expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site and the erection of a new building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property. The building and lot were readily sold for $30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view. The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building.—Under all circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the condition of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years.

The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made on our part, to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officer of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about $20,000, for which there should be annually additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 is now in progress, and the tenth volume containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

The councils of Philadelphia, by an ordinance passed in October, 1852, dedicated the ground in Independence Square, to the erection of a monument commemorative of the Declaration of Independence; and tendered the possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

Since that time, the States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia and Pennsylvania, have signified their willingness to accept the proposition on the terms indicated by the councils, and to participate in this patriotic work. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the two Carolinas, have taken no action on the subject.

I hope I may refrain from again expressing my unabated solicitude for the success of this movement. If American history furnishes a single event which is worthy of commemoration by a monument, the Declaration of Independence is that event. In moral grandeur it is without a parallel, and stands above all others for the mighty influence which it has exerted upon the political, religious and social condition of mankind. It has been justly said, it ushered in a new member into the family of nations and electrified all Europe. It opened new revelations of liberty, and changed the relations of people and government, by teaching the one how to resist and conquer oppression, and the other the absolute necessity to its own continuance of recognizing and respecting the rights of humanity. From that time forth, a new, vital and quickening spirit has pervaded the world. Thrones have been shaken, empires have been overturned, society has been convulsed, blood and carnage have desolated the earth; but still the intelligence and souls of the people of all Christendom have been so vivified, elevated and expanded to a comprehension of their rights, as will never be diminished nor forgotten; but will advance, enlarge, and increase, until the moral and social preparation for the appreciation and enjoyment of liberty shall be effected, which, in the divine economy is so indispensable to the permanence of free institutions.

As the third generation of that posterity for whom the men of the revolution chiefly labored and suffered, and died, it is peculiarly fitting that we should erect such representations of their great and controlling acts as shall speak to our own hearts, to our children's hearts, and shall testify to God and the world, that we appreciate and reverence, and would cultivate and disseminate the mighty truths and principles which brought our nation into existence, which constitute its very life, and of which it seems designated by providence to be—the special defender and protector.

I believe we should have a monument to perpetuate the remembrance of the great event from which such manifold and inestimable blessings have sprung; some imperishable memorial of our gratitude to the authors of the Declaration of independence; to the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle; an enduring witness of the great things done amongst us and for us; an embodiment of the origin and principles of our government; some distinguishing mark of the place of the nation's birth; a consecrated temple of liberty, about which unborn generations of Americans may resort and renew the assurances of fidelity to the principles of the Declaration and to their natural offspring—the constitution and the Union. I am for this work most earnestly; and I trust that Pennsylvania will not permit it to fail; but that it may be pressed upon the attention of the original thirteen States until each and all shall evince a willingness and determination to participate in the erection of this glorious structure. To this end I respectfully suggest to the General Assembly, the propriety of again calling the attention of the original States to the subject, by resolution or otherwise.

In closing my last communication to the General Assembly, and terminating my official relations with the people of my native Commonwealth, I may be indulged in a brief and general reference to her present proud position as a member of the great family of States, and to the patriotism, integrity, and general prosperity of her citizens. The advantageous geographical position of Pennsylvania, with a fine harbor open to the Atlantic, and another connecting her centrally with the magnificent chain of western lake navigation—her long branching rivers, spreading their arms and arteries through every portion of her territory—all added to her fertile soil and exhaustless deposits of valuable minerals—presents a combination of the natural elements of greatness, scarcely equalled in our own or any other quarter of the globe. These have made for an attractive field for the science, industry and enterprise of man; and all her natural advantages have been cherished and cultivated, until she has reached a condition of varied wealth and positive prosperity. Her system of internal improvements will safely compare with those of any sister State, whether in regard to completeness in construction, or the extent of country which they traverse. Nor have the higher hopes of humanity been disregarded by our statesmen, and the people at large; as the liberal provisions for common schools, Academies and Colleges, and our numerous Churches attest: while, at the same time, the various Asylums for the insane, and for the unfortunate of all classes and conditions, and Houses of Refuge for thereformation of the wayward and erring, silently, yet surely, bear witness that the cause of benevolence has always found effective advocates within her borders.

