PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1853.

☞ 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.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

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

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MONONGAHELA.

A friend in Morgantown, Va., in a letter to us on other business, adds the following:

"I wish you could endeavor to stir up the Pittsburgh people to the importance of the improvement of the Monongahela. You are losing all the trade of this country. You will find that all will go to Baltimore unless you do something, and that soon. All we ask of you is to induce the Company to finish the work to the State line; we will bring it on up. But as long as the Company will do nothing, we cannot move. Do let your voice be heard on this subject. It is as important as any enterprise you have on hand; that can be accomplished for as small a sum."

We give this just as it was written, although not intended for publication, because it is as expressive as any thing we could write. We commend it to the attention of all interested.

Among the multiplicity of new schemes demanding our aid and enterprise, there is none of more importance to Pittsburgh than the continuance of the Monongahela River Improvement to the Virginia state line. The trade of the upper Monongahela is a valuable one, and is constantly growing; and the only chance we have of retaining it is in giving it facilities to reach our market.

The completion of the Baltimore and Ohio road to Wheeling, has afforded new outlets to the trade of the upper Monongahela region, much of which we have heretofore enjoyed. Cumberland and Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling on the West, (to which Parkersburgh is soon to be added,) are now more accessible to that region than Pittsburgh: and we must, of course, lose that trade, unless we open up a communication by way of the river.

The Monongahela Improvement, as far as completed, has proved a profitable investment; its extension, therefore, is warranted as one that will not fail of remuneration. If our merchants wish to save for this city the trade which is now about to be lost, they would need to be quick and earnest in their movements.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—The damp, murky weather of late has increased the intensity of the smoke nuisance to an almost intolerable degree. The immense clouds of smoke and soot constantly thrown out by our numerous manufacturing establishments, have been condensed by the damp atmosphere, and have descended in showers of sooty flakes, upon every thing and every body, rendering the city more than usually uncomfortable from this cause.

There is no remedy for this intolerable nuisance but to burn the smoke, and we hope the new Councils, at their earliest leisure, will institute a Commission to take this matter into consideration, and to report upon it as soon as it has been thoroughly investigated.

There is no subject of more vital importance to the real comfort and welfare of our citizens, and the permanent prosperity of this city and vicinity than this. Burn the smoke in all our manufactories, and the city will be rendered comparatively clean, and the atmosphere pure and pleasant; and the substantial value of the property increased by hundreds of thousands. Capitalists, and men of taste and leisure, are deterred from coming, and are driven away from here, by the smoke nuisance. We have one of the most healthy cities in the world, and few places can surpass it in beautiful suburban scenery. The only thing which prevents this place being sought unto as a residence, is the smoke nuisance.

Can the smoke be burnt? This is the important question, and the object of the inquiry of the Commission which we suggest. We believe it can be. One of our most intelligent manufacturers and machinists tells us that she has no doubt that the smoke can be burned, to the advantage of all concerned, and that it would be were there stringent laws on the subject. One reason why we have so much smoke is, the cheapness of coal, which leads to careless and slovenly habits in its use, and that will always prevent the consumption of smoke, unless it is made a nuisance to send it forth in black, sooty clouds into the atmosphere.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The late fearful accident lost his life in Massachusetts, by which the President elect was nearly killed, and other lives were lost, breaks, caused by the breaking of an axle, and the breaking of the axle was, in all likelihood, induced by the number of twists it got in passing around curves. It is well known that, in passing over curves, the wheels on the outside of the curves have a greater distance to traverse than the wheels on the inside; and that consequently the wheels on the outside must either slide on the track or the axle must twist. The frequent breaking of axles is no doubt mainly attributable to this cause. Not long since we heard of a case in which one of the wheels of a car in a night-train, on being examined in the morning, was found to have lost one half of its flange, caused, doubtless, by the resistance of a curve. No injury resulted, in this case, but how it was avoided can scarcely be imagined.

