PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1854.

☞ To Advertisers.—Neither the Editorial Rooms Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened 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.

Advance Payments.—Hereafter no subscription will be taken for the Daily or Weekly Gazette, unless payment is made in advance. Whenever the time is up for which the subscription is paid, the paper will be immediately 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. sepl8dtf

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.—Although not much encouragement has so far attended our efforts to induce some public action for initiating an extensive and permanent improvement of the Ohio River, by the construction of Dams and Locks, yet we do not feel willing to intermit our labors to bring about so desirable an object. We have in recollection the discouragement which for a long time attended our efforts to induce our citizens to undertake a Western Railroad, that artificial river which has conferred upon us such inestimable advantages; and while we contemplate with great satisfaction the final success which crowned the attempt to turn public opinion into that channel, we do not despair of the object we now advocate. Indeed, so profoundly are we impressed with the entire feasibility of the improvement of the Ohio we have suggested, and with its stern necessity to the well being of our city, that we are thoroughly convinced that it is only a question of time. That it will be undertaken and finished, and prove entirely successful, we entertain not a single doubt.

We understand that the project meets with some opposition on the ground that it will increase the price of freight, and thus weaken the advantages of our manufacturers in the competition for furnishing heavy articles, such as iron and glass. If we could always be certain of such navigation at regular intervals as would reduce freight to its minimum price, there would be some force in the argument; but we doubt much whether our manufacturers do not lose more, taking one season with another, from the uncertainties and delays of the navigation, than they would if required to pay a higher price for freight with the absolute assurance of being always able to fill an order when required. The loss of business, the excess of capital required, the inconveniences and discounts submitted to in times like the present, when we have had no navigation to speak of for seven months, inflict more losses, not to say dangers, upon business than a slight increase in freights.

But it is by no means certain that the aggregate amount paid for freights will be increased. The amount necessary to be raised for tolls will not be large, as we propose that the amount of dividends shall be restricted to six per cent. and the expense of attending to the locks will be small. One-half or more of the gross earnings of a Railroad is consumed in expenses. One-tenth would be sufficient on a Slackwater on the Ohio. The amount required, distributed over the immense business now on the Ohio, and which will annually increase, and which the improvement itself will bring upon it, will render the tolls exceedingly light.

Besides, it should be recollected that the business of steamboating is now very precarious, and that all the expenses attending it are very heavy. When the capital invested is idle seven months in the year upon an average, and when high wages must necessarily be paid to men who are only half their time employed, it follows that higher freights must be charged than if the navigation was continuous and certain. Is it not probable, also, that boats can be constructed to run on a Slackwater navigation for the freight business alone, which, from the greater certainty and less expense of navigation, would be more profitable than if they were required to conform to a higher speed standard?

There should be, and doubtless will be, when the plan is carried out, a discrimination made in favor of heavy goods of home manufacture, and agricultural products.

We feel satisfied that a thorough investigation of the matter will show that there is nothing to be feared on the part of our manufacturers, but be feared on the contrary the benefits will be shown to be in their favor. Pittsburgh has lost more this year than the difference of the freight would amount to in money. Consider the immense capital now afloat in coal boats, and other crafts, liable to be destroyed by ice, and the immense amount locked up in manufactured articles which cannot be sent to a market. Consider the distress consequent upon this state of affairs, existing among thousands of industrious men, whose all depends upon the river. Consider the effect of this calamity upon the whole business of the place, for its ramifications are endless, and the losses and bankruptcies caused by it, and weigh all these considerations with the fancied detriment to some one or more branches of business, and see if the objection will bear investigation.

We are glad to observe the distinct and sagacious ground taken by Gen. LARIMER, in his late report, in favor of the improvement, and we trust his example will be followed by all our influential citizens who may have any mode of reaching and influencing the public mind.—The time will arrive when no one will desire to have it known that he opposed an improvement so eminently wise and judicious, and when its friends will look back to their efforts in its favor with pride and pleasure. We still hope that something may be done before it is too late to bring the subject before Congress and the State Legislatures interested, this winter, and if our Board of Trade will not act, let our citizens move in the matter irrespective of the agency of that body.

ANOTHER STATE PROJECT.—The scheme of Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, to create three Indian territories, is another plan for the extension and perpetuity of Slavery. He has a bill now pending in the Senate for this purpose, of which the following is a provision:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to abrogate, change, alter or impair the constitution or laws, *or the customs or usages having the form of law*, of either of said nations of Indians," &c.

