THE CITY POST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JULY 13.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.—LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF CHRIST'S CHURCH.—The corner stone of Christ's M. E. Church was laid yesterday morning, on the corner of Hancock and Penn streets. Previous to laying the corner stone, Bishop Simpson delivered an address in the Smithfield street Church. The principal part of the address was devoted to a sketch of the rise of Methodism in this city. The following brief synopsis of the points touched on by the Bishop will be found of interest:

The erection of houses of worship excites public interest because by such edifices increased facilities are furnished for the spread of Christian truth. To the first two centuries of the Christian era, no such edifices were erected, because neither the property nor the persons of professing Christians could be protected. But as soon as protection was afforded, the spirit of Christianity demanded the preparation of suitable temples, not for sacrifice or pomp, but for prayer and public instruction.

Such churches are important first, because they give an activity and emotion to the spirit, laws of the land. By causing the people to hear the law of God, which denounces all injustice, they accomplish more in restraining evil, than can be done by civil or military power alone. The insecurity of person or property in Mexico or South America, attests this. Secondly, they add to the value of property by the confidence which they inspire as to the morality and intelligence of the community. In many places speculating men have found it to their interest to build churches to enhance the price of their property in rising villages. Thirdly they calm the passions of society and reconcile conflicting parties, or give momentum to their just and virtuous resolves. This position can be illustrated by the course of Jefferson and Franklin in the revolutionary struggle, and in the period of forming our Constitution. Fourth, by the instruction imparted to the rising generation, an impulse is given to educational enterprises. The school, seminary, and college ever flourish in the vicinity of churches. So also the great benevolent associations and enterprises receive from them life and vigor. Fifth, they afford confidence to parents in the safety of their children. As a pecuniary investment alone, many parents would realize an ample return, in the wealth of their children, secured by the restraining influences of the Church. An attachment to the Church may save them from scenes of dissipation and intrigue, which else would scatter the largest fortunes.

The present condition of Pittsburgh requires additional church accommodations. Notwithstanding all the churches and associations, vice is increasing. Riot prevails, and almost every morning there is intelligence of some murderous affray. A new church will add to the other efforts made for the reformation of the city.

The present position, also, of Methodism in this city, requires additional churches. In 1789, the first Methodist sermon was preached in a small tavern on Water street, between Market and Ferry. From that time occasional sermons were preached in private houses until 1810, when the first small church was built on First street near Smithfield, in which for many years only about *forty* members were found in the city and vicinity. In 1811, the church was finished, and in 1817, a large church was built on Smithfield street. In the eleven years from 1811 to 1822, the church increased to 763 members. From 1822 to 1832 no new churches were built and the membership had no increase. From 1832 to 1848, several houses more erected, and the members increased to 2,710 in the city and suburbs. Since that period until recently but little effort was made in church building, and but little progress had been made by the church.

The *internal* life of christianity is chiefly to be prized, yet *external* means of station are not to be neglected. Methodism has relied on the former almost to the exclusion of the latter. As a consequence, the *public* interests of society have been principally in other hands. Government offices have been sought and gained by others. In this vicinity, colleges have, until recently, been almost exclusively controlled by other denominations. As a result, professional men are drawn to other churches, and among the hundreds of attorneys and physicians in this city few are either members or adherents of the Methodist churches. Indeed, in some quarters, an impression is attempted to be made that professional men must seek other religious associations to succeed in business. Men of matured mind will not be influenced by such suggestions, but by such and kindred circumstances, the young are not unfrequently decoyed from the faith of their parents. Hence, it is time that attention should be paid to the external as well as to the internal aspect of the christian life. New and commodious churches should be built, every child should be throughly educated, professional talent should be developed and encouraged, and all acquisitions should then be wholly consecrated to Christ.

