PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WAITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1852.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

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

HORACE MANN.

We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that this distinguished man is to lecture to-night before the Young Men's Library Association and Mechanics' Institute. From what we know of him, we confidently say, he is peculiarly well qualified to speak to Young Men and Young Women. His lecture to-night is to Young men, to-morrow and Saturday night to Young women. He has lately given the same lectures in New York, Brooklyn and Cleveland, to large audiences; the New York papers have given copious reports of them, and speak of them as masterly efforts, and abounding in good and wholesome advice for those for whom it is intended. Mr. Mann has acquired a reputation as a practical and popular lecturer, that makes it unnecessary for us to speak of him at length. To him the friends of popular education are largely indebted. Throughout New England he is known as among; if not, the very ablest champion of that system; he has made it his study and aim for years, and by his own personal efforts, and untiring zeal, has contributed more than any other one man to promote that just and good work. As a member of Congress he held a high position. We congratulate the Library association, or rather thank them, for securing so rich an intellectual treat for our citizens, and hope they will be patronised, and reap a reward such as they deserve.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

Our readers are aware that the Court of Quarter Sessions have been asked to oust Mr. Magill from the Sheriffalty, and instal his late competitor, Charles Kent.

The petition presented to the Court for this purpose asks that body to reject altogether the votes of three Wards in Pittsburgh and two in Allegheny City, on the ground that in one of the wards the officers made a return of the list of *taxables* instead of the list of *voters*; and that in the other wards persons voted who had not a right to vote.

In the case of the Sixth ward, in this City, it is not pretended that any *fraud* was committed by the officers in mistaking one list of names for another: it was a mere *informality*. It is not alleged that any wrong was done to the voters of that ward, nor that the return made of their votes was not a fair and faithful one. To exclude over six hundred electors from having any voice in the choice of their county officers, on such a silly pretext, is preposterous. No Court elsewhere has ever given countenance to such a monstrous perversion of right: and we feel assured that our Court will treat the proposition with the contempt it merits. An informality, without fraud, can never vitiate an election.

With regard to the other point, it is not pretended that the officers admitted persons to vote whom they *knew* to be disqualified, or that the disqualified voters voted for Magill.

On this whole subject, the remarks made yesterday by the *Union*, a Democratic paper, strike us as being so pertinent that we insert them. The Union says:

The ground on which Mr. Alden seems to rely is this, that if there is any error in the officers of an election, in any Ward, in receiving illegal votes, as of persons not taxed, or under age, then the whole vote of the Ward must be rejected—a position which, it occurs to us, cannot be maintained. The act of Assembly, he says, recognizes three classes of voters. 1st. Those on the assessment list. 2d. Those who have paid tax without being assessed in the Ward in which they vote. 3d. Those who are between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two; and requires the names of those persons who vote in the second or third class to be marked accordingly. The objection made to the tally papers is, that they do not show that this was done. And from this he concludes, as a conclusion, that the votes of such Wards should be rejected. We think the conclusion does not follow. We think that if it can be even proved that a hundred persons voted in any Ward illegally, it is by no means a consequence that the entire vote of such Ward is to be set aside;—far less would this be the case if the persons really had a right to vote, but through an omission of the officers of the election, their names were not properly marked. We think he will be required to prove that a sufficient number of actual illegal votes were cast to change the result. If this is made out, though it is not set forth in the petition, it would present a case which common sense would approve; but we are not so strongly partizan as to wish to see returns from a Whig Ward rejected on a purely legal technicality—an omission of a matter of form. We would like to see Kent Sheriff; we would like the Democratic party to succeed; but we would prefer being right to either. If there were enough of illegal votes cast for Mr. Magill to elect him, then we should be pleased to see his election declared void;—but this is an allegation which the petition does not make directly. It only asserts it by way of inference, from the assumption that the failure of the officers of an election not to comply with all the requisitions of the act of Assembly affects as well the votes of persons who were legally qualified as others who were not.

Our election laws are so complicated and voluminous that constant informalities are practised. With men unaccustomed to multifarious legal forms, such as election officers generally are, it cannot be otherwise. There has not been a close election within this county for the last twenty years that might not have been set aside on the pretext of informality urged in this case. The elections have been fairly enough conducted, but the election officers, every year, commit informalities, in some point or other.

