PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 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.
CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh,
ROBERT POLLOCK,
R. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham,
JOHN J. MCGEE, Versailles,
JACOB GUTS, Elder,
RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

SHERIFF,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

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

AUDITOR,
JAMES S. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES REILLY, Wilkins,
JOHN M'KEE, Birmingham,
JOHN BROWN, Ross.

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 9 o'clock, on Saturday.

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.

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The New York Tribune of Wednesday contained a special dispatch from Washington, purporting to give reliable information touching the state of Mr. Soule's negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba. It is stated that the American Minister at Madrid, knowing that unless a direct issue was made, his mission would wear itself out in protracted negotiations, took positive ground, and shut down the gate at once upon all discussion. A direct war issue was made, in the early part of the dispute—war, or reparation and Cuba. But although Mr. Soule had in effect carried out the apparent intentions of our government, concealed in courtly language, he was not sustained by his government at home, and had come to the conclusion to resign, when it became evident that a revolution was pending, and hoping that some circumstance favorable to his mission would grow out of it, he concluded to remain. His hopes of effecting a settlement, in case of a revolution, were based principally on three facts: 1. If the Queen should see herself in danger of a forced abdication, she would cede the Island for a consideration; 2. The party coming into power would, in all probability, not only need funds, but all the available force of the country to retain their power, and they would, therefore, feel the necessity of immediate action on the subject; or, 3. The party coming into power, being guided by other councils than their predecessors, might acknowledge the impossibility of retaining Cuba, and at once come to terms.

The revolution has occurred, the unsuitable Cabinet has been written out and disgraced, and a Constitutional Government with Espartero, the only great man in the kingdom, at its head, is about to be formed. Espartero is an enlightened and a liberal statesman, a man who has spent a large portion of his life in England, and is imbued with the principles of Constitutional Government. He is above an exhibition of personal animosity in the administration of public affairs; and it is now hoped by Mr. Scule that if a cession of the island does not take place, that ample reparation at least will be made for the repeated insults alleged to have been offered our citizens and our commerce by the Cuban authorities, such as in the case of the Black Warrior and others.

In the meantime latest dispatches to the Department here are to the effect that for the moment nothing whatever can be done by the American agents in Spain, and that the only course to be pursued is to wait quietly for affairs again to assume a settled aspect. Then the settlement of our difficulties and the acquisition of Cuba can be brought up again. If the President only had his ten millions he might perhaps use it effectually for filibuster operations in the meanwhile.

CONGRESS.—This body, after incubating for eight months, has brought forth the following progeny:

The regular Appropriation bills.
The Kansas and Nebraska bill.
The bill providing for six first class war steamers.
The Ten Million bill of the Gadsden Treaty.
The bill to give effect to the Canadian reciprocity treaty.
The bill to graduate the price of Public Lands.
The Senate have also perfected the following treaties:
The Gadsden treaty.
The British Colonial Reciprocity treaty.
The Commercial treaty with Japan.
The Neutrality treaty with Russia.
The Minnesota Railroad Land bill, in which was perpetrated the *innocent* fraud by the Clerk, Forney, was on the discovery of the alteration, repealed. The Indigent Insane bill and the River and Harbor bill were vetoed; the Homestead bill was defeated by the chicanery of the administration; the ten million swindle was lost by the hesitancy of the President's friends; and all the other public measures of the session were either swamped or got the go-by.

Is not this a pretty record to go to the country upon? Eight months of precious time spent, and only a half dozen bills of public importance to show for it! And of these half dozen, the infamy of one is enough to overshadow the merits of all the rest. The Nebraska bill was an act of political scoundrelism which it would require a great deal of counteracting good to redeem; but the perpetrators of it seemed incapacitated for good, and the beneficent measures entrusted to their care dropped helpless and lifeless from their corrupt hands. They have done those things which they ought not to have done, and have left undone those which they ought to have done, and there is no political health in them. The Lord have mercy on them, poor, miserable sinners.

In a general way the country is not a loser by the sparseness of legislation; but in this instance there are bills passed which were not called for, while others demanded by the public interest were lost. It is for the dominant party to explain not only why they did so little, but why they did it so poorly and why they took so long to do it.

The amount of money appropriated by this Congress is from *seventy to eighty millions of dollars!* And if the President's modest demand for a contingent fund to filibuster upon had been complied with, it would have been ten millions more! There's an economical democratic administration for you.