Slavery is a custom or usage among the Indian tribes, and this clause prevents its abrogation. Next it provides that

"No white men, or other Indians, shall be allowed to settle or trespass on any of said lands, east of the one hundredth parallel of west longitude, *without the consent of the Legislature of the proper territory*, and in pursuance of laws by it enacted."

This would operate to exclude all immigration from the North, and save the territories from all danger to Slavery from that source.

Three territories to be called Cherokee, Muscogee and Chahta are to be immediately organized with local legislatures; jurisdiction is to be given to U. S. Courts established there; three delegates to Congress are to be conceded; and all the adult male Indians and half breeds *are made citizens of the United States by the act.* There are about Sixty Thousand Indians at present within the tract embraced.

Whenever the three territories determine to unite, they shall be organized as a single Territory of Neosho; and they shall be admitted as one of the States of the Union, "whenever Congress shall be satisfied of their capacity for self-government, and shall open their country to emigration." Such is the remarkable language. The whole sum and substance of the plan is to secure two Slave Senators in Congress, by overriding all precedent, and excluding the possibility of white settlers ever making a Free State there.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* well observes, that this project is destined at an early day of the complete session of Congress to absorb all other questions. The residue of Pierce's term is viewed doubtless as the most eligible, if not the best chance of the Slave power to secure the adoption of their high handed schemes. The very doctrines of popular sovereignty, and non-intervention, the gammon which the people of the North, *en masse*, have refused to be gulled with, is here scouted and thrown to the winds.

NEW MEXICO.—At the last session of Congress the sum of $270,000 was appropriated to carry on the government of New Mexico; and in addition to this a large military force has to be kept there constantly, increasing the expense of that territory to our government to at least one million of dollars a year. This sum we pay without drawing one cent of advantage from it. Out of a population of 60,000, not over 300 are Americans, and the rest have no love for us or our institutions. The territory is barren and incapable of maintaining a large population, so that it can never be of service to us for the purpose of settlement; and while it remains in its territorial position, which it bids fair to do for a long time, it must be to us a tremendously expensive and therefore worse than useless acquisition. The mania for increased territory, which has such a hold on a portion of the American people, has led us into this, and it bids fair to lead us into other schemes that will be as costly and profitless.

OHIO.—The *Cincinnati Enquirer* announced some time since that the State Treasurer had issued a Circular to the several County Treasurers, directing them to receive only gold and silver in payment of taxes. The *Columbus Fact* contradicts this, and says that no such circular has been issued or contemplated; while the *Columbus Statesman* in turn contradicts the *Fact*, and says that the *Enquirer* had good authority for what it said.

No such circular, it is certain, has yet been made public; but we learn, from rumors in circulation, that there is some difficulty existing between the Auditor of State and the State Treasurer, and that the former demands of the latter that he *shall* issue the circular spoken of by the press, or submit to the consequences of certain developments which he is prepared to make. It is a fight between the leaders of two factions of the democracy, in which it is supposed the Auditor has the advantage; and it is probable that the circular will be extorted, but that the Treasurer will fight it off until the latest possible moment, so as to make it of no effect, the State taxes being now mostly paid.

KANSAS.—There seems no reason to doubt that Gen. Whitfield has been elected delegate to Congress from Kansas. He was the candidate of the slave propagandists, and the society of marauders organized by Gen. Atchison have made their irruption into the territory successfully.—The Glasgow (Mo) *Times* says that one hundred persons lately left Saline county, Mo., for Kansas and were in that Territory *in time to look after the election of Delegate to Congress*; and all the other counties along the line between Missouri and Kansas have been equally prompt in furnishing the desired aid. Mr. Atchison said that he would rather see Kansas sunk in Hell than become a free state; and, as he lives on its borders, we are bound to believe that he spared no labor to prevent the fearful chasm that would have been left in his neighborhood by the alternative named by him.

That this Gen. Whitfield has been elected on the naked issue of slavery is too apparent to be denied. The *Kansas Pioneer*, a paper which urged his election, does it in the following style:

"Citizens of Kansas! What do you propose to do on that day by your votes for your country, yourselves, and, so far as your influence may extend, for future generations? What is the tone of public sentiment you prefer to go out from this Territory as the prevailing political opinion of the citizens in the election of your Delegate? Are you in favor of Kansas coming into the Union as a Slave State, with protection to your property, by wholesome laws, promptly and efficiently administered?