In physical improvement and population her progress has been steady and rapid. In the days of Governor Snyder, the erection of a bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the construction of a turnpike road was the subject of executive exultation, and a matter of congratulation among the people. Now her whole surface is checkered over with railroads, canals and other high ways. Then the whole revenues of the State amounted to but $450,000. Now they exceed five millions. Of the four large States, her percentage of increase in population, since 1840, is the greatest; and she has besides excelled the best of her sisters in the production of wheat, iron and coal. Her population numbers not less than two and a half millions; nearly as large as all the States at the time of the Revolution.—The present value of her real and personal estate exceeds $850,000,000. Her annual production of coal is worth in the market over twenty millions. Her great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce are rapidly extending.

She has, in addition, a history, of which we may well be proud. Within her limits is found the birth place of Independence—that sacred spot where was first declared those great truths which lie at the foundation of American nationality. In the maintenance of those truths, she bore a glorious part. Her contributions of men to the field, and money to the treasury—of talent and wisdom to the Congress of the Colonies, were not surpassed by those of any other State. It was her sons who crossed the Delaware in the dead of winter, under the lead of Washington, and for a time turned the tide of war. Again, in the struggle of 1812, for the rights of American citizenship, and in that of 1846, for American honor and progress, she contributed with a profuse generosity. The contest amongst her sons was not as to who should have the right to stay at home, but who should have the privilege of going into the field. Bearing this honorable part in the matters of foreign war, she has had a no less enviable participation in allaying domestic strife. Whenever the exigency seemed to require it, she has stood firmly by the Constitution and the Union, and ever contended for the rights of all sections of the country, and all classes and administrations of the people. Such is our State. To live and die within her limits, and to have borne even an humble part in her civil service—if in her history, I shall ever esteem as a proud privilege—one that, as it draws nearer its close, swells my heart with gratitude to her people, at the recollection of the numerous proofs of confidence I have experienced at their hands.

The fulness of my exultation in the character and happy condition of our beloved Commonwealth, and of the gratitude I have expressed, leaves no room in my bosom for even a lingering regret at a decision of my fellow-citizens, which is soon to relieve me from the cares and labors of a public life. Its transient excitements have already been forgotten, and its alienations, if any, forgiven. I shall resume my place in the ranks of the people, with a calm consciousness of having always sought to advance their best interests to the extent of my ability; and of never having yielded my convictions of right, either in subservience to any selfish purpose, or any narrow and unworthy prejudice.

Having adverted to various subjects of congratulation, in regard to the public affairs of my own State, I may be indulged in a brief reference, also, to the happy aspect of our common country, and the elevation it has reached amongst the nations of the earth, in the light of liberty, and through the workings of its benign institutions. Who amongst us, and throughout this broad land, does not experience at this moment, and at every moment, in his own condition, and the condition of those who surround him, the influence and benefit of our happy Union, and the well considered compact by which it is sustained. A basis of calculation, exhibited by past experience, will give our country a population of thirty millions in less than ten years from the present time—of eighty millions in thirty years to come—and of one hundred millions at the close of the present century! But mere numbers are of no moment, compared with moral elements in a nation's greatness. The vital strength and stability of the United States, as a people, consists in the substantial interest which each individual has in the permanency of those glorious institutions, which were baptized in the blood of our revolutionary struggle, and handed down to us as the sacred legacy of our fathers. Peril, or destroy these, and we peril or destroy the share of sovereignty and equality which they were designed to secure, alike to the richest and poorest, to the highest and humblest in the land. The experience of more than three-fourths of a century proves, I am persuaded, that the American people, in the main, truly appreciate the beneficent structure and beautiful operation of our republican system. We have been assailed by annoyings and open hostility from abroad, and have, at times before the present, been discouraged and alarmed by concealed and insidious spirit of faction at home; yet the Constitution still stands as widely and firmly rivetted in the affections of the honest masses of American freemen as at any former period of our history.

