PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1855.

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

Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our business men 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 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. sepl:dkw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

IMPORTANT DECISION—THE OHIO LIQUOR LAW SUSTAINED.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has announced its opinion, confirming the constitutionality of the Liquor Law of Ohio passed at the last session of the Legislature. The decision is unanimous, and fully sustains the law on all the points raised against it. The law will now be enforced throughout the State.

This Liquor Law is a very severe one, shuts up all the taverns and grog shops in the State. The first section says:

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell in any quantity intoxicating liquors, to be drank in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors, to be drank in any adjoining room, building or premises, or other place of public resort connected with said building.

Among the provisions of the law are the following—no intoxicating liquors shall be sold to minors, without the written order of the parent or guardian—none shall be sold to drunkards—all places selling intoxicating liquor to be drank on the premises, or otherwise in violation of the act, are declared common nuisances, and provision is made for their abatement in the most summary manner. Every person found intoxicated is to be imprisoned at least one day, and to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution. Any person selling liquor to any person in violation of the act, shall pay all losses and harm which may arise from any intoxication which may follow. Wives and children can bring suit for damages against any person selling liquor to a husband and father, by which he becomes intoxicated, and the family suffers loss and harm. Severe and summary punishments, by fine and imprisonment, are inflicted upon all persons violating the act. The giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or devise to evade the provisions of the act are deemed and held to be an unlawful selling. A *proviso*, in the 8th section, exempts from the provisions of the act, the sale of wines manufactured from the pure juice of grape cultivated in the State, or beer, ale, or cider.

The intention of the act it seems, is to put a stop to the retailing of intoxicating liquor to be drank on the premises where sold, with the exception of home manufactured wine, beer, ale and cider. A person may buy liquor and take it home for use, without hindrance. This is a modification of the Maine law—a sort of compromise between the present laws and the Prohibitory plan. No spiritous liquor can hereafter be bought in Ohio by the glass to be drank on the premises at any tavern, coffee house, or other places of resort without a violation of the law.—This will no doubt do great good, if it does not accomplish all that the friends of temperance desire. If we cannot do any better, we should like to see such a law adopted in this State, and we believe it could be procured from the present Legislature.

REV. JOHN LORD.—The lecture of this gentleman on Monday night was not so well attended as it deserved to be. The lecture was one of the most powerful we remember to have heard, pure in its style, graphic in its delineations, and eloquent in its scorching denunciations of wrong. He portrayed with masterly power the condition of France prior to the times of Henry IV, and the picture he drew of that prince and his reign presented the outlines of the time with true artistic sharpness and distinctness. He described the Protestantism and Catholicism—the antagonist forces—of that day with the care and minuteness of one who had given much study to their characteristics, and poured the most withering sarcasm and contempt upon the wily Jesuitism which first seduced Henry of Navarre from his early faith, which afterward assassinated him for his tolerance of Protestantism, and never rested easy until it had banished the reformed religion from the soil of France.

The object of the series of lectures of which this was one is to trace the conflicts of Protestantism in France, the difficulties which environed its existence, and the causes which led to its final extermination from that kingdom. At the time when Henry IV ascended the throne of France, the Protestants formed at least a moiety of the kingdom; but from the moment of his apostacy to Rome the cause of his former adherents began to decline. He protected them while he lived, but they were no longer an equal party with their adversaries; and when he died they became an easy prey to the relentless foes who pursued them, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes completed their downfall. The subsequent history of France, however, was tinged with the colors of the precedent times, and Mr. Lord, in his lecture on Friday evening, will follow up this portion of the subject in discussing the reign of Louis XV and the causes which led to the French Revolution.

Mr. Lord is hardly orthodox in his ideas of tolerance. He seems to prefer the old Puritan ideas, and to regard that treatment as the best for Romanism which Romanism has always accorded to Protestantism when it had the power. Jesuitism demanded, and succeeded in obtaining the utter extinction of the Protestant religion in France, never tolerating it for one moment, when it could help it, and taking no rest until its utter extermination was accomplished. Such a church, Mr. Lord appears to think, is entitled to no more toleration than it shows, and is too vindictive and persecuting in its nature to render the conflict an equal one between truth and error, where it is permitted to exist without curb or restraint. We do not concur with Mr. Lord in this view, if we understand him rightly, but that is no reason why he should not be a crowded house on Friday night, to hear a lecture on a question which has racked the brains of Christendom for half a century. We can assure an intellectual treat to all who attend.

