PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1854.

Whig and Anti-Nebraska 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.

County Ticket.

CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT,
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Butler.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. E. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT POLLOCK, Birmingham.
R. B. CARNAHAN, E. Birmingham.
JOHN J. MUSE, Versailles.
JACOB GUY, Finley.

RECORDER,
JOHN MAGILL, West Deer.

REGISTER,
HENRY WOODS, Pittsburgh.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ALEX. HILANDS, Ross.

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

AUDITOR,
JAMES F. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS OF POOR,
JAMES REGLY, Wilkins.
JOHN MCKEE, 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 3 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.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment be made in advance. In cases where the time is up to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertising, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. sep9:1dw

Reading Matter on each page of this Paper.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—Never was a party composed of more heterogeneous matters than that of our opponents, if we may judge by the variety of elements presented in its county ticket, and by the sentiments of its resolutions.

At its head stands Charles Shaler, an old Federalist and anti-Jackson man, who joined the party under protest, railing against "the curse of Jacksonism," to use his own choice phrase. He has domiciled in the ranks of his old enemies so long that he is now probably somewhat at home with them; but there was a time when, if we are not misled by our memory, he ran for Congress in this county as the nominee of a party the very antipodes of the one which now supports him.

On the Assembly ticket we find first the name of a man who is the President of a monopoly and a Bank director, and who was probably nominated to show their hostility to such institutions; then we have an opponent of the Maine Law, who voted uniformly against it in the last Legislature, nominated in company with another who is a friend of that measure and who was unmercifully slaughtered therefor last fall by his democratic brethren, these two dissimilar candidates being thus put in conjunction to show the impartiality of the party on the liquor question; and to wind up the Assembly list we have the names of two individuals who, we are assured, will receive the Know Nothing vote, the Convention selecting these as an emphatic instance of its manner of condemning Know Nothingism. The emphasis, however, was made more striking by nominating several Know Nothings for the County offices.

Thus we have a professedly Democratic party selecting an old Federalist for its leader; condemning monopolies and corporations and selecting the embodiment of both as a candidate; denouncing Know Nothings and nominating them for office; and endeavoring to conciliate both temperance and anti-temperance men by nominating a champion of each.

Such is the so-called Democratic party of Allegheny county. With no vitality but such as is given to it by corrupt National and State administrations, it seeks to obtain power by every factitious aid within its reach; with no real principle to stand on it counterfeits devotion to the old Democratic doctrines which it constantly sets at naught by its acts; and with no bond of cohesion but the love of public plunder, its members quarrel to the verge of disruption yet hang together only to see if some chance office will not fall to their share. That success should attend such a mercenary and unprincipled crew is within the bounds of possibility; but if the old proverb be true that "cheating never thrives," they will have bad their labor of trickery in vain.

Judge Wilkins, in a letter read to the late Democratic Convention, said, "I cannot suppress the expression of my wish for the cordial and harmonious action of the Convention." The Judge's very proper wish appears to have been of little avail. The action of the Convention was anything but cordial and harmonious. The Judge was also very desirous of excluding Know Nothings from the ticket, and hoped the Convention would select "men not tainted with any of those new-fangled shifts and expedients of the day, resorted to by our adversaries in the hope of a temporary political triumph." From this we infer that Judge Wilkins intends to vote against Henry S. Mott, the Know Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, and that he is not aware of the fact that the only men on the democratic ticket whom the party expects to elect are Know Nothings.

The *Union* thinks Judge POLLOCK a man of very little talent. There is no accounting for tastes. Had the Judge been capable of writing editorial drivel for democratic presses without shouldering its paternity, and mean enough to descend to the business of slave-catching, he would doubtless have been esteemed a marvelous proper man.

The Democrats of the York, Cumberland and Perry District have nominated J. Ellis Bonham for Congress. This is the individual who writes the inanities current under the name of Democratic State Addresses. The Perry *Advocate*, a Democratic journal, takes him down in the following pungent style:

"A few years ago Mr. Bonham emigrated from New Jersey to Carlisle as a law student. He located in Carlisle, and his first political exploit was the organization of an anti-tax party. The object of this new-fangled scheme was to repudiate the State debt and dishonor Pennsylvania. His candidates were defeated. What did Mr. Bonham care for the honor of Pennsylvania? He was just fresh from New Jersey, where he was a loud-mouthed whig, as one of his intimate associates proclaimed at the Warm Springs last summer, who knew Mr. Bonham and his political principles in that State. He has become a wonderful democrat, and that State debt, against the payment of which he was willing to plead the statute of limitations, has been increased by his efforts in and out of the legislature, by refusing to sanction any plan for its speedy reduction and payment.

