PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1852.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are now Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are now open 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 evening.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ CIE TYPE FOR SALE.—Several hundred pounds of Old Type for sale at this office. The type being all of the smaller descriptions, is the best kind of metal for various kinds of machine work, being the hardest and most valuable type metal made.

We have placed on our first page to-day, a very interesting article on the agricultural productions of California. It will astonish our farmer friends. California is as much ahead in vegetables, as in precious minerals.

NEW JUDGE.—P. C. SHANNON, Esq., has been appointed, by Gov. Bigler, President Judge of the District Court, in place of Judge Forward, deceased. The people will have the appointment in their hands next Fall.

The Free Democracy met on Monday and nominated Calvin Adams, Esq., for their candidate for Mayor. Mr. Adams expresses himself gratified with the compliment, but declines the nomination.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S CONCERT.—This celebrated American vocalist will appear before a Pittsburgh audience for the first time this evening. Her execution is pronounced by the critics of the press as faultless, and her voice most clear and brilliant. She has astonished and charmed her audiences wherever she has appeared. Her concert, taken as a whole, has not recently been equalled in this city, except by Jenny Lind. We expect, therefore, to see an overflowing house.

THE DOCTORS.—We give to-day the reply of Dr. King to Dr. Pershman. Both parties having had a hearing, we must close the controversy in our paper, unless they choose to avail themselves of the privilege of advertisers, which they can use to any extent they choose.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I feel obliged to you for the candor with which you have noticed and replied to my objections to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Subscription. I will say, however, I say a word in the way of rejoinder.

You agree with me that no survey has yet been made of the entire route, and, *of course*, that it is impossible for any one, at present, to determine, otherwise than *conjecturally*, what it will cost, and whether it will pay. (Note 1)

This, it seems to me, ought to settle the question of a subscription for the time being at all events. But a word in reply to your estimate of conjectural results.

We are agreed that the length of the Road is still uncertain. I have put it at 200 miles to Olean. Your referees will make it about the same, inasmuch as you reckon only to the State line.

You do not answer, therefore—you could not answer otherwise than affirmatively—the very important query, whether it would not involve a circuit of about 125 miles to New York. I put the difference now, upon further examination, at 155 miles, reckoning the whole distance at 600 miles—while the length of the route by Philadelphia would be only 445 (2).

I suggested, at a venture, the sum of six millions as the minimum cost of the whole line. You admit that it would be about four millions to the State line, and it will not be disputed that the remaining link, in the State of New York, will cost some 3 or $400,000 more. We differ, therefore, about a million and a half.

You admit that the first 52 miles to the mouth of the Mahoning is estimated by her Engineer of the Road at $23,000 per mile. You say, however, that the depots will be most expensive at this end; this will be the most costly part of the Road.

Upon this I have just two remarks:

1st. That as the portion of the road referred to follows the Valley of the Allegheny, while a large part of the residue must pass over the high table lands, and athwart the valley and water courses, it is to be late in the day for any engineer to tell us that the latter portion will be the less expensive; (3.) and,

2d. That the Engineer is only guessing vaguely, and that if he had even a survey to enable him to guess methodically and mathematically, a large allowance; say, of 30 to 50 per cent. is always to be made, (and is generally made, I believe, under the head of *contingencies,*) for the extravagancies of that class of men. They are proverbially sanguine, and can make railroads *on paper* any where, and almost for nothing. I intend no reflection in this upon Mr. Eichbaum. He is as likely, however, to underrate difficulties, as either more of his profession, and experience proves that his actual results do almost invariably far outrun the estimate. (4)

Making the proper allowances, therefore, for contingencies and under-estimates, there will be found to be no great difference between us here.

Then as to the amount, or the very material question whether the Company has any other resources worth speaking of.

You say they have, and you enumerate subscriptions amounting, in the aggregate to the sum of $800,000, or about *one-fifth* of the whole cost upon your own estimate.

And what is all this made of? The subscriptions of the borough of Kittanning, and the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and McKean, make up $550,900 of the amount. Only $250,000 is set down to individuals!

