troops were to be in position on the Gallicia frontier by the 9th of June.

ITALY.—Accounts from Lombardy represent the sufferings of the middle classes there at this moment as something perfectly heart-rending, in consequence of the extreme measures of conscription to which the Government has had resort.

To understand this, it is necessary to explain that in ordinary years the levy has never exceeded 10,000 men, and as many men were freed from service at the time the fresh draft was made, there was no difficulty in finding substitutes, because numbers who had served their time and stood well for promotion, had no objection to remain in the service for a consideration; consequently those who could afford to pay 500 florins to the Government chest might reckon with tolerable security on being free from military service.

But this year the levy will amount, according to the official documents published, to 27,478, and as no soldiers are allowed to return home, it is impossible to find substitutes for less than 8000f., and then with difficulty. The sum is of course beyond the means of the former class, and their dismay is described as pitiable, as the whole family is made responsible in case the member liable to the conscription should not be forthcoming, which has it appears, not unfrequently been the case.

GREECE.—King Otho has signed a declaration of strict neutrality, in presence of the ambassadors. Three thousand French had landed. The remainder had been sent to Patras.

SWEDEN.—We learn from Stockholm that the envoys of France and Austria, (the Vicomte Lebstein and Major General Von Langenau) have had private audiences of the King, for the purpose of laying before him the views of their respective sovereigns as to the conditions of Sweden's publicly joining the Western Powers, and taking an active part in the war. The French Ambassador was the bearer of an autograph letter of Napoleon III., which contained the proposed basis of the Swedish co-operation. It is not probable that Sweden will take part in the war without direct provocation from Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell announced, on the evening of the 8th inst., the decision of the Government with respect to the creation of a new department in the administration of the Government—that of the Ministry of War.

The equipments and dress of the army are to be altered so as to make them more comfortable to the wearer. It was stated in the House of Commons that, as to one article of dress, the stock, Lord Raglan had arranged to dispense with it altogether; and as to shaving, that was under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE TIGER.—Capt. G Gifard, of this unfortunate vessel, who was shot in the leg during the engagement, was taken to the Governor's house and treated with all kindness.

The Russians refuse to exchange prisoners, but allow every liberty to the captives, who have been also permitted to write their to friends, and were visited under a flag of truce by the Fire Lieutenant of Vesuvius.

We hear from the fleet that Captain Giffard shot the Greek pilot dead the moment the vessel ran on shore.

WANT OF RECRUITS TO RUSSIA.—The want of recruits to supply the spalling losses of the army is making itself felt in Russia. The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the Cologne Gazette writes on the 23d ult. that the director of the domains has presented to the Emperor a report from which it results that the recruiting ordered among the peasants of the crown in the Eastern part of the empire cannot be carried into effect, if the measure is only confined to men belonging to the class prescribed by the law. The Emperor has in consequence ordered that the number of men wanted to make up the deficiency shall be taken by lot from the class of men of from 25 to 30 years of age.

Another letter from the same place says:—

"The reports on the real effective strength of the army of the Danube inspire a good deal of disquietude; they confirm in silpsints the information previously given by Prince Gortschakoff. The loss, caused by maladies and death in the effective is more than thirty per cent. There is a question of a new levy of troops."

RUSSIAN SICK ABANDONED.—The following fact, says the *Patrie*, shows the indifference of the Russians for their soldiers. The Russian generals, in evacuating the last forts on the coast of Abasia, abandoned their sick in the hospitals. The Circassians, notwithstanding the hatred which they feel for their oppressors, respected these poor unfortunates, and European surgeons were sent by the vessels of the combined squadron to give them every assistance.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 25th of May, says:

"Since the interview of the Generals-in-Chief of the English and French troops, the greatest activity has prevailed. As we have been informed that Silistria was invested by 70,000 Russians, and defended by about 15,000 Turks, and that a large breach had been made by the Russians, and that the place could not hold out more than fifteen days at the utmost, orders were at once given to remove the headquarters to Varna. The Marshal immediately sent orders to the first and second divisions to embark without delay for Varna, so that they will pass to-day or to-morrow before Constantinople, without stopping. The cavalry and artillery will proceed to Varna by land. The English troops are also making their preparations to leave for Varna. A part of them will probably leave to-day, and the rest to-morrow and the day after. Although the artillery has not arrived, yet it is thought that the Marghal will endeavor to succor Silistria, because it is a strategic point of great importance—in fact, one of the keys of the Danube. It is calculated that the task of neutralizing the Russian artillery, or rather artillymen, will be left to the Chasseurs de Vincennes."