"We call on Mr. Bonham to make his record clean, and show us that he has repeated before he asks our suffrages, or he can't receive them.

"Will he be kind enough to inform the people of the district what service he has rendered for the $500, which he drew from the State Treasury for revising the tax-laws, and attempting to force upon the people a system for the collection of taxes that was more oppressive than the decrees of the Czar?

"The Perry *Freeman*, the Whig organ, calls for an anti-Nebrask Democrat to take the field against Bonham, and intimates that the Whigs will not nominate.

In the Erie Congressional district, Gen. John Dick has been unanimously nominated by the anti-Nebraska men. He will be elected by about 2500 majority.

SCHUYLKILL DISTRICT.—In the eleventh Congressional District, composed of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, the Whigs have nominated James H. Campbell, of Pottsville, for Congress, and the Natives, Kimber Cleaver. The Pottsville *American* gives the following account of the democratic nomination:

The Democratic Conferees met at Shamokin on Saturday, and after some one hundred and sixty ballots, the vote being equally divided for Dewart of Northumberland, and Cake of this place, and the small hours of Sunday morning approaching, with no prospect of an agreement, the Northumberland Conferees retired for the "lease of creation," when the Schuylkill men reorganized, on their own hook, and unanimously (of course) nominated Col. Cake. So matters still stand. The consequence will be, most likely, that each county will furnish its own Democratic candidate.

There is promise, here, of a delightful scrub race between four candidates, with the chances, at starting, in favor of the Whig; but the *American* wants, for the sake of more certainty, to narrow it to three. It says:

Every honorable effort should be made to bring about a compromise for Campbell or Cleaver, as under the circumstances, this is the best and perhaps the only chance for either party to succeed in so strong a Democratic district.

Should this advice prevail, the democrats of the district will find their Cake dough.

The district is now represented by the immortal Straub, who could not be prevailed on to let his constituents repay him for his valuable services.

Among the resolutions of the Locofoco County Convention is one against monopolies and corporations. Yet the same convention nominated J. Kennedy Morehead for Assembly, who is the President of a huge monopoly and a Bank Director! Precept and practice were scarcely ever wider apart; but it is characteristic of genuine Locofocoism to preach the reverse of what it practices.

OHIO.—In the Steubenville district, the democratic Congressional Convention nominated Hon. Andrew Stuart for re-election, after a few ballots. The *Herald* says:

"The contest was an excited one—in which the Administration party was defeated, and the announcement of the result was attended with no ordinary amount of "noise and confusion." One or two candidates expressed their determination of running in opposition."

The *Union*, Mr. Stuart's own paper, partially confirms this view. It says:

"Mr Ragan, one of the unsuccessful candidates, announced after the adjournment of the convention that he would probably run as an independent candidate, and was soon after seen in close and earnest conversation with some leading whigs, doubtless advising them how to defeat the nominee of the convention! Before commenting on this inexplicable sore head bolting movement, we shall await further developements.

We notice in the Herald a call issued by the Whig and Anti-Nebraska Committees of the district for a Union Convention to be held at Harlem Springs on the 14th, to bring out an Anti-Nebraska candidate in opposition to Mr. Stuart. There is a strong majority of whigs and free soilers in the district, and we presume Mr. Stuart will be beaten. He voted honestly and uprightly throughout the whole Nebraska struggle, and we should have been pleased to see him re-elected without opposition; but the Anti-Nebraska men object that he refused to throw himself upon their support, preferring to remain in the proslavery democratic organization, and to run as the candidate of that party alone, and we must admit that there is great force in the objection.

ERIE RAILROAD DECISION.—The *Union* of yesterday contains the decision, in full, of the Supreme Court in the case of the North East Railroad Company. We have not room for the opinion of the Chief Justice, but have prepared the following abstract of it:

This case requires construction to be given to the charter of a private corporation. The frequency of such cases excites some surprise, when an act of incorporation is and always must be interpreted by a rule so simple, that no man, whether lawyer or layman, can misunderstand or misapply it. That which a company is authorized to do by its act of incorporation, it may do; beyond that, all its acts are illegal. And the power must be given in *plain* words or by *necessary* implication. All powers not given in this direct and unmistakable manner are withheld. A doubtful charter does not exist; because whatever is doubtful, is decisively certain against the corporation.