The accident in the case of Gen. Pierce will, we trust, turn public attention to the subject of preventing such accidents, if possible, and induce the adoption of efforts to discover some method by which cars can pass around curves without being liable to this danger. We mentioned not long since, that one of our townsmen, had taken steps to patent an invention for obviating this difficulty; what has become of that invention? Have any experiments been made to test its practicability? We are also told that another of our citizens has an invention in progress which will effectually prevent the danger to which we allude. We hope that all such inventions will be fairly and fully tested, and nothing be left untried which ingenuity can devise, remedy a defect which all feel to be so pregnant with danger.

TRADE OF BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Express gives an account of the business and trade of that city, relating more directly to its Lake and Canal commerce. The season of navigation has extended from April to January, and the Express states that the produce dealers and forwarding merchants connected with the commerce of that port have accumulated within the last season, in actual profits, more than a million and a half of dollars! The Express says:

Notwithstanding rival routes have competed with Buffalo for its trade, the imports of this port have increased largely over any former year, and many of the articles have nearly doubled in quantity! The aggregate value of the imports are, according to our figures, $46,265,992. Of this amount we will state some of the leading articles of trade:

Flour—There have been received 1,299,513 bbls, valued at $5,847,808.

Wheat—The amount is, 5,549,778 bushels, valued at $4,994,800.

Corn—5,236,740 bush., valued at $3,032,047.

Oats—2,569,231 bush., valued at $1,141,247.

Grain of all kinds, including that manufactured in flour, shows an aggregate of over 7,000,000 of bushels.

Pork—70,639 bbls., valued at $1,031,372.

Lumber—This is very important article of trade as will be seen by the figures. There have been received at this port during the season, 72,357,255 feet, valued at $8,680,470. Staves, 12,938,014, valued at $3,899,84.

Live Hogs—111,223, valued at $1,112,230.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—This exhibition which opens at New York, in May next, bids fair to be one of great magnificence, and those who wish to exhibit articles there should lose no time in attending to it.

It is important for all who intend to exhibit their manufactures or productions there, to bear in mind that applications for space must be made before the first of February, and the articles be specified.

Gen. LARNER, of this city, is a member of the committee for this State, and will also bilges render all necessary facilities to applicants.

WHEELING BRIDGE.

We give place, to-day, to an able article from the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, written by its Washington Correspondent, on the subject of the Wheeling Bridge.

The Wheeling Gazette publishes the same article in its issue of Wednesday, "with the full knowledge," it says, "that it is of Pittsburgh manufacture." We acknowledge the obligations we are under to our cotemporary for this intelligence: the "full knowledge" which he possesses on this point is not enjoyed by anybody about Pittsburgh, that we can hear of. The Gazette admits the article to be 'peculiarly interesting,' and in that admission we concur.

The first Monday in February, the day fixed by the Supreme Court, for abating the Wheeling Bridge "nuisance," is close at hand, and no steps have yet been taken in Congress to prevent the conflict which must necessarily ensue between the power of Congress and the power of the Supreme Court; and we are left to infer that Congress intends to do nothing in the premises, but will leave matters to take their legitimate course.

The issue now presented is, whether the Supreme Court has the power to enforce its own decrees, or whether Congress can nullify those decrees at pleasure, and subvert the decisions of the highest legal tribunal in the land. Nobody doubts that the act of Congress relative to the Wheeling bridge, was intended to thwart and overthrow a solemn decision made by a co-ordinate branch of the government; and the question now is whether Congress possesses the power to do so. If it does, then the Supreme Court is a constitutional abortion. As a court of last resort, that body may be of some service to individual litigants; but as a tribunal for settling great constitutional and legal questions, involving public interests and rights, its voice is impotent; Congress, and not the Supreme Court, is the tribunal of last resort in such cases. Such, certainly, was not the intention of those who made the Constitution, or of those who adopted it.