The Vienna press reports that in a sally which the Turks made early in the morning of the 30th inst., the besiegers lost between 1500 and 1800 killed. The Turkish loss was considerble. No serious assault had been made since the 29th ult, the Russian general despairing of taking the fortress other-wise than by the regular approaches.

According to a telegraph despatch from Vienna, dated Wednesday morning, the Russians have abandoned the idea of taking Silistria by storm, and will confine their efforts to investing and blockading the place.

PARIS, June 7, 1854.—The siege of Silistria by the Russians continue themselves to surrounding that place, ha created consternation among the ranks of the partizans of Russia; but even from the women are there some who contrive to pick up some news of comfort. They now maintain, that if the siege of Silistria has been abandoned, it is not because the place cannot be taken, but because the Russian generals are impatient to meet their adversaries in the open field. Letters from Constantinople of the 29th ult., they say, affirm that the Russian general, Prince Paskiewitch, having left a sufficient force to blockade that place, has advanced towards Varna, to meet Omer Pasha, and to give battle to him and to the Anglo-French auxiliaries of Turkey. Reckoning on their superiority in cavalry, the Russian generals are anxious to measure arms with the allied army as soon as posible; and if practicable they will bring the engagement about between Schumla and Varna, where the country is favorable for the movements of cavalry.

Marshal St. Arnaud and General Raglan returned to Constantinople on the 23d ult., after having conferred with Omer Pasha at Varna, and paid a flying visit to Shumla, to inspect the Turkish army. They have given orders for the immediate embarkation of 25,000 French and 15,000 English troops for the Danube. Marshal St. Arnaud has been chosen commander-in-chief of the combined armies.

A private letter from Gallipoli, of the 25th ult., mentions that as the courier left, the French troops were embarking at Gallipoli for Varna, and the English troops at Constantinople for the same place. The soldiers were in high spirits, and long to come to an encounter with the Russians. The rising of the water had increased the means of the defence of Silistria, and it was yet hoped that the allied armies would arrive in time to force the Russians to raise the siege.

VIENNA, June 5.—We learn from Russian sources that on the 20th ult., 30,000 Russians made a fresh and vigorous attack on Silistria, but were repulsed with the loss of 3,000 men.

VIENNA, June 6.—In the attack on Silistria, on the 29th, Lieut.-Gen. Sylvan was killed, and Count Orloff shot in the eye. On the 30th, at 4 in the morning, the Turks made a sally, and a fearful massacre took place in the Russian intrenchments. Many of the besiegers' guns were spiked. It is calculated that the Russians lost 8,000 men on the Danube since the 20 of May.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* says that since the 24 inst. Silistria has been completely invested by the Russians, and that 3000 Russians were advancing on the road to Basardschik.

VIENNA, June 6.—Towards the end of May, 5000 Turkish horse took the Russians by surprise at Turna. Only 107 of the latter escaped to the left bank of the Aluta. General of Division Baumgarten has been missing ever since the affair.

☞ The South demands now that the Nebraska bill shall stand, that the Fugitive Slave Law shall be upheld, that the rights of her citizens and property shall be upheld—and if the North is not willing to concede these *rights*—rights by law, THEN THE UNION WILL BE DISSOLVED.—*Romney (Va.) Intelligencer.*

☞ We can assure the *Intelligencer* that the "North is *not* willing to concede" its schedule of rights, and it may as well pack up its kit now as again. So stand aside, gentlemen—"don't interrupt the fluid!"—*Chambersburg Whig.*

FILTHY.—A man named Wagner and his wife, were sent to the Hill on Saturday, by the Mayor, for vagrancy. The parties were arrested at the desire of their neighbors, their dwelling being in such a filthy condition as to jeopardize the health of the neighborhood. They were confirmed drunkards, and have frequently been attacked with *mania a potu* while in prison.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WRITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 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. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham.
JOHN J. SHIRK, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER.
JOHN McLAGLILN, West Deer.

REGISTER.
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES R. GLEASON, Upper St. Clair.