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL.—A few of the Trustees named in the bill to incorporate the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg on the 13th ult.; but there not being a quorum no business was transacted. The few present, however, agreed upon submitting to the people of the State a report which takes these grounds: 1st. That the High School cannot be organized under the present law, because it provides for a large board of Trustees who can never be got together, and because the State has made no appropriation to start it. 2d. That a school *can* be organized, with 13 trustees, if the State will appropriate $20,000 and the State Agricultural Society $10,000. Acting on these views a committee was appointed to ask the next Legislature for an amendment of the present law, changing the number of Trustees, and soliciting the required appropriation of funds.

The School, it is estimated, can be set going with $40,000; the State is to be asked for $20,000 of this, the State Society for $10,000; and the remaining $10,000 can be borrowed. This would ensure a farm of 300 acres with the necessary stock and buildings, and the school, it is further estimated, will fully sustain itself.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—This is a material age. Money is the idol of this generation. Only announce an opportunity of making money, of acquiring a fortune, and the whole community pricks up its ears, and gives most earnest, yea breathless attention. Some ages have been famed for a love of the arts, others of science, others of literature, others of military glory, others of religious controversy and religious fervor, others for patriotism, virtue and love of liberty. This is the utilitarian, the money-loving, the practical, the railroad age. Poetry, architecture, except that of depots, steamboats and Fifth Avenue palaces; music, other than the jingle of the almighty dollar; literature, except that of novels and newspapers, but little influence the public mind. Aristocracy, we have none, except that of slaveholders and money kings. Even politics, which should be the sober study of patriotic freemen, is reduced to the question of "loaves and fishes," is wholly material. How to make money is *the* great, all absorbing, all controlling idea. Well, says an eager, impatient reader, what does all this amount to? Do you know of any chance to make money? If so I'm your man. It amounts to just this.—Editors often hear of opportunities for profitable investment, but being proverbially poor, can never avail themselves of the chance to lay up something for a wet day, but being as benevolent as poor, they do not hide their light under a bushel, but scatter it broadcast with a lavish hand, as we do now, when we state that there is a town not a hundred miles from Pittsburgh, beautiful for situation, healthy, prosperous, possessed of excellent facilities, and containing some two thousand inhabitants, but is greatly in want of a first class hotel. There is in the same town an enterprising, shrewd, successful man of wealth, who wishes to find a person who understands the management of such an establishment, and who is willing to make an investment which promises ample dividends. If he can find such a person he will furnish one half, or more of the capital required, and wait for any returns until the enterprise pays, and pay handsomely he is assured it will, and we do not doubt it, for this same individual never engages in an unprofitable enterprise, and all he touches seems to turn to gold. Now if any such person as is required to go to said prosperous place, to engage in said prosperous enterprise, with said wealthy and prosperous individual who is ready to put up the building, will apply to the editor he will furnish the valuable information without fee or reward, from the promptings of the benevolence natural to the seedy craft.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.—The *North American* calls attention to the fact, which probably the careful reader has himself noted ere now, that in Mr. Marcy's letter of instructions to Capt. Hollins the ground is taken that the *authorities* of Greytown having insulted Mr. Borland, during his interference in the Smith arrest, they must either apologise for the insult or punish those who gave it; while Mr. Borland claims that the insult consisted in the very fact of their claiming to *have* municipal authority. His reason for interfering to prevent Capt. Smith's arrest was that they had no civil or municipal existence, and consequently no right to make an arrest; and straightway the State Department proceeds to recognize the very authority which Mr. Borland denied, commanding that they shall exercise, in the way of apology or vengeance, the jurisdiction which he denied for the sake of protecting a murderer. If Mr. Borland was right, in this refusal to recognize a municipal sovreignty at Greytown, then the Government was wrong in demanding an apology from a civil authority not existing; if Mr. Borland was wrong, then the government was doubly wrong in stepping in to his support. There is no escape from this dilemma. We quote from the *North American's* unanswerable argument:

> It is in evidence that the civil powers of Greytown were held by our government to answer for the disrespect shown by the citizens to Mr. Borland; that, upon omitting to make the required apology and redress, our cannon knocked their walls about their ears, and that a party of our brave tars, headed by a naval officer from the vessels-of-war, afterwards completed the work of national vengeance, by setting fire to and burning up every vestige of the houses and property which the terrible ten or twelve pounders had spared. This, then, is one side of the case. What will be thought of its justice, its courage, its magnanimity, when, recurring to the origin of the difficulty, it is found that the simple offence for which that petty community of semi-savages were so fearfully punished, consisted in their having presumed to claim the very political authority, in virtue of which they were afterwards held responsible to our government? An American Minister impertinently interferes to protect a pretended fellow-countryman from arrest by the authorities of Greytown, for a most cowardly and brutal murder of one of the people of that place, upon the sole ground that his Government could not acknowledge their civil existence; and when, in their effort to assert their jurisdiction in the affair, Mr. Borland is resisted and complains to the Department of State at Washington, Mr. Marcy, strangely forgetting consistency, falls into a fierce rage and immediately recognizes, for the purpose of a violent resentment and retribution, the very sovereignty which Mr. Borland had denied. It is of no importance to this controversy whether they who pretend to exercise authority at Greytown, were really what they claimed to be or not. In either event, our government has committed a gross and serious outrage. For if there was a civil magistracy existing in fact and of right at the town, against the laws of which Smith had offended in killing the poor negro, Mr. Borland, in resisting that magistracy, was guilty of an act deserving the treatment he received, and had no just title to the protection of his government. If, on the other hand, there was no such authority as Mr. Borland could offend, then there was none which could offend him in his diplomatic capacity, or he held answerable therefor to the United States. So that the whole transaction, viewed from the commencement, exhibits us, as a nation, in a very contemptible light. We are not only chargeable with having pusillanimously crushed a miserable community of people too weak to make the least resistance or defence, but we first injured that community, and then held them to severe accountability by conceiding them a political character which we had refused to acknowledge when it suited our purpose to inflict on them insult and outrage. This kind of injustice may consist with the haughtiness of power, but it cannot but excite the contempt and execration of the civilized world.

MONT TRICKEY.—An address to the Temperance men of Pennsylvania, got up at Harrisburg by Dr. John Patrick, an office-holder under Bigler, represented that *any* and *all* of the candidates for Governor were trustworthy on the Temperance question. Mr. Patrick went to Philadelphia with this address and presented it for signatures to sundry prominent Temperance men. The mode of obtaining signatures is thus described by Robert M. Foust, Esq., whose connection with the Temperance cause is well known:

> "When the paper was handed to me, I was told it was prepared for the purpose of producing united action at the ballot box in favor of Prohibition in October next. The signatures of a number of my friends, but one of whom had ever been identified with the Democratic party, was attached thereto. And I felt assured without due examination, the document was really in good faith intended for the purpose above specified, *and none other.*
>
> I was anxious for the appearance of an address calculated to bring out a good old fashioned vote in favor of Prohibition, *and upon this being represented to me as suitable for that purpose*, and signed as it had been by men whose lead I have been proud on more than one occasion to follow, I conceived it to be my duty to give it my sanction and approval. That the address has been perverted into an electioneering machine for partisan purposes without the consent of the signers thereto, is a matter deserving severe reprehension. For myself, (the others may and probably will speak for themselves,) I never, if I had any suspicion that the address was to serve as a battery for the purpose of playing upon the ranks of the Whig party or its candidate for Governor, or that the action of the State Convention at Harrisburg in June last in relation to the selection of a candidate for Governor was thereby to be neutralized, or in any way unfavorably affected, I should have withheld my name from it."

This method of obtaining signatures on false pretences is worthy the State Administration.—It is a fraud itself, and can only succeed *by* fraud. But will the Temperance men submit to be deluded in this style?

THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The telegraph represented the Anti-Nebraska meeting in New York as a failure. This is incorrect. Some three or four thousand persons were in attendance and great enthusiasm was manifested. Strong Anti-Nebraska resolutions were passed and delegates to Saratoga appointed. During the meeting some resolutions were presented in opposition to the movement and to a sectional party, but they were rejected by an overwhelming majority.