Under decisions made in this State, a voter can be compelled, under oath, to disclose for whom he voted. If there were so many fraudulent votes cast at the October election, let the fraudulent voters be compelled to testify how they voted for Sheriff. If enough of them to change the result say they voted for Magill, *that* would be a good reason for vacating the election: but to make the innocent electors of five populous wards suffer for the frauds of the guilty would be neither reasonable nor just.

☞ The county court of Davidson county, Tennessee, on Tuesday, authorized a vote of the citizens of the county to be taken on the 15th of January next, on the question of subscribing the following sums to the different roads now contemplated, viz: To the Northwestern road, $300,000; Nashville and Henderson road, 208,000; Nashville and Alabama road, 200,000; and to the Nashville and Louisville road, 300,000, to be voted for either separately or jointly. The proposition is to issue bonds to the county, payable in twenty years, bearing interest at 6 per cent, payable in three instalments. The interest of the bonds is to be paid by a county tax, which tax will continue until the profits of the roads enable them to pay it.—*Louis. Jour.*

This is the way they do things out West—Here are subscriptions to railroads amounting to $1,000,000, proposed to be made by a county not half as populous as Allegheny county, and no doubt is entertained that the people will decide in favor of making them. A proposition to subscribe a similar amount, *here*, to the Allegheny Valley railroad, is defeated, and dallied with, and postponed, until hope deferred has made all hearts sick. Oh, that our functionaries had the promptness which marks the people of the West in railroad matters! There can be no earthly doubt that a large majority of the people of this county favor this Allegheny Valley Railroad subscription; but they are compelled to look on and see people of far less means enterprising them in energy, and their ever vigilant competitors opening up new enterprises to take business away from them.

☞ BARNUM & BEACH'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of a new illustrated paper about to be commenced in New York, under the auspices of the celebrated Barnum and the Messrs. Beach. Anything that Barnum takes hold of is sure to go; and we have no doubt that the Illustrated News will be an excellent paper.

☞ EXPORTS OF ACORNS.—Seventy three bushels of Acorns have been shipped to Belgium and Holland, from Bradford, Pennsylvania, with a view to introducing the tree into those countries.

HIGH PRICES.—Our people murmur at the high prices of produce; but, our friends up the Allegheny have far more reason to complain. From the list of Market prices quoted in the Warren County (Pa.) papers we give the following as a specimen:

Flour per bbl	6 00
Wheat per bus	1 00
Rye	75
Corn	75
Buckwheat	60
Oats	44
Mess Pork per bbl	25 00
Salmon Trout	12 00
White Fish	12 50
Codfish per cwt	6 00
Mackarel No. 1	18 00
Hams per lb	14
Butter	20
Eggs per doz	14
Dried Peaches per lb	20
Dried Apples per bu	1 25

Here is a specimen of living in *the country*. Our good friends up in the North might feel some abatement in these prices, if the Allegheny Valley railroad were built; and they might even console themselves with a *hope* of such a result, if our Commissioners would subscribe that million of dollars; but—

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1852.

The Union makes some feeble snaps at the message, but its cavillings fall stillborn upon the country. It is received as one of the best ever written, and the President is about to retire with the admiration of his friends and the respect of his opponents.

Mr. Everett was confirmed by the Senate, by a unanimous vote. This is gratifying, although confirmation was a matter of course. It is a mooted question whether the negotiation stated to be going on with England for the formation of a new commercial convention, will include a provision for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces. The Committee on Commerce will take up that question immediately on proceeding to business, and an early attempt to introduce the subject to the House will be made. But a disposition exists to post pone action until after the issue of the negotiations is known.

Mr. Brooks again brought forward his motion relative to the tariff to-day. In the shape presented by him on Wednesday, it was objectionable, and did not obtain so full a vote as it would have done if couched in less equivocal terms.—His resolution then was to refer so much of the President's Message as related to the Tariff, to a Select Committee, to enquire into the expediency of *reducing* duties, but he followed this motion with a bill showing that he only contemplated reducing the duties upon those articles which do not enter into competition with American productions. But the naked resolution had a free trade look. To-day he so far modified his proposition as to show that he meant only to secure such reductions in the revenue by adding to the free list dye stuffs, chemicals, silks, and certain raw materials which we do not produce, and never can.