What then are the Bonds of these Counties, poor and thinly peopled as they are—worth? Could and thinly peopled as they are—worth? Could they be negotiated except at an enormous sacrifice? Is it probable that they would realize fifty cents on the dollar? What would even those of our own County and City be worth if we should issue another million and a half? I would not like to say, but I greatly *fear* that even they would go a-begging. (5)

But you say that you are already authorized to add to the $800,900, the subscription of this City, because the condition of a previous subscription of $600,000 has been fulfilled.

Excuse me, if I say that seems to me rather a quite so-fast. To hold this City under the action of its Council, the subscription must be valid, and bona *fide*, and for that purpose, at least five dollars must have been *paid* upon every share subscribed. Can you say that it has been done here even in the case of the individual subscriptions? I am not informed, but it is perhaps questionable. (6)

As between one community, however, and the Company, the case stands upon an outside subscription of $800,000, of which—supposing the individual subscriptions to be good—only $250,000 can be regarded as available. Right, not one say, therefore, without intending anything in the way of "fraud," as Prince Hal did of the money which he found in Falstaff's pocket, "What! only one pennyworth of bread to all these ocean of sack!" (7)

You decline republishing your data, because you say you have already done it without an answer, and you refer me to the President. Allow me to say merely that it would have been gratuitous to reply, while the application was to individuals, and that the case was not considered so formidable when presented to the County as it has since become. If either you or the President, however, have a good argument, it would, I suppose, be none the worse for repetition. (8)

O. P. Q.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR.

(1.) We agree with our correspondent that fifteen miles of the northern end of the road has not been surveyed for the purpose of location, but it has been carefully examined, and its engineering capabilities ascertained sufficiently to come to a very near approximation of the cost; and we do not therefore admit that the cost of the road depends upon *conjecture*. After experienced Engineers have spent from six to eight months on a line no longer than the one under consideration, and have accurately surveyed all but fifteen miles, and have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the topography and engineering facilities of the country, it is rather presumptuous for a person who is not an engineer, and has not been over one foot of the route, to pronounce their estimates conjectural.

(2.) We never denied that it was farther to New York by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, than by the Central Pennsylvania route. We suppose it will be over one hundred miles farther, it may amount to 130 miles—this depends upon certain improvement's which the New York and Erie Railroad are contemplating, and in view of which they have their engineers now in the field. The Allegheny Valley road is in no sense a rival of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will have a business independent of it. Does our correspondent suppose that no goods will come over the New York and Erie road, destined for Cincinnati by railroad, although it is considerably farther than by the Central route? Such an idea is too preposterous for any man to entertain. Why might not goods, then, destined to take the river at Pittsburgh, take the Allegheny Valley route? We see now that produce and travellers generally seek the northern and farther route, and there is no doubt that this will continue to be the case.

(3.) This is assuming that our correspondent knows more of ground over which he has never passed, and who has no engineering knowledge to assist him, if he had passed over it, than professional men who have for months been applying their professional knowlege to the elucidation of the very facts stated.

(4.) All this is mere assumption, and is not true in fact and in argument. It is not true that from 30 to 50 per cent. has always to be made, or that it is generally made under the head of contingencies, for the extravagances of engineers. Very few of the railroads projected in modern days have exceeded in cost the estimates of the engineers. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad did not, and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road did not, nor any railroad in Ohio with which we are acquainted. The new work on the Baltimore Railroad, all the reports state, has been kept within the estimates, and we have no doubt that the same is true of the Pennsylvania Railroad, except possibly on one or two sections. Engineering, as a profession, is one of the most honorable in the country, and the gentlemen at the head of that profession we have almost invariably found to be men of high honor and of extensive engineering attainments. There is no difficulty in arriving at correct estimates, except in rare cases, which do not occur on the Allegheny Valley line, so that nothing but a foregone determination to lead astray need prevent accurate estimates being presented.—Besides, experienced contractors, who have a very accurate knowledge both of engineers, and of their estimates, can always be found to take work at, or below, the estimates.

There is one item of expense, we will admit, which it is more difficult to estimate, but that belongs to the financial and not to the engineering department. Sacrifices on bonds, and the payment of interest, are heavy drawbacks on modern railroad enterprizes, and have added greatly to their cost. The amount of this item of expense depends on the value of the securities offered, and on the length of time taken to construct the work. The sooner the road is finished, the less is the loss incurred in this way.