Already in the Church accomplishing much, and from unwilling adversaries she is extorting praise. A recent writer, a minister of the Church of England, speaking of Methodism, says: "that great religious movement has, immediately or remotely, *given an impulse to christian feeling and profession, on all sides*, that it has come to present itself as the starting-point of our modern religious history."

Again: "A more untried utterance of the gospel has not entered only once before in the lapse of eighteen centuries—that at the Reformation."

The Abbe Migne, an able writer Catholic writer in France thus speaks:

"The strength of the Methodist is the result of their zeal. They do not wait for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporally and spiritually."

"Their missionaries are numerous, and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers."

"We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of salvation of many Methodists."

"In other circumstances, Wesley would have become the founder of an order, or a reformed pope. This lead to the confirmation of the words of St. John Nepomuk, that 'one man, animated with the zeal of God, is sufficient to change a whole country,' the testimony of more infallible than Wesley, have for more than a century given life to the dying Protestantism of England and the United States, and still retain their prodigious activity, the astonishment of all creeds."

With such concessions already made by opponents, a glorious future is discernible. If, we emulate the faith and zeal of our fathers in progress must be certain.

After his address concluded, the large assemblage in the church formed in procession, and proceeded to the site selected for the new edifice. The ceremonies were opened by Bishop Simpson, after which Rev. Dr. Cooke delivered a short address, and read a list of the articles deposited under the corner stone. The ceremonies were closed by an address to the Throne of Grace by Dr. Cooke, and a benediction by the Bishop.

The following articles were deposited in the corner stone: Thirty-third Annual Report of the Missionary Society; Annual Report of the Sunday School Union; numbers one, two and three of the Catechism of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Discipline of the Methodist Church, for 1852; Methodist Hymn Book; Methodist Almanac; Catalogue of Sunday School Publications; Classified List of the Books of the General Conference; Pittsburgh Christian Advocate; Missionary Advocate; Sunday School Advocate; Pittsburgh Directory; morning papers of July 12, 1853; a list of the Donors; names of Trustees; names of the Building Committee; names of Builders.

To the kindness of an obliging friend we are indebted for the following description of the building:

This edifice will be 115 feet long on Hancock street, by 75 feet front on Penn street, and will be 70 feet high to the comb of the roof, forming a basement and main story.

The entrance into the Church will be by three large arched doorways of polished stone.

The basement story will be 15 feet high in the clear, and will be subdivided to form an entrance vestibule 11 feet wide, four class rooms each 17 feet by 23 feet, and a lecture room 44 feet wide by 67 feet long, with a corridor 12 feet wide, leading from the front entrance.

The main story will be approached by two flights of stairs each 6 feet wide, from the vestibule in basement story, and landing in a vestibule in main story 15 feet wide; from this vestibule will be the doors into the main body of the house or church room proper, which will be 81 feet long by 67 feet wide, having a grain-arched ceiling 30 feet high, at the side walls, and 38 feet high at the middle of the house, finished with moulded ribs springing from enriched corbles or brackets. The Church is to be lighted by six Gothic chandeliers attached to depending portions of the ceiling. At the front end of the room will be an arched recess over the vestibule, forming a gallery 17 feet by 25 feet for the choir, and at the opposite end will be another arched recess forming a chancel 6 feet deep by 32 feet wide, in which will be placed the pulpit, having an altar 12 feet by 25 feet, railed off in the front of it.

The main body of the house will be seated to accommodate twelve hundred persons. The pews and pulpit to be enriched with carved work, and to be made of North Carolina yellow pine—highly varnished to preserve the natural color and grain of the wood.

The style of the building throughout will be in the decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century, having a tower and belfry 150 feet high, placed at the front end, and four octagon corners 7 feet in diameter—running up 15 feet above the eves, with a finished termination.

The front will be built entirely of stone, the sides and rear of brick with stone dressing to the windows and buttresses, and the brick work painted of the stone color.

The edifice will stand 25 feet within the line of Penn Street, having a clear space of 15 feet on each side, surrounded with an iron railing, and the space around is to be adorned with shrubbery and walks.