"Or do you propose to cast your influence in favor of Abolitionism and Free-soil, with all its contaminating influences? The issue is joined. The waves of conflicting political opinions are already rolling and surging throughout the wide domain of the fair plains of Kansas like the "troubled sea." There is no time to be lost; no votes to be overlooked. Let every man be at his post and do his duty until the day of election is over.

"If it is your determination to sustain a sound and intellectual citizen, who is free from the imputation of Free-Soilism and its attendant evils, then we would most respectfully suggest that you cast your votes for Gen. J. W. Whitfield.

Probably there is not a democratic paper in Pennsylvania that did not assure its readers in the late campaign that there was no danger of this result—that Kansas was sure to be a Free State—that, in fact, Slavery *could* not exist there. Certain it is that the *Post* and the *Union* sang this siren song continually. The result has proven that they were blind, leaders of the blind; and that they have become parties to the most iniquitous swindle ever perpetrated in this nation. Slavery is triumphant, and with their aid.

THE MONEY PRESSURE.—The government is deaf to all entreaties for relief to the commercial interest. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

"Letters have been received from New York and Boston, urging relief, by unlocking some of the millions held by the government. Messrs. Cushing and Marcy are in favor of adopting some plan by which the Treasury may safely be depleted; but Guthrie and Jeff. Davis are opposed to it, and the President sides with them.

Mr. Guthrie believes the acme of Statesmanship to be the locking up of all the specie in the country in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and to this glorious end all his energies are directed. By taking out of circulation some forty millions of gold—equal to a capital of at least one hundred millions—the prosperity of the country is to be demonstrated. And certainly the argument is unanswerable, for a country which can survive such a government as we now have, is strong enough to defy all dangers."

U. S. SENATOR.—The *Butler Whig* is authorized to state that the Hon. CHARLES C. SULLIVAN is not a candidate for United States Senator.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD.—The *Chicago Tribune* says that this road is now open, on the north, from La Salle to Vandalia, 168 miles, and on the south, from Cairo to Sandoval, 179 miles. Between Sandoval and Vandalia eight miles of the track are down, and the remaining 23 miles will be completed this month. The whole road, therefore, from Cairo to La Salle, will be open on the 1st of January next.

The Washington *Star* says Simon Cameron has made peace with the Buchanan interest in Pennsylvania, and bids fair to be supported by them for the next U. S. Senatorship. This is the best evidence in the world that the Bank of Middletown has not suspended payment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.

The President's Message is a short, feeble and common place document. Its barrenness astonishes everybody. It has no point, nothing to interest or engage any one's attention. It would be difficult to take up the letter of the most ordinary Washington correspondent really less worthy of perusal, than the message. It seems to be a mere string of paragraphs amounting in the aggregate to exactly nothing. He hardly adverts to any topic of importance, to any subject which really occupies the minds of the people.—It is remarkable how the President avoids the discussion of any such question. He says that he will talk about internal improvements in a special message. He dispatches the comprehensive questions of Spain and Cuba with a dozen lines full of vacuity and signifying nothing. He says not one word, from beginning to end of his address, on that great controversy, which is really the only one worthy of contest in our domestic politics, or which excites public feeling. Upon slavery, its encroachments and its alleged grievances, he says not a word. Upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which has justly roused the passions of the North, as they were never awakened before, and which he sided in forcing upon the country, the President is as silent as the grave. But there is one subject which looms largely in the message. This is Greytown. The humble apology and painful plea for that outrage fills nearly two columns, or about one-third of the document. Now this is miserable. That was an affair which, from the nature of it, cannot be explained away, nor justified, nor excused.—Besides, it was not an event of that magnitude entitled it to so conspicuous place in the annual message. In fact, though a cruel and wanton attack upon a harmless community, it was a small affair, of which everybody who participated ought to be, and probably now is heartily ashamed. But small as it is, it seems to be quite large enough for the calibre of the administration, and accordingly they have made much of it.

The picture of public affairs presented to Congress is cheerful, but every thing of a contrary character was studiously kept out of view—consequently the Message is short, which is its only recommendation. There is nothing in it but Greytown—of that, the substance is so utterly insignificant that if found elsewhere it would never be read nor thought of.

The department reports furnish the details of government operations during the past year. The relative gain on a comparison of Post Office receipts and expenditures, is, $261,000 in favor of revenue. This is very favorable, for a very large additional deficiency was predicted by the P. M. G. and other opponents of cheap postage.