INFAMOUS.—The following suggestion, or rather recommendation, is thrown out by the *Albany Atlas*, the organ of the "Softs" of New York:

> "We hope and trust that the Democratic State Convention to assemble in September next, will proclaim their repugnance to the whole policy in which the Nebraska scheme originated, and STIGMATIZE the measure as a mischievous, sectional contrivance of demagogues, originating in intrigue and proscription, WHIG IN ITS MAIN FEATURES, (for Senator Dixon first proposed the repeal of the Missouri clause, and Senator Clayton added the proscription of alien white settlers,) and DISCLAIM THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR IT. We hope that they will speak thus, because we believe that such is the sentiment of their constituents.
>
> "At the same time, however, WE HOPE THEY WILL NOT INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN ANY PLEDGES FOR THE REPEAL OF THIS ACT, AND THE RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI LINE. It is idle to labor to give life to dead compromises. LET THEM GO. Kansas and Nebraska are likely to be made free by the very acts that sought to give them an opposite bias."

The annals of newspaper vileness, bad as they are, do not contain anything so utterly infamous as the above suggestion, which is no less than a recommendation to the Democrats of New York to utter a bare-faced, brazen lie, and on such a platform to go before the people for their suffrages. What an utter contempt must such men as the editor of the Atlas have for the morality and intelligence of the people, when it could venture such a dastardly suggestion.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American thus sketches the forlorn condition of the northwestern representatives who sold themselves to the devil, in the Nebraska business, to secure the Homestead and River and Harbor bills, and got cheated:

> There has been a little fugitive discussion in the Senate since Friday last respecting some of the unadjusted measures of the late session, though at no time has there been a fifth of the members of either House present. This is only the ground swell of the storm. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, managed to get in a speech on Saturday against the veto of the River and Harbor bill, though that veto has never been read in the House, and only received a place on the journal by the order of the Speaker, without the authority of the House.
>
> Richardson was the Nebraska leader in the House, and expected to weather the storm of indignation and unpopularity which he well knew that act would arouse, through the success of his appropriations for internal improvements, and the scheme for distributing the public lands among the new States of the west. He has been utterly foiled and discomfited in both expectations. No northwestern Democrat now has an inch of ground to stand upon. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the defeat of the Homestead Bill, the failure of all projects for despoiling the government of its lands for railroad grants and other western local purposes, and the denial of the River and Harbor appropriations by the Presidential veto, have brought the party into bad odor throughout the west. Pierce was an experiment then, and the experiment is a dead failure.
>
> The alarm of Mr. Richardson is therefore well founded; his vexation is just and natural. He has just thrown himself away without equivalent. He will endure the contempt of his constituents, if he felt it indeed; but by that miserable violation of public faith in which he was a principal, he has incurred a contempt for himself which he cannot throw off. And so of his confederates and colleagues in this great wrong—Douglass, Cass, Pettit, Shield and Dodge, have dug their political graves. It is remarkable how soon retribution has followed the crime. Not an individual, or section, of the Democratic party, which betrayed the rights, interests of the free States in that memorable conflict, has realized the promise of advantage under which they acted. Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, was brought up to the repudiation of the Missouri compact, by the promise the Homestead should be "put through." Well, the Homestead was slain in the house of its friends. The Democrats of the interior of Pennsylvania thought with the assurance that all their bills for railroad grants, cession of lands to the new States, and the river and harbor appropriation, should be carried, have been defeated, and with them have been swamped the political fortunes of those identified with those measures."

PARDONING SCOUNDRELS.—A correspondent, a few days since, called attention to the pardon of a conspirator at Easton, against the weight of the testimony on which he was convicted, and in defiance of public opinion. The *Northampton Farmer*, a paper which carries Bigler's name at the head of its columns, thus comments on the affair:

> "Our town was thrown into the most intense excitement on Tuesday last, by the intelligence that Gov. Bigler, by a pardon, had released Dr. Lachenour from imprisonment, and REMITTED HIS FINE!! Never, upon any occasion, or from any cause, have we witnessed such unanimity of condemnation of an act, or so deep and hearty anathemas evoked upon the head of the man who committed it.
>
> The people of this community *feel* it to be an outrage upon the Court and Jury who patiently sat for three long weeks, affording this man every opportunity of proving his innocence of the foul charge of conspiracy—of robbing, by the most infamous means, an imbecile, weak old man of his money—that every principle of law which individuals and communities look to for protection from the hand of the assassin and the robber, has been trampled under foot by Gov. Bigler, in thus releasing this man from the righteous judgment of the law which had been imposed upon him.
>
> We call upon the people to pause. Gov. Bigler may be able to justify this act, by the facts and circumstances presented for his consideration, which we think he is bound to make public. We have a demand that he make them public, for if he refuse—if he does nothing to convince the people of this county that he was justifiable in interfering with, and setting aside a verdict and sentence which nineteen-twentieths of our citizens considered right and just—he will find that, in despite of all the efforts of those few Whigs, whose friendship and support he has received by this act, the people will pronounce such a judgment on him at the ballot box, as will convince him that the verdicts of our juries and the sentences of our Courts are not to be trampled under foot, even by a Governor."

