Gov. Bigler at their head being opposed to slavery, and the other going for its permanent introduction. If these latter unite with the pro-slavery Whigs, it is feared the schemes of the slave-breeders will succeed.

Is this any time for the sentinels on the watch-towers of freedom to go to sleep, or cry peace and security? Our gigantic foe is restless, energetic and persevering. One after another of the defences of freedom are broken down; and slavery hastens to mount the breaches and take possession. Although the North succeeded in bringing in California as a free State, it has been so far a barren victory. All her votes in Congress have been cast with the slave-breeders, and slavery has been suffered to exist there, and has got so strong a foot-hold, that there is danger of its permanent existence, unless the free States on this side of the Rocky Mountains interpose a sudden and complete barrier to any further slavery encroachments. If California in her present mood, finds that the slave-breeding oligarchy are to continue to rule the country in the future as in the past, and that the North cannot be goaded by any amount of humiliations, to assert its rights and dignity, then will our much prized Pacific State fall an easy prey to the dealers in human flesh.

WILL SLAVERY GO TO KANSAS?—This question is one of mighty moment to the lovers of freedom and of our country. The toadies and defenders of slave-breeders, in the free States, say that it never will. They thus attempt to turn away the attention of the people of the free States from the impending danger, until slavery has secured a sure foot-hold. This is a part of the hellish scheme to rob the free States of the territory guaranteed to them by a solemn compact. We charge every Northern editor who is singing this syren song, with being a traitor to the interests of freedom, a foe to the rights of humanity, a base, truckling knave, who is willing to sacrifice the dearest interests of freedom to the iron rule of slavery.

To show the people of the free States what they have to expect in settling Kansas, and that slavery is contemplating taking immediate possession, we copy the following proceedings of a meeting held at WESTPORT, Missouri, on the border, on the 3d inst. The resolutions passed are as follows:

Having recently received intelligence of the passage of a bill by Congress, for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, repealing the Missouri Compromise restriction and opening said territories for settlement, equally to all the people of the Union; and feeling a deep and lively interest, especially in these speedy occupation of our border territory of Kansas, and the organization of a government in it, and the passage of laws which will protect emigrants from every portion of the country in the possession and enjoyment of their property, of whatever character; and having heard, through the public papers, that organizations are now on foot in some of the Northern States having for their object the colonization of the new territories, exclusively with Eastern and foreign paupers, with a view direct to exclude and deter from the said territories, emigration from the Southern States, and more particularly, slave emigration from Missouri and Arkansas; and having also heard of a recent attempt of a gang of Freesoilers who held a meeting within this territory and audaciously resolved that no slave property should be brought into the same; and being ourselves, many of us, determined to seek in Kansas our future homes, and to carry with us our property of every description which we think proper; and being determined to hold and enjoy the same in peace or by force, we hereby organize ourselves into a society of Missourians, for mutual protection, and

1 *Resolved*, That we invite all well disposed citizens, from wherever they may come, but more especially our fellow-citizens of the slaveholding States to unite with us.

2. *Resolved*, That we will afford to each other mutual protection in claiming and holding lands in Kansas Territory; that we will not encroach upon the claims or rights of each other, nor will we allow any intruders to do the same, that until the country is surveyed no claim shall be made nearer to any other than half a mile, securing to each settler a quarter section of land; and that we will protect and defend the claim of each and every individual of this organization, which may be staked off and designated by the claimant in good faith, and with a view to actual settlement.

3. *Resolved*, That we will carry with us into the new Territory of Kansas, every species of property, including slaves, and that we will hold and enjoy the same; that we desire to do so peacefully, and deprecate any necessity for resorting to violence in support of our just and lawful rights; yet, (in no spirit of *bravado* and with the strongest wish for peace) apprehensive of interference with our private and domestic concerns by certain organized bands who are to be precipitated upon us, we notify all such, that our purpose is firm, to enjoy all our rights, and to meet with the last argument all who shall in any way infringe upon them. *Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Missouri and Arkansas, more especially of the border counties, to organize, with these ends in view; and to each and every man who feels an interest in the destiny of the future State of Kansas, to be on the alert that we may avail ourselves of the great advantages which the contiguity of the new Territory at once gives to us, and entitles us, in moulding the government and institutions of the future State in accordance with those of our own, and thus guarantee for the future a good neighbor and a firm friend, united to us by the bond of interest.