A long and interesting discussion took place, developing a very general desire, even among the Democrats, for some modification of the Tariff of 1846. The free traders themselves evinced a wholesome apprehension of the effects of overtrading, and a desire to check it. It is agreed on all hands that the surplus revenue should be got rid of. The best and most obvious disposition of it is to pay off the public debt. But care should be taken in removing duties, not to commit the government to any principle which will embarrass it in returning to them as a source of revenue; for it is evident that the time is not very distant when the most productive duties which we can impose upon all imports, will not yield revenue enough to carry on the Government.

I will end, however, by repeating what I said yesterday, that all this will end in smoke. This free trade and protection flurry is only a preliminary divertisement, intended to amuse the spectators until the more serious business of the session commences.

A large number of Senators and Members called upon the President to-day, manifesting a cordiality of friendship and esteem for him, which must have been peculiarly gratifying to his feelings. But how different would all this have been, had he been nominated for the Presidency. We all know what reservoirs of venom were held prepared to be poured upon his devoted head in that event. As he is now one of the most popular, and beloved; Chief Magistrates we have had since Washington, he would, in the other case, have been the worst abused man who ever occupied the White House, except, perhaps, the elder and younger Adams. JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.,—I think every reader of your paper yesterday morning, was rejoiced to hear of the arrest of the two burglars in Allegheny City. How much repose and comfort have been sacrificed from dread of visits from these nocturnal depredators by the inhabitants of our two cities and suburbs, during the last few months, the excitement on the subject, by the entire community, may answer partially.—And is it a small matter that the citizens of the community cannot lay their heads down at night to rest without constant care and dread from visits of burglars, neither sex nor age proving a barrier to their depredations. These villains are not content to rob, but turn upon their defenceless victims with merciless vengeance.—Did want prose heavily upon them, it would be some palliation to their crime; but the circumstances attending the search, prove this not to have been the case—their object was to rob to get gain, and that at every sacrifice. There has much been written and said in the community lately as to what constitutes murder. Did I would ask, who so guilty of murder as these depredators, arming themselves cap-a-pie, and going forth to rob you of your property, and not satisfied with that, but must have your life also, if you oppose them? Is it not time that this state of affairs should cease, at all hazards? And now as two have been taken, (and if your account is correct,) and are guilty beyond doubt, let justice be meted to them to the fullest extent of the law, that the county may be rid of these pests. If these villains receive a nominal punishment from our courts, then the community deserves to be annoyed as they have been. That we have in Allegheny, had not the grace to belong to our community, now, as their names would indicate, to our national family, but itinerant burglars, destroying the quiet of our place, and then off to other parts, to commit their base deeds.

A SUFFERER.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR:—There were some facts developed during the session of the Convention of Agents and Colporteurs of the American Tract Society, recently held in Allegheny city, which may perhaps interest some of your readers.

The field connected with the Pittsburgh agency has, till very recently, consisted of twenty-four counties in Western Pennsylvania, ten counties in Ohio, and fifteen counties in North Western Virginia.

The whole amount of Colporteur labor expended by the Society in these counties, last year, was equal to the labors of twenty-eight men for the entire year. The number of men now laboring in these counties, and in eight counties recently added to this Agency in Ohio, is thirty-five.

The value of books circulated through the Pittsburgh Agency, during the year ending March 1, 1850, was $14,000. In 1851 it was $16,000. In 1852 it was $21,000. The total value of circulation during the last eight years, is considerably more than $100,000, or something more than four hundred and fifty thousand volumes. The highest average value of circulation has been during the last two years, being about 21 cents to each family visited. A few years since it was but 21 cents to each family visited.

More than a dozen additional men are needed to fully supply the field.

In some of the larger counties, where faithful Colporteurs have been laboring for two or more years, visiting the families regularly and consecutively, several townships remain yet to be visited for the first time.