The cost of the building when completed will be about $50,000, the erection being contracted for with Mr. George Thompson, for $28,700, covering everything excepting the ornamental plastering and furnishing.

The plans have been prepared by J. W. Kerr, and the building is being superintended by him.

SOCIETY'S SPECTACLES.—Mr. Solomon is receiving assurances daily, of the success of his spectacles. Their effect on weak eyes, and on those persons troubled with sore eyes, is said to be wonderful, and we cannot doubt it when we look at the certificates received by the gentleman. Mr. Earl's certificate, which will be found in another column, states facts, to say the least, that are marvellous; yet their truth cannot be questioned. Let those who are troubled with weak or sore eyes, call on Mr. Solomon, at his office, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

DEAD.—The *Chronicle* of yesterday evening, says that a man named Whitfield, in the employ of Messrs. Singer, Hartman & Co., died yesterday morning, in consequence of an accidental blow upon the head, received at the hands of a fellow workman, who was working at the same furnace.—The blow missed the bloom and struck Whitfield upon the head.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Solomon Jones, and a man named Bishop, have been held to bail, by Mayor Riddle, charged with using threatening language towards Thos. W. Moore.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements are making and the plans preparing, for the erection of a Female College, on the grounds, immediately in the rear of Christ's (M. E.) Church, now building on the corner of Penn and Hancock streets.

This building is to be in the Tudor Domestic Gothic style, and will be built of brick with stone dressings. The College will be so arranged as to accommodate fifty boarding scholars, but with accommodations for teaching two hundred young ladies. The idea, in prosecuting this project, is to provide our citizens with an institution where their daughters can be instructed in all the higher branches of a finished education, without being compelled to send them from home.

The College building will be one hundred and ten feet long, by fifty feet wide, and will be three stories high. There will be ample room in the building for a large lecture room, a primary department, and the recitation, music and class rooms necessary.

The building designed to be occupied by the Principal will be one hundred feet long, by twenty-five feet wide, and will be three stories high. It will be admirably arranged for the purpose designed.

The two buildings will form an L. This will leave an open space in front eighty feet by fifty, which will be sodded, and planted in shrubbery. Both buildings will be enclosed by an iron railing.

The buildings are expected to cost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The work on them will be commenced immediately. They will be erected under the auspices of the Methodist community of this city.

FEMALE COMMITTEE.—Porter and Lewis were finally committed yesterday, by Mayor Biddle, for trial, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

There are four charges pending against Porter, and on all of which, commitments have been lodged against him. A civil suit has been brought by Mr. Lemley, against him and Lewis, for trespass *et al armis*.

LARCENY.—Barbara Lightner was arrested yesterday, and committed by Alderman Major, on two charges of larceny, laid by Mary Ann Hall and Mary Ann Stevenson. The articles stolen consisted of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, shawls, mantillas, &c., valued at something near twenty dollars. The clothes were found, part of them on the person of Barbara, and the rest in her possession.

FALSE PRETENCES AND LARCENY.—George M'Pherson made an information yesterday, before Alderman Parkinson, of the Fifth Ward, in which he charged Robert Shields with larceny and false pretences. Shields was arrested and held to bail. By false pretences, Shields obtained boarding, and by the larceny, a pair of pants.

A WORTHY OFFICER.—Jacob Geiss, a Constable of the Eighth Ward, was held to bail by Alderman Major, yesterday, for selling liquor without a license—in other words, keeping a tippling house. A good business for an officer to be engaged in.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS, but how the Hat we purchased [at the Banner Hat Store for three dollars can be made for the money, is beyond our knowledge, but we know it can be did; for satisfaction, go to the Banner Hat Store, 147 Wood street, and nowhere else, say we.

MR. SOLOMON'S.—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and short sightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one half hour, from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I now you have just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try your's.