A meeting for the same purpose took place in *Independence* on a subsequent day, at which similar resolutions were passed, and a committee of correspondence appointed to facilitate slaveholding emigration. Among the resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That we further most earnestly call upon our fellow citizens of Buchanan, Platte, Clay, and all border and western counties of Missouri, to meet and organize, and to follow up their organization by action, that we may meet and repel the wave of fanaticism which threatens to break upon our borders, and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with them in all necessary measures for our common protection.

4. *Resolved*, That we recommend to all our fellow-citizens who have a will to remove to Kansas, and to all others who feel with them a common interest in the protection of their rights and property, to meet in general convention at Fort Leavenworth, or some other suitable place in the Territory, and to arrange for their mutual and common protection, against all interference with their rights.

It is evident that a desperate effort is to be made to make Kansas a slave State, and that all emigrants from the free States will be received with coldness and suspicion, if not with violence. We would advise all emigrants from the North to go well armed and in sufficient companies to protect themselves, and to go to *Kansas* instead of Nebraska. It is easier of access by way of the Missouri river, it is a better country, and it is in more danger of being made a slave State. If Kansas can be preserved from the curse of Slavery, Nebraska may be taken care of afterwards.

THE DISRUPTION OF THE NATIONAL WHIG PARTY.—In the speech of Mr. Chase, of Ohio, on the Nebraska bill, delivered on the evening of its final passage in the Senate, occurs the following paragraph:

I shall rejoice, Sir, if the friends of Freedom, disregarding the differences which have hitherto been suffered to divide them, shall be found willing to unite for the maintenance and defence of liberty, in a living, earnest, and energetic Democracy of the people, against the nationalizers of Slavery, under whatever name arrayed. I listened to the declaration of my friend and colleague [Mr. Wade] with great interest. He announced distinctly, and with emphasis, the final separation of the Southern from the Northern wing of the Whig party. If that separation has, indeed, taken place, a million of voters in the free States are emancipated from the influence of the slave-power. And it must be remembered that what has most largely contributed to prevent the formation of a triumphant political organization for the defence of Freedom, is the fact that each of the old parties has had a powerful pro-Slavery wing, composed of slaveholders and non-slaveholders, ready to concede all their demands. The liberal members of each party, on the other hand, though opposed to Slavery in principle, and willing, personally, to act against it, have been disposed to concede so much to the demands and wishes of the pro-Slavery wing, that their own influence for Freedom has been nullified. Let a separation be effected between the anti-Slavery and pro-Slavery wings of both or either of the old parties, and it is not difficult to perceive that the opponents of Slavery in either party will be ready to go as far, at least, if not further, than we who have so long opposed Slavery upon the grounds which I have indicated.

The separation here contemplated by Mr. Chase has, in effect, already taken place. No Whig paper at the North, of the least influence or standing, except probably two or three, express the least desire for any longer union of such discordant elements. The separation spoken of cannot be prevented. Any attempt to keep up a political union, by mutual compromises, involving sacrifices of principle on the part of Northern Whigs, would rend the party in twain in the free States. Such a *national Whig* party would be a mere faction, impotent and grovelling. A great *Northern* party will be built up to meet the necessities of the case and the demands of the people within one year, and those who resist it will be crushed by its ponderous weight. We have long had a *Southern* party, in effect, if not in name, which has ruled the country for the benefit of Southern interests.—The only power which can successfully cope with this slave party is a Northern party of Freemen. For such a party the Free States are ready.

☞ The editor of the *Post* published in his paper, yesterday morning, the following astounding falsehoods:

"During the administration of President Fillmore, when Clay and Webster were making powerful efforts to pass the Compromise measures of 1850, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* was as gentle in its tones, as government patronage could make it.—Not even in the Fugitive Slave Law, which Clay and Webster carried, and which received vitality from President Fillmore's pen, could induce this honest editor to say a word that was calculated to wrest from his clutches the spoils of government. On the contrary, anti-slavery prohibitions were then, in his estimation, entirely unnecessary and superfluous, and uncalled for.—What he is yelling for now, so frantically, he considered of no use in 1850, although the spread of slavery was then considered a foregone conclusion."

