THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1850.

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☞ V. B. Palmer is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ Philadelphia North American.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ Philadelphia Commercial List.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

Baltimore American.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ Cincinnati Daily Gazette.—Advertisements and Subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

CLAY'S SPEECH.

House of Representatives of Kentucky, November 14, 1850.

Mr. Payne, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Hon. Henry Clay, invited to visit the Legislature on this day at 12 o'clock, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that Mr. Clay responded that it would afford him great pleasure, and that at the designated hour he would visit the Legislature in the Hall of Representatives. At 12 o'clock, the Senate, preceded by the officers of that body, entered the hall, and the Committee of Invitation, accompanied by Hon. H. Clay, appeared.

Upon Mr. Clay's being introduced by the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Speaker Johnston addressed him as follows:

Mr. Clay, allow me, as the organ of the Representatives of the people, to welcome you to this Hall, the theatre of your early and successful labors, for the prosperity and happiness of the people, and to introduce you to the sons and descendants of those with your labors in this field of your usefulness, to whom Kentucky is indebted for her prosperity and her greatness.

Always faithful to the trust imposed in you by the people of the great Commonwealth, when dangers threaten her, they found you the fearless defender of the Constitution and the rights of the people.

Permit me, sir, to tender you the high appreciation of the members of this body of your successful efforts as the Representative of the National Concerts for the success of those measures which we hope will give peace and quiet to the country, and bind, in an indissoluble bond, our glorious confederacy.

To you, sir, to the Kentucky delegation in Congress, to the distinguished Senators, Webster, Dickenson, Foote, and others, Kentucky, yes, sir, America, owes a debt of gratitude."

Mr Clay replied as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of General Assembly:

In presenting myself before you, in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives and invitations received by me from the committee, I have first to perform the agreeable duty of tendering an expression of my profound acknowledgments and my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor awarded by you to the Kentucky delegation, to the patriotic and eminent Senators of the United States, to other members of Congress and myself, who cooperated at the late session of Congress, in the adoption of measures, having for their object the harmony, tranquility, and preservation of the Union of our country, and to you, Mr. Speaker, I owe especially, an expression of my obligation for the eloquent and complimentary terms in which, as the organ of the House, you have been pleased to allude to my public services, on this and other occasions.

In the absence of those whom you have so highly honored in association with me, I feel quite sure that in assuming to present for them their respectful thanks, which they could so much better do, were they present here, I shall have the cordial approbation of their hearts.

Heretofore, I have frequently received gratifying testimonies of the confidence and attachments of my countrymen; but they were principally confined to the party to which I was a member—what gives extraordinary and unexpected value to this occasion, is, that it has been dictated by no party feelings, but it is the voluntary offering of my fellow citizens of both political parties, and who unanimously passed a resolution which has brought us together.

The last session of Congress opened under the most lowering and unfavorable auspices. The public mind had been greatly agitated, distracted, and divided upon subjects connected with the institution of slavery. I had witnessed other periods of great contest and agitation. In the case of the admission of Missouri, the whole nation was greatly convulsed, and there is just cause of serious apprehension for the safety of the Union, in the instance also of the opposition of South Carolina to the tariff in 1832 and 1833 there was great danger of a civil war with that State, which might, in certain events, have spread to surrounding States. But what results only demonstrated the late struggles is, that far more than on any other occasion, is the sentiment aroused, not merely of the existence of danger to the Union, but we heard, in various quarters, of a very undisguised acclamation of a necessity and desire for its dissolution. We beheld too what we had never before seen in the time of peace the assemblages of a sectional convention of 19 States, the tendency of which was to break up the confederacy.

Mr. Speaker—in common with others, I had foreseen the dark and gathering storm. The perhaps presumptuous hope that I might, under the blessings of Providence, be an humble instrument in assisting to allay it, induced a principal motive with me for returning to public life. Long before the meeting of Congress, and during the earlier part of the session it engaged almost exclusively my reflections and the plan of resolutions which I presented to the Senate of the United States, in February last. My desire is to embrace all the subjects of sectional strife out of the institution of slavery, and to leave none open for future agitation; if possible, to settle them in a just and honorable manner, as to both the contending sections. How these resolutions were received, opposed, and discussed on their first presentation, it is not necessary to state. Subsequently a committee of thirteen is appointed by the Senate, charged with the duty of considering all the subjects