AUDITOR.
JAMES E. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

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

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business friends 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.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

At a crisis like the present, when events are rapidly taking place which will overwhelm all the old parties, as to their relations to each other and to the country, and most probably destroy them altogether, and imperil the existence of the Union itself, it becomes of much interest to know the opinions and feelings of Southern men who are in positions to originate and control public sentiment. The New Orleans *Bulletin*, the most influential Whig paper in Louisiana, and which exercises great influence among the planters of Mississippi, has always opposed the Nebraska bill, as a measure unwise, unjust, and impolitic. It depicts to its Southern readers the result of the iniquitous measure, as follows:

"In all of the sectional struggles between the South and North, during the present century, the South has found warm and devoted friends all over the North, who unflinchingly maintained our legal and constitutional rights. Where are those friends, *now*? Aye, where? Let echo answer, and the ominous sound, after traveling over the Northern section of the confederacy, will come back reverberating upon our ears *where?* We have no friends at the North, so far as this measure is concerned. In vain do we look over our Northern exchanges—among those who represent the Northern feeling—for "aid and comfort." We find none. Those who stood unmovingly by us during the troublous and trying times of 1850—many of whom sacrificed position and influence in the maintenance of our constitutional rights—now abandon us, and with a great show of reason, charge us with faithlessness and treachery. What do those with whom we fought shoulder to shoulder, and not only fought but won, under the leadership of those men of might, Clay and Webster, the great victory for the Union and human liberty, say to us now? They say to us of the South: "Ye have violated your faith solemnly engaged to us; you have betrayed the confidence we reposed in you; you have broken a compromise that has stood for thirty years, and which we understood was never to be trenched upon; you have proved yourselves unworthy of the confidence we placed in you—we will fight your battles no more; take care of yourselves; henceforth we are in favor of the repeal of all compromises; and the least we can say to you is, that it is possible we will not oppose the admission of a slave State south of the line prescribed by the Missouri Compromise, which you, in bad faith, have been chiefly instrumental in obliterating."

Such is, substantially, the language of the influential and conservative Northern press—of that portion of the press that truly reflects the Northern sentiment. Here and there a pensioned paper sends forth a feeble shout in favor of the Nebraska bill. But all of the efforts of these presses do not create a ripple upon the surface of the great deep of Northern feeling, any more than would a pebble cast into the middle of the Atlantic cause its waters to lash themselves into fury, and its waves to roll mountain high.

The passage of the Nebraska bill has completely broken up the conservative organization in the Northern States, while, at the same time, it has made the Abolitionists almost, if not all-powerful. The Silver Gray Whigs of New York have been driven to companionship with the Free soilers. The "Hard" Democrats have been forced into partnership with those they have opposed for years. The Webster Union party of Massachusetts, in fact of the whole North, has been broken up and destroyed by the influences of this ill advised, ill starred measure. Never was there such an obliteration of ancient party ties—such a "crushing out" of party fealty and party influences.

It would naturally be supposed that this paper which discourses so eloquently on the effects of this wrong-doing on the peace of the country, would be ready to join in repealing a measure pregnant with so much mischief. Not at all. It has has no disposition to yield vantage ground gained by the South, even at the expense of the disruption of all the ties which bind us together, as it says it cannot advocate repeal, because it would strike at a principle which the South cherishes. It says further:

A great many of our Northern cotemporaries are calling upon us of the South to advocate the repeal of the Nebraska bill. It seems to us they are asking too much. We do not believe the people would care a straw were it repealed. But, yet they did not ask its introduction—as it had its origin in Northern sources—and because it received Southern support on account of the correctness of an abstract principle embodied in it, the proposition is not fair that Southerners should first commence the work of abrogation.—Let the North undo its own work, if it wants it undone.

Well, the North accepts the issue. It will undo, not its own work, for it denies all lot or part in it, but the work of Slavo-breeders who live both at the North and South, and of corrupt men who were bribed from their fidelity to the interests of their constituents, and thus wrote *traitor* upon their own foreheads. The North will undo the work. Let the consequences of such undoing fall upon the heads of the traitors and their allies.

The *Baltimore Patriot*, for a long series of years the leading Whig paper in Maryland, says that "further union" between the Whigs of the North and South, "*is impossible, because it would be dishonorable.*" It does not recommend the disbandment of the Southern Whig party, but advises that it hold together for the purpose of resisting disunion sentiments, and promoting the introduction of the spirit and enterprise of the North! They can found schools, introduce Northern emigrants, settle territory and build Railroads! "They can always be usefully employed, leaving the pursuit of office to those whose souls are set on a salary!" It closes its advice to Southern Whigs as follows:

Our advice then to the Southern Whigs, is: "stand fast—carry arms." There will always be a field for their services, and a cause worthy of their swords. It may be rallied at any battle-cry against power. Adopt the plan of one of your truest and most valiant soldiers, call a Convention to determine upon your future action.