There is not a reader of the *Gazette*, during 1850, but knows that the above statement in whole and in part, is totally and maliciously false. Mr. GILMORE knows it, and he knew so when he published it. All the readers of the Gazette know that we opposed the whole system of Compromise measures of 1850, from their inception to their conclusion, and even afterwards, and that we fought as zealously, and as plainly, and as firmly against the Fugitive Slave Law as we have lately done against the Nebraska bill. If Mr. Gilmore has the slightest sense of honor and manliness he will correct the slander he has given currency to in his columns.—He cannot be permitted to shield himself behind an anonymous correspondent, while he lends his paper to a cowardly assassin, who dare not give his name to the public. We shrink from no responsibility which we have incurred. What we have done and said, has not been in a corner.—But we cannot permit the *Post* totally and maliciously to falsify and misrepresent our past editorial conduct, for the sake of inflicting injury on the cause of Northern rights which we are defending against the aggressions of slave-breeders and Dough Faces.

FUSION.—We are pleased to learn that there is now a probability that a way will be opened for a co-operation of men of all parties, in the pending State canvass, who are desirous of bearing testimony in favor of freedom and rebuking the Slave power. There is a general willingness and anxiety on all hands to effect such co-operation; and arrangements are in progress, we are told, which are expected to eventuate satisfactorily to all concerned. We trust that every concession necessary to such a result, not involving a sacrifice of principle, will be made.

SPEECH OF MR. STUART.—Below we present two extracts from a speech in Congress of Hon. ANDREW STUART, of Ohio, editor of the Steubenville Daily *Union*. The *Post*, the other day quoted from the *Union* to fortify its position.—We shall see how it will accord with the sentiments of the following extracts. The *Post*, almost every day proclaims the opinion that slavery will not go to Nebraska or Kansas. Let us hear Mr. STUART on this subject:

But I do not hold that neither of these Territories can ever become slaveholding. On the contrary, I think it probable that slavery will be established in Kansas, and I will tell you why I think so. Its soil and climate are favorable to the production of hemp and tobacco, two staples which are profitably cultivated by slave labor.—The east line of the Territory is the west line of Missouri, and it is in close proximity on the south and southeast to Texas and Arkansas, and on the West it adjoins Utah, which has also become a slaveholding Territory. The western portion of Missouri is more thickly populated with slaves than any other part of the State.—Their owners have only to step across an imaginary line and they are citizens and voters in Kansas, while citizens from the free States can only reach the Territory by laborious land travel over bad roads across the State of Missouri.—No canals nor railroads to help them on their way, and no navigable river, except where the Missouri touches its acute point on the extreme northeast. There is not to-day a white settler in all Kansas. The few white men there are hunters and trappers, who pursue a roving life, pitching their camps where game abounds, and following it as it changes its haunts.

The formation of the character of the Territory, will, therefore, lie exclusively with those who migrate there from the States. The first election will probably settle the question of slavery, and it is to be held as soon as the Governor can take the census and make an appointment. Thirty-nine men, enough to form the Legislative Council, is sufficient population to organize the Territory with. That number can be furnished from Missouri before settlers from the free States can reach the Territory. Gentlemen may say that they do not believe Kansas can become slaveholding, but I know, and many of you know, that the reason for forming the lower and uninhabited part of Nebraska into a separate Territory, was that the slaveholders of Missouri might have an opportunity to rush in and authorize slavery before emigrants from the free States could arrive.

The *Post* daily harps on the subject of self-government, which it calls the great feature in the law. We commend to its attention the following opinion of a Democratic editor, *honestly* avowed, on this ridiculous pretension which has been set as an excuse for the outrage. Mr. STUART, on this subject, says:

But we are told that we ought to vote for this bill because it establishes the right of self-government.

The bill itself ignores the principle in every line. Instead of recognizing the Governor whom the people have elected, and for the term he was elected, the President appoints that officer, and his term is fixed at four years. He takes the census, divides the Territory, and assigns the number of representatives each county is to have in the Legislature, and is the judge as to the legality of their election. He fixes the time for the Legislature to meet, the place at which it shall meet, has a veto over the laws it shall pass, and his veto can only be overcome by the agreement of two thirds of each branch. He cuts the Territory into counties and townships at pleasure, and has the right to appoint and commission all probate judges, sheriffs, treasurers, auditors, coroners, commissioners, recorders, prosecuting, notaries, justices of the peace, township trustees, &c., &c., down to fence viewers, and removes them at will. He commands the militia, has a general supervision over the laws, overrules the judges by an unconditional pardon, and gets paid from the Federal Treasury. And for the due execution of all these trusts, and many more which I have not time to enumerate, he is not responsible to the people, but is the viceroy of the President, who removes him at pleasure. A secretary, attorney, and marshal are also appointed by the President, receive their pay from the Federal Treasury, are not amenable to the people, and are removable at the will of the President. The President also appoints the judges. Will these in the precise time at which the Legislature must adjourn, and a pressing public exigency can prolong its session for a single hour, and the people are taxed without a voice in the levy, collection, or disbursement.