The bill complains—1st, That the Western terminus of the defendants' railroad is not where the act of incorporation requires it to be. 2d, That it is so constructed as to enable the defendants' free use of certain streets in the city of Erie. 3d, That it also obstructs and impedes the free use of a public road laid out from Erie in the direction of Buffalo; and 4th, That the defendants have made a contract by which they have surrendered the control of their road to a foreign corporation.

I. The act of incorporation authorizes the defendants to build a railroad *from the Borough of Erie* to some point on the east boundary of the township of North East." The defendants' counsel insist that the word *from* should be taken inclusively, and that a road from any part of the borough to the proposed *terminus ad quem* is a compliance with the law. On the other hand the counsel for the plaintiff insist that it must begin at the borough line, and not elsewhere. The opinion is with the defendants on this point, but we think the argument on it was rather beside the purpose, since the terminus of the railroad is neither at the line of the borough nor inside of it. Coming from the east, it passes the east boundary of the borough at a distance of sixty rods south, and runs on about ——— rods further, in a direction precisely parallel with the south line of the borough, and there stops or connects with the road built by the Franklin Canal Company to the Ohio line. Certainly this is not a literal compliance with the act of incorporation. Making a road from a point selected by the defendants themselves sixty rods south of the borough, not coming within that distance of the borough at any place, is not making a road *from* the borough contemplated.

What is said concerning the borough of Erie refers to what it was when the act of incorporation was passed. In 1846, and before the defendant's work was made, its limits were extended so as to include the place where the terminus of the railroad has been fixed. At a still later period, the borough was incorporated as a city. But this alteration of the borough limits did not in the least change the rights or obligations of the railroad company. A line which did not exist in 1848, could not have been in the mind of the legislature in 1842. The modifications made in the charter of the borough left the defendants' charter just where it was before. The amendment of one is not to be taken as a supplement to the other. The place at which the terminus should be established being precisely and particularly designated by the act of incorporation, in words which rendered mistake impossible, all other places, whether near or far, are as surely excluded as if they had been expressly forbidden.

II. The right of the supreme legislative power to authorize the building of a railroad on a street or other public highway, is not now to be doubted. If such conversion of a public street to purposes for which it was not originally designed, does operate severely upon a portion of the people, the injury must be borne for the sake of the far greater good which results to the public from the cheap, easy and rapid conveyance of persons and property by railway. The commerce of a nation must not be stopped or impeded for the convenience of a neighborhood. But this only in cases where the authority has been given by the sovereign power of the State.

The right of a company, to build a railroad on the street of a city, depends, like the lawfulness of all its other acts, upon the terms of its charter. Of course, when the power is given in express words, there can be no dispute about it. It may also be given by implication; for instance, if a company be authorized to make a railroad, by a straight line, between two designated points, this implies the right to run upon, along, or across, all the streets or roads which lie in the course of such line. *So also when an act of incorporation directs a road to be made between certain termini, by such route as the grantees of the privilege shall think best, it may be located on an intervening street or other common highway, if in the judgment of the directors it be necessary or expedient to do so.* But when an act of incorporation authorizes the making of a railroad which it is not possible to make without using the streets of a town for part of it, still such streets can not be used if the same act of incorporation forbids it. If the powers given to the corporators cannot be executed without disregarding the restrictions with which they are coupled, they cannot be executed at all.

The act of incorporation, now before us, contains the following very emphatic clause: "The said railroad shall be so constructed *as not to obstruct or impede the free use* of any public *road, street, lane or bridge*, now laid out, opened or built, or to interfere with any burial ground, dwelling house or building without the consent of the owner." It would certainly strike most men upon the first look, that a railroad company with such a provision in its charter, is on dangerous ground when it takes possession of a street. It is not at all easy to understand how the people of a city can have the use of a street free from obstructions and impediments, when the street is of ordinary width, and has two railroad tracks upon it, along which locomotive engines, with trains of cars, are running every five minutes of the day. Under a charter like this, a railroad cannot be built on a street in such a manner as to cause any *material* obstruction. If we assume, as we do, that the clause under consideration does not entirely forbid the company from going on any street, we must also allow them to create such impediments as cannot be avoided. But those which are not absolutely *necessary* to the making and using of the railroad, are unlawful; for managers are bound to leave the street as nearly free from obstructions as they can, and for that purpose to spare no reasonable expenditure of money or labor.

