PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 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. Its 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 early contracts are made. sep1ddw

Reading Matter on each page of this paper

The Catholic Theory of Theft.—We owe an apology to the editor of the "*Pittsburgh Catholic*" for our seeming neglect. It usually devotes a large space of its editorial columns, calling in occasionally the aid of correspondents, to our particular benefit, but we find so many other pressing matters to occupy our attention that we cannot make due returns as promptly as we would like. We promise, however, to pay up with interest all the kind attentions of our ecclesiastical opponent, and afford him no room to complain that his labored efforts to sustain the corrupt and corrupting system of Popery have not been duly appreciated.

The "Catholic" of last week made a herculean effort to defend Romanism from the severe and well-sustained charge of a departure from the teachings of revelation, as well as the principles of common honesty, in regard to *Theft*.—In a previous number the editor had attempted a defence of *equivocation*, in which he tried to reconcile Liguori with Christ and the Apostles, and to show that the latter had resorted to amphibology. His signal failure has not deterred him from attempting the defence of Rome's great authority in morals, in regard to Theft.—We shall not need to spend much time with him on this subject.

In the first place he gives a Protestant definition of Theft, that of Dr. Dick, as follows:

"The sin which the precept forbids, is, "*the appropriation to ourselves, by our own act, that which we know belongs to another.*" *vide* vol. ii.

It is a very good definition, short and to the purpose. There is no doubt of its meaning, no equivocation, no amphibology. It goes direct to its purpose.

Now let us see the Catholic definition of stealing. The following definition is given by the "Catholic," from one of the smaller catechisms of the church.

Question. What does the seventh commandment forbid?

A. All unjust *taking away or keeping what belongs to others, and all manner of cheating in buying or selling, or any other way of wronging our neighbors.*

The editor triumphantly adds that Catholic children "have fitter and more clearer ideas of the nature of theft" than Protestant theological students!

Well, let us examine this boasted definition, and see if the cloven foot of Jesuitism is not seen peeping out of an answer intended for the minds of children. "All *unjust* taking away" &c.—Who is to decide what is "unjust," and what is not? The priest, of course, who in his turn is obliged to observe the dogmas and the standard authorities of the church, among whom St. Alphonsus de Liguori stands pre-eminent. This authority the editor of the "Catholic" acknowledges, as follows:

"It is only necessary, without further comment or explanation, to place the masterly definition of Alphonsus Liguori by the side of the bald and meagre definition of the celebrated Rev. John Dick, D. D. It will be found to be *adequate* to the object to be defined, and to cover the whole ground. "Theft is an *occult* and *unjust taking away* of what belongs to another, *the owner being unreasonably unwilling.*"

In order to arrive at what Liguori means by "occult and unjust taking away," "the owner being unreasonably unwilling," we must interpret him by himself.

How much can a wife steal from her husband, without coming under the sin of an "unjust taking away?" Liguori says she may give away *twentieth* part of his annual income or profit, even though the husband be unreasonably unwilling."

How much may a servant, or any person employed by another, steal or purloin from his master or employer, without coming under the meaning of the definition of an "unjust taking away?" Liguori explains this as follows:

"Servants do not sin, if their masters refuse them support or just wages, THEY TAKE SECRET COMPENSATION, so long at least as there are no other means of getting it, and no more is taken than ought to be, and no scandal or other serious inconvenience is feared."

Well, to whom must they go to know how much they can secretly take, or steal, without sin? To the priest, or spiritual Director. He is the conscience keeper of every good Catholic. He is to them above reason, revelation or conscience—he stands in the place of God, defining what is sin, and forgiving sin! Hear Liguori again:

"They who desire to be perfect in the way of God, must submit themselves to a learned Confessor, WHOM THEY OBEY AS GOD. He who obeys is safe from rendering a reason for all his actions. *The Lord does not permit a Confessor to err.*"

Every Catholic is obliged to choose a Confessor or Director. Doctor Wiseman says:

"*In the Catholic church no one is ever allowed to "trust himself. The sovereign Pontiff is obliged to "submit himself to the direction of another in what-"ever concerns his own soul.*"—N. Wiseman: Preface to Exercises of St. Ignatius Loyola.