(5.) We know nothing concerning the subscriptions, and their value, but what has been furnished us by the directors of the road. These are among our most responsible and careful citizens. They have given the subject the benefit of their time, energies, and talents; and they have given the best of assurance of their confidence in the undertaking, by subscribing largely of their own private means. They tell us that the bonds of the counties, which are so cavellerly treated by our correspondent are good—equal to the bonds of counties generally which are disposed of in the N. York market. As the business reputation and money of these gentlemen are at stake, we think as much confidence at least is due to their judgment, as to that of a person who writes only from conjecture.

(6.) Our correspondent is too fast himself.—In his first communication he stated that the city subscription depended upon the county subscription, and if the latter failed the former fell with it. Finding his mistake in that, he now resorts to mere subterfuge. The subscriptions of the counties mentioned are officially in the hands of the Company. As soon as the bonds can be prepared, they will come into the hands of the directors, and the stock be thus paid for. The city subscription is valid, and the bonds can be demanded as soon as official notice can be given, of a *bona fide* subscription, amounting to $600,000, and this we understand there is difficulty in doing.

(7.) After the exhibition we have given above, our correspondent's satire retorts upon himself. The whole actual subscription to the road, including that of the city, is $1,200,900. This is more than the Ohio and Pennsylvania road had to depend upon before any part of the road was put under contract, and that road is about approaching to a triumphant completion. Add to the above amount, say $750,000, on the part of the county, and we have, $1,950,900, a very fine start, indeed. Add to this that a company is waiting to build the road, and to take stock to the amount of one fourth of the contract price, and add, still further, that the company is promised the most flattering assistance in New York, and we think the case is not quite so ridiculous as our correspondent would gladly have it.

(8.) If any considerable portion of this community needs to be enlightened on the value of the Allegheny Valley road, we shall take pleasure in re-publishing our former arguments on the subject, but our time and space are both too precious to be spent to satisfy the scruples of a few individuals, the most of whom have probably read all we have had to say, and if they are not already convinced, a repetition of our argument would hardly satisfy them.

The South Carolina Legislature has a bill before it to provide for the election of Presidential electors by the people, as in the other States of the Union.

The extraordinary high price of marketing and other provisions is as noticeable in the Western cities as it is in those on the Atlantic. The Cincinnati and Louisville papers are loud in their complaints, and allege that the prices are kept up by the combination of hucksters, and not by any scarcity.

Mr. James G. Birney is out again in favor of African colonization. In a late letter he alludes to the pamphlet which he published last year on the subject, and sustains its doctrines. He says:

"Some years ago, with many others, I thought that the emancipation of the slaves among us would be aided by the free people of color remaining in this country; that their increasing privileges and consideration in the free states for them I supposed that they all were favorable to emancipation—would elevate the slaves, give him a higher self-respect, and, in the end, contribute to his liberation. In these expectations, I am free to confess, I have been altogether disappointed."

MR. BUCHANAN, Ex-Secretary of State, and not a Barnburner, has the following lecture read to him in the N. Y. Evening Post.

Whatever prospect there once seemed to have been of a peaceful annexation of Cuba to the United States upon reasonable terms, is now apparently destroyed. It now appears that, according to the estimate we place upon the value of the island, we could well afford to pay two hundred millions for it, without allowing anything for its military advantages in the Gulf. What occasion Mr. Buchanan had for letting Mr. Saunders know how much we would make by the bargain if we got Cuba at $100,000,000, we do not perceive. It was none of his business whether the purchase would prove a good operation or not; it was enough for him to know that his Government wished the purchase made upon as reasonable terms as possible.