We have attentively considered the bill, answer, and evidence in the cause, and they satisfy us of the following facts: (1.) A considerable portion of one street within the present limits of Erie city is occupied almost entirely by the railroad in a manner which makes any considerable use of it for other purposes almost impossible; and this is true, although the defendants themselves say that the street might be safely and conveniently used if it were properly graded—a duty which they left unperformed. (2.) Two streets are crossed by the railroad on bridges, which are too low and too narrow for the large wagons passing one another, or for a single wagon with a bulky load. (3.) Two other streets are crossed on an embankment, considerably above grade, with a ditch on each side, and thus all passage along those streets, by any kind of vehicle, is as completely stopped as it could be by a stone wall twenty feet high. All these things are illegal, for the reasons given. That some of these streets are on low, wet ground, and little used, might be a sort of apology for the defendants, if we were sitting here to take excuses for the violation of the law. But that is no part of our duty.

A large part of the evidence refers to the danger encountered by persons obliged to cross the railroad when trains were approaching, and the delay and inconvenience caused by cars, which totally blocked up the crossing places. *If the defendants have a right to make the road on a street, they have also the right to run the cars.* They may carry all the freight and passengers they can get. If the number of cars and locomotives necessary to do their business be so great as sometimes to choke the thoroughfares over which they pass, it must be remembered that the same thing would happen in a much greater degree, if the twentieth part of the business was done in carriages, coaches and common road wagons. If the cars are so long that form unnecessary length of time, at places inconvenient to the public, the act is indictable as a nuisance, and for any want of proper care, the defendants are liable in damages to the persons injured by it. But it cannot be said that they have violated their charter in causing obstructions of this kind, unless such obstructions could have been prevented or diminished by a different construction of the road.

III. It is alleged and proved, and not denied, that the railroad has been laid down on and along a public road, called the Buffalo road, in such a way, that for some distance it cannot be, and is not used by the public at all, but on the contrary, that portion of the people who would otherwise travel thereon are obliged to take another way, which the railway company has opened for them. Of course, this is illegal, the prohibition against obstructions and impediments to the free use of public highways.

IV. The charge that the defendants have by contract, surrendered the control of their road to a foreign corporation, was not faintly pressed in the argument. We do not consider the contract illegal, and if our opinion were different we would withhold it until all the parties could be brought before us.

The decision given on the point raised under the second head is conclusive as to all the issues now pending between the City of Allegheny and the Ohio and Pennsylvania road. The charter of that road authorises the Company to construct a railroad from the State line between Ohio and Pennsylvania to the city of Pittsburgh; and under this decision of the Supreme Court they have the right to cross over any and all streets that may intervene between one terminus of their road and an other. The opinion of the Court is so clear and emphatic on this point, that we presume it will operate to prevent all litigation on the subject.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—We learn from the best authority that one of our most prominent Insurance Agents has been conducting a series of breaches of trust during some months past, which is just now brought to light, and that the total sum for which he is a defaulter, cannot fall short of forty thousand dollars. An investigation has been progressing for some time past with the hope that the discrepancy might be accounted for without tarnishing the character of the agent, but such efforts have failed. The gentleman who is charged with this offence has left the city, either with fraudulent design, or, as is hoped by many of his friends, to avoid the annoyance of the first discovery of the deficiency in his cash account. This transaction cannot injure the corporations which this gentleman represented, as the sum is distributed among several companies.—*Cin. Times.*

A friend writing from Canton, yesterday, says, that the nomination of Col. Leiter has caused much consternation among the Nebraska dough-faces; that a scheme is on foot to cast Bliss overboard, and put Lahm on the track. Lahm is to take the stump as a pretended Anti-Nebraska democrat, and bamboozle the democracy if possible.