These are some of the rights of government assumed in this bill, and there are very many others; and yet we are told that it is a bill which gives the people a right to govern themselves.—Nothing could more seriously intend such an argument to influence members on this floor. It is suited to the mouths of bar-room politicians, and might possibly effect something in the way of carrying votes at elections, among people who read little and think less; but is not fit to be addressed to the intelligence of this House. The right of self-government recognized in this bill is the assumed right to establish the despotism of Slavery. It gives one portion of its inhabitants the power to buy and sell another portion; and it assumes and exercises over the people nearly every other right deemed valuable by freemen. It denies the people the rights they should be permitted to retain and gives them about the only power which should be denied to them.

When the editor of the *Post* next undertakes to prate about the principles of *self-government!* guaranteed by the Nebraska swindle, we ask him to answer the argument, and statement of facts, of his Democratic brother. All the talk made about the principle of self-government, as regards the Nebraska bill, is a gross deception, an insult upon the intelligence of the people—a *foul lie* invented by Douglass and retailed by his pimps and toadies, for the benefit of slavery.—The accursed and bitter pill had to be gilded, or sugared over to hide its disgusting deformity, and a plea of liberty was set up in order the more easily to accomplish a scheme of oppression and tyranny. If the foul wrong is to be done, let the friends and panderers of slave-breeders have the manliness to admit the full intent and enormity of their crime. To crawl to it in the midst of falsehood and deception, is adding to the extent of the indignation of an insulted people.

☞ The *National Era* comments on the fraud practised upon the country, in the Nebraska bill in regard to the Clayton amendment, which it was said was stricken out, but is still in the bill, as follows:

We have been for several days apprised of an astounding imposition practised upon the country in the passage of the Nebraska Kansas Bill—the *detection of which, we learn, is due to the vigilance of Col. Benton.* Will the people of the United States believe that the Clayton Amendment, instead of having been omitted in the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, is at this moment part and parcel of it?

When Mr. Richardson moved the Senate Bill as a substitute for the Bill of the House, he stated, distinctly and unqualifiedly, that the Clayton amendment, excluding foreigners from the right of suffrage in the Territories, *was omitted.* This was reiterated by him throughout all the proceedings, every speaker proceeded on the assumption that the statement was correct; only simple that this condition could be found in the House. But we know how it passed—no time given for examination or amendment; all discussion, all amendment choked off in Committee of the Whole, before the first section had been disposed of; the whole bill forced through under whip and spur, by a reckless majority, overriding the rules of the House, and their own Speaker.

After copying the provisions of the bill, and the comments of the New York *Evening Post*, which we have already given, the *Era* continues:

But this is not all. The provision of the act that repeals the Missouri Compromise, extends to the territories all other laws of the United States. Now, among these, is the Law regulating Intercourse with the Indians, *which expressly excludes foreigners* from the territories occupied by the Indians. The section then provides for the exclusion of foreigners, not only from the right of suffrage, but the right of settlement in the territory. And naturalized citizens, together with those who have taken the usual oath of intention to become citizens, before they can vote, are required to swear support to this provision! that is, to swear support to provisions that not only disfranchise foreign settlers, but thrust them from the territory!

Was ever a more stupendous imposition practiced? What think the German citizens and immigrants, who have been soothed with the assurance that Clayton's amendment was omitted? What thinks the majority which violated the rules of the House, rather than suffer full and careful investigation of the bill, which would have brought to light this gross imposture? What thinks the independent press of the country, of a trick which, with all its familiarity with legislative corruption, it never dreamed of? What think the good people of the country of this covert, insidious, complicate plot, for subjugating the territories to the Oligarchy?

*Unless, bearing a passport from the War Department, stating their object—and which is merely temporary. The penalty for violating the act is $1,000, and exclusion from the territory.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Union* says we have discovered another "Mare's Nest" in the matter of the frauds upon the people in the Nebraska bill swindle, the account of which we copied from the New York Evening Post. We do not claim the merit of the discovery, which has so astounded the people. It is due, according to the Nations Era, to the sagacity of Mr. Benton.