The more fruitful sources of our national prosperity undoubtedly result to the Executive department, from the intelligence of our people and in the rich natural resources of our country; united to an advantageous commercial intercourse with a sister people, who, by the same act of government which we should cherish as more potent than all these, it is the pride of our hearts to have assisted by our aid, in the union of the States, under an adequate and stable constitution. To this and the virtue of our children, we confide the stability and permanence of our present system, and the happiness of our posterity.

Our ancestors, who had suffered, and marked the spirit in which our Union was formed, can avoid the conviction that government, so far as it depends on the will of the people, in this confederacy, must be one of opinion rather than force. Born in Revolutionary scenes and vicissitudes, I have lived in the same spirit. It must present itself to every member of this Republic in the welcome guise of protection and protection—not in overbearing pride, or as wielding the strong arm of power.

We have sprung up as the plain-written compact of our fathers, to which they reflectingly consented and subscribed, and so bound us who have succeeded to their place. Its blessings and its benefits have been felt throughout long years of unmingled prosperity. I am persuaded that its provisions, let us, with at least common honesty and manliness, exercise the mode of amendment which, with great cost, in admirable precision, in the noble instrument itself, we have, until this time, happily forbore to use. Let us, whatever motive, or under whatever pretext, either openly repudiate some of its plain provisions, or covertly refusing under the cloak of secret organizations, seek to violate its spirit, or avoid compliance with its clear behests, disrobe the faith of our fathers and forfeit our claim to honest and solemn obligations. Entertaining these views, I can say, I am actuated by no sectional feeling, nor disregard of consistency, the continued and embittered agitation of one section of the country, against the domestic institutions of another, or the more recent organization of secret societies throughout the Union, based upon doctrines of a sectional character, which, utterly at war with our National and State constitutions, and obnoxious to the liberal spirit of American republicanism, (even in the mirror of the venerated Father of his Country) but must now feel, with revolting force, the action which would make secret societies for political ends, as placing a powerful engine in the hands of the bad and designing, to accomplish them not only to acquire power unworthily, but always to map and destroy the most sacred principles of our government.

In these reflections upon certain political organizations, if I rightly comprehend my own motives, I am actuated by no mere partisan hostility or resentment. Were I to leave at this present moment, I should still be clear and convictions of right, and shrink from a duty I owe to the people of my native State, who have uniformly sustained me in various public relations in the past. Nor, more, I should, by silence in this regard, fail properly to reflect that constancy and unwearied watchfulness of our noble Commonwealth has ever evinced towards the principles of our national compact, the sacred rights of conscience and universal religious toleration; and also to the wise doctrine of separate and distinct State sovereignty, and the inherent right of self-government.

During the brief period which remains of my official term, I shall readily and cheerfully cooperate with the General Assembly in all proper measures, to advance the public weal, and I earnestly devote my prayers, labors, and the talents of those who may follow me in our public vocation, that kindly care may still watch over, and the beneficent feeling who holds the destinies of nations as well as individuals, as it were, in the palm of his hand, may without whose continued smile there can be neither national or individual prosperity.

ELECTUTE CHAMBER,
Harrisburgh, Jan. 3, 1855.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.—

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1855.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—Neither the Editorial Room Printing Establishment of the *Daily Gazette*, are opened Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear at the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday.