Unless some deception of this sort is played the Nebraska fish will be thrown out of water, and left a prey for the fowls of the air and beasts of the field. Lahm is the man that recently swore that "he would not support a Nebraska—no nor even DOUGLASS, unless nominated by a democratic convention; in that case he would support the d—l." A few years ago he was the prince of bolters.—*Cleveland Leader.*

RECOVERED FROM THE WELL.—The two men still remaining in Hanna's well, near the paper mill, as we went to press on yesterday evening, were dug out in a shortime there after. Mr. Shipley Spence was found about one foot below the elder Robinson, taken out alive on yesterday morning. He was dead when found, had probably been killed by falling with his side upon one of the platforms, as his ribs were broken and his body bore other evidences of injuries. Young Robinson was found at the bottom of the well in an erect position the gravel packed close about him, which had likely smothered him to death in a few moments after the casualty,—which was a shocking one.—*Steubenville Herald.*

The Dayton Empire relates how providentially Mr. Hosler escaped death from a stroke of lightning, a few days since, while walking home in a storm. The fluid entered his hat, where the crown joins the rim, burning a large hole, and tearing the brim to pieces, passed down his face lacerating it severely, knocked out five of his teeth, torn off the guard part of the lower lip, then passed down his body, tearing it frightfully, and finally passed out of his slippers into the earth, tearing about half a dozen holes in them, and ripping off the sole of one of them. At the time of the casualty it was raining in torrents, which must have accounted for his not being instantly killed.

GOV. SEYMOUR, the candidate of the Administration Democrats in New York for Governor declines the nomination. This declination is supposed to be to pave the way to a reconciliation between the factions, by the Hards nominating Judge Bronson, the nominee of the Hards. To those who remember the removal of the Judge and his denunciation by the Administration prints, such a conclusion wouldseem impracticable; but nevertheless it may be brought about by that sort of party management which looks to the spoils and not principle.

PATRONAGE.—The Columbus Journal learns from the best authority that DOCTOR EDSON B. OLDS, of Circleville, has been appointed a SPECIAL AGENT to run FORT-PRINCE DRAKEMEY, and that this special agent uses this commission to procure a free pass over railroads, and all railroads, and all lines that carry the U. S. Mail. This is a *small contribution*, on the part of the President, toward defraying the electioneering expenses of the Doctor during the present canvass.

VORACITY OF RATS.—The Hartford (Ct) Times says that the owner of a pair of valuable horses was much puzzled to account for their wretched, starved looking condition—although he gave them daily large quantities of grain—by watching to ascertained the cause. After the grain had been placed in the manger, five or six enormous rats descended, and rapidly devoured it—and when the poor horses endeavored to get a mouthful, they were severely bitten on the lips by their ferocious robbers, and thus deprived of their food.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The St. Louis papers complain of the great African exodus from that city by the "Underground Railroad" to Chicago, which has taken place within a few weeks. The names of the prominent citizens of Chicago connected with two underground arrangements, having their agents in St. Louis, have been ascertained; a number of steamboats are charged with conniving at the escape of negroes, and some of the citizens of St. Louis are said to have furnished them with means of conveyance.

RYE FOR PASTURE.—That there will be a scarcity of green food for cattle the coming winter can scarcely be doubted. It is recommended to sow large quantities of rye, which make excellent fall and spring pasture, and yields its seed besides, if not cropped too close.

GREAT FATALITY.—The Newark, O., Times says that for the week ending August 30th there were thirty-nine deaths in that town, thirty-seven of which were caused by cholera. Every person attacked with the disease in Newark has died. Not one recovered. On Friday there were two new cases.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—Another incredible witness.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co., Ky., April 2, 1852.

J. Kidd & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 600 worms. L. CARTER, M. D.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANES 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&w8 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

The Germans have produced some very excellent remedies for various diseases. Among which may be specified "Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated Bitters," for sale by C. M. Jackson—and used with remarkable success in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and a general derangement of the stomach. The *Sunday Dispatch* says of this medicine:

"We are convinced, that in the use of the German Bitters the patient does not become debilitated, but constant by gains strength and vigor to the frame—a fact worthy of consideration. The Bitters are pleasant in taste and in smell, and can be administered under any circumstances, to the most delicate stomach. Indeed they can be used by all persons with the most perfect safety. It would be well for those who are much affected in the nervous system, to commence with one tea-spoonful or less, and gradually increase. We speak from experience, and are, of course, a proper judge. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending the German Bitters, and to the afflicted we most cordially advise their use."