The Committee reported and their various measures varied but inconsiderably from the resolutions which I had previously offered. These different measures were the admission of California as a State into the Union, and the establishment of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso. Proposals to Texas for fixing her boundary; more efficacious provisions for the recovery of the fugitive slaves, and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. When the message of the President, recommending the admission of California into the Union is first presented, not entertaining a particle of doubt as to the propriety of its admission, and nothing aware of the great and extensive opposition existing amongst the Southern members of Congress against it; was in favor of its immediate admission as a separate and distinct measure, and when I became acquainted with that opposition, and considering that it was a mere question of form, I thought it best to unite it with other kindred measures in one common bill. The admission of California was opposed, first upon the grounds of its having constituted itself a State, without the previous express authority of Congress; and secondly, because the territorial limits which it had assumed for itself, were deemed to be too large and extensive. We replied as to the first ground that California is not the first State which had been received into the Union, without the previous authority of Congress, but that several other States had been so received. That although it is most regular that congress should, give its previous assent, that it is a matter not of binding upon the Constitution, but is within the sound discretion of Congress. That in the case of other States, there is less ground for the course which they took, because they were living under the blessings of laws and order, and Territorial Governments established for them; and that in the case of California, owing to divisions in Congress upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, that body had been prevented from giving its assent to the formation of a State in California, but had totally failed to perform the high and imperative duty of establishing a Territorial Government for California. It had left California without law, without order, without government, in a state almost of perfect anarchy. In such an abandoned condition of California, she had a right as any rational community on earth would have a right to institute Government for themselves and to establish law and order. As to the extent of Territorial limits of California, we all feel that they were quite large, and if there could have been referred, without rejecting the State, and remanding it back into a territorial condition, perhaps some modifications would have been made in its limits; but if we, as they are, it is not believed that they embrace any thing like as much arable land as is contained in several of the States of the Union, and comprehensive as these limits are, they are not as extensive as the old State of Texas, which would have been made still larger if they could have accomplished it, by some of the very members who objected to the size of California.

Prior to the last session of Congress, at the preceding Session, and even no longer than twelve months ago, the great effort of the South was to avoid the Wilmot Proviso being engrafted on territorial bills. It was that odious restriction which created the greatest complaint, and occasioned the most excitement at the South. Well, the committee reported territorial bills for New Mexico and Utah, without the proviso. The South triumphed by the liberal, magnanimous, and patriotic aid of the Northern members. It is true that whilst the honor of the South, in that respect, is perfectly preserved, she may never enjoy the privilege of transporting slaves to either California, New Mexico or Utah—but if she never can, which I think is not. Nor that of Congress, which has constantly abstained from all prohibitions, and has carefully left the question of non-intervention. It has left New Mexico and Utah perfectly free, when they come respectively to form for themselves State Governments, to admit or exclude Slavery, as they shall deem best for their own happiness; and whether admitted or excluded by their constituents, upon their being presented for admission as States, they are to be received as members of the Confederacy. In regard to California, her Constitution, and not Congress, has excluded slavery. The vote of her Convention, interdicting it, is unanimous—nearly one third of the delegates themselves being from slave holding States. In so deciding for themselves, they acted in perfect conformity with every sound principle of the theory and practice, which has ever pervaded this country, and in entire accordance with the highest Southern authority. I asked them if there is blame, who is to be reproached for the exclusion of slavery in California, New Mexico, and Utah? Not Congress, most assuredly. The reproaches must be directed against the people of California for the exercise of incontestable right, and against nature, and nature's God, for irreversible decrees against the introduction of slavery into the mountainous, barren, and mostly unprofitable region of New Mexico and Utah.

If these unsurmountable obstacles can be overcome, the people of these territories are left free to introduce slavery if they think proper, but cannot oblige me to say that I think it never will be introduced there. The most difficult, complicated, and embarrassing question which engaged our deliberation, was that of the boundary of Texas. Three different opinions in regard to it prevailed. These opinions were entertained by responsible members and were entertained by responsible members. According to one, the western limit of Texas is the Nueces, and did not extend beyond it. Another opinion maintained that it stretched beyond the Nueces to the Rio del Norte, and up that river from its mouth to the Southern line of New Mexico. The third opinion held that it embraced the whole country east of the Rio del Norte, from its mouth to its head, including nearly all of New Mexico. All these opinions were maintained with great plausibility, if not ability.