During the last four years more than 12,000 families have been found destitute of all religious books except the Bible, besides multitudes of others whose religious libraries were very small indeed. Many whole neighborhoods have very few books, except such as were carried to them by this and other similar religious societies and boards.

To supplying these destitutions the Society has made grants through the Pittsburgh Agency to the value of $11,000, during the last five years, which is $3250 more than the entire receipts in donations, through this agency for the same five years.

Add to this the cost of circulating nearly half a million of volumes, over the hills and through the valleys, searching out the most waste places of the land, and it will be seen that the Society cannot have done this work without a cost exceeding all receipts by several thousand dollars for each year.

Many families able to purchase, but destitute of religious books, require that a book should be given them on the first visit, because such families do not appreciate religious books. On a second visit, many such families are prepared to purchase, and make still larger purchases on a third visit. So also in many neighborhoods, a large portion of the books left on the first visit are granted where good sales were made at subsequent visits.

This work might be greatly increased in this region without exhausting its capacity for profitably receiving such labors, if wisely directed. Indeed, as a general rule to the Colporteurs succeed best in all respects whose fields of labor are so small as to enable them to repeat their visits two or three times in twice as many years. In this way, both the Colporteur and his books gain upon the confidence of both pastors and people. The Colporteur's personal power and influence for good are increased, and those people love the books best and most readily purchase them who are best acquainted with their contents.

In neighborhoods where religious books are but little known, and hence not appreciated, visits may be advantageously repeated a second and third time, during the same year.

One Colporteur has labored seven years in one county, and in a few townships in another county. There are now nearly one hundred more Sabbath Schools on his field, than there were seven years ago. The origin of many of these schools can be traced, either directly or indirectly, to the labors of this Colporteur. Every Colporteur that labors for a number of years on any given field ought to increase considerably the number of Sabbath Schools, on his field, and many of them do this. There are multitudes of children in this whole region who are not yet gathered into Sabbath schools. There are multitudes that have very little religious instruction from any source.

In a few neighborhoods in this region, Infidelity is making vigorous efforts; many of its most open and earnest abettors being foreigners. In some neighborhoods large portions of the community are avowed Infidels, and scarcely a ladies' sewing Bible that Paine's Age of Reason is their Bible. The journeymen and apprentices of large business establishments are gathered together on the Sabbath, by their employer at his own house, for the study of infidel works. The poor laborer is said to have given his five dollars to his association to aid in the circulation of infidel works, in a place where strenuous efforts are made to poison the minds of the young. In another neighborhood still, the more influential in the community, carry from house to house infidel papers and pamphlets, and boast, with good reason, of large numbers of converts.

In such neighborhoods Nelson, Gregory, Spring, Plumer, and other kindred spirits have been left to speak for God and the Bible.

Not only are the better classes of this community being furnished with valuable additions to their libraries by this Society, there is also a large amount of religious truth brought home among the very lowest classes of society. The leaven of truth has power. God's word will not return unto him void.

ELIZABETH, Dec 14, 1852.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—The following is an extract from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, on the 10th inst:

Resolved, That experience has shown that our annual exhibitions have heretofore been held too late in the season, and that the next annual exhibition and Cattle show of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society shall be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1853.

Resolved, That it is not expedient now to fix the place of meeting of the next annual exhibition, but that the subject be postponed until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, and that a committee consisting of A. O. Heister, of Harrisburg; Algernon S. Roberts, of Philadelphia; and Robt. McAllister, of Juniata county, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain facts and make report on that subject to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

ROBT. C. WALKER,
Sec'y Penns. State Agr'l Society.

From the Panama Star, Nov. 22.

SANTA ANNA RECALLED TO MEXICO

We yesterday, for the first time, learned from a gentleman who came passenger on the New Orleans, which arrived here last Sunday night, that a revolution had broken out on the Western Coast of Mexico, having for its object the recall of Santa Anna, to again take hold of the reins of Government

How far into the interior the revolutionary spirit had spread, was not known at the moment of our latest advices from Acapulco; but from previous indications and intelligence from the Atlantic side, we cannot but suppose it to be general throughout the country.