But Mr. Buchanan does fit to expose his calculations to Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Fillmore has seen fit to expose them to the world, and henceforth our government is to be bound by them. Spain is not likely now to entertain any proposition for the cession of Cuba except upon terms far more onerous than our people would submit to, and the consequence is, that we must either be contented to wait until she falls into our hands as the fruit of a foreign war, or of domestic revolution. Such are the dire alternatives, forced upon us and the Cuban's by this apparently inexcusable indiscretion of the President.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The British ship *Intrepid*, commanded by Capt. Inglefield, of the Royal navy, put into Stromness on the 6th instant from the Arctic regions. Capt. Inglefield reports that he proceeded up Jones' Sound as far as lat. 83° north, and saw open water to the northward, and the land tending to the northwest. He also entered Smith Sound, and reached lat. 78° 29' 21" north, and found the Great Polar Basin, extending through seven points of the compass, with a vast sea cumbered with loose ice, but was blown out of the Sound with a gale from the northward that lasted thirty-six hours. Whale Sound was also examined, and found tolerably open. In short, says the English paper from which we obtain the above information, Capt. Inglefield has reached within 11½° of the North Pole, one hundred miles further north than any other navigator in Baffin's Bay. No trace whatever was found of the missing expedition.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—On Thursday last the House of Representatives of New Hampshire elected the Hon. Chas. G. Atherton as its choice for United States Senator, in the room of the Hon. John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Atherton had been previously nominated in the caucus of the Democratic members of both Houses, so as to leave no doubt that the Senate would concur in his selection. Hon. Ira Perley was voted for by the Whigs.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To Dr. Wm. A. Penniman:—

Your communication respecting the treatment of Mr. Forward's case, although characterized more by its false anatomy, false pathology and false toxicology, than even by its false facts may, in the estimation of the public, call for a word of reply.

A sense of propriety and a decent regard for the feelings of the friends of the distinguished deceased, would have restrained the physicians, when reporting the case, from alluding to the much precious time lost in Homeopathic treatment, even had they been disposed to involve the reputation of those thus presumptuously daring to tamper with a valuable life. But having voluntarily exposed your own infamy in this matter, you can, with no reason, complain if a more palpable exhibition of its results from placing a few of the points you have noticed in a *true* light

You say that when you were discharged others "assumed the responsibility" of the case "with its melancholy consequence which is so frequently the result of large doses of opium," &c.; thus boldly attributing the death to the opium employed, and reflecting upon the physicians who prescribed it. Were it not for the ignorance manifested in the last paragraph of your article, in relation to the toxical effects of opium, I should be without excuse for failing to rebuke in a proper manner the unworthy motive which prompted such a statement. But I may not pass unnoticed your inexcusable recklessness in attempting to treat a case of *hepatic colic* without a sufficient knowledge of the remedial agents by which alone it can be controlled. Having yourself come professed to be a regular practitioner of medicine, you should, if properly read in your profession, have known that in obstructions of the biliary ducts, as well as in obstructions of the urinary ducts, there is no remedy so reliable as opium. You should have known that it soothes the pain and controls the spasmodic contraction of the ducts, thereby allowing the accumulating fluid to force onward the calculus till it escapes. You should have known that the great majority of cases thus treated recover, whilst, as *Dr. Budd* informs us, a fatal termination is of rare occurrence. Your ignorance of these facts alone excuses your conduct in hopefully attempting to treat such a case by exhibiting infinitesimals, while the patient for five or six long hours writhed in the most excruciating pain.

You also say that on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, after you were "discharged," you "saw Mr. Forward, and that he was laboring under the effects of large doses of opium." Without dwelling on the manifest professional impropriety of sneaking back to see the patient after you had been dismissed, I reply to your statement, as it regards the effects of the opium, that it is utterly false. No effect of opium was visible till after 9 o'clock, when the patient, as stated in the report, slept tranquilly, manifesting not the slightest inclination of coma, or any other effect of an over dose of opium.

Again, you say that you had latterly been Mr. Forward's physician, and had attended him in what you supposed were similar attacks, which had terminated favorably under the use of Homeopathic remedies.

This, possibly, may all be true. Small *calculi*, and sometimes even large ones, will pass through the duct without exciting spasms, or producing much pain. In such cases, Homeopathic medicine is just as good as no medicine, for the manner equally well. But you have not told us what these Homeopathic remedies were. What wonderful *Infinitesimal* have you that exerts this lofty power to remove mechanical obstructions! And how came you, if confiding in its efficacy, to abandon it for the better treatment which you did not appreciate, as you *began* it with cupping.