The southern members almost unanimously, and with great zeal and earnestness, urged the last opinion. It appeared to me, that if ever there were a case upon earth in which a disputed boundary should be settled and amicably adjusted by compromise, it is that Texas is one. We offer, it is true, a very large sum of money, ten millions, for the exclusion of New Mexico from her limits, but then we were previously bound to the extent of nearly one half of that sum, to the creditors of Texas, in consequence of the United States having, in virtue of the resolution of annexation, appropriated to themselves all the duties on Foreign imports received in the ports of Texas, while in dependency, which had been previously pledged to their creditors. Texas therefore, does not in fact, receive more than about five millions of dollars and the relinquishment of her territorial claim.

I voted with great pleasure for the appropriation of the money, because I heard and believed it would be honestly and bona fidely applied to the extinguishment of her public debt, and to her consequent relief from all pecuniary embarrassment—And Mr. Speaker, I wish that we had some legislation on the subject. I lament that we have no legislation to extend the benefit of the act of 1850 to the Ground to advance to every Slave State in the Union, a sum sufficient to pay off its debts and restore its credit wherever that credit has been tarnished. We are all members of one glorious confederacy, and I should be most happy to see every State and Territory in good and honorably in the general confederacy, and commanding the esteem, the confidence, and the approbation of the whole world. But, Mr. Speaker, I digress. My object, therefore, in my remarks, is to show that bringing more or less into the Union, was not the true and real objection. But for their indirectent opposition, the Union would have passed months before the period it finally passed. Happily, the whole system of measures, as originally proposed, finally prevailed in both Houses of Congress. The propriety of the union of some of these measures demonstrated in the House of Representatives by the fact that when the Texas Boundary question was presented, as a separate measure, it was rejected by a majority of more than forty; and when, afterwards, it was united with the bill for establishing a territorial government for New Mexico, without the Wilmot Proviso, it was carried by a decided majority; and now, Mr. Speaker, let us for a moment pause and consider what are the actual issues and grievances by the two sections of the Union in the adoption of this system of measures. I think that, as to California, neither party, so far as the action of Congress is concerned, can be injured and to be ashamed of. What has been done there has been done by a competent and admitted authority, without the interposition of Congress. As to the territories of New Mexico and Utah, the wishes of the South have prevailed—the Wilmot Proviso has been repudiated—and, although I do not believe that slavery will be tolerated in either of them, both are always free to admit or exclude it, according to their own pleasure.

In regard to the Texas boundary, the South has been rendered secure in all the territories lying west of the Nueces, and extending to the Rio del Norte, and up that river applied to the Rio Grande, southern line of New Mexico, as an area for slavery, which had been before disputed and controverted. The Resolution to an effective provision for the restoration of fugitive slaves, I think, will be quieted on the subject of the agitation of Slavery in the District of Columbia, by the abolition of the odious slave trade in that District—it became demanded, in the opinion, by the honor, dignity, and true interests of both the North and the South. Will that system of measures allay excitement and agitation, and purify, tranquilize, and harmonize, the country? I hope, trust, and believe, it will, at all events.

The field of excitement and agitation has been greatly circumscribed. No longer can California be there to create divisions amongst us. She is now an admitted member of this Union, and can be no more put out than Kentucky or Virginia or any other State, by the putting out of it. No longer can the Wilmot Proviso be insisted upon to be engrafted upon the Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah, for I venture to predict, that if any attempt be made to fasten that Proviso upon those Governments, it will be resisted to a decisive, if not indignant, majority in one or both houses of Congress. No longer can the subject of the Texas boundary be one of agitation and controversy; for, from all that I have heard, the people of Texas themselves, who had the undoubted right to decide for themselves whether they would accept or reject the proposal of Congress, have not I never doubted they would, consented to the proposals.

As to the slave trade bill in the District of Columbia, the North, I presume, will rarely attempt a repeal of that; and I confidently anticipate that no such attempt will be seriously made on the part of the South.