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, alluding to the offence of which this man was convicted, says:

> "At the last term of the Northampton County Court, at Easton, one Daniel Lachenour, with several others, were convicted of a disgraceful conspiracy to defraud an aged citizen out of a large sum of money. Lachenour, was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of $250, while his confederates were sent to the penitentiary. The testimony brought in the trial of these men developed one of the most infamous plots to entrap, swindle and ruin an old and highly respectable citizen that we have ever read of—a plot unparalleled in the criminal history of our country—designed not only to rob him of his money, but to ruin his reputation and couple his name with dishonor. The conspirators were convicted, and the judge at Easton unanimously endorsed the verdict and the sentence of the Court. The only fault found was that the ring-leader in this dark conspiracy, Lachenour, was not also sent to the Penitentiary, instead of being saddled with a heavy fine and committed to the county prison."

SPECULATIONS.—"Ion" and "X," Washington correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, give us the following speculations about matters in that city:

> It is much regretted by the associates of the order of the "Lone Star" that Congress did not give the President some four millions for the purpose of acquiring Cuba by purchase. It is insisted by some that he could, at this juncture, buy a treaty for the cession of Cuba. It may be so. He may make the contract without the money, and, if Congress confirms, the funds may be forthcoming next winter. It is hinted, however, in a paper friendly to the project, that the President will not hesitate to summon Congress in extra session in case he should be enabled to effect a treaty, demanding the prompt payment of a portion of the purchase money.
>
> It is also intimated, with an air of probability, that the President is no longer bound to restrain the filibuster movements, inasmuch as Congress has not given him extraordinary powers in reference to the promotion of his own views in regard to Cuba. It is said, too, that the filibusters are emboldened by the convulsions in Spain, and are prepared to make a descent upon Cuba as soon as the season will permit. ION.

Great danger is threatening the Island of Cuba from the Spanish revolution. The Spaniards may imitate the example of the French Republicans, and imitate the rule of "liberty and equality," by emancipating the negroes in the colonies. Some kind of precaution, at all events, ought to be taken in that respect. X.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* says that the fame of the man who egged the President at Washington will go down to posterity alongside that of Capt. Hollins. Whether the military prowess displayed by Hollins is superior to that of Jeffards, is a question open for discussion, which we commend to the *Post*. The exploit of knocking off the President's hat, is about equal to the destruction of Greytown, and one achievement will add as much to the glory of our country as the other. Through the somewhat embarrassing circumstances in which the President was placed by this gross assault upon his person, he bore himself as a gentleman, which fact, says the *Commercial*, we are pleased to notice.

NAPOLEON it was, we believe, who said that the indignation of a people was not as fatal to a government as its contempt. This is being illustrated in the contempt and ridicule poured upon the administration for its prowess at Greytown. That splendid achievement is thus poetically celebrated in the N. Y. *Evening Post*:

> 'Twas Captain Hollins led the fierce attack:
> A man of iron nerve and bootless back:
> Long were his ears and proud his martial tread
> And calm his eyeand very stout his head.
> No wonder, when they heard his vengeful frown,
> That Greytown's people fled the faled town,
> Yet left behind a single soul to dare
> The fearful storm that rose upon them there.
>
> But when he saw his dastard foemen run,
> Not wait the thunder of a single gun
> Redoubled courage swelled our hero's breast
> And conscious victory perched upon his crest—
> "To scum," he cried, "bring all the guns to bear:
> Board the fierce lion in his very lair;
> Bombard the town! What coward soul will quake
> When foes have run and honor is at stake!"
>
> Loud boomed the guns, and heavy fell the balls
> With crushing weight on empty chanty walls;
> A hundred thousand feet of timber rent
> Was all destroyed, and several cords of wood:
> The remnant of a pig that roamed in street and lane
> Fell panting, bleeding, 'neath the iron rain;
> And when the two score of brave tars had turned tail,
> And sought on transport sweet the distant vale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sale of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders rec'd by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the Union.