Apart from the interest felt by this community in the question of the Wheeling bridge, we shall look with some anxiety to the result of the conflict, which now seems unavoidable, between two branches of the government.

"LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—A speech delivered before the Union Literary Society of Washington College, Pa. By Rev. Wm. D. Moore, of Greensburgh, Pa." This is a well written discourse, intended to point out the latitude and longitude of the present times, in their religious, moral, and social aspects. Like all College Addresses, it will be thought of but for a day, and then be forgotten.

"HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY."—Our copy of this valuable work has been received, in regular season. It contains a very valuable collection of papers on commercial questions, and an unusual quantity of statistics for the year 1852. New York: published by Freeman Hunt, No. 142, Fulton street. $5 per annum.

"A PRELIMINARY TREATISE ON THE LAW OF REPULSION," as a universal law of Nature: in which the Mosaic History of the Creation is vindicated and sustained. Philadelphia. Lindsay & Blakiston, 1852." This is the title of a 64 page pamphlet, which we have carefully read through. It is a curious little book, and suggests, rather than vindicates, a new theory of the earth, and the laws which govern it and all the heavenly bodies. It "sustains" the Mosaic account of the Creation in a way of its own—assuming all that is necessary to reconcile the new theory to the apparent contradictions of the Scriptural record. The book is anonymous—a fact which does not improve its chances of general acceptation.

The theory here presented is, that the solar system, and all the developements of matter and existence on this earth, were not called in to being by any miraculous exercise of power by God, but were the result of the fixed laws of matter, as ordained by Omnipotence. The earth was "ejected" from the sun, and assumed a spheroidal shape, just as a drop of molten lead does, when dropped from the top of a tower, and reached its present distance from the sun by the force with which it was projected. The attraction of the sun would have drawn it back again, just as a stone thrown into the air will return to the earth; but the "repelling" power of the earth's atmosphere prevented its return—the attraction of the sun keeping it from going farther away, and the "repulsion" of the atmosphere keeping it from going back. These two forces, "attraction" and "repulsion," acting one against the other, produced the motion of the earth on its axis, and around the sun. This was the "first day" mentioned by Moses. The "firmament" spoken of in Genesis, was the firm, solid earth; the "waters under the firmament" were the waters gathered into the heart of the earth, and the "waters above the firmament" were the waters which covered the earth before the dry land appeared. The appearance of the dry land was caused by the rotary motion of the earth, which caused the loose earthy particles to flow to the equator, whence they were ejected in a constant stream, in sufficient quantities to form the Moon, and cavities being left by the ejection of this matter, the waters rushed in, forming the present seas, and leaving the hitherto submerged earth, bare. Light and heat do not come from the sun, but exist in the atmosphere, and are only *developed by* the Sun. All the intermediate space between the atmosphere of the earth, or, of any of the planets, and the Sun, is not illuminated by the Sun at all, but is in perfect darkness. The deluge was probably caused by the near approach of a comet to the earth, which exerted a sufficient "repelling" power to prevent the rotation of the earth upon its axis; and the particles of matter of which the earth is composed being held together by the revolution of the earth, they were consequently scattered, "the foundations of the great deep were broken up," and "the waters under the firmament" rushed out and deluged the earth.

Such is the theory and the speculations of the book before us. We have read it with some interest; and those who desire to look into such matters, should procure it and perruse it.

It is said that a New York house has a vessel now on her way to that city with 6,000 firkins of Irish butter.

Another case of suicide has just occurred in this city, traceable directly to the influence of the *spiritual rapping* jugglery. A man named Matthew Langdon, in repectable position and comfortable circumstances, lost a daugh ter, and was induced, through his grief at her death, to attend meetings of these persons who pretend to hold communication with the spiritual world. Taking advantage of his depressed mind, which predisposed him to lend a credul ous ear to their assurances, they directed him to sit still for an hour, at his house, every night—speaking to no one, and allowing no one to speak to him; and promising that, if he would persevere in this course, he should see the child whom he had lost. He believed them, followed their advice, grew gradually insane, as might have been expected, and finally put an end to his existence.