You must not think me flattering, when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been obliged to go by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time, before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read one Sunday all day, and until 10 o'clock, without a spectacle for the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much, or I think it deserving your enterprise, and feeling sincere my self satisfied by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time, for reference, or otherwise, as you truly, yours,

HENRY EARL,
Principal Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. jy1

TELEGRAPHIC.

By the O'Reilly Lines for the Morning Post.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE—HIS SPEECH.

BALTIMORE, July 12

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Guthrie, Davis and Campbell, arrived at half past five o'clock last evening. He was met at the Depot by the immense assemblage of citizens and a large turn out of the military, who escorted him to Barnum's Hotel. The whole route was a mile. The scene was illuminated by the fire works and the enthusiastic reception. Secretary Davis and others also spoke. The following is the substance of the President's speech:

Mr. and Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Baltimore—My heart is full, and it would be difficult to express the depth of feeling with which this cordial welcome has impressed me. (Cheers.) Your citizens and the martial display of ship and more than generous confidence previously imposed on me a debt of gratitude, which, as I reflect on the Thousand and One instances of the common country can scarcely cancel. (Cheers.) To be thus surrounded by a population not less distinguished for its chivalry than for its intelligence is peculiarly gratifying and among the pleasant memories suggested by the occasion, who can fail to be regarded where the City of Monumental associations, religious and military, was first freely given to the breeze. You cannot be in such an atmosphere without feeling its vivifying influences.—(Cheers.) Here it was that the first Continental flag was unfurled, every man knows that religious toleration lies at the foundation of civil liberty. (Applause.)

Many distinguished men enter the city without being struck with the evidence of enterprise and honest thrift, which are the elements of wealth. This is felt to be still more prominent in that astonishing progress of our country, which may be truly said to have outmarched all prophecy. Here, especially, is the commercial point of interest. Here Washington as early as 1796, and is only beckoning to be appreciated even by your own citizens. Here, then, in the boundless resources at the bidding of your enterprise, and the judicious application of your means to those internal improvements, in which the true destinies of millions are one of the great cities of the world, no matter of doubt. (Cheers.) But after all, it is not the increase of your population and wealth, the magnificence of your public edifices, your crowded depots teeming with products of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the interior, the free action of rapid-sailing vessels on the river, together with two dwelling houses in a very desirable location, in Allegheny City, having a front of 20 feet on Rebecca street, and extending back to Jefferson street 100 feet; having a brick building 16 by 32 feet; two stories high with good cellar, hydrant and water at the door.

Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,
my22 Real Estate Agents, Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, situated on Cherry street, in Allegheny City, fronting on Cherry street; having a front of 20 feet; running back to Vine street, 140 feet; on which is erected a frame building, 20 by 45 feet, two stories high, containing six rooms; the front room is well arranged for a store, which is now occupied for that purpose—having a good cellar. Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,
jy2 Real Estate Agent, Fifth street.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot, situate on Carroll street, in Allegheny City; having a front of 20 feet, and running back to Jefferson street, 100 feet; on which is erected a brick building, 22 by 32 feet, two stories high, containing six rooms, a hall, and porches back and in front.

ALSO—A Frame Dwelling, front on Jefferson street, 16 by 32 feet, two stories high. This property abounds with grapes and all kinds of fruit.

Apply to THOMAS MOFFITT,
jy23 Real Estate Agent, Fifth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON THE CORNER OF *the Diamond*.—A House and Lot, 20 feet front, by 124 feet deep to Decatur Street. It now rents for $220 per year, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of

CHAS. P. LOOMIS,
Stock, Bill and Real Estate Broker,
jel6 76 Fourth street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—Three very desirable sites for country residences, situated near East Liberty, fifteen minutes' walk from the Railroad depot, and including the highly improved country residence of J. M'Cully and J. M'Kelvey, Esqs. Those who wish to reside out of town and near Allen, or Whites the agents is a sovereign remedy, and should be used by all who are thus afflicted.