But suppose a thief goes to a Priest who is not wholly corrupted by the abominable teachings of Rome, and he tells his *penitent* not to steal or to make restitution. Has the latter no resource but to submit? Rome has provided for this difficulty also. Busembaum, as interpreted by Liguori, says:

"They are not to be condemned, who go from "one Doctor (confessor) to another, *until they "find one favorable to their wishes.* Their intention is to follow a probable opinion!"

It is thus seen that the "*Mystery of Iniquity*" has made provision for all cases, and to allow of any latitude of construction.

We could quote from Liguori a definition of how much a son can steal from a father, a poor man from one in moderate circumstances, and numerous other cases, without coming under the condemnation of an "*unjust* taking away," but our space will not permit. Is it not painful to reflect that the children of Catholic parents have a Catechism placed in their hands which throws suspicion and doubt upon the sinfulness of stealing at the very threshold of their knowledge of right and wrong? As we pass up to riper years we find the door to sin and crime opened wider and wider, until we start back aghast at the awful gulf of iniquity revealed.

Immigration and its Results.—Our articles on the subject of Immigration, and its results in strengthening the North against the South, have attracted the attention of a correspondent of the *Canton* (O.) *Repository*. He undertakes to answer them, and is so well convinced of his success that he thinks we *dare* not attempt to controvert him.

The great argument on which this correspondent relies is, that the vote of the foreign population in the North has been given to the support of pro-slavery men and measures. He admits that the foreign element settles in the north, and contributes to the numerical preponderance of the free States; but contends that its vote secured the election of Polk and Pierce, and so became auxiliary to the spread of slavery and the increase of its power. For this reason he would deprive all future immigrants of the right of suffrage until they have been here twenty-one years, (which is equivalent to a denial of it altogether,) and affects to believe that such a deprivation would not restrain immigration in the least, nor weaken the numerical power of the North.

If the sin of pro-slavery voting is a sufficient cause for depriving foreigners of the right of suffrage, let him that is without that sin cast the first stone at them. That the foreign votes very generally went for Polk and Pierce we are free to admit; but alas! how many native born coadjutors had they? Of themselves they would have been powerless; it was the co-operation of native voters which gave them the power of being serviceable in a bad cause. And if men born here, raised here, and made minutely acquainted with all our governmental affairs, could lend their aid by the million to the triumph of pro-slavery men and measures, how much less were they sinners than the men of foreign birth whom they were enabled to delude?

But, admitting the premises assumed in the Know-Nothing argument before us, we cannot see that the conclusion follows which has been drawn from it. The proposition is simply this: The foreigners voted with the pro-slavery party in 1844 and 1852: therefore let us disfranchise all foreigners who may come into the country in future. Wherefore? Are the incoming immigrants to be punished for the sins of those who have preceded them? Does it follow that all future naturalized citizens will be pro-slavery because most of those who preceded them have been? Would it not be as wise to disfranchise the children of all those Americans who have voted wrong, and justify it on the ground that because the fathers ate sour grapes the children's teeth are set on edge?

If the fact, which we have asserted and freely concede, that "Demagogues of the North have succeeded in turning the Foreign vote to the side of slavery," be an argument against the enjoyment of the right of suffrage by foreigners, it is likely to be as strong against the adherents of Know-Nothingism. Demagogues are now dextrously turning the Know-Nothing vote to the side of slavery, as every day's events clearly prove; and so far as that goes the foreigners and the Know-Nothings are likely to occupy common ground.

It may be that the vote of our naturalized citizens will be given again, as it has been before, for the benefit of slavery. That does not militate against our position, although we sincerely wish the fact was otherwise. We do know, however, that a very respectable and perhaps a major part of this vote was rallying to the support of anti-slavery principles, after the Nebraska outrage, and was only driven off by Know-Nothingism. Self-preservation is the first law of nature; and if obedience to it drove off men who were fast assuming an anti-slavery position, upon the head of Know-Nothingism be the blame.