But if the Southern Whig party should be severed, dispersed and disbanded—if its name should be no longer known amongst existing party organizations, its spirit will be consecrated by the purity of its motives. It will have suffered destruction rather than aid in the dissolution of the Union and the subjugation of the South. It preferred death to treason, and oblivion to reward. And the future historian may paraphrase the epitaph of all gallant and loyal men and say:—"Here lies the Southern Whig party, which, having struggled for republican principles during a quarter of a century, with little aid and much opposition, sank under the treacherous dealings of its mercenary friends. It died as it had been proud to live, asking nothing—receiving nothing, and—fearing nothing."

We think the result will be, notwithstanding all attempts to prevent it, that the mass of Southern Whigs will join the Democrats. They are both united in one work, the glorification and propagandism of slavery, and why should they stay apart? The Southern Democrats are already inviting them in the most dulcet tones to unite their fortunes with the great Southern Slave-breeding party, which now controls the country. The *Times and Sentinel*, of Columbus, Georgia, holds out the olive-branch of future peace and union in the following article. After commending a call for a Southern convention, it says:

"If the object is to remain in the Union and control the action of the Government, then co-operation with the Democracy is the only alternative. If we allow that the Southern Whigs can carry the South into a separate sectional organization, of which however there is no probability, they would still be in a minority and the Government would be in northern hands. The South must have allies at the North, then, to protect herself from the aggressions of the abolitionists. We cannot do without them if we would. But why should we turn our back upon our friends? There are many Northern Democrats who have stood by us in every issue and struck blow for blow and received wound for wound with us in every battle with the abolitionists. They have richly won our confidence.—Why should not the whole South go into the next National Democratic Convention? We have fought and won side by side a great victory on the Nebraska bill, and with the same forces we can win a like victory on every field. It is true there are Free Soil Democrats who will, in all probability, assert a claim to a seat in the Convention. Let them come. We will make the platform and if they accept it, we will not refuse their votes in carrying out our true policy. We write in all candor and earnestness, and cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to the Southern Whigs. What say our Democratic cotemporaries? Is there not room enough in the old wigwam for all true-hearted Southern men?

"This is a momentous issue now before the Southern Whig party. By joining the Democracy in a body, they can give the South the control of the Government, preserve the rights of the States and perpetuate the Union. We have divided long enough. Our interests and duties are the same. Let bygones be bygones."

DISSOLUTION.—The *New Orleans Bulletin*, the leading Whig paper of the South, threatens a dissolution of the Union in the event of WM. H. SEWARD's election to the Presidency. It says Mr. Seward can never be President of the *United* States—the Southern States would at once withdraw from the confederacy.

The people of the United States have a right to elect any one to the Presidency who pleases them, and who is constitutionally eligible. If Wm. H. Seward should be able to secure enough votes to elect him, the constitutional privilege of the people to give them to him is unquestionable. To threaten a dissolution of the Union in consequence of such a contingency, is simply to say that the people of the Union shall not exercise the high privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution.

The employment of unconstitutional power, either for or against the South, might be urged as a good ground for dissolution; but in that case there would be an overt act, wrong, unauthorized, and it may be tyrannical, on which to base it. In the case supposed by the *Bulletin*, however, there is nothing for a foundation but the legitimate exercise of the people's franchise. If they cannot exercise *that* as it suits them, then our form of government is a mockery and a delusion. To hold and exercise our electoral privileges under duress is to be not a white removed from European vassalage. You may enjoy universal suffrage, said the minions of Louis Napoleon to the French people; but if you use it against the Emperor you will have your brains blown it. You may exercise your constitutional rights, quoth the *Bulletin* to the people of the North; but if you elect Wm. H. Seward to the Presidency, we will dissolve the Union. To submit to this is to become mere vassals of the South; we can choose only such men for Presidents as she presumes to dictate to us, under pain of dissolution. Is it any wonder that, under such circumstances, men are to be found calculating on the value of the Union?