The appropriations asked for for the next fiscal year, are $60,869,833. If the various filibustering schemes floating through the brains of the leaders of the dominant party are carried out, the appropriations of the session will amount to $100,000,000, so that the estimates are a mere formality. About 250,000 are required for deficiencies this year, although $73,000,000 has already been provided.

The public lands are going at a great rate.—The quantity *sold* last year was ten and a half millions of acres. The quantity given away was twelve millions of acres, and the whole amount alienated within the year was over twenty-three millions of acres. That is to say, there was taken from the body of the public domain a space suitable for settlement and tillage about equal to the size of the State of Ohio, 35,000 square miles. At this rate the land question will soon be settled.

The Secretary of War asks for four regiments more, as a permanent increase to the strength of the army. The Secretary of the Navy wants more ships, men and money. All these recommendations for increase of armaments are not without meaning. They mean more wars, more conquests of slave territory. They involve an increasing expenditure of at least $5,000,000 a year.

All the documents accompanying the message are long, and it would be superfluous to re-publish them in full. A condensed synopsis of their contents will convey a much better view of their contents than the long rigmarole of official expansion in which the facts are smothered.

Gen. Cass was elected president of the Senate in place of Atchison, *for one day*. That was an exalted compliment to the old war horse of Democracy. Bright will probably be chosen to-morrow to serve out the remainder of the interval prior to Atchison's arrival. But it does not seem quite determined whether his appointment will continue for a longer period and whether Atchison will be entitled to resume his place on his arrival, which he fixes about the 20th of December. There is a peculiar fitness in the selection of Bright. He pretends to represent the free State of Indiana, but is a Kentuckian and a slave holder. The place would be kept warm for Douglas, now absent among his Mississippi negroes, but that would be setting a bad precedent, for although he is a Southern man by adoption, forty years ago he was only a native of Vermont.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1854.

The President has taken the course best adapted to making this a very quiet region, by saying nothing at all upon any subject which occupies the public mind. On a closer review of the elements and agents of action in Congress, it appears likely that nothing whatever of a agitating character will be done or attempted unless it proceeds from the Executive and the cabal into whose hands he has fallen. The minority in the present House are powerless. They occupy the position only of resistants to aggression. In the next House they will have a majority, and will then be able to act for themselves and enforce their action upon others. It is not therefore their policy now to make questions which may create a diversion in favor of their opponents, and relieve them of some part of that load of unpopularity under which they now labor

The President of course can, if he chooses, throw into Congress some such firebrand as he and Douglass together did last year, and mar all its but if, taught prudence by the late reverses of his party, he shall decide upon a more conservative course, it may be presumed that this will prove a business session. In that case, the following is a list of the chief measures which will occupy attention:

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The French Spoliation bill, already passed by the Senate.

The Land grants for railroads, passed by the Senate.

The renewal of several great patents.

The Texas eight and a half million script bill, passed by the Senate.

The homestead bill, passed by the House

Increase of the navy by building more steamships.

Increase of the army by four additional regiments.

Those measures which may be said to belong to the class of incendiary and agitating schemes which, in one contingency, may be forced upon Congress, are the following:

A war with Spain for the annexation of Cuba.

War with Hayti for the annexation of Dominica.

War with Mexico for the annexation of Sonora and Lower California.

The division of the reserved territory of the South Western Indians, and the organization of three Slave States therefrom.

The last project is, I know, in a state of great forwardness, and only awaits the active co-operation of the President and Cabinet for its full development. It is difficult to see how they can refuse it, having fully committed themselves to the most offensive and ultra pro-slavery aggression.

In respect to the probable fate of some of these propositions, I may hazard the following conjectures: The French Spoliation bill will be shoved aside, or having been passed, will be vetoed. The Land schemes for railroads will all fail. The patent bills will be passed and vetoed. The homestead bill will be overlain. The Texas script bill will be passed, if bribery and corruption can effect that object. The increase of the army and navy will be voted. This increase of force is not altogether unnecessary, but there is much well founded opposition to it, owing to the uses to which it may be applied.