In respect to slavery in the District of Columbia, which is dying a natural death rapidly, I think we may confidently hope for freedom from all disturbance on that account.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I trust and believe that all the numerous threatening topics connected with slavery at the commencement of the session of Congress, who only remains to create thirst and solicitude and that the Fugitive Slave Bill. Narrowed down to that single ground, the slaveholding States will occupy the vantage position. The Constitution is with them—the law is with them—the right is with them, and if its execution shall be opposed or attempted to be thwarted by force, that State which makes such an opposition will place itself clearly, manifestly, and indisputably in the wrong. Occupying such ground the slaveholding States may fearlessly and confidently await the issue.

It was not to be expected, for did I expect that the measures adopted at the last session of Congress, would lead to immediate and general acquiescence on the part of the states at the North and at the South. They had been impelled by such violent and extreme passions that it was too much to expect that they would silently and promptly admit their errors and yield to what had been done for the best interests of our common country. Accordingly, we perceive that at the South that second edition of the Hartford Convention has again assembled, and is laboring to stir up strife and contention; and in several of the slaveholding States the spirit of discord and discontent is vastly engaged in its unpatriotic work. But I confidently anticipate that all their mad efforts will be put down by the intelligence, the patriotism, and the love of Union of the people of the various slaveholding States. And here, Mr. Speaker, let us make a momentary enquiry as to what would have been the condition of the confederacy on the subject of slavery, if, unhappily, it had been disovered, assuming that the line would have been drawn between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States, all north of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and all north of the Ohio river would have become a foreign independent and sovereign power. Contrast, if you please, our present condition with what it would have been under that order of things.

At present we have a right, if any slave escapes from his service, to demand his surrender. We have a right to take the Constitution and the law in our hands, and to require the surrender.

I do not believe that there will be any open and forcible resistance to the execution of the law; the people of the North have too strong a sense of the propriety of obedience to the law; but if there be any such resistance, we have the right to invoke the employment of any part of the militia of the United States, or the army and navy of the United States, to enforce the execution of the law. And although I have no authority to connect President Fillmore in any specific line of duty, I have known him long, well, and intimately, and I feel entire confidence in him as a man of ability, and honesty, and patriotism; who will perform his duty, and his whole duty, in seeing to the effectual execution of the laws of the land, to which I pledge the support of the utmost of my ability.

In the existing state of things, we doubtless shall not recover all our fugitive slaves that have escaped. We shall, however, recover some, and the counts and the jurors in the free States have become cured their readiness to give, by their verdicts and judgments, simple indemnity against those who enticed, seduced away, and harbor our runaway slaves; but how would the case stand in a dismembered condition of the confederacy? There we would not have a right to demand a fugitive slave out of the Union, when it took refuge in the adjoining slave State, and the contents examined

Congress modified this law in May, 1792, but this did not quiet the opposition. A meeting at Pittsburgh was played it to be their duty "to perpetuate every legal measure that may obstruct the operation of the law." They declared that in future they would "consider those who hold offices for the execution of the obnoxious law as unworthy of public, that they will have no intercourse or dealings with them, will withdraw from them every assistance; will hold all the comforts of life which depend upon those denied them, as men and fellow citizens, we owe each other, and will, upon all occasions, treat them with contempt, earnestly recommending to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them."

The proceedings being reported to President Washington, he issued an admonitory Proclamation the 15th September, 1792. In this he earnestly exhorted "all persons to refrain from all acts in refraining and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceeding whatsoever, having for their object, or tending to obstruct the operations of the laws aforesaid; inasmuch as all lawful measures will be put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and securing obedience thereto; and charged and required all courts, magistrates and officers, whose duties are in regarding to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law; and thereby also enjoined and required all the citizens thereof, that they, for the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government, and the preservation of the public peace, to aid and assist them according to law." Prosecutions were directed against the insurgents, but some of the officers refused to serve the process, and others were compelled by force to desist. The proclamation seemed to inspire the insurgents with boldness. They WHISKERED the office of Collector Wells, and compelled him to resign his office and surrender his books.