We must be permitted to say to the *Bulletin* in this connection, that if the North chooses to elect Seward to the Presidency he *will* be President of the *United* States. However willing some may be to see the Union sundered for *other* causes, none will permit it to be rent in twain on *that* account.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—WHERE DOES THE FAULT LIE.—We have received a despatch from Wm. W. Fulton, the agent for the associated press in Philadelphia, asserting that the despatch concerning the Philadelphia fire "*was sent through on Tuesday evening.*" This being the case, the fault lies either with the telegraph office in not furnishing the Despatch to the news agent here, or with that agent himself, Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN. The despatch did not reach us until noon, on Wednesday. If Mr. Snowden received the despatch and kept it back, he is unfit for the position he occupies. If the fault is at the telegraph office, he can make it known. We are tired of making personal applications, and receiving private excuses, and as our readers are deeply concerned, we shall conduct the controversy in future in public. Where does the fault lie? That is the question. That grievous delinquencies exist somewhere is evident to all connected with the press, and to every careful reader. We wait for explanations.

We are glad the fault is not with Mr. Fulton in the case referred to, and hope not in any others; but we would advise him to be a little more courteous in his language in the future; especially as courtesy is the mark of a gentleman.

☞ The following information in regard to a favorite Pittsburgh enteprise, we copy from the Cumberland Telegraph. If it should prove to be correct that the road can be shortened *eighteen* miles, as intimated, it puts this route to the East far ahead of all others. Success marks the gen. Larimer's efforts. When he undertakes any work, the public feel that all is safe. He not only manages with remarkable shrewdness, energy and fidelity, but he is always in luck.—Matters always turn out better than was expected. He is pushing his great undertaking with energy, steadiness and prudence, and we feel the most confident assurance that his labors will be crowned with most abundant success:

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The work on the Sand Patch Tunnel is being pushed forward by the energetic contractors with the greatest possible vigor. The approaches are both under way and the three shafts which it was deemed necessary to sink are also under progress, one of them having already reached the depth of forty-five feet. One of the divisions engineers informs us, that by recent surveys and locations it has been discovered that the length of the road can be abbreviated some eighteen miles, thus cutting down the entire distance from this point to Pittsburgh to one hundred and thirty miles. These surveys make the road almost an air line, the short curves, rendered unavoidable by the meanderings of Castleman's river, being obviated.

☞ The Anti-Nebraska Address published in our last, was prepared by a joint Committee of members of Congress, composed of seven Democrats and six Whigs, and was signed by forty-six Democratic members, and all the Whig members from the Northern States. The administration is greatly alarmed at this movement, and tremblies for its ten millions to pay Santa Anna.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that it is an amusing fact, that the initials of the four Congressmen from Ohio, who voted for the Nebraska bill, spell dogs—Dinsey, Olds, Green, Shannon. The other side may discover, by way of offset, that the same initials also spell *gods.*—*N. O. Picayune.*

Those who worship such creatures as these Ohio doughfaces, are not the first heathen who have used dogs for gods. The meanest things on earth have been elevated into subjects of idolatro.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserred the name for the cure of liver and billious 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, some 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 in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever 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 imposed 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. 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, Pittsburgh.

jel6d&w3t Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st.

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.

JOHN FLEMING, WILSON M. 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.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Prepared expressly for their sales for Medicinal use. J. C. B. & Co. having employed an agent at the Fisheries to superintend the manufacture of their Oil, assures the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from some but fresh and healthy livers.

All Oil sold with their signature will be found to be of unusual fine quality, and can be retained in the most delicate stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and Hospital practice, and well deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered, for consumption or pulmonary affections.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North 2d st., Philadelphia.

For sale by all the principal Druggists. jel7:6mdaw6t

Invalids recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug that can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottle. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement. jel7-d&w1mT

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 scoulred a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of the pantaloons is so placed as to continually tend to bring the 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 weight 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 ages the friends 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 quite as much as the dye;
You may burn your gray tresses a black or a brown,
But Nature the cauterized tint will disown;
And, her juices dried up, you will soon be appalled
To find your ill treated crania bald.
Long years, as we've said, the craft struggled in vain
A dye without caustic or lime, to obtain—
A fluid innocuous—that, placed on the head,
To Jet brown or a black would transform gray to red.
Many times 'twas proclaimed that the end was achieved;
But this wise shook their head, though the foolish believed.
And in spite of advertisement, placard and puff,
Of course nothing 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.
It is an innocuous fluid, easily applied,
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 accompanied the process,
The color was never one moment in doubt;
No chameleon change to purple and green
Ever rendered the ladies "not fit to be seen"—
Instantaneous, the tint was added for a time,
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 was crowned with an common acclaim
On their tablets inscribed the discoverer's name,
And declared that no nostrum the place could supply
Of their own Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye!