It is well known that General Santa Anna has been living, since his exile from Mexico, near Carthagena, on the Atlantic side of this Republic. A late paper from that city, brings us information that intelligence had reached the disciplined Mexicans, as to the feelings of his countrymen; and that he "would sail for Mexico in a few days," to assume the new powers conferred upon him.

While awaiting, by California steamer, and papers from the Atlantic, confirmation and further particulars of this revolution, we may express our belief that under late and present circumstances of Mexico, Gen. Santa Anna is the only living Mexican, of whom we have any knowledge, who is qualified in the least degree, to be at the head of her affairs. And from even him not a great deal of real good is much to be expected by candid soldiers.

His recall to his country at this present time, we think is mainly due to the emergency in which Mexico finds herself placed in her relations with the United States, in the Tehuantepec and other important matters. Santa Anna is probably the only man who can stave off immediate collision between the two nations, short of an actual and immediate abandonment of the grounds hitherto occupied by Mexico, and it remains to be seen whether or not, even he can long defer the "manifest destiny" which awaits his country.

We hold our breath for farther information.

COL. BARON OF CUBA.—Col. Benton comes out strong against the disbursering attempt to annex Cuba. He considers the movement a part of the grand scheme to form a "Southern Republic," and dissolve the American Union. He takes the ground that the Captain General was right in excluding Purser Smith, under the circumstances. There is a great deal of honest manliness and integrity of character about old Bullion, which should always belong to the Republican legislator, and which distinguishes the true statesman from the more time-serving demagogue.—*Phila. Ledger.*

MISSOURI.—At the election, last August, Missouri elected five members of the next Congress, whereas under the new census she is entitled to seven. It is now proposed to elect two more, but not till August next—dividing the State for that purpose into two districts, seperated by the Missouri river. The next Legislature will doubtless divide the State into seven permanent districts.

We learn from the Louisville Courier that President Fillmore has tendered to the Hon. John L. Helm, of Kentucky, the appointment of Land Commissioner in California, in place of the Hon. Gustavus A Henry, of Tennessee, who declined it. We agree with the Courier that the office could not be conferred on an abler or worthier gentleman than Gov Helm. He has not yet signified whether or not he will accept it.—*Lexington Observer.*

DEATH OF MADEM D'ARUSMONT.—We are informed at an early hour this morning that this celebrated woman—better known to the public as "Fanny Wright"—died at her residence last evening.—*Cin. Gaz. Dec.* 14.

This morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, a collision took place at Shortsville, a few miles east of Canadaigua, on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, between the night express train coming West, and a wood train going east by which three passengers on the former train were fatally injured, dying in about half an hour from the time of the collision, from the wounds received. Two of the men killed are German emigrants, while the third is supposed to be a boatman, of American birth. Two other passengers are injured, but not seriously.—*Roch. Adv. Dec.* 10.

BUSINESS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers state that enormous amounts of produce are daily arriving at that city, and immense beyond all former precedent are the receipts of cotton, and with all the exertions made they are unable to keep the levees cleared. The number of arrivals of steamboats has been constantly on the increase for several weeks.

Within the last two weeks, some twenty locomotives have been shipped from Buffalo for the different Western Railroads.

The beef-packing season at Chicago commences about the tenth of October, and continues about six weeks. During the last season, 47,222 barrels, equal to 12,000,000 pounds, were packed, yielding 4,126 barrels of tallow. Of the amount there were 2,200 thereof from England.

Ten miles of rails are laid every day in this country. We have 13,000 miles of railway already.

IMMENSE LIES.—A gentleman whose opportunities enable him to make correct estimates, informs us that, from the best data, he finds the entire loss of property in California for three years past, by fire, has exceeded the sum of $68,000,000.—*State Journal.*

Take into consideration that this estimate is fifty per cent too high, and then the loss is large enough in all conscience.—*Placer Times.*

Some of the farmers of New Jersey use a new churn, on the clock principle, being driven by a weight easily wound up and regulated.

A Mrs. Dakin, in London, whose house commanded a fine view of the funeral procession in honor of the Duke of Wellington, let the upper part of it for one thousand guineas.

NEW YORK TOBACCO.—The Syracuse Journal states that about 1,000 acres of Tobacco were grown in Onondago county the past season; and the average crop is about, 1,490 pounds per acre, though 2,000 pounds are often produced. The entire crop of the county is estimated at 2,240,000 pounds, which at ten cents makes the snug sum of $224,000 gained.