☞ **Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.**—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette, has rendered it the 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 to which the subscription is paid, the paper will be invariably stopped, unless the subscription is renewed by advance payment. All transient advertisements, of every description, will be required to be paid in advance. The only exceptions will be where special monthly or yearly contracts are made. wo1dtdw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE absorbs nearly all our available space to-day, and leaves us but little room for comments. We have read it with gratification and pleasure. It is, in the main, a sensible, modest and respectable document, evincing ardent State patriotism, and a more than ordinary freedom from party prejudices.—Its exhibition of the State finances presents a most flattering picture, and one which every Pennsylvanian can view with pride and pleasure. The only drawback to our gratification is, that we know that there are different modes of stating financial concerns, and that there is always a strong temptation in an officer and a party to make the best appearance possible. Although we would not attribute any intention on the part of Gov. Bigler to mislead or deceive, yet we prefer to make up our judgment after a complete sifting of the matter by wholly impartial individuals. Taking Gov. Bigler's exhibit, however, as correct, the prospect before the State is quite flattering. We heartily coincide in his recommendation that no further new work shall be undertaken, and that the surplus revenue shall be devoted strictly to the liquidation of the State debt. With most of his recommendations we coincide. With regard to banks we accept his views with modifications. We agree with him that no system of Free Banking should be permitted, and that exceeding caution should be exercised in the increase of Banks. Good sound banks are, however, necessary and useful institutions, conservative in their character, and greatly tend to check wild speculation and extravagance. More banking capital is needed in some of our large manufacturing and commercial centres. Pittsburgh needs at least two more banks, and we hope her wishes will not be refused by the incoming administration. In respect to Common Schools, the message is worthy of the highest praise, and we trust the day may speedily come when its anticipations of the usefulness of these institutions, and the elevation of the teacher in the social rank, may be fully realized. The true American and patriotic feeling manifested in reference to the proposed monument in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and the remarks in regard to the value of the Union, are eloquent and just, but somewhat marred by an indirect fling against those who view slavery as an awful gangrene on the body politic which no self-gratulation plaster can hide. We commend the message to our readers, as worthy of the careful attention of every patriotic citizen.

A REAL KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE.—Mr. B. T. C. Morgan goes a long way out of his road to assure his friends that, if elected Mayor, he will rout the hucksters and put an end to forestalling.

It would have been well had Mr. B. T. C. Morgan enquired, beforehand, whether the Mayor has any authority to do what he promises. Had he looked at the ordinances of the city he would have been saved the mortification of displaying the gross ignorance involved in pledging himself to enforce laws which have no existence.

Since the erection of the new Market Houses by an Association formed for that purpose, the whole control of the Markets has been taken from the Mayor and placed in the hands of the Market House Association and the Market Committee of Councils. This Committee, acting under the authority of Councils, was empowered to make all needful rules and regulations for the government and occupancy of the Market Houses; and it was authorized, in connection with the Building Association, to elect a Superintendent of the Market Houses, whose duty it was declared to be to take charge of the buildings, collect stall rents, *dispose of stands and stalls to hucksters in places assigned to them*, and collect from said hucksters and forestallers the rents or charges fixed upon them, by the Committee. Mr. Allen Cordell is the present Superintendent, we believe, and he can post up Mr. Morgan in the facts of which he seems so strangely oblivious.

The whole control of the Market Houses, and of huckstering and forestalling therein, is in the hands of the Market Committee and the Superintendent appointed by that Committee. That Committee has set apart particular spots in and about the Market Houses, to be occupied by hucksters and forestallers, and collects a handsome revenue from them. The Mayor has no more to do with the matter than plain Mr. B. T. C. Morgan now has (or is ever likely to have for that matter); and even the poor privilege of appointing a Market Constable has been taken from the Mayor and conferred upon the Market Committee.

Oh, wise Mr. Morgan! Profound and astute Mr. Morgan! You who aspire to rule this great city and itch so terribly to have the pleasure of executing ordinances that have no existence, would it not be better for you to learn what the law is, before you talk of enforcing it? Was there any necessity for showing that you were a Know-Nothing in fact as well as in name?

There is, in all communities, a prejudice against hucksters, and doubtless Mr. Morgan thought he could turn it to good account. Whether this prejudice is just or unjust, it is not for us to say; but we are fain to hint our conviction that political hucksters and demagogues, when found out and understood, are as subject to it as those who deal in butter and eggs: and Mr. Morgan will find, we fancy, that he has taken *his* wares to a poor market.

EEVENTH HOUR PLEDGES.—After incubating for about two weeks, a call has been brought forth, within a day or two of the election, by our Know Nothing friends upon their brother Morgan to know whether he will, if elected, enforce the laws against Sunday liquor selling. From the tenacity with which this call has been held back to this late hour, we are led to infer, that it has been very reluctantly answered. Brother Morgan, however, doles out the required pledge; and as if to make amends for the tardiness of its announcement, he adds the gracious assurance that he will *also* rigidly enforce the ordinances against hucksters. His questioners, with more prudence than their candidate, avoided this snare; but he has incontinently fallen into it.—Mr. Morgan will see, when he has the leisure to inquire into such matters, that the Mayor of this city has no control over that subject.