INDICATIONS OF THE LAW IN REGARD TO THE SABBATH.—Mayor Wolf has issued his Proclamation to secure the better observance of the laws enacted to secure the sanctity of the Sabbath. He has special reference to the selling of liquor on Sunday, and will enforce the laws in respect to liquor operations of the day, or rest. He has given ample and fair warning of his intentions, and hope there will be a prompt and cheerful acquiescence in so reasonable a demand. If any one refuses to obbite the law, the whole community will sustain the Mayor in the right prosecution and punishment of the offender. We trust there will be no officer who feels an interest in this matter will inform the Mayor and his officers all in their power. The Mayor knows of any violation of law in this city let him report the case immediately to the nearest police officer, and if he neglects his duty we are fully assured the Mayor will dismiss the proper representation being made. It is important for the citizens to lend their aid to the leaders of the laws are always on the lookout for police officers, and succeed in some form or another in hiding their offence. From the energy with which the Mayor has commenced this work, we may look for quiet and peaceful Sabbaths hereafter.

SALE OF SEATS.—The sale of seats for Madam De Vries Concert will commence this morning at Kleber's Music Store, on Third street, at 9 o'clock. No extra charge for securing seats.

HOMES.—It is suggested that much good could be done for the poor by introducing this article into more common use. It is nutricious, cheap, and easily cooked.

CONCERT OF MADAME DE VRIES.—This charming cantatrice, whose Concert is advertised for to-morrow evening, at Masonic Hall, is favorably known to a portion of our citizens, who had the good fortune to hear her when on a visit to the city with the Italian opera troupe. She then won golden opinions from all who were her auditors; and we can assure those who were restrained from visiting operatic representations, and all others who have never had the opportunity of listening to her, that she is one of the most accomplished artistes in the line of her profession. She executes, with surprising effect and true skill, the gems of our modern musical literature, and with a voice of surpassing power and richness.

It has been the fate of most opera singers, when they have abandoned the stage for the platform of the concert room, to fail. Grisi and Thillon are instances in point. Their effect as artistes was derived from the scenery, the dresses, the dramatic action, and the other incidents of the opera, and as mere singers, separate from these, they did not succeed. It has been otherwise with Madame De Vries. She possesses all the elements of a popular and successful solo singer, and has come off triumphantly before discriminating audiences at all her concerts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

The Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The affairs of the Smithsonian Institution have again come before Congress, and it is quite time they had. The "higher law" men have got hold of the funds and are carrying things with a hand higher than the law they trample underfoot. Like almost everything else under this government the South has seized upon this institution and the funds which belong to it, and they are rending the Earth and Heaven with howls and screams, because the fact has been formally and authoritatively communicated to Congress.

The law organizing the Institution plainly directs that the principal object to which its managers are to direct their labours is the formation of a library. The fund is large, much too large. It yields annually about $40,000. But let me state more in detail the facts of its history.—About 1837 James Smithson, a relative of the Percy family, and I believe a natural son of the Duke of Northumberland, died, leaving by will $500,000 for the foundation in the United States of an Institution to be called by his name "for the diffusion of knowledge among men." Smithson was truly a devotee of science, and in selecting the American government as the trustee of his great and benevolent design, he exercised a sound judgment, although it has turned out, or seems likely to turn out, that he was mistaken in the selection of the agent to carry out his views. When he died, the gradual change going on in the genius of our government was not perceived among the best informed men in England, as indeed it was not among ourselves; liberty, civilization, the arts, not slavery and barbarism were supposed to be its objects.

We accepted the trust. Hon. Richard Rush was sent to England to get the money. It was awarded by the British chancery. It was brought here and was invested in the stocks of Arkansas which were repudiated, and the money entirely lost to the Treasury and the nation. National shame compelled action in 1846, when under the auspices of Mr. Choate of Massachusetts a law was passed requiring the erection of a building, the appointment of certain officers, a board of Regents, and devoting not exceeding $25,000 per annum to the gradual formation of a library. At that time the interest of the fund was $30,000. The building has just been completed.—The cost was $240,000. The slowness of its progress was such that there remains $120,000 of accumulated interest which added to the principal makes a capital fund of $620,000 or more. The annual produce is $40,000. The Board of Regents has generally, *of course*, been under the control of southern men.