BUILDSALE & BRO., Druggists, corner of Main and Front streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. sole Agents for the sale of the above medicine in the Western and Southern States, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

☞ Sold also by GEORGE H. KEYSER,
mar21-3m corner of Wood street and Virgin alley.

Galvano-Electric, and Anti-Rheumatic CHAIN.

INVENTED BY I. T. GOLDBERGER, at Berlin, in Europe, patented by the Imperial and Royal Governments of Austria, Prussia, France and Bavaria—approved and recommended by the faculty and all other eminent physicians and distinguished chemists of every country, for rheumatic pains and nervous complaints, such as neuralgia of all kinds, Toothache, Headache, Pain in the face, (tic doloreux) forehead, arms, shoulders, back, loins, hands and feet, Lumbago, Inflammations and Pains of the Joints, Swellings, Abscesses, Stiffness, Numbness, Lameness, Trembling, Convulsions, Cramps, Sensations of Eyes, Church, Swellings, Nervous Disorders and Nervous Weakness, Gout, Deafness, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Neck, Asthma, Amenorrhœa, Dismenorrhœa, and all diseases caused by colds, diminishing the activity of the skin; dismenorrhœa, dismenorrhœa, strictures of the urethra, lumbago, &c.

The pain will be stopped in a few hours, and all the above diseases, in most cases, will be cured, *without fail*, by using this apparatus.

Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of every country, enough to fill one hundred columns of this paper, can be shown, all of which have been confirmed by the different governments.

The public are respectfully requested to understand that the above is no patent medicine, but a mechanical invention. As the healing principle is based on the laws of nature, consequently it is an humbug.

The Genuine "GALVANO-ELECTRIC CHAINS" can over be obtained of CHARLES A. R. MEYER,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.,
Above Braun & Reiter's Drug Store,
Where all orders must be addressed. Price of Chains, with directions for using the same—small size, $1.50; large size $2.50; and the largest kinds for chronic diseases, $3.

Orders by mail or express, accompanied with the money, will meet with prompt attention. C. P. PITCHIE,
Boston, May 7, 1853.—my16cdm-d4w General Agent of the United States.

HOW TO CURE HERNIA, OR RUPTURE.

THIS DISEASE is now so common that thousands of instruments are in use for, not only its relief but even its cure. Now, most of which are entirely worthless, and unfit for the purpose designed. The instrument used in the cure of hernia or rupture is called a TRUSS, and should be well adapted to the broken parts, in order to give relief, or effect a cure. That a cure of rupture can be effected, I would advise any one to call on the undersigned, and he will give them evidence beyond all question of doubt. I have in several instances, during the past year, cured cases of rupture, some of both sides, and in the case of children, almost three years' standing, by the application of DR. HUBBARD'S TRUSS, an instrument that can be perfectly fitted to the parts, light, durable, and capable of handling any kind of pressure that may be desired. It will not move from the parts to which it is adapted, and it affords a pressure, without pain, that no other Truss possesses.

DR. I would respectfully invite the attention of physicians, and those suffering from the disease, to this instrument. Also, a few minutes attention given to the application of these instruments.

I also keep Rody Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and all kinds of mechanical appliances for the cure of disease.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
my13-6w&w No. 140 Wood street.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE IN THIS CITY FOR REMITTING

MONEY TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

JAMES BLAKELY begs leave to say to those persons having friends in the Old Country, and desirous of either sending them money or paying their passage, that his arrangements for doing either is now complete, and on so firm a basis that mistakes can not occur, nor losses accrue to any party. During the last ten years in which he has been in this business, he has remitted over a Half Million of Dollars without the loss of a dollar, and the house for which he is agent, in Liverpool, has ship-passed not less than 45,000 persons during the last year to this country, without a complaint of neglect on the part of the Captain.