One word as to your novel ideas of the influence of opium, and I will have done with you. These you present as the premises of a syllogism, leaving the ergo or conclusion to the imagination of the reader. "Opium," you say, "is a poison." "Poisons," you say, "inflame the stomach," and as Drs. Sellers and King gave opium to a dog deceased, your conclusion follows that they produced the fatal inflammation. It is fatal to your logic that there are two great classes of poisons of which you do not seem to be aware; *irritant* and *narcotic*, the first inflaming the surfaces with which they come in contact; the latter affecting the *brain* through the nervous system. Opium belongs to the latter class. The stomachs of persons who have committed suicide by using opium have not been found inflamed. No redness even, is found in such cases, unless occasionally where it has been ascribed to the irritating substances administered as remedies, or to spirituous drinks in which the poison was swallowed. Orfila, a writer on poisons, informs us that "the stomach of animals, killed with opium in his experiments, did not present the slightest vestige of inflammation." Opium, then, is not an irritant poison affecting the stomach, but a narcotic poison affecting the brain. But where is the proof in arguing with an ignoramus? I dismiss the subject.

JAS. KING.

"God in Disease," by James F. Duncan, M. D., Dublin. Davison & Agnew, Market street; 75 cents.

We have read this volume with unmixed interest, and regard it as a most valuable contribution to the reading of a Christian community. A pious physician has great resources of information at his command, calculated to exalt our ideas of God; but these are usually locked up in medical tomes, and hitherto have been published, as here, to illustrate the wisdom and goodness of our Creator. Paley, in his Natural Theology, has made a reasoning on the general subject, full of interest, but not fully followed up. Our author undertakes to show the evidences of a *kind design* in the physical economy, as observed in the phenomena of disease. Medical science and experience are put in contribution to throw light upon the Divine Providence, in the treatment of mankind. The profound argument of Butler, tracing remarks of design in the constitution and course of Nature, and thence inferring the Divine authorship, is here very fortunately applied *to illustrations of the Divine character*, by a study of physician of learning and piety could do. The instances given from the Materia Medica, of curious and wonderful provisions for averting or resisting disease in the human system, as well as well as of the recuperative processes which so clearly illustrate the Divine mind in particular instances, are highly interesting, and furnish fine arguments for the pulpit and the sick-room, and valuable topics for private meditation.

The author has watched the phenomena of fever, consumption, fracture, &c., with the eye of a Christian philosopher, and has found God's good hand in the secret strength and skilful workings of his all-wise system. And so, he has found solid and sublime arguments for a Divine intelligence, and illustrations of the Divine attributes from the provisions of the diseased frame, which make the book more valuable to the common reader than the profound treatises of Paley and Butler. The information here found is not to be got at without great research and labor. What wonderful *Infinitesimal* have you that exerts this lofty power to remove mechanical obstructions! And how came you, if confiding in its efficacy, to abandon it for the better treatment which you did not appreciate, as you *began* it with cupping.

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LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 5,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a large stock of Bulk Pork of his own curing. Also, a No. 1 article of Lard, in bbls and kegs, for sale at his Ware House, corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets.

nov23:lm*

M'Lane's Liver Pills,

☞ Have now become the great Specific for Hepatic or derangement of the Liver, in its most confirmed forms. This medicine has done an immense amount of good in curing this fearful disease, so common throughout the United States, and as evidence of its efficacy, we will state that it is superseding every other remedy. The demand for this certain cure is unprecedented. Orders for it are coming in from all quarters, and every mail brings something of the following tenor:

CAMERON, Ohio, January, 1851.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co.—We are nearly out of M'Lane's Pills. It would be well to keep us supplied, as there is a great demand for them in our place.

OGIER & CLARK.

☞ If you feel at all doubtful, just purchase a box, and if they do not relieve you, your money will be returned.

☞ For sale by all Merchants and Druggists in town and country, and by the sole proprietors.

J. KIDD & CO.,
69 Wood street.

no27:dawS

Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Deafness, &c., but also as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published in Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. Y. Foot, M.D., of Syracuse:

This may certify that, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by two of the most eminent physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as a very last thing as I had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs. Barker for more than a year, and have frequently witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended. Orders for it are coming in from all quarters, and every mail brings something of the following tenor:

H. SLEEKER, No. 101 Third st

Great Sale of Ironstone China, White

Stone, Blue, Purple, Mulberry, Paris White, and Common Queensware, suitable for Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families and Grocers.