BUTLER COUNTY.—The Whig Convention of Butler county assembled at the county seat last Monday, and nominated the following ticket:

Congress, Samuel A. Purviance. *Assembly*, William Stewart. *Sheriff*, Col. James A. Gibson. *Prothonotary*, Nathan Brown. *Register* and *Recorder*, Isaac S. P. De Wolf. *Clerk*, Samuel P. Irvin. *Commissioner*, Joseph W. Christy. *Auditor*, Wm. Smith. *Coroner*, Jacob Bentel. Conferee Delegates, in regard to Congress, S. M. Lane, John M. Thompson, and John Bulford.

The Convention *unanimously* adopted the resolutions passed by the Allegheny County Convention, as the platform of principles of the Whigs of Butler. The Butler Whig, in reference to the ticket, says:

"The ticket which they have presented to the people is composed of gentlemen of sterling worth and unquestioned competency and integrity, and we cannot doubt that it will meet the unanimous approval of our political friends throughout the county. The nominations have all been fairly and honorably made, and whatever may have been the former preference of any one we are now all alike bound, in honor as well as duty, to give to the nominees a faithful and cordial support. We have raised the ticket to our mast-head, and during the canvass shall labor zealously for its success.

☞ The St. Louis *Republican* says that efforts will be made to revive the defunct "Shepherd of the Valley." Just as we expected. It will be revived under new auspices, and most probably under a new name, so as to avoid accountability for the atrocious sentiments of intolerance, so honestly developed as the true nature of the Papal Church, by the late editors.

☞ Mr. Fillmore and suite were received in St. Louis on Monday last, according to the programme. Mr. Fillmore made no political allusions in his speech.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Messrs. Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia, have laid on our table two works of more than ordinary value. One is *"Lectures on the Book of Daniel,"* and the other *"Lectures on our Lord's Parables;"* both by the same author, the Rev. John Cummings, D. D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, and author of "Apocalyptic Sketches" and other works. Dr. Cummings is now considered the most venerable pulpit orator in London. He is looked upon as a great champion of pure Protestantism, and his church is densely crowded by intelligent audiences. His great work on the Apocalypse has passed thro' 15 editions in England, and his other works six and four editions in a short time. The above noticed works contain the purest evangelism, clothed in sparkling imagery and eloquent language. We warmly commend the works to the attention of our readers.

"The Turkish Empire."—This is a work, translated from the German by E. Joy Morris, late Charge of the U. S. to Naples. It gives the history, political and religious condition, manners and customs of the Turkish people; with a biographical sketch of the Sultan, Omar Pacha and other distinguished men. Just the book for the times. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

The Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine, for June, is richly illustrated and full of matter interesting to the lovers of the rural arts. We commend the work to the attention of lovers of horticulture. H. W. Derby, publisher, Cincinnati. Price $3 per annum, and cheap at that.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1854.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Dollars per share upon the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
SAMUEL I. MARSHELL,
jel7-2td: Secretary.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name of a cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, a safe remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, as has been proved by every instance in which it has been used. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has yet occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums thrust upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. McLane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the liver complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now taking 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, Pittsburgh.
jel6d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life-like likeness, at a reasonable price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the improvement of Dupont upon plates, as now practiced by the celebrated Rosts, of Philadelphia and Paris, he flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, unsurpassed by any or in green, which has never been surpassed.
Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock, P. M. mar-dawt

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
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(4 doors above THIRD). RIX HOTEL) 8d:1y&wS

ARNOLD & WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilson Furnaces, Wro't Iron Tubing
AND FITTING GENERALLY,
For Warming and Ventilation of Buildings.
A. & W. will contract for Warming and Ventilating by Steam or Hot Water, Pipes or Chilson's Furnace. Churches, Stores, Hospitals, Factories, Private Houses, Court Houses Jails, Hotels or Dwellings, No. 25 Market st., Pittsburgh

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.

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired into this 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 variety of curative properties than had heretofore been supposed to exist in a bunch of different articles of the pharmacopoeia. A whole medicine chest of remedies, so to speak, seems to have been combined in this herb; and in the ELIXIR or CORDIAL we have their concentrated essence. It is the effect, however, not the means with which we have to deal in the practical application of the medicine. The victims of dyspepsia are cured, the nervous are relieved, the half paralyzed resume their activity, the sufferers from headache are tormented no more the weak become vigorous, the tint of jaundice leaves the complexion of the bilious, the depressed in spirits become buoyant, the sick in almost in every condition of disease derive immediate benefit from the use of Dr. Morse's invigorating Elixir or Cordial. These facts, supported by irrefragable proof, are presented to the attention of invalids, who can verify them by a single bottle of the medicine. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price three dollars per bottle, two for five dollars, six for twelve dollars.
C. H. RING, Proprietor,
192 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas and West Indies.
General Agents in Pittsburgh—Fleming Bros., corner Wood and Fourth streets; and Geo. H. Keyser, corner Wood street and Virgin alley, Agents for J. T. Fleming, Allegheny City.
jel3-1w

JOHN FLEMING.....WILCOX, JR.....COCHRAN FLEMING.
FLEMING BROTHERS,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 60 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a mere effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered.
Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. jel0-2wdawS.