The present Regents are Chief Justice Taney, of Md., Senators Pearce, Md., Douglass, Ill. and Mason Va.

REPRESENTATIVES—Representatives Meacham of Vt., English, Ind., Clarke, Mich., the Mayor of Washington, Ex-Senator Choate of Mass., Ex-Senator Berrien of Ga., Rush Pa., Totten of Engineer Corps, Bache Pa. and two others.

Prof. Henry, of N.J., was, on the organization of the board appointed secretary, and Prof. Jewett, Librarian. Soon after the organization a schism occurred as to the management of the fund—one party led by Mr. Choate contended for literal obedience to the law, and the formation of a library as the paramount object. The other contended for original researches and publication of the results.

Now for myself, I must in candor say that the law appears injudicious in making the library the principal object of an institution which is designed for the *diffusion* of knowledge among men. But nevertheless the language of the law is plain and peremptory, and if it was wrong it was easy to apply to Congress for a change, which would have been readily made. But the regents choose to violate and repudiate the law. Soon after the contest began, the library party procured the adoption by the board of a compromise, to go into effect when the building should be completed, and the funds released from the charges of its construction. By this compromise, one half the funds were appropriated to the formation of a library, and a collection of works of arts and of curiosities, constituting a grand national museum—which are construed to be within the purview of the law; and the other half to original researches and publications concerning them.—Now mark what followed. The time for the compromise to go into full effect has just arrived; and at that precise moment, it was repudiated *in toto* and the resolutions establishing it were repealed. This perfectly characteristic proceeding was perpetrated by the Southern party in the management, and was justified under the "*higher law*," that if not legal, it was expedient. That is the defence.

On last Monday week a final meeting of the regents was held, at which the act of repudiation and bad faith was consummated by the vote of 8 to 6. Thereupon Mr. Choate sent in his resignation, stating one of his reasons to be a manifest and deliberate violation of law on the part of the Board. The House immediately raised a select committee to investigate the affairs of the institution. But in the Senate a warm debate arose, and upon the part of Mason and Pearce that debate was exceedingly characteristic. I cut the following passage from Mason's harangue. He says:

"If I am capable of reading the signs of the times, there are those—of whom we have plenty, heaven knows—around us everywhere who look upon a public fund, no matter to what object it has been devoted or how small the trust, as a thing to be scrambled for and appropriated by the first needy or lucky adventurer. Sir, for the last twelve months the newspapers have been full of intimations *coming generally from the northern and eastern sections of the country, throwing suspicion and doubt upon the management of this trust, intimating that it has been perverted from its original purpose*; in substance, that it was in improper hands, and should be taken from them; invoking in some insidious manner the action of Congress upon the subject; and all for what? To get hold of the fund. What use was to be made of it after it was thus obtained we best know who join in the pursuit."

That is what I should call a remarkable specimen of insolence and presumption. Mason, representing the greatest slave-breeding and slave-selling State in the world, says that the *eastern and northern* parts of the country are complaining about the management of this fund, and that the object is to get possession of it. Now, complainants is to get stolen, out and out. It serves the fund was once State, and a southern State by a sovereign the eastern and northern parts have had anything to do with it. Not the country" [illegible] led funds has ever been returned of the face of this wholesale robbe. And [illegible] on, as he is, of chivalry and his [illegible] ing impudence to charge that the [illegible] ern parts of the country want [illegible] And by such brazen and [illegible] this he expects to check [illegible] has commenced. He [illegible] will take care that [illegible] the deliberate [illegible] repudiating the [illegible] made [illegible] the managers. [illegible] characteristic infamy the peculiar [illegible] policy stand confessed. Bad faith is its first element, repudiation its higher development.

Some decisive legislation is now required. It is evident that this fund will be a source of corruption and contention. There is good reason to believe that a considerable part of it has been embezzled since the passage of the act of 1846. The accounts represent an expenditure of $320,000, and a surplus of $120,000, whereas there should be a surplus of $180,000.