Steam Issue Passenger Tickets for London, Dublin, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, Belfast, Drogheda, Limerick, Portland, Sligo, Londonderry, Galway, Tuam, Newry, Queenstown, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New Orleans, and from thence to Pittsburgh; and will attend strictly to forwarding passengers from thence to any part of the country. He also has eight drafts for sale, payable at the following places, viz:

ON ENGLAND.

Edwards, Sandford & Co.....London.
Thomas Pappett & Co.....Liverpool.

(Available in the principal cities and towns throughout England and Wales.)

ON IRELAND.

Provincial Bank.....Ireland.....Dublin.

BRANCHES.

Armagh,	Belfast,	Annyghadah,	Enniskillen,
Wallow,	Strabane,	Athlone,	Carlow,
Drogheda,	Portrush,	Monaghan	Enniscorthy,
Dundalk,	Cavan,	Ballyshannon,	Galway,
Newry,	Tralee,	Belymena,	Clonmell,
Dungannon,	Ballybofey,	Donegal,	Kilkenny,
Banbridge,	Kilkenny,	Dungannon,	Kilrush,
Waterford,	Coleraine,	Dunseannon,	Cork,
Limerick,	Sligo,	Ennis,	Wexford,
Coottehill,	Limerick,	Ballybannon,	

ON SCOTLAND.

National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; and its branches in fifty towns in Scotland.

ON FRANCE.

Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Bankers.....Paris.

(Available in any city in France.)

ON GERMANY.

Messrs. Vogel, Kock & Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

(Available in any city in Germany.)

my7 196, cor. of Seventh and Smithfield sts.

Passages and Remittances!

JOHN THOMPSON, Agent,
410 *Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*,

Messrs. BOWMAN, GRINNEL & CO.,
83 South street, New York,
No. 6 Regent Road, Harcourt Buildings, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS sail from Liverpool on the 5th and 21st of each month.

SWALLOW TAIL LINE.

From New York.	Liverpool.
Ship CONSTITUTION, April 21	April 6
Capt. Britton. Aug. 21	Aug. 6
1600 tons. Dec. 21	Nov. 6
Ship ARLINGTON, May 21	May 6
Capt. McWilliam, Sept. 6	July 21
1200 tons. July 6	Nov. 21
Ship LIVERPOOL, May 21	April 21
Capt. Kearney. Sept. 21	Aug. 6
1500 tons. Jan. 21	Dec. 21
Ship CONSTELLATION, June 6	April 20
Capt. Duryee, Oct. 6	Aug. 6
1600 tons. Feb. 21	Dec. 21
Ship ALBERT GALLATIN, June 21	May 6
Capt. Delano, Sept. 6	Sept. 6
1650 tons. July 6	May 21
Ship AMERICAN UNION, July 6	May 21
Capt. Doane, Nov. 3	Sept. 21
1100 tons. March 6	June 6
Ship QUEEN of the WEST, July 21	June 21
Capt. Knight, Dec. 21	Sept. 6
1500 tons. Mar. 21	Feby 6
Ship NEW WORLD, Aug. 6	June 21
Capt. Kelly, Dec. 21	Oct. 21
1000 tons. April 6	Feb. 21

Besides which, they dispatch from Liverpool intermediate Packets, sailing weekly.

Passages by either of the above magnificent Packet Ships can be secured upon reasonable terms, by applying as above.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue drafts from £1 and upwards, which will be cashed, free of charge, at sight, by the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches throughout the country, or by any of our Agents in England, Scotland and Wales.

JOHN THOMPSON, Agent,
apr23-1aw 410 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Real Estate for Sale.

THIS undersigned will sell low and upon liberal terms, as to time, FORTY-TWO LOTS OF GROUND, numbering from 59 to 120, inclusive, in J. R. Irwin's Plan of Lots in the City District, Pitt Township, and bounded together by Centre Avenue, Reed and Soho streets.