In June, 1794, Congress again modified the act of 1792, but the opposition continued unabated in spirit. An armed force attacked the house of Gen. Neville, the Inspector. The house was successfully defended, and several of the assailants were killed and wounded. Gen. Neville applied to the Supreme Court, and militia officers for protection, and in reply was assured that the law could not be executed so as to afford protection, as the combinations of the people in opposition to the law were too strong, and it was apprehended that most of the *posse comitatus* would be found sustaining the rioters. A small detachment of volunteers from the garrison came out in defiance of the civil authorities, but they were met by the insurgents and compelled to surrender. Another attack was made on Neville's house, and it was burned. The Collector and Marshal escaped with the loss of their baggage in route to Philadelphia. Intemperate and violent meetings followed at Pittsburgh, Braddock's Field, and at Parkinson's Ferry, where measures were adopted for the assemblage of the militia, by drum, &c. At Braddock's Field 7000 armed men appeared. In this state of things affidavits were made before Judge Wilson, and he issued the certificate required by the act of Congress, to enable the President to call forth the militia, which declared that "the laws of the United States were opposed, or their execution obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal."

On the receipt of this certificate, Gen. Washington received to issue his proclamation under the act of Congress, and did so on the 7th of Aug. 1794, and ordered out the Militia to enforce obedience to the laws. The Proclamation briefly recapitulated the proceedings of the insurgents and the measures of the Government in relation thereto, and stated the consequent necessity for calling forth the Militia, "to suppress the combinations," and "cause the laws to be duly executed," as demanded by the essential interests of the Union, the government and the fundamental principles of sound order. He called upon all patriotic, firm, and good citizens to aid in the suppression of so fatal a spirit.

From the above hasty sketch the reader will perceive that the opposition to the acts of Congress, either in the South or in the North have not yet assumed the hostile position of the opposition to the whiskey law, and no case has been presented to the President to warrant him in calling out the Militia. When the exigency shall arrive requiring him to act, we have no doubt he will act promptly and with firmness, but not till then.

The official vote for Governor of Ohio, at the late election, has been at length declared. The arrearage are as follow:—For Wood, Democrat, 133,002; Johnston, Whig, 121,096; Smith, Free Soil, 13,228. Wood's majority over Johnston, 11,977.

[Continued from 1st page.]

We were informed, some a time ago, that it was in contemplation to change the name of our beautiful Cemetery and substitute *a* for the word "Allegheny" some one more euphonious and tasteful and appropriate. On reading the following interesting sketch, the thought occurred to us, why not call it *Mount Vernon?* Certainly it combines all the above requisites—it is euphonious, tasteful, and appropriate—it pleases the mind of Washington and *some* for the loved spot which he made his retreat from the "chilling scenes of the camp and the battle field", and the cares of State; and finally as the last resting place for his mortal remains.

To every American it is a name and a spot consecrated by the most sacred and patriotic recollections. We therefore respectfully suggest the name "*Mount Vernon Cemetery.*"

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Interesting Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Mount Vernon.

The visit of Mr. Custis, of Arlington, the aged adopted son of Washington, and M. Edmond Lafayette, the youthful grandson of General Lafayette, to the tomb of Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, was a pilgrimage to that venerated spot of peculiar interest and character.

While offering the homage of their hearts to the sepulchre that contains the ashes of the Father Patriot, the veteran relict of the past called up to his young companion the "time honored" memories of the days of Washington, narrating recollections of the glorious career of his public services, together with endearing memories of the virtues of his private life and domestic retirement, amid the tranquil shades of his beloved Mount Vernon.

Mr. C. then spoke to the pilgrim from La Grange of his illustrious grand parent, and how his fame and memory were cherished in the hearts of the American people; and that his early and chivalric devotion to the cause of their independence, and good and gallant services in the war of the Revolution, had earned for him the title of America's benefactor.

Mr. C pointed out the spot of his first interview with the Marquis De Lafayette, in 1784, for although but a child at that remote period, Mr. C. well remembered the arrival of the Marquis at Mount Vernon, accompanied by Comte Deux Ponts (less able to recover from his illness than the party having escaped. We shall, however, recover some, and the counts and the jurors in the free States have become cured their readiness to give, by their verdicts and judgments, simple indemnity against those who enticed, seduced away, and harbor our runaway slaves; but how would the case stand in a dismembered condition of the confederacy? There we would not have a right to demand a fugitive slave out of the Union, when it took refuge in the adjoining slave State, and the contents examined

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Paving Down Pavements.—It is said that the new pavement of the Parisian Boulevards consists of a mass of small stones embedded in bitumen.—This kind of pavement has been selected in preference to the ordinary stone pavement, on account of its not readily furnishing material for revolutionary proceedings!