We have little faith in pledges extorted on the eve of an election. It is now several week since Mr. Morgan was announced as a candidate, and if he had desired to have his views thoroughly discussed he would not have withheld them until this late hour. It savors too much of trickery to be sincere.

Mr. Volz, when he accepted an invitation to become a candidate, pledged himself, frankly, to discharge with fidelity whatever duties might fall upon him, as Mayor, if re-elected. His standing in this community is as good as that of his opponent, and his pledge, freely given at the very moment of becoming a candidate, is entitled to at least as much weight as that wrung from his competitor in the closing hours of the contest.

Mr. Morgan knows, and his interlocutors know, that the laws will be as well enforced under Mr. Volz as under his antagonist; and they know, moreover, that the simple question in this contest is between Know Nothingism and its opponents. The questions of temperance and huckstering are no part of the issue: and the attempt to make them so is the result of that feeling of weakness which Mr. Morgan's friends cannot help betraying. They know they cannot elect him on the single question before the people; and so they make a "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" appeal to the temperance vote. If the temperance men of the city are not wilfully blind, they will pay no heed to pledges given only when defeat seemed inevitable without them.

Pennsylvania Legislature

JAN. 3.—HOUSE, CONCURRED.—Mr. M'Combs read in place a bill to incorporate the Bank of Newcastle, and a bill to require the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to fence their road.

Mr. McCombs also introduced a series of joint resolutions, relative to the rights of foreigners in the United States.

Mr. Ball introduced a bill to reduce the expences of the Government, and to secure the more faithful payment of all taxes due the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ball made some remarks upon the importance of the bill, when, on motion, 1000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eyster read in place a bill to incorporate the Ohio Improvement Company.

On motion, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the purchase of Dunlap's and Purdon's Digest and Sutherland's Legislative Manual, for the use of members.

Jan. 4—The ballotings in the Senate for Speaker continued, with the same result as before, Hamlin having 14, Hendricks 13, and scattering 4. The Know Nothings are full of spleen against Messrs. Darsie and Price because they refuse to be used to elect a K. N. Speaker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Smith, Philadelphia, read in place a bill to abolish the Board of Land Commissioners, and for the better regulation and management of the public works of the State.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, read in place a bill to confer on colored persons the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Cummings read in place a bill to incorporate the Coal and Iron Bank of Pennsylvania.

The House then, on motion, went into nominations for Clerk and other officers. A large number of nominations were submitted.

The rules were then, on motion suspended, and the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, with the following result, viz: A. W. Benedict, (K. N.,) of Huntingdon county was elected, receiving 69 votes.

A. L. Hennerholtz, of Berks, was appointed Assistant Clerk.

C. D. Cowen, of Warren, J. L. Wrightmyer, of Berks, E. Smith, of Wyoming, S. C. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, and Wm. W. Taylor, of Lawrence, were appointed transcribing clerks.

James Bently, of Washington, was chosen sergeant at arms.

The House after completing its organization by the election of subordinate officers, adjourned until to-morrow.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.
From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1855.

John E. Warren, U. S. Attorney for Minnesota is dismissed, owing to his connection with an alleged fraudulent suit, the United States vs. the Minnesota Railroad Company.

The Democratic Caucus to-day was poorly attended, only about fifty persons being present. Senator Toucey was Chairman and Mr. Barksdale Secretary. Messrs. Hunter, Butler, Broadhead, Allen and Toucey were the only Senators present. The proceedings were spiritless, the subject being the reduction of the tariff. Several short speeches were made, and it was resolved to bring the subject before Congress tomorrow. Mr. Walbridge was strongly for free trade. He said the cry among his constituents was for bread.

Messrs. Douglas and Richardson are very ugly about the Illinois news; but Gen. Shields says, if he was not so much interested he could laugh over it.