What we have, contended for is, that the foreign immigration has given to the North its preponderance, numerically and physically, over the South; and that Know Nothingism is calculated to check and ultimately destroy this immigration, and so cripple and injure the North. To argue, as the correspondent of the *Ohio Repository* does, that an extension of the period of naturalization to 21 years would not operate to check immigration, implies that he is either blind himself or thinks his readers so. To deprive a large class in the community of a share in our political privileges, is to degrade that class to the condition of Pariahs, and render them outcasts in society. Men without political power in a republic, and rendered so for a lifetime, would find it impossible to maintain a social standing or respectable position in society, no matter how worthy; and to suppose that Europeans would change their fatherland to endure, in this, but another form of being trampled under foot from that which they have endured at home, is to suppose an improbable, if not an impossible thing.

It is well known that the very object of the Know Nothings in asking for this change in the naturalization laws is to check the tide of immigration. It is not simply to keep them from voting, but to keep them out, altogether, that they aim at. This is the burden of their arguments:—we have too many of them now, and we must stop any more from coming. If an extension of the period of naturalization will not do this, then a capitation tax is to be resorted to. This has already been prayed for in Know Nothing petitions, and—endorsed by Know Nothing papers; and Mr. Smith, of Alabama, in his Know Nothing speech in Congress, argued for it lustily. Some fix this tax at $250 per head, others at $500; either sum would effectually prevent immigration. This is the grand end and aim of Know Nothingism: and if the mere extension of the period of naturalization will not do it, whatever other measures may be necessary will be undertaken. And this justifies us in the views we have heretofore presented. The North is to be the sufferer by the success of Know Nothing measures, because these measures look to withholding one of the vital elements from which the North has derived her strength. Let the North look to it.

The second and last concert of Madame De Vries takes place to-night. The programme presented is a rich one, and full of promised entertainment. The aria from Mozart's Opera of the Magic Flute will alone be worth attending to hear. It has never been performed here before, and in its execution to-night the wonderful powers of Madame De Vries as an artiste will be exhibited. The other pieces selected are also of a very high order. Seats may be secured at Kleber's today.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

Senate.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Auditor General in relation to a resolution of inquiry of the Senate in reference to the payment of persons for service rendered to the banks; also, a communication from the same, relative to fees allowed to witnesses and attorneys in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shuman read in place an act to regulate the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hamlin an act to abolish the western district session of the supreme court.

Mr. Hoge an act to change the time of holding the courts in Mercer county.

On motion of Mr. Crabb the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill entitled an act to close finally the trusts of the bank of the United States; which passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Darsie the Senate resumed the consideration of Senate bill, entitled a supplement to the act to regulate Banks; which passed finally.

House.—Mr. Smith (city) moved to take up out of order, the Senate bill, being a supplement to the act providing for the punishment of bribery, which was not agreed to—yeas 47, nays 44, two-thirds not voting, in the affirmative.

Mr. Stockdale offered a resolution that the committee on the contested election case from Northampton county, have leave of absence for four days, for the purpose of taking testimony in said case. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution that 5000 copies of the Auditor General's report on the finances be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Christ moved to amend by inserting 1000 copies of the same in German, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) moved to strike out the 1000 copies in German.

The amendment of Mr. Smith was rejected, and the resolution was disagreed to—yeas 29, nays 67.

Mr. Chamberlain from Judiciary committee reported an act with negative recommendations to confer on colored persons the rights of citizenship.

Mr. M'Clean with negative recommendation the bill to repeal the $300 exemption law.

Mr. Eyster read in place a bill to incorporate the Braddocks Field Cemetery Company.

Mr. Guy an act relating to the granting of tavern licenses in Allegheny county.

Mr. Lott a joint resolution instructing our Senators, &c., to oppose the admission of any new States in the Union in which involuntary servitude shall be permitted.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, the bill from the Senate relating to the election districts in this State was taken up in committee of the whole, (Mr. Smith (city) in the chair) and passed second and final reading.