That these very jugglers *designed* to lead him on to self-destruction, we do not suppose; but if that had been their object they could not have adopted a surer method of bringing it about. Their purpose was, doubtless, to maintain the imposture from which they were reaping so handsome pecuniary returns. But the heartlessness of it—the reckless, brutal indifference, which, for such an object, could lead them thus to speculate upon the sacred grief of a father for his child—to stimulate into morbid intensity of action, and thus to lead him gradually on to the insanity and suicide with which he closed his life, fall but little short of murder, in their criminal atrocity.

The Coroner's inquest recommended that the Grand Jury take measures for the suppression of the "circle meetings," as they are called, where these bewildering mummeries are practised, and from which nothing but the worst results can ever be experienced. We are not quite sure that they can be broken up by such an interference; for in certain classes of society things of this sort flourish best, under the stimulus of pretended persecution. But in some way they certainly ought to be suppressed, as among the most mischievous nuisances by which our society is now infested.—*N. Y. Times.*

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Wellsville rail road, on the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Cyrus Prentiss, Z. Fitch, H. W. Clark, E. G. Williams, S. Chamberlain, M. Kelley, J. Butler, H. N. Day, J. R. Hitchcock, J. Farmer, J. S. McIntosh, and A. C. Brownel.

Subsequently that "iron horse," Cyrus Prentiss, was elected President; S. Foljambe, Secretary; and W. H. Stranley, General Treasurer.—*Wellsville Patriot.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1853.

Never was the like of this mild and lovely winter known. The work on the Capitol has not been suspended a day on account of the season,—and even vegetation seems eager to put on its summer suit. We have almost, in Nature as in Politics, forgotten that there is a North.

That must be a peaceful and happy state of affairs when the recent discovery of the condition attending the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, could make such a noise.—The British negotiator said, "I will not confirm and consummate the agreement unless you declare that it will not exclude us from British Honduras." "Very well," said Mr. Clayton, "ask Mr. King, Democratic chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs." "Certainly," said Mr. King, "tell Bulwer that we never thought of British Honduras." And so the ratifications were exchanged. But Mr. King, the Democratic manager of this singular business, unaccountably neglects to inform the Senate of this little by-play, and in 1853 so far forgets what he did in 1850, as to deny any knowledge of the affair whatever. Unfortunate denial—unfortunate fact that Mr. Clayton took Mr. King's sign manual to what he, King, did and said in 1850—and when called out produces the papers in 1853. It is said that Mr. King has seen life in all its *phases*, and knows that when he 'calls' his adversary and that adversary turns over three white aces, that he is gone. The papers are against him, and he gives in. The completeness of Mr. King's discomfiture reminds me of the alleged origin of the phrase—"I acknowledge the corn." In the infancy of the steamboat system and when brond-horns were yet the general craft on the Ohio and Mississippi, it was the habit of the traders in produce to leave their floating arks at Memphis or Vicksburg, and take a steamboat in order to get to the end of their voyage in time to make needful arrangements for disposing of their cargo as soon as it should arrive. A clever, shrewd fellow of this class is represented to have been taken in and done for in this style. He found upon the steamboat to which he had transferred himself a dull looking, credulous, green up country fellow, whom he took at once to be a Johnny Raw, and upon that presumption soon engaged him in a game of poker. Johny was no match for the Broadborner, and was soon relieved of what appeared to be the slender savings of his summer's work. Before morning, however, the fortune of the game changed in favor of the green hand. In vain Broadhorn chafed and fumed; the book was in his gills, and before rising from that fatal board Mr. Raw had possessed himself of all his antagonist's cash means, and had obtained a title to the cargo of corn and potatoes quietly floating on behind them. A few hours' restless sleep, and then came the settling up and the transfer of the assets. Said the green one, "Mr. B., you neadgn and convey the corn and potatoes, the ark and all its appurtenances, like a man of honor." The reply was simple but expressive. These were the words: "Stranger; you think you've won that plunder; may be you're green and may be you aint, I'll do the clear thing—*I acknowledge the corn*, but the potatoes, I'll be dogged if you can have." Mr. Clayton might have looked green in this little episode about Honduras, but he kept the papers, and the opposition, while acknowledging the corn, may as well hand over the potatoes.