WILL be sold at the Commercial Sales Room, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, on Friday forenoon, December 3d, at 2 o'clock, the contents of two cases, containing a large and complete assortment of 1/2 dbw. Plates, Bakers, Coffee and Tea Cups and Saucers, Bowls and Pitchers, Tureen Stands and Liners, Pickle Jugs, Pitchers, Butter Boats, Salts, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Trays, Pickle Dishes, Fancy Tureen Dishes, Shaving Mugs, Chamber Sets, &c., &c., which will be open for examination previous to the sale, and to which the attention of the trade is solicited.

J. TYLER & CO.,
Auctioneers.

no29 P M DAVIS, Asst'oneer.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—Just rec'd

at the "India Rubber Depot," a dozen Officers' Coats.

6 do Pea Jackets.
6 do Jerseys.
6 do Riding Capes.
6 do Fox Weskets.
6 do Jockey Capes.

Also, Overalls, Leggings, Fishing Boots, Gloves, Mittens, Overshoes, &c., &c.

N. B.—All articles bought at this establishment warranted to be the genuine "Metallic Rubber," and not the imitation, of which there is a large quantity for sale in this market.

J. & J. HOGSETT,
No. 116 Market st.

no29

DOOR SPRINGS—2 gross gum door springs

just rec'd at the "India Rubber Depot" for sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 116 Market street.

J. & J. HOGSETT.

no30

CINCINNATI HOMINY—5 bbls. White

Flint Hominy, just rec'd by A. McCLURG & CO.

no30

New Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef, and

Tongues have been rec'd by A. McCLURG & CO.

no30

NEW BOOKS—Home Scenes and Heart

Studies, in the title of a new work, by Grace Aguilar, author of the Women of Israel, Days of Bruce, &c. Just received for November.

Family Christian Record.
Dana's Selector for December.
The Book of the World, a pamphlet—call and see it.
Subscriptions rec'd for all the best periodicals at
no30 opposite the Post office, Third street.

CREAM OF CAMPHOR, a new and val-

uable remedy for chapped hands, &c., for sale by
no30 JOHN S IRWIN,
Apothecary Hall, 83 Market street.

TOWNSEND'S ESS. GINGER prepared

by JOHN S IRWIN.
no30

LOW'S Genuine Brown Windsor, and oth-

er fine Soaps, for sale by
no30 JOHN S IRWIN.

FINE English Hair Brushes for sale by

no30 JOHN S IRWIN.

FINE CHINA PUFF BOXES for sale by

no30 JOHN S IRWIN.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—

The steamer ST. CLAIR, Capt. Thompson, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, Saturday, the 6th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
no30:2t* MINICK & CO., 95 Water st.

1852 1852

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Staging Entirely Avoided.

ON and after Wednesday next, 1st December inst., the Express Mail Train will leave the Depot on Liberty street, above the Canal Bridge, every morning at 3 o'clock, stopping only at Irwin, Greensburg, Latrobe, Johnstown, Summit, Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Tyrone, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Mexicopy, Mifflin, Newport, Duncannon, Harrisburg and Lancaster, arriving at Philadelphia and Baltimore at 10:30 the same evening.

The Fast Express Train will leave the Depot every morning at 11:45, stopping at the principal stations only, and connecting at Harrisburg with the train for Baltimore. Time through to Philadelphia or Baltimore 17 hours.

Fare to either place, $9.50.

Baggage checked through to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Accommodation Train will leave every afternoon, at 2 o'clock, stopping at all regular stations, and connecting at Harrisburg with

The Fast Express Train will arrive here from the east at 11:15, a. m., the 24 Mail Train at 4:40, a. m. and Accommodation Train at 11:40, a. m.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Company at the Depot.