The Great Snow-Storm Down East.—The fall of snow on Thursday afternoon last and the following night, in the upper parts of Maine and New Hampshire, was one of the greatest known in recent years. The Portland Advertiser says:

"From Paris to Berlin, there was a depth from two and a half to three and a half feet on a level. During Friday, all communication on the highway, even from the shortest distances, was wholly obstructed. The passenger trains on the Atlantic road, between Paris and Connecticut river, were worked with four engines each, and though somewhat delayed, did not lose a trip."

The Manchester Mirror of Saturday says:

"Here the snow fell to the depth of about twenty inches. But to the north of us the stories told of its depth are incredible. It was telegraphed to this place from Danbury, this State, that the snow was six feet deep! It would seem that a much greater quantity had fallen at the upper part of the State than here, as the train over the Northern road due at Concord at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, did not arrive there till 6 o'clock this morning, and the train over the Boston, Concord and Montreal road, due at the same time, did not arrive till 11 o'clock last evening."

The net profits of the Grisi and Mario Concert in New York, for the relief of the poor amounted to $6,627 85. The committee charged with the matter distributed the money among the leading Benevolent Societies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Worms—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

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

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh.

ja20-ddw&w Successors to J. Kidd & Co., Wood street.

Piles.—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 states: "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 frequency of the discharges abated, and in a few weeks the dysenteric secretion was entirely suppressed, and from that time to this, I have felt *no pain, no torment, no distress*, and am now as strong and hearty as ever."

CORNS AND BUNIONS can be cured with *Dally'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&wT

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. ja24-2wd&wT

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S
TRUE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,
Recommended by all the Professors of the principal Medical Colleges in the United States.

ALSO,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, one of the best articles of the kind known.

ALSO,

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S VEGETABLE VERMIFUGE, a certain Specific for worms, and pleasant to the taste.

ALSO,

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT, a most valuable article for Horses; also, for Rheumatism, a certain cure.

For sale by JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 North side, 3d st., Philadelphia.
And by Druggists generally.

de17-6md&wT

If you don't want to be Straight don't wear my Shoulder Brace.—For more than two years I have been offering Dr. Sayer's "Washington Suspender Brace," and feel it a pleasant duty again to recommend its use to all sedentary occupations. Combining the advantage of a Shoulder Brace with those of a pair of Suspenders, it is light and comfortable, and effectually counteracts the disposition to become stoop-shouldered. Those of our readers who are in need of such an article, should call on Dr. Keyser, on Wood street, corner of Virgin alley, and examine this Brace, which has recently been much improved.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, December 23rd.*

Also for Dr. Sayer's celebrated Suspenders, for sale wholesale and retail at Dr. KEYSER'S Truss and Shoulder Brace Depot, 140 Wood street. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja3-d&w

HAZARD POWDER AGENCY.
All Varieties of Powder
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ALSO,
Safety Fuse.
de28 L. G. GRAFF, Agent, 132 2d st., Pittsburgh.

Chemical Krasive 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, no necessity 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 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 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., 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 "softening." 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 rolled as with other soaps. Trial is only possible to satisfy any reputed to give the Chemical Krasive Soap a fair trial.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley. de29-d&w8

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL stock of FANCY FURS, embracing every variety of

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MARTIN,
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LYNX,
CONEY,
SWANS DOWN.

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

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1854.—6

Hernia, or Rupture, a Curable Disease.—DR. KEYSER, of 140 Wood street, begs leave to announce to the public that he has made arrangements with Mr. Marsh, of New York, to sell and adapt his Radical Cure Trusses, which received the prize medal through a surgical committee, consisting of Professor Reese, Professor Nucken, Clark, Lurlow, 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, and satisfaction warranted. Trusses at every price can be obtained, and of a quality superior to any others in the market. The great prevalence of Rupture has forced the Dr. to give special attention to those cases of disease requiring mechanical 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 in this respect. If you have a rupture do not fail to call.