From the Texan election returns, it appears that the Whigs have a majority of one in the Senate, while the Locofocos are two to one in the House.

Scrofula.

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

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 Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

To 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 at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. V. Nash, M. D., of Syracuse.

This may in truth certify, 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. I doctored in vain, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Nash commenced using the Oil from the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else 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. PRESTON.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of inflient ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed. D. V. NOTT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

aug3&14w

The Demand Still Increases.

☞ As the public become better acquainted with the sterling qualities of M'Lane's Liver Pills the demand continues to increase. So certain is this great medicine in restoring a diseased liver to the exercise of its proper functions, that it is now looked upon as the greatest specific for Hepatic and many Dyspeptic ills to which the human race is peculiar. Among others, Dr. Oliver Morgan, a distinguished physician of Virginia, with a very extensive practice, has used these Pills in cases of Liver Complaint and of Dyspepsia, with complete success. Recommended, as it is, by P. racians, as well as others, who have witnessed the happy effect of the medicine, it is not surprising that we are daily in receipt of such missives as the following:

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1851.

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

OLIVER & CLARK.

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

J. KIDD & CO.,
60 Wood street.

dec15&wtf

☞ WINES, &c—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine store of JACOB M'FARLAN, JR.,
Market and Front streets.

dec15 nov27-tf

HOLIDAY HATS.

McCORD & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY invite Gentlemen to call and examine their beautiful style of Hats got up especially for the holidays

CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

1853.

BARNUM & BEACHS NEW PAPER,
ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
SIX CENTS PER COPY.

P. T. BARNUM, Special Partner, H. D. & A. E. BEACH, General Partners.

THE Proprietors desire to call attention to the fact that ALFRED E BEACH has become associated with this concern in conducting and publication of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be published weekly, commencing 15th December, 1852, and will contain sixteen large pages, filled with original and selected letter press contents, of the highest literary standard, and with the most numerous and brilliant engravings that the genius or expense will be spared to produce the best Illustrated Newspaper in the World, an acceptable addition to the companionship and an ornament to the American Parlor. The publishers will also from time to time present, gratuitously, to their regular subscribers, large and beautiful some engravings, suitable for framing, issued in the very best style, and drawn by the first artists of the United States, which will form a collection of pictures worth to such subscribers the cost of their subscription. These engravings will embrace magnificent views of public buildings, important public occasions, historical events, American and Foreign Battle Fields, &c., &c. &c.

The great object of the proprietors in this publication is to furnish a work of merit and originality, and a first class newspaper. The Great World's Fair, which opens in New York on May next, will be one of the most important and interesting event which has occurred in this age; since its foundation. Here will be congregated the most perfect specimens of machanical skill and manufactures from all parts of the civilized Globe. All portions of the world will contribute to the best and most valuable productions of Art and Science.

In this first volume may also be expected numerous illustrations relative to the Japan Expedition, comprising sketches of the ships and steamers composing the same, information of the Ports and Empires, views of harbors, villages, cities, dwellings, and the people in Japan. Beautiful entertainments are making for three sketches, and for all information, which will be received here at the earliest date.

On account of the World's Fair, on account of the Japan Expedition, and also in consideration of delay and uncertainty in procuring back numbers, the publishers cannot too strongly impress upon the public the importance of commencing their subscription with the first number of the firs. sold, and thus the utmost care in preserving the papers for binding.

At the completion of each volumes handsome title page and index will be gratuitously furnished by the publishers, by calling at the office, or sent by mail, for the purpose of binding of the volumes, when desired.

The paper will be furnished at the low price of six cents per copy, and served to its scribers in all the principal cities of the Union. It will also be for sale at all the principal Bookstores and Periodical Depots throughout the United States and the Provinces.

The following terms are invariably required:

PRICE SIX CENTS IN ONE YEAR.

One Copy, per Volume	$1 50
Four Copies do	5 00
Eight do do	10 00

☞ Proportionate arrangements in the United States are declared to act as agents for this paper in receiving and forwarding subscriptions.