These lots are situated close to the City line, and as they have a never-failing water course which empties itself into the Monongahala river, they are admirably adapted for the purposes of a Brewery, Tannery, Slaughter House, Foundry, &c. They are in the immediate vicinity of a dense population, and communicate with the city by a good Turnpike, and with East Liberty by a Plank Road. They would be a most profitable investment for a German or any manufacturing association wishing to purchase. The whole can be purchased on accommodating terms.

The Title is indisputable.

Plans of the Lots can be seen at the office of the Recorder of Deeds and of the undersigned, who will furnish every desirable information.

W. W. IRWIN,
Attorney at Law, (2d story,) Fifth st.

☞ Above Grant, opposite the Court House.

TODD & SMITH,
Attorneys at Law, No. 144 Fourth street.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad, in M'Connellsville, until the 20th of July, for the Graduation and Masonry of the line of Road (about 35 sections,) between the Monongahela River and the Central Ohio Railroad.

Bids, (including proper testimonials,) will be received for the whole or any number of sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination after the 10th of July.

The division between the Monongahela and Hocking rivers, will be placed for contract as soon as the location is completed.

ROBERT MAC LEOD, Chief Engineer.
M'Connellsville, June 4, 1853. jy11-tf

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the twenty-second day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty-six and forty-seven, of range four; townships forty-four and forty-five, of range five; and section thirty-one, on the main land of township fifty-one, of range six.

Townships forty-five and forty-six, of range six.

Townships forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven, of range seven.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range nine.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range ten.

Townships forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range eleven.

Townships forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty-seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty-one, lot three in twenty-two, lot four in twenty-two, and lots one, two, and three, in twenty-three,) and *township forty-eight*, on "Grand Island," (except section eighteen, fifteen, and thirteen,) of range thirteen.

Townships forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and fractional townships forty-seven and forty-eight, of range fourteen.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following named townships and fractional townships, lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty-two, of range twenty-three.

Townships forty-one and forty-two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three, (except lot five,) section four, the east half of five, and lot one in section eleven, in *township forty-two*, and the west half of section thirty-two, and fractional section thirty-three, on the main land, in *township forty-one*, of range twenty-five.

Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and fifty, of range twenty-six.

Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, fifty, and fractional *township fifty-one*, of range twenty-seven.

Townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, fifty, and fractional *township fifty-one*, and fractional *township fifty-eight*; section two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and fractional *township fifty-nine*, (except sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, lot two of twenty-nine, lots three and four of section thirty-three, "Grand Island," and lot one of thirty-three,) of range twenty-eight.

Section six, in township fifty-eight, and fractional sections one, two, three, and thirty-one, (except the north fractional quarter of section thirty-one,) in township *fifty-nine*, and sections thirty-two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty-three, (except the east part of lot two,) and west and west caps of "Grand Marais harbor,") thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, (except the two small fractional sections on the east side of "North and South Bays,") in township *fifty-nine*, of range twenty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty-one, of range twenty-three.

Fractional townships forty-two and forty-three; townships forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in township *fifty*; sections thirteen to thirty-six, in township *fifty-one*; and sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-three, twenty-four, (except lot two,) twenty-five, and twenty-six, in township *fifty-three*, of range twenty-nine.

Township forty-four, of range twenty-four.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, and townships forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five, of range thirty.

Fractional townships forty-two, and townships forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-one.

Fractional townships forty-two and forty-three, and townships forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township forty-three, of range twenty-four.

Townships forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-one.

Fractional townships forty-three and forty-four, and townships forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-two.

Fractional township forty-four, and townships forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range thirty-three.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, of range forty-one.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and forty-nine, of range forty-two.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, and fractional township forty-nine, of range forty-three.

Fractional township forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-one, of range forty-four.

Fractional township forty-five, township forty-six, township forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-one, of range forty-five.

Fractional townships forty-six and forty-seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty-nine and fifty, of range forty-six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty-nine, of range forty-seven.

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township thirty-three, of range two.