But this is a small matter. What is to be done with the increasing interest of $40,000? Certainly it cannot be judiciously expended under the present plan. Not more than $5000 to $10,000 should be spent upon a library; and it does not appear that the counter plan proposes anything that will require a fourth part of the fund. It is obvious that the objects proposed by both parties are proper enough if sanctioned by law, and the law ought to be so amended as to embrace them all. But in truth the money should be returned to England. A trust of this kind cannot be executed by our government at this stage of the nation's progress, beneficially to any body. It must be remembered that this is an annual charge upon the people of the United States, as much as if the money had been originally appropriated out of the Treasury. A proposition will be made to return the fund into the British chancery, from which it would escheat to the crown, and I earnestly hope that it will be successful. JUNIUS.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF THE QUEEN.—The Morning Post publishes the following letter, addressed by her Majesty to Mr. Sydney Herbert, and through him to Mrs. Herbert, by whom it was transmitted to Miss Nightingale.

"WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 6, 1854.

"Would you tell Mrs. Herbert that I beg she would let me see the letters of the wounded, from Miss Nightingale or Mrs. Bracebridge, as I hear no tales of the wounded, though I see so many from officers about the battle field; and naturally the former must interest me more than any one. Let Mrs. Herbert also know that I wish Miss Nightingale and the ladies would tell these poor noble and wounded sick men, that no one takes a warmer interest or feels more for their sufferings, or admires their conduct more than their Queen. They and night she thinks of her beloved troops; so does the Prince.

"Beg Mrs. Herbert to communicate these my words to those ladies, as I know that our sympathy is much valued by these noble fellows.

(Signed) VICTORIA."

Mr. Sidney Herbert, alluded to in the above letter, is the Secretary of War. His father, the late Earl of Pembroke, married the daughter of the Russian Count Woronzoff, and the Prince Woronzoff, who has been till lately in command of the Russian armies in Georgia, is his maternal uncle.

MOST HORRIBLE AND DISTRESSING TRAGEDY.—A most thrilling and awful tragedy occurred in the vicinity of Cascade, Iowa, on the 12th inst., of which the Dubuque *Herald* has the following particulars:

Robert McGinty, residing some two miles this side of Cascade, went to the house of his father-in-law, Mr. Clark, residing a short distance beyond Cascade, and commenced an assault upon his wife, who had gone there to escape his ill-treatment, when the father, Mr. Clark, interfered, by drawing a pistol from his pocket, and informing McGinty he would shoot him if he did not desist. McGinty seized a flat-iron and knocked the old man down, took the pistol from him and shot him, at the time that this occurrence was going on between McGinty and Clark, the wife escaped to a neighbor's house; but fearing pursuit from her *demon* husband, she left the house and went into the woods, and there secreted herself. McGinty followed to the house where the wife had retreated and not finding her there, swore he would shoot the woman of the house if she did not inform him of the place of concealment of his wife. The woman alarmed for her safety informed McGinty the direction his wife had taken. Bent on blood he pursued and found her concealed in the bushes, and, horrible to relate, cut her head nearly off. He then went to his own house and placing the muzzle of the pistol under his chin, discharged it, the ball passing out of his right cheek. Finding this effort to destroy life ineffectual, he discharged three balls into his abdomen, and then attempted to sever his wind-pipe by drawing a knife across his throat. He was found some time during Friday night, at his own house, in his bed and still alive, by some men from Cascade in pursuit of him. As they entered the house, he pulled the clothes over his head. They placed him in a wagon and started for Cascade, but before they reached there, life had left the carcass of this desperate wretch. McGinty and his wife are both dead, and it is doubtful whether Clark will survive. McGinty is the same desperado who killed, a short time since, his man's nose off, in the lower part of the city.

DIED—On Tuesday morning, 23d inst., BENJAMIN A. F. SHEA, son of John and S. B. Shea, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

On Monday evening, Mrs. JANE SHIPTON, at the advanced age of 78 years, mother of John Shipton, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 140 Smithfield st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Derangement of the Liver, is one of the most common as well as the most formidable of diseases of an internal physician. But little to cure has of late years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's great Specific, it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research, of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, as there are some else. There are other pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public, also, his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, also, for sale by the sole proprietors, FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh. Successors to J. Kidd & Co. 50 Wood st. ja19:dkw:3

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This soap is eminently superior for the 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 thoroughly 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. as it removes the ink readily, and without injury to the type.