Ask for Dr. KEYSER, at his Wholesale Drug Store and Truss Depot, No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sign of the Golden Mortar. ja3-d&w

Ease and Comfort.—The Conformator stely imported from Paris, exactly suits the foot to the peculiar shape of the Head, on a new but as easy on the tender foot as a sandal one. A neat fit and a good Hat may be had at 77 Wood st. ja22-tf W. DOUGLAS.

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 matter, 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 sufferers with diseases 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. de22-d&w4m

New Daguerrian Gallery.

MR. NELSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in order to meet the daily increasing demand for 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 Life-size Portraits and Styles, in any weather, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. A visit from all solicited, whether wish for Likenesses or not. Rooms, Old Post Office Building, Third street. de22-d&w8

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de25-1yrfc corner Third and Wood streets.

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. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly American-looking iron card of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, "*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, Sold Here.*" On a shelf behind the cross-legged Musulman are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned to the crowd, and on enquiring we see kind that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate, to try this product of American skill, when they find there is no other cure for them.

I was told here yesterday that the *Cherry Pectoral* had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire."

Du Pont Powder.—Every variety Rifle Mining and Blasting Powder, in all size packages always on hand and for sale from Magazine, in lots to suit purchasers, on favorable terms. Also Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL, Manufacturers' Agt.
no7-d1y No. 1 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We all the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

PITTSBURGH
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance Company;
OFFICE 55 FIFTH STREET,
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mr22-y1 [Post copy 1 year fist ed.]

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Timber, Mill, Tobacco & Cotton Screws,
Shafting and Pulleys for Machinery,
Car and Bridge Bolts, with Thread and Nuts complete,
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All work warranted. mh31-tf

Agency of Dr. Fitch's Celebrated Medicines, at Dr. O. 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

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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 articles, 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 or religious and moral scruples, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lastitude 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 sure and healthy stimulant. When 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 springup in their hearts.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

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AGENTS.—Pittsburgh: FLEMING BROS., No. 60 Wood street; Geo. H. Keyser, 140 Wood st; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st.—Allegheny City: J. P. Fleming.

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. de2 1r

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 25th inst., at the residence of John Harper, Esq., in this city, by Bishop Simpson, Mr. LEANDER REED to Mrs. ELENOR ORLANDA HOBBIE, both of Chicago, Illinois.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24th, 1854.

WHEREAS, the practice of selling intoxicating liquors, and the performing of worldly employment and business on the Sabbath day has continued to increase alarmingly in this community, having the tendency and effect of corrupting society, depraving the minds of the public, and trespassing against all laws, as well as those of religion and morality; it is therefore found necessary that the evil should at once be abated, and peace, comfort and happiness again to be restored to the public.

It is not my desire to exercise severe and stringent measures to accomplish the reform so much and so ardently desired. Calm, considerate reflection on the part of those who have hitherto been living in open violation of the laws of the land, it is anxiously hoped, will now convince all of the utility and propriety of a future general and christian submission to their requirements. Lest any person may be discovered, who will not yield to the demands of the law, which requires a suspension of all kinds of secular business on the Sabbath day, orders have been issued to the Police to notice every infraction of the laws, and to use all diligence in bringing the offenders to justice. The laws must and shall be enforced.

Given under my hand and the seal of the city, the day and year aforesaid. JOHN L. LEECH, Mayor.

(Daily papers copy 4 times.)

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LECTURE.
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

REV. JOHN LORD, of Connecticut, will lecture in MASONIC HALL, on next MONDAY Evening, the 29th inst.

Subject—*The Development and Results of the French Revolution.*

Doors open at half past six; Lecture to commence at seven. Tickets of admission 25 cts., to be had at the Music and Book Stores, Hotels, Library Rooms, Lecture Committee and at the door.

JNO. M. KIRKPATRICK,
WM. H. KINCAID,
HENRY WOODS,
ELIAS H. JETSH,
JAS. BUCHANAN,
Lecture Committee.

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A GOOD GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business, particular