J. McKIM, Agent. R. R. Depot on Liberty st
Notice—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars.

NOTICE.—Messrs. M. & J. Friedenthal, Omnibus Proprietors, have been employed to convey passengers and baggage to and from the Depot, at a reduced rate of 50 cents for each passenger, and 12½ cents for each trunk.

nov30:2t

Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, dated October 20th, 1852, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1852, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a large and excellent farm, containing 170 acres, more or less, with a large brick house, and barn on the line of land owned by Benjamin Lea, about one mile from the Ohio river, in John Curry, thence south eighty degrees west to a sugar tree on the bank of the Monongahela river, thence down along the bank of said river, by the several courses thereof, one hundred and sixty one perches, to a walnut on the bank of said river; thence north seventy degrees east one hundred and forty six perches, to a walnut; thence north seventy degrees west, sixty six perches, to a half degree west, one hundred and seven perches to a point on the line of land owned by Curry's heirs; thence south half degree west, by a straight line to a black oak, the place of beginning. The property aforesaid consists of said 170 acres, more or less, with improvements thereon erected, and about ninety acres cleared, and under good fence, the residue being covered with timber. There are from forty to fifty acres of said land in river bottom land, and from twenty five to thirty acres are scalland, the residue is valuable as timber land. The land is well watered, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and grass. There are erected on the premises a two story brick dwelling house, with six rooms and a hall, with a kitchen attached, one frame house, a barn and out buildings and a tenant house.

Terms of sale made known on the day of payment, and will be made known at sale. The title is indisputable.

Persons desiring to view the premises before the day of sale, can do so by calling on John White, who resides on the premises, and enquire of John White, opposite Hickory, or of the subscriber.

SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN WORK,
FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM,
THOMAS S PATTERSON,
Executors of Thomas Cunningham, dec'd.

oct30:d&law3w

Executor's Sale.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 4th day of December next, a HOUSE AND LOT in Strawberry Alley, between Smithfield and Liberty streets, late the property of Thos. May, dec'd. Terms made known at sale.

DAVID M. HARBOUR,
JAMES M HARBOUR,
Administrators.

no23:d&3t

Executor's Sale.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 4th day of December next, a HOUSE AND LOT in Strawberry Alley, between Smithfield and Liberty streets, late the property of Thos. May, dec'd. Terms made known at sale.

THOS. DAVISON,
Executors.

no30:d&3t

P. PURVIANCE.

Samuel J. Wetherill & Co.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS
No. 23, LEVEE STREET, ST. LOUIS.

WE offer our services in the purchase of Pork, Bacon, Lard, Hemp, Lead, and Tobacco, for which some durable experience in this market and the Eastern Cities.

Particular attention said to sales and the forwarding of Goods to the upper country.

no23:1w*p

OAK PAPER—A beautiful article for

Offices, Halls, &c., with Corner Pieces and Border to match; rec'd and for sale at the Wall Paper Warehouse of
no24 THOS. PALMER, No. 55, Market st.

LIST of the names of Venders of Foreign

& Merchandize, &c., doing business in the City of Pittsburgh, who have taken out a License for the year 1853, from the City Treasurer:

Vincent Fleming.
Drexel Frantz
John Williams.
S George & Co.
Bickar & Co.
Nathaniel Shelton.
Nicholas Hall.
John Lang.
Asmus & Donnelly.
Hoevener & Co.
Martin Melaughlin & Co.
John Irish.
John Young, sat.
George Schmidt.
Jenny Gordon.
John M Downing.
William Irwin.
J W D Kelley.
Perry Thomas.
N L Guthbert.
D Alexander.
George W Nagman.
Timothy Hertzog.
Thomas Bosworth.
Edward Bratt.
Charles Wells.
John Maloney.
John Hall.

William Gegen.
Nimick & Co.
Alfred Graham.
Lewis Lenhener.
A Bouvier.
Benjamin Darlington.
John Tinker.
Michael Krebs.
James Hamilton.
Samuel McClain.
Philipps Meyer.
Wells & Co.
William Barnes.
Nicholas Snyder.
James Kane.
Matthias Schwartz.
T S Bowley.
William Griffen.
Henry Fritch.
James Burke.
Fredrick Deely.
Cox, Orme.
Christian Heisleraman.
J H Dorster.
Thomas McWilliams.
Benedict Jund.

Richard Morley.

All other persons doing business in the City of Pittsburgh, who have taken out a license as required by law, and have neglected to furnish to the Treasurer of the City a certified list of the dealers as required by Act of Assembly, the penalty is made by said Act of Assembly, the penalty is made by said Act of Assembly, the penalty is made by said