ROYALTON, Boone Co., Ia., May 10, 1850.
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the inimitable Vermifuge you prepare. Sometime since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Edy, and prescribed it in my practice, and it proved so effectual in the *expulsion of worms* that *no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity.*—Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.—Yours, &c., SAMUEL ROSS.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.
Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and *the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.* PORTER & DYCUS.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and from the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,
aug11-d&w3 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

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, assure the public that it is prepared with the greatest care from none 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. jel7-6m&wtT

A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden to ensure his brilliant visions of poetry, ate raw fresh; and Sir Hudibras to the same purpose, drank less and ate fat pork, if we no sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, by procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams swallowed *horse tongue* after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which it terms a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the blood, and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch st., Philadelphia, and the agents.

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists, 60 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street. aul-3wdaw7

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 from the south and west will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 52 Wood str Pittsburgh,
(4 doors above Diamond.) aug11 3d1 1-2d&w8

Enlarged or Varicose Veins, Weak Knee Joints and Weak Ankles.—I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and the public generally to my assortment of Silk Elastic 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 the bantwal appliances used in the cure of disease.

GEO. H. KEYSER, Wholesale Druggist,
mh23-d&w8 No. 140, cor. Wood st. and Virgin Alley.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
FORWARDING AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH
And Produce Generally,
No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS
State Mutual Fire & Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARRISBURG.
CAPITAL $850,000.
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA;
CAPITAL $300,000.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA,
WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA:
Capital $200,000.
OFFICE PENNA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH;
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
—6mo A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

M. Bally's Antidot and Lotion. celebrated throughout the land as the only reliable preparations ever invented for the cure of *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 testified to their 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 are intended to do good. But one trial is required to convince all that such is the fact.

They are sent 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, 458 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. jel25-3md&w.

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia.

ENGAGED FOR many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently built considerably enlarged, by additions of large buildings and numerous new tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

L. G. GRAFF, (successor to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) Office 120 Second street, Pittsburgh, *Agent for Hazard Powder Company.* All varieties of powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Also, Safety Fuse. *jy7*

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator, lately patented from Paris, exactly suits the foot to the peculiar shape of the foot, so as to be easy on the head as small one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ap29-1f W. DOUGLAS.

Indigestion and Liver Complaint Cured
BY KIDER'S PETROLEUM.—Read the following letter from Rev. O. Dickerson, a Missionary in Oregon:

MR. S. M. KIDER—Dear Sir:—Myself and wife having been greatly benefitted by the use of your Petroleum, I wish to have you send me a box of the same, containing three dozen bottles. I am the Congregational Minister in this place, and several of my people are affected with indigestion and an inaction of the liver, the same of myself and wife, before taking your PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL, WE COULD NOT LIVE—two or three each—about a year and a half ago, and we have never enjoyed so good health for years as we have since that time. I had not taken a single bottle before that fullness of the stomach which so distresses the dyspeptic, and I have not taken a single pill since that time. My wife was also relieved from a chronic disease of the liver, which had been of several years standing, by the use of your Petroleum.

Sold by S. M. KIER, Canal Basin; GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.; and by Retailers and Dealers everywhere. (Papers advertising Petroleum copy.) oct25

O'CONNER, BROTHER & CO.,
BANKERS AND INSURANCE DEALERS,
Bills, No. 115, Wood street, one door from First street, Pittsburgh—Buy and sell Par and Current Funds, Sight and Time Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Eastern and Western Time Bills, and Promissory Notes; allow 6 per cent on Time Deposites of Par and Current Money; and Insure Fire and Marine Policies for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, (each Capital, $110,000,) and ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Capital 10,000,000.) ul

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 Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,
No. 1 Front street, Pittsburgh.
no7-d14

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, Schools, Hospitals, Factories, Green Houses, Court House Jail Hotels or Dwellings, No. 25 Market st., Pittsburgh

Citizen's Insurance Comp'y of Pittsburgh.