Letters should be addressed, post paid, Publishers "Illustrated News," New York.

H. D. & A. E. BEACH,
123 Fulton street, New York.

dec11-3t

DRY PEACHES—11 sacks in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
nov19 Water & Front sts.

NAIL RODS—10,000 lbs Slit Nail Rods, for sale by VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.
dec16

Clayeland & Pittsburgh R.R.

FIFTY Shares of this Stock wanted at No. 75 Fourth st. [dec18] A. WILKINS & CO.

Copper Stocks Wanted.

15 SHARES Cliff Mine.
30 " North American.
50 " Copper Falls.
100 " North Western.
50 " Norwich.
100 " Dana. [dec16] A. WILKINS & CO.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Issues risks against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

G. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Eichbaum,	R. M. Riddle,
Hugh D. King,	Wm. Singham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Painter,
M. Leaf and	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea,
	Isaac M. Fenwick.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, (opposite L. Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting Pittsburgh, if little likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above established Gallery, and try with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate delineation of the human form with all the expression of animation in a moment's time.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond.

dec9-3m&wly-tf

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Brady, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. Sellers himself to be able to refer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, to all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

ALEX. APPLEYARD.....ROOM MAKER.
E. D. NELSON.....DAVID M'CLELLAND.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO,
NO 39, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Vices, Hoes, Hay and Manure forks.

All articles made of the best materials, and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

dec15

REUBEN MICKEL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, M'Keesport, Allegheny County, Pa. Special and prompt attention given to Collecting and Conveyancing carefully attended to. dec15-1y

H. O. FARRELL'S
CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT

☞ Is well known to possess the most wonderfully healing, penetrating and stimulating properties, and by its promptness in effecting cures, which previously had resisted all other medicines, administered by the most scientific physicians, has placed it far beyond any similar remedy ever introduced to the people of the United States. It stimulates the absorbents to increased action, and thus enables nature to throw off disease—it penetrates to the bones, adding strength and activity to the muscles—it is powerfully anodyne, and throws all sharp nervous irritation, producing a delightfully pleasing sensation through the whole frame. Owing to its remark able antiseptic properties, it purifies and neutralizes the poisonous, corrosive principle which renders old ulcerous sores so difficult to heal: it therefore is peculiarly adapted to their speedy cure. This liniment, from its penetrating and strengthening quality, has been found to be a specific for Paralysis or Palsy, White swellings and chronic joints, and in fact all complaints involving the muscular system. It has cured cases of rheumatism of 20 to 30 years' standing, and affections of the Spine, wherein the entire spinal column was contracted and deformities, that the patient could not walk or stand without artificial support. Numerous cases of Palsy have been cured when the flesh had withered, leaving nothing but the dried skin and bone, and the limbs totally without use or feeling. For children with Croup, it is of inestimable value, rubbed and bathed over the throat and chest. If applied freely on the chest it never fails to give relief in the severe coughs attending Consumption, as the lungs and cold, it heals wounds speedily—will cure Scald Head, Mange, etc. Planters and Farmers will find it a most valuable medicine to be applied to horses and cattle, for Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Sweeny, Dry Shoulder, Wounds, Burns, Splint, Chafes or Galls, Hardened Knots on the Neck.

Only Newspaper Postage.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS and UNITED STATES WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The publishers of this periodical will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who has become sole proprietor of the work. With the present volume commences a new series of the work, under the title of "Dickens' Household Words and United States Weekly Register." The original work has attained such an unprecedented popularity both in England and this country—over 50,000 copies of any standard work of fiction in the place every month. Its literary merits are of the first order, and its moral tone unexceptionable. It is universally read in families of refinement, and is pronounced by the best judges to be the purest periodical literature. It only needs to be generally circulated in order to secure for it a permanent and extensive patronage. The work will continue to be conducted in the same manner as heretofore, and no pains or expense will be spared to render it worthy of the public favor. Our best efforts to furnish a cheap and attractive work for the American fireside, for the counting room, the workshop, the parlor and the nursery, will be continued. The work will continue to be conducted in a style of great typographical neatness, forming two volumes per year, worthy of a place in any library. Our aim is to furnish