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

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak JOINTS AND WEAK ANKLES.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians and the public generally to my assortment of Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Ankle Socks and bandages for the relief and cure of Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Weak Ankles, Weak Knee Joints and the various appliances used in the cure of diseases requiring outward support.
☞ I also keep every variety of Trusses, Body Braces Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and in fact all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease.
GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh23-1aw No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders.—"Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the Braces sold are humbugs."

[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. REYSER, 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 shoulders 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 weights of enormous "skirts," should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs.
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 Trusses, Supporters, Pile Props, Elastic Stockings and all kinds of mechanical appliances.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.
NATURE EQUALED BY ART!
For sages the friseurs endeavored in vain
The hair, without scorching the fibre, to stain—
Tried this nostrum and that, but in changing the hue
They withered the hair past all art to renew.
You may burn your gray tresses a black or a brown,
But Nature the enterprise tried will disown!
And, her juices dried up, you will soon be appalled
By finding your ill treated cranium bald.
Long years, as we've said, did the craft struggled in vain
A dye without caustic or lime, to obtain—
A fluid innocuous—that, placed on the head,
To a brown or a black would transform gray to red.
Many times 'twas proclaimed that the end was achieved;
But the wise shook their head, though the foolish believed,
And in spite of advertisement, placard and puff,
Of each humbug the public full soon had enough.
At length, 'twas but lately, "Eureka" they cried;
The want so long felt had at length been supplied.
A dye was announced, that, in changing the hue,
The hair did not scorch—the announcement was true.
In an instant, o'er locks silvered, sandy or red,
Was a black or a brown the most exquisite shed—
The fibres were nourished instead of destroyed;
The pores of the scalp with no pigment were cloyed;
No odor unpleasant the liquid gave out;
The color was never one moment in doubt;
No chameleon changes to purple and green
Ever rendered the ladies "not fit to be seen"—
Instanter, the tint that you asked for was there,
Like the darkness that follows the lightning's glare.
What a triumph was this! how the tidings went forth
To the East, to the West, thro' the South thro' the North,
Until Science and Fashion with common acclaim
On their tablets inscribed the discoverer's name,
R. WATTS alone, the secret, he could supply
Of their own CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye!
Sold wholesale and retail, at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.,
Sign of the Golden Mortar
Jel

Hernia, or Rupture of the Bowels.—There are thousands of persons who are afflicted with a Rupture of the Bowels, who pay little attention to the disease until it has become strangulated, or so large as to render it may be too late. How important it is, then, for all those suffering from any form of "Rupture of the Bowels," to call at once upon Dr. REYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. He has a discovery for retaining the protruding portion of the bowels. Dr. Keyser has an office back of the Drug Store where Trusses are applied, and warranted to give satisfaction. He also has every variety of Trusses, which he can name, at any price, to suit the means of every one in need of the article. I also keep every kind of *Supporters, Body Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Elastic Stockings*, for enlarged veins, and all kinds of mechanical appliances used in the cure of disease. I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an excellent Truss for Children, which invariably effects cures in a very short time.
N. B.—I also keep on hand and for sale a large assortment of Shoulder Braces of the most approved kind, and have been worn with so much satisfaction by hundreds of persons, both in and out of the city.
DR. KEYSER'S DRUG STORE & TRUSS DEPOT, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, No. 140, sign of the Golden Mortar.
jel2-1dwT

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.
H. D. KING, *President.*
SAMUEL I. MARSHELL, *Sec'y.*
OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.
☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES
☞ *Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE, also against the perils of the SEA and NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.*

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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—I feel grateful and withal having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, wish to have you send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I think the Compound is the best thing for the Liver I know of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the Liver, the most of them I find will do, before using your PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles with us, I commenced using it about a year and a half ago, and have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that, full relief, if the Lord permitted, I would have my people was relieved, and I have felt nothing of it since that time. My wife was also relieved of a distressing 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.) oct29

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
*Schuylkill Sixth street, above