H. D. KING, *President.*
SAMUEL I. MARSHALL, *Sec'y.*

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES *against Loss or Damage by Fire. ALSO against Damage by the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK
AUCTION NOTICE.
GREAT & PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
FRENCH MERINO CLOTHS,
OF
Paturle, Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber & Co.'s
MANUFACTURE.
BENKARD & HUTTON,
WILL SELL THROUGH
MESSRS. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT,
AT 6 MONTHS CREDIT,
On Wednesday, August 16th,
AT 51 BEAVER STREET,

The entire Importation for the Season of FRENCH MERINO CLOTHS, of the above celebrated manufacture, consisting of

5,600 Pieces, fine to extra superfine and exposition qualities, in Modes, dark and high colors, whites and blues, colored, expressly for this Season, and comprising the latest new and beautiful shades.

These Goods stand unrivalled for softness of wool, evenness of twill, absence of imperfections, beauty of finish, and brilliancy of coloring, excelling all the productions of previous years, and as no second importation of the article will be made for this season, and as this will be the only opportunity to procure the Goods, the attention of dealers is particularly invited.

aul1-3td

NEW PLOW FACTORY.
VALLEY FORGE WORKS.
J. S. HALL & SPEER,

HAVING commenced operations in the PLOUGH FACTORY, in Manchester, we are manufacturing PLOUGHS of every description of the most improved patterns, and on terms which will be found J. S. Hall's Patent Double or Drill Ploughs, J. S. Hall's Improved Iron Ploughs, Sight and left hand, also, Hill Side and Subsoil Ploughs, Cwyhelmi Ploughs Points and Castings of every description. Our Ploughs and Castings can be had at Jas. Charlton's, Water st., below Ferry, Philip H. Kincaid's, corner Liberty and Pitt sts., Pittsburgh, or Wholesale and Retail, at the Factory, in Manchester.

aul1-6md&w8

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,
vs. No. June Term, 1854.
Marla Cammon.

TO MARIA CAMMON.—To the above named defendant, non-resident of the county: You will take notice that writs were issued in the above case to estimate the injury and damage, if any, that will be sustained by reason of the line of the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, through and over land situate in Allegheny County, belonging to above named defendant, will meet on the premises, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of their appointment, at which time you will attend.

SHERIF'S OFFICE, August 10th, 1854.
aul1-2td WM. MAGILL, Sheriff.

H. P. Mueller's Milk and Butter Depot,
No. 17 Diamond Alley,
Between the Diamond and Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will open a MILK AND BUTTER DEPOT, at No. 17 Diamond Alley, on MONDAY, (noon) Aug. 21st, 1854, for the sale of fresh Milk, pure unadulterated, clean and rich Milk, such as he now sells it, and also of Butter of the same description, all of this farm at Enon Station. Whilst he guarantees the best quality, he expects the patronage of those that don't look to a cent when quality, taste or health is in question or jeopardy. To cleanliness, particular attention will be paid. Orders for regular custom may be left this week with Mr. ROESSING, No. 17 Diamond Alley

jl-1 H. P. MUELLER.

Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned has associated with him ABBUTG. HURY, in the Looking Glass and Varied Business, under the firm of A. & T. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh, A. KENNEDY, Jr. & Co., to date from July 1st, 1854.

aul-3td THOMAS KENNEDY, Jr.

Seminary for Boys.

S. E. corner of 4th and Grant sts., opposite the Court House.

THE FALL SESSION of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 4th, and the duties of instruction will be pursued by Messrs. Griggs and McDonald.

There are ten months in the Academic year.
Tuition is $12.50 per quarter.
The number of pupils is limited, and boys are admitted in the order of their applications which may be made after August 30th, at 54 Liberty st., or at School. aul2-wd4

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day associated with them BENJ. B. CAMPBELL, and will continue the manufacture of Flint Glass Ware, under the firm of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Wareroom, Monongahela Wharf. Warehouse, Wood street, corner of Second. aul-1wd

BANKING HOUSE
OF
BELL, GARRETTSON & CO.,

ON the North-West corner of Hill and Montgomery streets, in the Borough of Huntingdon, Penna., is a general Banking business is to be done.

DRAFTS on Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, &c., &c., always for sale. Collections made at the principal points in the United States.

Money received on deposit, payable on *demand*, without interest, or for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, payable with reasonable rates of interest thereon.

THE ABOVE FIRM IS A BRANCH OF THE *HOUSE OF FIRM.*

*J. M. Bell, R. B. Johnson, Wm. Jack, and Wm. M. Lloyd, of Philadelphia; Jas.