The Know-Nothings asserted themselves to-day in the presence of the world. Their first appearance in the House in the shape of motions directed to a repeal of the Naturalization laws, and the recall of Soulé, Belmont & Co., produced a sensation not easy to describe. The movement soon took the shape of an attack upon the administration which found defenders nowhere. Mr. Taylor, of Tenn., a Methodist preacher, and Mr. Sollers, of Md., a free liver, though a sound thinker, both gave notices of bills to amend the Naturalization laws. Mr. S. introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the alleged Congress of Ostend, which was evidently aimed at Soulé. It excited a very animated debate, which showed a wonderful change of tone on the part of the Democrats. Three months ago when its chief men were demagoguing for the foreign vote, no name was vile enough, no reproach severe enough for the Know Nothings.—Now, everybody was respectful towards them.—Everybody had a good word for them. Everybody directly or impliedly censured the appointment of these foreigners to exalted diplomatic stations, and there was no word of defence or excuse for the administration which arpointed them. The subject was not disposed of, and will probably occasion the consumption of a good deal of time before it is put out of the way.

That old acquaintance, the scheme for repealing the duties on railroad iron, was again introduced in the shape of a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to introduce a bill for removing the duties. It was defeated by about 10 majority, which probably ends the struggle on that point during the present Congress. The next will be in our own hands and not in that of railroad corporations.

Bright was to-day duly elected president of the Senate. There was a good deal of private bickering among the Democrats in their caucus as to the effects of this proceeding and it is reported that it was at length agreed that Bright should serve only until Atchison should return, in which case he agrees to retire. Whether this arrangement will be or can be carried out is more than doubtful.

Bright received twenty-four votes, Chase 6, scattering 5. No whig received more than two votes, so that the party, in the Senate at least, may be considered formally dissolved. Mr. Chase well deserved the compliment he received, for he has been a faithful, vigilant and honorable representative of freedom and the north in the midst of slaveholders, doughfaces, traitors and scoundrels. Only thirty-five Senators voted, which illustrates the indifference felt on all sides for everything that relates to this session of Congress.

JUNIUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. McLane's Liver Pills—When the proprietors of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no way prove prejudicial to the constitution. This medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane'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 healing art. Experience has proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane'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, agency for the sale proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood st. dec6d&w3t

$2000 Wanted on a Mortgage, for one or two years, on first class Real Estate, situate in the heart of the city. Apply at this office. jdec2 tf

Election—Citizens' Insurance Company.

An Election for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

SAMUEL J. MARSHELL, Secretary.

dec5-2w5c

Agency of Dr. Pitch's Celebrated Medicines, at D. L. EAYRES'S True Store, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin Alley:

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A CARD.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH, of New York, would announce that he has made arrangements to extend his stay in Pittsburgh till Monday evening. During this interval the time he may be consulted daily, at his Rooms, at the City Hotel, for PERMANENT CONSTITUTIONAL Diseases, such as Tetter, Ringworm, Humors, Asthma, Piles, or Diseases connected with or predisposed to Consumption. To those who have Tetter, Ringworm, Humors, Piles, or Asthma, the consultation will be made, as it affords us pleasure to see our former patients, and we would invite others to see our former patients, and we would invite others to see our former patients, and continue to correspond with him in New York, without further expense.

Office hours—Nine to five daily, sabbath excepted.

nov-dawtf

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company, that an election will be held at West Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve the coming year. THOMAS J. ROWER, President.

nov2-td

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se12-2m-fc1 D. W. HERSTINE & CO., 93 and 95 Front st.

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle, Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale Wholesale and Retail by

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.,

152 Front street, Pittsburgh.

nov-d14

HOLMES, RABE & CO

SUCCESSOR TO

A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON ANVILS, 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. 21 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.

☞ All work warranted.

nov11-d

Tobias' Venetian Liniment for sale by KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,

CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ ARE NOW OPENING THEIR LARGE stock of FANCY FURS, embracing every variety of

SABLE,

MARTIN,

FITCH,

SQUIRREL,

LYNX,

CONEY,

SWANS DOWN.

TALMAS, VICTORINES, CUFFS, MUFFS, &c., to which they invite the attention of the Ladies.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.

To Persons who are Stoop Shouldered—Shoulder Braces.

DR. LANE, editor of the Chambersburg Transcript, under date of Sept. 18, 1854, in speaking of these Braces, says:—Our friend, Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, submitted to our inspection a very fine specimen of the "Washington Suspender Brace," manufactured and sold by him at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh. It serves admirably the purposes for which it is intended, it light and easy, and altogether free from the objections attached to the many other Braces in general use. It is an excellent Suspender, while at the same time, it preserves the shoulders in a healthful position, without at all restraining the natural movements of the body. The Dr. will send them by mail, free of postage, to any part of the Union.

[From the Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch, Feb. 20, 1852.]