Mr. Clayton has them on another point.—While the British never had any right of jurisdiction in the part of Honduras, which they call Belize, they have held possession by permission of Spain for a century or two for the purpose of cutting logwood and mahogany. During Mr. Polk's term, and Mr. Buchanan's administration of the State department, one Mr. Christopher Hempstead, of New York, was sent to the Belize as Consul. He was accredited to the British government as Consul, he was directed to acknowledge that as the true and legitimate authority in Belize, and the American government *craved* her Britannic majesty of her infinite grace and favor to receive the said Hempstead as Consul. So far as this went the democratic administration took pains to confirm the British in possession of this usurped authority. Mr. Clayton's treaty was intended to dispossess them and drive them out. It was a good treaty, and had it been enforced, as it ought to have been, they would not now be there, and these disputes would not now disturb us. Mr. Hempstead was recalled by Mr. Clayton expressly on the ground that he would not do anything to encourage the British claim.

Mr. Soule was just proceeding to give the secret history of this ratification flurry when he was choked off on the ground that he was revealing executive secrets. He got so far as to say, however, that when the treaty had been agreed upon, Senator King, in his capacity of Chairman of the foreign affairs, called a secret meeting of a dozen Southern Senators to consider it. These Senators discussed it, and resolved to support it. In the true spirit of Southern management, this whole proceeding was dark, tortuous, exclusive, sectional. Not even King's northern colleagues on the Committee were informed of the meeting. It is a strange and complicated affair—and the strangest part of it, is Mr. King's denial to Gen. Cass, only a week ago, of his participation in it. The sport will be continued. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1853.

The weather remains exceedingly warm and unseasonable, and ploughing can be done as readily as in October of common years. The protracted season of navigation has a favorable effect upon the condition of the poor, giving them as it does provisions at summer rates.—Coal speculators and provision dealers are a good deal mistaken in their calculations, and prices now look like a steady decline.

In Wall street business is active and prices for stocks and bonds are well maintained. Money is comparatively abundant at six per cent, but there is no amount pressing on the market at this rate. Exchange has receded to a low point, but the abundance of money and the rampant speculation so confidently looked for upon the fall of exchange, has not come about. It is well settled that the orders now in Europe for execution on the part of dry goods men are larger than were ever known, making the question of payment quite an interesting one. Just now a large sum is going abroad in bonds, but these will not last forever, and we shall come back to specie remittances again. As this contingency seems near to some bankers they are rather cautious and prefer to watch the importations of dry goods, and to make that the standard of loans.

The mammoth bill incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, by the New York Legislature, contains the names of six officers of the State government, as corporators, with the consent of the general government, to construct a road from the Mississippi to the Pacific. The proposal is to survey six hundred miles of the route by April, 1854, and construct a single track within five years after, together with a line of telegraph. The capital is to consist of one hundred millions of dollars.

The new alcove catching bill proposed by the democracy of this State, does not meet with much favor from the country members, who do not see the propriety of making such a monstrous concession. By the time the bill is fairly before the Assembly it will be dead.

The arrival of the Baltic to-day, and the Humboldt yesterday, has added largely to the stock of dry goods, say five millions at least.—The commercial news is not important, nor does it vary from the last week's budget. The new steamer Arabia is now ten days out, and may be looked for on Saturday. She will do her best to make shorter time than the Baltic, and may succeed. The Ericson has gone to sea again.—Steam engineers express much satisfaction at her performance, but say she cannot compete with steam under her present mode of using her power.