Price of Land in Sardinia.—A letter from Turin, Sardinia, to the Newark Advertiser, says the average price of land there is about $268 per acre, and that it is generally owned by nobles.—The letter adds:

"A field laborer, who understands his business thoroughly, receives the sum of 100 francs—$19—per year, and, if he behaves himself, a present of two shirts and a pair of pantaloons from his master. A farm woman gets for one years' slavery, 50 francs—$9—and a coarse dress or two. A man who boards himself, takes service for a year at $70. A woman for $40! You may ask how they live—"*polenta*," is the answer—Indian meal, baked between hot stones, and cabbages for extra feasts—Upon the railway and public roads, a smart, first rate man can earn 30 cents per day in summer, and 25 in winter, boarding himself—the average is below this. A woman "navvy," and there are thousands of them who pick, dig, spade, wheel, and dump, receive 14 cents, and an active boy 12. A horse, cart, and man, can be had for 85 cents per day, where large forces are required. The excavations on the railway are, in part, made by lusty women, who carry away the dirt in baskets upon their heads."

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug20:tf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

Mr. Kirr—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Patroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her to Philadelphia, try to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my daughter (J. H. Wasson) left home, I believed that we had better try your "Petroleum," as it was entirely blind, of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of an Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. Frances Vasnon Golder.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers and Wood street; D. M. Carey, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

☞ Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. Physicians are using it in their families, at least where they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the expense of asking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of the Liver Pills, with watch directions will be furnished, which will work admirably cure. The following letter from an agent shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated:—

Burns Cabins, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 23, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co.—Wood st., Pittsburgh—

Gentlemen—We find we can sell a great many more of Dr. M'Lane's Pills than your agent left us. These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have almost sold all that we had. If you can send us ten or twelve dozen more boxes, they will last perhaps until your agent can bring us a new supply.

Yours, &c. A. ARNAS, P. J. KELLY.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No 6 Wood street

DR. D. HURT,
Dentist Corner of Fourth and Market and Forty streets. Dentist, between self-jly1

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
89 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;

Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and very low for cash or approved country produce. Has been selected with great care, and as to name and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customary merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds aug22:d

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

J. G. HUSSEY, Pres't. ——— A. W. MARCH, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street; in the warehouse of C. GERHARD.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods, merchandise, on steamboats and other vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, most of the citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Mc. Edward Heisley, John Haworth, Sam'l Fairbaugh, S. M. Kier.

aug24:d

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture Gold Plates, Gum Teeth, in whole and part, of a superior description on Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Fourteen years in five minutes, rather than two days spent in the old way. Call at the door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. D. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ia19

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
189, WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Coach Trimmings, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock. Prices are determined and goods the most reasonable terms. aug15

WHIG NATIONALTY.

Mr. Wirrt—Please announce the name of William Gwinn, of Allegheny, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention, and oblige

many Whigs of the Second Ward.
oct:d:d

Mr. Editor—Please announce John D. Davis, of the Third Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, before the Antimasonic and Whig Convention.

FORT MEIGS

Capt. John J. Rogers is nominated as a candidate for the Mayoralty, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic City Convention. If nominated he will be supported as a citizen and fireman, a good citizen and a competent man, by men of ALL PARTIES.

oct19:dtwtw3

E. W. Cox, late High Constable of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Mayor at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic City Convention.

many voters
nov2:dtwtf

Mr. Editor—You will please announce that L. R. Livingston, Esq., will be supported by his friends as a candidate for the office of Mayor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. [oct19:dtwtwT] SIXTH WARD.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Jas. Weirsell, of Claysville, Washington county, Pa., to Miss Margaret Phillips, of Allegheny city.