☞ CHEST EXPANDERS—SHOULDER BRACES—AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—Persons who have acquired a stooping position, by following a sedentary occupation, will experience great relief by the use of the "Washington Suspender Brace," made and sold by Dr. KEYSER, corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley. It answers for a brace and suspenders, the weight of 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 give it a "puff," gratis.

Women, hundreds of whom are annually injured by the weight of their enormous 'skirts' should also procure these braces. Be particular in procuring the kind mentioned, as many of the braces sold are humbugs.

N. B.—I also keep every variety of Trusses, Supporters, Body Braces, Pile Pipes, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, &c. GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st.

Hydromagen Cork Soles just rec'd and for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wo st.

Neatsfoot Oil—For sale at KEYSER'S 140. Wood street.

Chloride of Lime for sale at KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

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 coming East will find their interest promoted by buying their HARDWARE at

No. 52 Wood str Pittsburgh

(4 DOORS ABOVE FIFTH.) nov-dawtf

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for his Daguerreotypes he has had built and has now completed over the Old Post Office, Third street, one of the most spacious and magnificent Sky Light Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes, in the United States. We are now prepared to execute likenesses of any size, in any style, any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A day weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A fair weather, is solicited, whether they wish a likeness or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street

dec2-2w5

Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Piles, are all relieved and cured in a short time by Dr. Keyser's Celebrated Cordial Mixture, the great tonic and purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opium, or any noxious drug; is perfectly harmless, and has cured more than five hundred cases of disease.

We can only refer the reader to the certificates, a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the great remedy of all Spring and Fall Medicines, and possesses an influence over the blood truly remarkable.

See advertisement.

no29-1mdw&tf

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We sell the attestation of heads of families, and others, to these testimonials on the fourth page of this or these valuable Family Medicines.

NORRIS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Schuylkill Sixth street, above the Rail road, Philadelphia

ENGAGED for many years exclusively in the manufacture of LOCOMOTIVES, have recently been considerably enlarged, 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 terms.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

oc10

Invalids recovering from the effects of Fever, Bilious Diseases, or long 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 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, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation.

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

See advertisement.

ro11-d&w1m

Weak, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental and bodily physical evils—the victim to dyspepsia, be indeed an object of commiseration. Yet this absurd form is to desired. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the celebrated Dyspepsia Bitters prepared by Dr. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and mind, and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

no28-2w&w1m

Few are aware how frequently Publishers are compelled to insert annoying letters their advertisements statements which they can neither succeed or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, which we have had indisputable proof that his medicines are strictly true, with abundant opportunity to test their efficacies will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known to the community to need any recommendation from us, and his Pills we are credibly informed are not inferior to his Pectoral.—*Providence Tribune.*

de1-1d&w1t

Nature and Art.

Heads by nature flushed with red,

Or by art with rouge overspread,

Are turned to black or brown instead.

By Gridiadoro's Dye.

Now's the time to test its power,

Would you shine in beauty's bower,

Make new rivals jealous with

Use Gridiadoro's Dye.

☞ Gridiadoro's Eclaire Hair Dye, sold at Dr. KEYSER'S Drug Store, 140 Wood st. nov15-d&w1t

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator only imported from Paris, exactly suits the foot to the peculiar shape of the head, so a new foot has easy on the bad as sound one. A neat fit and a good foot may be had of Wood st. ap28-tf W. DOUGLAS.

L. G. GRAFF, (successor to J. S. Dilworth & Co.) office 120 Second street, Pittsburgh, *Agent for Jewel Powder Compress, Gold Pens and Pencils*, Powder, in any quantity, constantly on hand. Also, Safety Fuse. jy7

HENRY H. COLLINS,

FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHEESE, BUTTER, SEEDS, FISH,

And Produce Generally,

No. 25 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Stolen.

CHECK drawn by Lippincott & Co. on the *Citizens' Deposite Bank*, of the city, for $500 payable Bearer in Currency, dated Dec. 1th, 1854, was stolen from my house on the night of the 4th inst. All persons are cautioned against buying said check, as the payment has been stopped. JOHN B. CANFIELD.

dec5-2d

Whig Meeting.

THE Whigs of the Anti-Masons of the 4th Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet on SATURDAY, the 16th, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., at ARCHIBALD HOLLIDAY'S Hardware Store, Market st., for the purpose of nominating Ward officers. By order of Committee.

dec5-td

Toys! Toys! and Fancy Goods.

BY THE DOZEN, GROSS OR CASE—

Wax and Rid Dolls; Cradles and Cradle Quilts, Furniture, Wheels, Steeples, Building