Mr. Dawson's amendment to the Graduation bill is shrewd, and may secure the Homestead measure.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will purchase $1,900,000 of Government stocks, as follows: First, the par value, or amount specified in each certificate; second, a premium on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of July 1846, redeemable Nov. 12, 1856, of 2½ per cent; on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1842, redeemable 1st December, 1862, of 10 per cent.; on the stock of the loans authorized by the acts of 1847 and 1848, and redeemable, the former, on the 31st of December, 1857, and the latter on the 30th of June, 1868, of 16 per cent.; and on the stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1850, and redeemable on the 31st December, 1864, commonly called the Texas Indemnity, 6 per cent. Third, The interest on the par of each certificate from January 1, 1855, to the date of receipt and settlement at the Treasury, with the allowance (for the money to reach the owner) of one day's interest in addition.

The Democratic members of both Houses met in caucus to-day in the Hall of the Representatives, to consider the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to revise the present tariff.

Mr. Toucey was called to the Chair, and Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, elected Secretary.

A resolution of the following purport was passed:

Resolved, That is right and proper that the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States from foreign countries, should be reduced by Congress, at its present session, to the revenue standard, carrying out the principle of the tariff of 1846.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A suit of quo warranto was issued to-day by the Supreme Court of this State against the Commonwealth Bank of this city for a violation of the act of incorporation in discounting notes at usurious rates of interest and dealing in promissory notes. The writ is returnable on the 20th. A bill in equity was also filed praying for a special injunction restraining the bank from continuing to discount paper at usurious rates.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.—The Council Bluffs *Bugle* of the 16th instant, contains partial returns of the election in the Territory of Nebraska, held on the 12th inst., from which we infer the election of N. B. Giddings to Congress, over D. Johnston. Giddings is called a Benton Democrat.

WORSE AND WORSE.—Eastern exchange for the best of our Free Bank Paper, is now selling for twelve per cent. premium. Can any man do an honest business and suffer this shave?—*Indianapolis Locos.*

DIED.—On Thursday, January 4th, 1855, Mr. MOSES WARD, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 Fayette street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaints, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in your right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the liver, and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Mr. Lane's Liver Pills.

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, the Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores throughout the United States. Price only 25 cents per box. For sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 56 Wood st. jan1-dw

A Special Bulletin for the Sick.—Dr. *Morse's Invigorating Cordial* relieves with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, tones the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, invigorates the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance; allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken with safety by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

This invaluable cordial is not equalled by improper indulgence, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or toilsome application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subject to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or the functions of digestion have become deranged or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

Persons whose health has been broken down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and vim of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It unbolsters the elements of their restoration. Invalids who have consumed the first bottle, they will be conscious that the recuperative principle is at work in every debilitated portion of their frames, and hope, soon to be realized in their thorough recovery, will spring up in their hearts.

The Cordial is put up in highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, at the Sole Depot, No. 192 Broadway, New York.

Agents—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 56 Wood street. Allegheny: H. H. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. FLEMING.

Sold by druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

HOLMES, RABE & CO.
SUCCESSOR TO
A. H. HOLMES & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, HAMMERED IRON AXLES, CROWBARS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS, PICKS,
Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery.
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WAREHOUSE, No. 21 WOOD ST., BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND
☞ All work warranted. mh31-tf

Hardware Salesman Wanted, in a first class Philadelphia House. A gentleman having knowledge of the business, and influence with purchasers from Pennsylvania and Ohio, or other prompt paying trade, can address W. J. CHAPLAIN,
dec1-6tw No. 22 Market st., Philadelphia.

Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, Dec. 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is a quick medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints—his gums had become loosened and painful, and swollen and sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in a subsequent bottle as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. See their certificate and, notice in full around the bottle. dec30-3dw1w

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 fitted now completed (over the Old Post office, Third street,) one of the most elegant and substantial Galleries ever constructed for Daguerreotype purposes in the United States. We are now prepared to execute Daguerreotypes of all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A call from all is solicited, whether they wish for Daguerreotypes or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. dec22-dw3m

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, MUFFS, MUFFS, &c., to which they invite the attention of the Ladies.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—tf

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 Houses, Jail Hotels or Dwellings. No. 23 Market st., Pittsburgh
JOHN FLEMING, L. WILSON, D. CONNAN, THOMAS WILSON.
FLEMING BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c.