Sold in Pittsburgh, by FLEMING BROS., Druggists 50 Wood st. Also, for sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st. sep2-1wd&w3

FALL FASHIONS.
McCORD & CO.'S HAT STORE.
DRESS HATS,
WIDE-AWAKE HATS,
LADIES'
Riding Hats and Gloves,
FANCY GOODS.
Corner Wood and Fifth Streets. se8:1m

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Railroad, Philadelphia
ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently enlarged their establishment, by addition of large buildings and numerous fixtures and tools, which will enable the proprietors to furnish, with despatch, any description of Locomotives, on liberal credit.
ocl0 RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

Medicine Chests of every kind for sale cheap than they can be had elsewhere, at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood street. au14

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.
CITIZENS AND STRANGERS who wish to obtain a Daguerreotype which will last for ages, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment where entire satisfaction is guaranteed. No charge for taking a view. Rooms large and best arranged. Side and Sky Lights ever constructed for the purpose, with the instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as taught and followed by the celebrated Mr. Rocke, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either similarly or in strong, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock, p. m. mad-1dw3

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.

50 ozs. Quinine for sale at KEYSER'S 140 Wood street. au14

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, Manufacturer's Agt.,
no7 d14 152 Front street, Pittsburgh.

50 gross M'Lane's Liver Pills and Vermifuge for sale low at KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood s

More Proof in favor of Myer's Frost Wort or Rock Rose.

To the Rock Rose Company:—

MESSRS.—A Medicine under the name of *Myers' Extract of Rock Rose*, has recently found its way into this country, and from the newspaper account (or recommendation) I was induced to make a trial of its healing properties in the case of my wife, who had for years been laboring under a disease known by the name of Scrofula. Its prominent symptoms were open ulcers in the throat, and a general debilitated state of bodily condition so the mucus membranes of the head, and to that extent many times she could not breathe except when the mouth was open, there being no passage through the nostrils. This was a painful expression that other stand this scourge of human happiness and life. I believe it is the opinion of the medical faculty generally, that this disease is the foundation of almost every case of Consumption that fell destroyer, that carries to the grave annually its tens of thousands. My wife has taken three bottles, and it has restored her to perfect health, healing all the ulcers, reducing every gland to its original size, and removing from the lungs a difficult respiration, or breathing, which, at times, was painful. In my opinion, it is due to the medicine and its inventors, that the public should know, if there is no specific that can equal it. Yours, with esteem

WILLIAM FLOYD, Surg. & Physician.
Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1854.

SALT RHEUM, OR TETTER:

This is to certify, that after trying many Sisters' Compound Extract of Rock Rose for the Salt Rheum, with complete success, I would sincerely recommend it, as the best article in use, to all who are troubled with the like complaint. IRA WALKER.
Boston, March 27, 1852.

DYSPEPSIA.

A. B. L. Myers—Dear Sir—I have suffered for a long time from Dyspepsia, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit your medicine has conferred. Extract of Rock Rose, I received so much benefit that I can cheerfully recommend it to any one thus afflicted, as being a valuable medicine, and (the best I ever used.—Yours, truly, ELIAS PERRINE,
corner of Grand and Oliver streets.

SICK HEADACHE.

This certifies that one of my daughters has been subjected to periods of Sick Headache and Vomiting for some years—that some of the attacks were very severe, and were almost sure to follow extra exertion. Hearing of the beneficial effects of the "Rock Rose" upon others similarly afflicted, I was induced to purchase a bottle. From the commencement of her using it, (several weeks since,) she has been free from this distressing complaint. Her general health has improved and is now good, and we attribute this desirable result, to the properties imparted by a merciful Providence to this valuable preparation.
New Haven, Jan. 2, 1852. RODNEY BURTON.

ERYSIPELAS.

This will certify that I have for years suffered with the most obstinate Erysipelas, which, it seemed to me, nothing would cure. I was finally indoced by my friends to attend the Medical Clinique, of New Haven. Dr. Knight prescribed the Syrup of Rock Rose, which gave me immediate relief, and cured me of a disease from which I never expected to recover. J. JONES.
Southington, Conn., Dec. 1851.

Sold wholesale and retail at the Drug Store of George H Keyser, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley.

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