By the use of this soap, the difficulty heretofore experienced with the hard waters of the South and West, is entirely obviated, and the water needs no "breaking" or "cleansing." It possesses excellent properties for use in salt water, and is therefore rendered a valuable marine soap.

The proprietors offer this in a neat and merchantable style, being put up in pound bars, and each bar stamped with the proprietor's name, and warranted equal to the recommendation, when used according to directions.

The best flannels may be washed with this soap without being felted as with other soaps. Traders and the public generally are requested to give the Chemical Erasive Soap a fair trial.

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Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—2

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.—DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begleave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr Marsh, of New York, to sell and adapt his RADICAL CURE TRUSS, which received the prize medal through a surgical committee, consisting of Professor REWICK, PARKER, CLARK, HOSACK, LENOX, and others, at the New York Industrial Exhibition of all Nations. Dr. Keyser has an office back of his Drug Store, where all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, LACE STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, PILE PROPS, and SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, are fitted, to satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be fitted, and of a quality superior to any others in the city. The great prevalence of Rupture has induced Dr. Keyser to give especial attention to those cases of disease this loathsome physical support, with full confidence, that his long experience in the treatment of such cases has enabled him to meet the increasing wants of the community. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Truss, and have a rupture do not fall to call.

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6mdr

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TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Recommended by all the Professors of the principal Medical Colleges in the United States.

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For sale by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
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And by Druggists generally.

de17-6md&w7

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Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,

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Agency of Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines, at Dr. G. H. KEYSER'S Drug Store, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin Alley:

Cherry Pulmonic, Pulmonary Balsam, Pectoral Expectorant, Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Humor Corrector, pure and medicinal Cod Liver Oil, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Cough and Cathartic Pills; Nervine, Vermifuge, Female Pills, Female Specific, &c. &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Piles, etc., etc. Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominal Supporters.

Dr. Fitch's Improved Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

Also, all kinds of Proprietary Medicines, Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Remember the place, Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, sign of the Golden Mortar.

de8-d&w8

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, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, recruits 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 without fear by the feebles maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, rejuvenate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours or too close 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 any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

Those who are bowed down by physical debility, and so feeble as to despair of ever recovering the vigor and mien of manhood, are invited to give this wonderful invigorant a trial. It embodies the elements of their restoration.—Before they 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, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

G. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 122 Broadway, New York.

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

$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. de24-f

Pilles.—W. Jenkins, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company, who was taken to New York in extreme debility, with Piles, to have an operation performed by by the celebrated Dr. Mott, as the only chance to save his life, accidentally heard of the PAIN EXTRACTOR stated: "For years my disease defied medical skill, and grew worse until life became intolerable. As soon as I commenced using this Salve I rested in bed for the night the *first time in many months*, the frequence of the discharges abated, and in a few weeks the dreadfuic secretion was entirely suppressed, and from that time to this, I have felt *no pain, no soreness, no distress*, and am now as strong and hearty as ever."

CORNS AND BUNIONS can be cured with *Dr. Bly's Pain Extractor* by rubbing some of it in, on and around the parts, morning and evening, keeping on a small quantity spread on linen. It completely draws out the Corns. Persons lamed with Corns and Bunions—unable to wear boots, and some walking on crutches, have been completely and successfully cured by it!

For sale by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley,

And by all Druggists throughout the United States.

ja23-2w-d&w7

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony. See advertisement. ja24 2wdew1

Great Cure of Rheumatism.—The Editor of the Richmond Republican, Dec. 24th, 1852, say that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack 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 eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice 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. de20-d&w1m4

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 unsurpassed pictures, 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 all sizes and styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. and from all is selected, whether they wish for Likenesses or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. de2-2d&w3

Reliance Mutual Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE NO. 70 WALNUT STREET.

Capital, $177,150—Assets, $212,725. 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, enables the Insured to share in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses.

The Receipts and Expenses of this Company, for profits, are convertible, at par, into the Capital Stock of the Company.

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corner Third and Wood streets.

de25-1 fc

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. CHURCHILL, of Boston, who is now traveling for his health in the East:

"It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find the commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not yet visited any considerable city of Turkey where I did not find the Medicines of my country well represented. I saw Holloway's Pills and Ointment in Smyrna, Allepo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some