PHILADELPHIA
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
NO. 149 CHESTNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Will make all kinds of Insurance, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, on reasonable rates of premium.
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Reliance Mutual Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.
Capital, $177,150—Assets, $212,775. Securely invested.
FIRE INSURANCE—On Buildings, Limited or Perpetual, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in town or country.
The mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.
The Scrip Certificates of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Comp'y.
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dec25-1y corner Third and Wood streets.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO.,
Corner 4th and Smithfield sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
AGENTS OF
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 PENNSA. INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH:
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $300,000.
A. A. CARRIER, Sec'y.

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 L. MARSHELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road Company, that an election will be held at West Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Directors to serve the coming year. THOMAS J. HOWEN,
no15-4d President.

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator lately imported from Paris, exactly suits the feet to the peculiar shape of the head, so a new hat is as easy on the head as could one A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 177 Wood st. an23-tf W. DOUGLAS.

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

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

Chemical Erasive Soap—Give it a single trial.—It is one of the most practical and useful discoveries of the day, by which 50 per cent. is saved in the time and labor of washing; all pounding and machine friction, so necessary in the old way, is entirely dispensed with.—And little heavier labor need be performed than the ordinary rinsing and boiling.

The clothes will look much whiter and cleaner, and last longer than when washed in the usual way; it is warranted not to injure the finest fabric.

This soap is eminently superior for this toilet, and the removal of oil, wheel grease, &c., from all kinds of silks and woolen goods. It will remove moth, tan, &c., from the skin, leaving it soft and white.

For cleaning paint, furniture, &c., one fair trial will convince the candid mind, not only that it works much quicker, easier and more thorough than any of the common brown or family soaps, but that it effects a saving in the first cost.

Printers by keeping a strong solution of this soap on hand, will find it invaluable in the cleaning of type forms, &c., by the Pastor of the Universalist Church, on the words, Devil, Satan, Serpent, Dragon, possession of Spirits, and kindred subjects, on *Sunday Evenings*, at 7 o'clock. ja2-1d*

WE WISH TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a young Man, as a Partner in a small manufacturing establishment. He is able to make himself useful in any department, and has a capital of Six or Seven Hundred Dollars. He is a good plain book-keeper and salesman, but would prefer being employed in or about the manufactory. S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 2d st. ja6

EIGHT HOUSES TO LET.—Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 140 2d st. ja6

NEW YORK HOMINY,
Samp, Carolina Grits,
Split Peas, Sweet Corn.
A full supply on hand and for sale by W. A. McCLURG

HECKER'S FARINA.
Hecker's Wheat Grits,
Corn Starch,
Pearl Sago.
For sale by the low or retail by W. A. McCLURG

PEARED PEACHES—4 bbls. very choice; also 150 bus. unpared do. for sale by W. A. McCLURG.

For Rent.
A DESIRABLE Country Residence in Pitt township, with Two Acres of ground, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, out house, &c., will be rented cheap, and for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply on the premises at the office of PATRICK'S FRIEND.

Iron City Commercial College.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ONLY $4 for a full Course of Instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, and the Business arena. Prof. MILGAR & BRO. have determined to reduce their terms to remunerate for their time and labor, in a equal chance to acquire a splendid style of writing superior to any one being taught in this city, and to do business and transact business with ease, (which are used by them only,) they guarantee entire satisfaction to every one who may attend their Institution. Prof. M. & Bro. have been obliged to enlarge their establishment in order to do business, and in adding have spared neither pains nor expense in making their apartments in every way more spacious and unexcelled than any other Institution of the kind in Pittsburgh. The public are politely invited to call and judge for themselves, and at the same time examine the improvement made in writing by persons in this city.

Ladies or gentlemen wishing to become pupils are respectfully informed that an introductory lesson, explanatory of the mode of teaching, gratis, will be given, and a free of charge, will be cheerfully given.

Open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Terms for the course $4. ja1

To Business Men.
THE advertiser, a young man, wishes a situation. He is well acquainted with Book-keeping; has a good knowledge of shipping, bill making, &c. Unquestionable reference given. Address Box 56, Post Office. ja2-2