Township thirty-three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above indicated, will be deposited with the Register and Receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services shall be permitted to be made with the Register and Receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this eighteenth of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor or *soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
jel4tw1w2 *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

1000 DRUMS FIGS—
600 boxes Figs
200 Fancy boxes Figs
50 boxes Rock Candy

Just received and for sale.
J. G. ANDERSON & CO.,
my23 No. 6 Wood street.

WHISKY—A small lot of pure old Rye, in store and for sale by [jel2] A. HUNTER.

COMMERCIAL POST.

DAILY REVIEW OF PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY MORNING POST,
Wednesday, July 13, 1853.

OATS—Receipts for some time back have been exceeding-ly small, and an increased demand has caused a further advance, and sales are readily effected at our quotations. We note a sale on the wharf of 141 bu at 46; 200 do at the same from stores sales are making at 50.

ASHES—We have no change in this article to notice, but quote a steady demand at former quotations for soda. Sales of 10 casks at 3¾. We have a sale of 10 casks pot ash reported at 4.

The College building will be one hundred and ten feet long, by fifty feet wide, and will be three stories high. There will be ample room in the building for a large lecture room, a primary department, and the recitation, music and class rooms necessary.

The building designed to be occupied by the Principal will be one hundred feet long, by twenty-five feet wide, and will be three stories high. It will be admirably arranged for the purpose designed.

The two buildings will form an L. This will leave an open space in front eighty feet by fifty, which will be sodded, and planted in shrubbery. Both buildings will be enclosed by an iron railing.

The buildings are expected to cost from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The work on them will be commenced immediately. They will be erected under the auspices of the Methodist community of this city.

FEMALE COMMITTEE.—Porter and Lewis were finally committed yesterday, by Mayor Biddle, for trial, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

There are four charges pending against Porter, and on all of which, commitments have been lodged against him. A civil suit has been brought by Mr. Lemley, against him and Lewis, for trespass *et al armis*.

LARCENY.—Barbara Lightner was arrested yesterday, and committed by Alderman Major, on two charges of larceny, laid by Mary Ann Hall and Mary Ann Stevenson. The articles stolen consisted of ladies' wearing apparel, dresses, shawls, mantillas, &c., valued at something near twenty dollars. The clothes were found, part of them on the person of Barbara, and the rest in her possession.

FALSE PRETENCES AND LARCENY.—George M'Pherson made an information yesterday, before Alderman Parkinson, of the Fifth Ward, in which he charged Robert Shields with larceny and false pretences. Shields was arrested and held to bail. By false pretences, Shields obtained boarding, and by the larceny, a pair of pants.

A WORTHY OFFICER.—Jacob Geiss, a Constable of the Eighth Ward, was held to bail by Alderman Major, yesterday, for selling liquor without a license—in other words, keeping a tippling house. A good business for an officer to be engaged in.

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS, but how the Hat we purchased [at the Banner Hat Store for three dollars can be made for the money, is beyond our knowledge, but we know it can be did; for satisfaction, go to the Banner Hat Store, 147 Wood street, and nowhere else, say we.

MR. SOLOMON'S.—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and short sightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one half hour, from the fact that they caused such great pain.

I happened to see your advertisement, by which I now you have just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try your's.

You must not think me flattering, when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been obliged to go by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time, before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read one Sunday all day, and until 10 o'clock, without a spectacle for the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much, or I think it deserving your enterprise, and feeling sincere my self satisfied by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time, for reference, or otherwise, truly, yours,

HENRY EARL,
Principal Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased. jy1

PRICES OF STOCKS.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY
Patricks & Friend, Exchange Brokers,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

LOANS.	Bid.	Asked.	For Vol.
United States 6s, 1868	$ 110,00	$ 120,00	$ 100,00
United States 6s, 1853	100,00	101,00	100,00
Pennsylvania 6s, 1879	105,00	,,,,,,	100,00
Penns