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st., Sign of the Golden Mortar. jel

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,
$1,000,000.
INCORPORATED 1825.

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most favorable terms, against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
OR THE
PERILS OF NAVIGATION.

By GEORGE K. ARNOLD, Agent,
mh16-53 rpdis For Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured

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

MR. S. M. KIEF—Dear Sir—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to trouble you to send me a box of two or three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my flock are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and family before taking your PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL. We took several bottles two or three months ago, and in a few days after, each we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have now. I find that one or two doses of a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the system, is relieved, and I have felt neither 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. KIEF, Canal Basin, GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., Sign of the Golden Mortar, and Druggists generally. Place advertising Petroleum copy.) jel22

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Rail-road, 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.

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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 Hardware store, or Braun & Reiter, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, or J. T. Sample Groceries, Allegheny.

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

fe2-6c BRYAN, KENNEDY & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Frederick Lorenz, of the firm of Lorenz, Stiefling & Co., and Thos. H. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Ford & Co., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of LORENZ, STEWART & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Iron and Nails, and have taken the store No. 61 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,
fe2-ndtf H. STEWART.

A. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, No. 31 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE,
ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY.
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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 mold one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. my20-tf W. DOUGLAS.

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Ladies Fancy Furs.

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

M. Bally's Antidote and Lotion, celebrated throughout the land as the only reliable preparations ever invented for the cure of all
Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Piles, and Female Complaints.

The great success these extraordinary Medicines have always met with in curing the above complaints, has surprised even the Proprietors themselves, saying nothing of the thousands of individuals who have been permanently cured by their use. We would assure the public that they are not mere *patent humbugs*, compounded solely to sell, but are prepared by a thorough Chemist, with the most choice and rare ingredients which can be obtained, and vince all that such is the fact.

They are put up in bottles, with full directions accompanying them, the Antidote at $1, and the Lotion at 50 cts per bottle. One bottle lasts ten days. Many have been entirely cured in two or three days.

Invented by M. BALLY, Physician to the Hospital of Paris, and prepared by DUROY & CO., General Agents for the United States and Canadas, to whom all orders must be addressed. Principal Depot, 485 Broadway, corner Grand st., New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by FLEMING BROS., (successors to J. Kidd & Co.) No. 60 Wood st.; Wheeling, J. H. PATTERSON & CO., and by Druggists everywhere. je22-3mdk

HARDWARE
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

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

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY,

comprising one of the most complete assortments in the country,

RECEIVED BY RECENT PACKETS FROM EUROPE.

and which they offer on the most favorable terms. Merchants going East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 52 Wood str Pittsburgh,
(4 DOORS ABOVE 5TH ST. mh28 [1-rtL.] 5tl-1vdaw3

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 officinal remedy for the almost innumerable ills attendant on 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. je10-2wd&w3

Dividend.

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 19th inst.

SAMUEL L. MARSHEL,
je17-2ntfe Secretary.

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 very moderate 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 system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. F. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed. Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. mwf-3w

Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or CORDIAL.—If it is inquired how this great restorative is accomplishing such wonderful results, we can only reply the people to give them to him is unquestionable. To threaten a dissolution of the Union in consequence of such a contingency, is simply to say that the people of the Union shall not exercise the high privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution.

The employment of unconstitutional power, either for or against the South, might be urged as a good ground for dissolution; but in that case there would be an overt act, wrong, unauthorized, and it may be tyrannical, on which to base it. In the case supposed by the *Bulletin*, however, there is nothing for a foundation but the legitimate exercise of the people's franchise. If they cannot exercise *that* as it suits them, then our form of government is a mockery and a delusion. To hold and exercise our electoral privileges under duress is to be not a white removed from European vassalage. You may enjoy universal suffrage, said the minions of Louis Napoleon to the French people; but if you use it against the Emperor you will have your brains blown it. You may exercise your constitutional rights, quoth the *Bulletin* to the people of the North; but if you elect Wm. H. Seward to the Presidency, we will dissolve the Union. To submit to this is to become mere vassals of the South; we can choose only such men for Presidents as she presumes to dictate to us, under pain of dissolution. Is it any wonder that, under