BLACK LEAD—1000 lbs best German, for sale by
nov21 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

ALCOHOL—10 barrels just received for sale by
nov21 R E SELLERS

SPTS TURPENTINE—10 bbls for sale by
nov21 R E SELLERS

JUST received for sale at 57 Wood street,
Iodide Potash, Sweet Acetate Lead,
Syrup Iodine, Monadnock,
Cantharides, Acetic Ether,
Arsenate Quinine, Sulphate Morphine,
Tincture Mercury, Solution Tin,
Veratria, Colomel,
Red Precipitate,
Bicarb. Potash,
nov21 R E SELLERS

RICE—12 tcs fresh best for sale by by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
nov21 Front & Water st

COFFEE—300 bags now landing, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
nov21

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—150 bxs assorted brands, now landing for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
nov21

WHITE FISH—10 brls and 50 half brls for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
nov21

WINDOW GLASS—300 bxs assorted brands
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
nov21

CHEESE—60 bxs of good quality, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
nov21

CASSIA—100 mats for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
nov21

RIO COFFEE—238 bags prime, for sale by
W & F WILSON
nov21

NEW RAISINS—200 bxs for sale by
W & F WILSON
nov21

NO 3 MACKEREL—150 brls for sale by
W & F WILSON
nov21

NO TAR—105 large brls, for sale low, to close.
W & F WILSON
nov21

NO 1 ROSIN—100 brls for sale low, to close, by
W & F WILSON
nov21

Land For Sale.

323 ACRES, partly improved, situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, on the State road from Greensburgh to Freeport, and one mile from Leechburgh. There is a small orchard on the same, with a log house and other improvements. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

aug19:w3m GEORGE PATTESON

PENMANSHIP.

THIS important branch of Education can be obtained at Pittsburgh Commercial College. Students can enter for instruction either day or evening, or both, with the privilege of remaining till they write a good mercantile hand.

O. K. CHAMBERLIN, Instructor.
nov21:d4t PITTSBURGH

Commercial College.

Corner of Third and Market streets.

CHARTERED A. D. 1850.

The only Chartered Institution of the kind in Penn'a.

FACULTY.

John Fleming, Principal Instructor in the Science of Accounts.

O. K. Chamberlin, Professor of Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.

Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law.

The course of instruction includes Book Keeping, and its application to every branch of business, lectures on Commercial Law and Commercial Science, Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.

Students can enter the College at any time, and when entitled, will receive a Diploma, signed by the Faculty and Examining Committee. nov21

Wanted Soon.

AN intelligent well educated Lady, as a partner to a lady in teaching a very nice Female School in the suburbs of our city. Wanted, places in our two cities or towns around, for several good Book Keepers and Salesmen, in wholesale or retail stores, or warehousemen: and for a number of men and boys of all ages. Money borrowed and lent, &c. Please call at

ISAAC HARRIS'
nov21:d2:w Agency & Intelligence Office.

FOR SALE—The Daily Gazette, and all our daily and several weekly newspapers. A variety of exchange newspapers from many of our principal towns and cities, and several kinds of Almanacs for 1851. A temperance chart and several maps. A mineral water and cupping and leeching sign. A small supply of books and stationery for sale cheap, by

nov21:dtwtf ISAAC HARRIS, Fifth street.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, situate in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, containing 244 acres of good land, bounded by lands of Jacob Sarn, Mrs Painter, and others—about 150 acres cleared, balance in heavy timber; within 1 mile of the Youghiogheny Slackwater. Smiles from the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and 18 miles from Jacksonville, and the same distance east of a two story dwelling house, bank barn, large frame stable, and necessary out buildings, apple orchard, cider press, &c. Inquire of the subscriber, residing on the premises, or

ROBERT S. BYERLEY

GROVE FIRE PROOF PAINT—12 tons just received for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J & H PHILLIPS
7 & 9 Wood st.

NEW INDIA RUBBER GOODS, just received at the India Rubber Depot—
21 Capes, with sleeves, long size;
13 Capes, short do do;
12 do Officers' Coats;
13 pairs Overalls,
8 doz Sailors' Vests;
2 doz Dolly Heads;
6 doz Combs;
2 doz Dogs;
2 doz pair Men's Short Gloves;
4 doz pair do Mittens; for sale by

J & H PHILLIPS

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned is duly Chartered Executor of the last will and testament of John Barber, Esq., late of the borough of Lawrenceville, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are desired to present them, duly authenticated, to settlement, and all persons indebted thereto are hereby called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at said borough of Lawrenceville.

HANNAH BARBER
nov19:w3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of Leah McMichael, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, at the residence of the undersigned, in Allegheny, and all persons having indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH MCCORMICK, } Execs.
nov21:w3t

NOTICE.

WHE