In the case of the officers of the steamers Henry Clay and Reindeer, a motion will be made to quash the indictment. In the case of the latter boat, it would be the commonest justice to do so.—Her passengers were killed by an accident no power could foresee. A defect existed in her boilers, through which water passed upon her furnaces, creating carbonic acid gas, which being inhaled, of course produced death. Engineers under the present law, stand in much the same position as pirates. The law fancies that engineers, captains, and pilots, take great pleasure in blowing themselves and boat up, and hange them as cheerfully for an accident, caused by a defective boiler plate, as it would for securing the safety valves, and deliberately blowing up the boat.

The inspector of Steamboats here is a very scientific gentlemen, and knows all about engines upon paper, but he would be troubled to go upon the boiler deck and point out the simplest parts of an engine. In all possible ways the steamboat interest is legislated upon to its disadvantage, without producing any advantage to travellers, whose best protection is found in the natural laws which govern alike trade, travellers and steam engines.

Two first class Italian opera houses are now in full blast, with Sontag and Alboni as prima donnas, the latter carrying off the laurels in spite of the Countess. Thomas Hamblin, the manager of the Bowery, died on Saturday, of brain fever, leaving behind him the reputation of a man who never wronged another of a penny, and a fortune for his wife, once Mrs. Shaw.

G.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, December 30.

It is probable that one of the most grave and important issues which has ever arisen under our form of government, involving no less than a conflict of jurisdiction or collision of authority, between the judicial and legislative Departments, may occur at an early day. At the last regular term of the Supreme Court, the case prosecuted by the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, contesting the legal right of the bridge across the Ohio at Wheeling, was argued and decided. A large majority of the Court, as many as six against two—the latter being Judges Taney and Daniels—held that the bridge was an obstruction to the free navigation of the river, and therefore a nuisance, in legal contemplation. But in order to relieve the Company from any extraordinary cost, the decree admitted that an elevation of the height of one hundred and eleven feet from low water, for a width of three hundred feet across the channel of the river, would be regarded as an abatement of the nuisance and a removal of the obstruction.

When this opinion was pronounced, the Counsel for the Bridge suggested to the Court, that the obstruction might be removed by making a draw, and it was ordered that Mr. M'Alpine, the engineer to whom the subject was referred, should report his opinion before the second Monday in the ensuing May. When the Court again convened the original decree was so modified as to allow the Bridge Company to construct a draw of two hundred feet in length across the western channel, to be used when navigation was interrupted under the Suspension Bridge which was to be considered an abatement of the nuisance. This compromise was acceptable at the time and both parties seemed gratified.

Congress was in session at and after both these periods. As soon as the first decision of the Court was rendered, the opinion of the dissenting minority was printed and circulated through the western country. Mass meetings were convened in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and their Representatives were instructed to vote for such legislation as would effectually vitiate the decree of the Supreme Court. Accordingly an amendment was offered to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, declaring the Wheeling Bridge a post route and a legal structure—in other words, precisely what the Court had decided it was not. This amendment became the law of the land, and as such it stands to-day. The Bridge Company have not exhibited any disposition to comply with the order of the Court, and claim to be absolved from all responsibility by the intervention of Congress.

When the modified decree of the Court was given, it was ordered that the counsel on either side might move in regard to the execution on the first Monday in February next. And it is to be presumed the State of Pennsylvania will be represented here then, to demand the execution, and the adverse party to resist the motion, on the ground that the legislation cited interposes a constitutional barrier.

Now suppose the Court sustaining its own deliberate judgment, should hold that the nuisance had not been abated according to its order, and should direct the U. S. Marshal to remove the bridge, what would occur? The people of Wheeling would probably resist the Marshal, under the pretext that they were upholding the law of Congress, and then the question would arise whether the President would sustain the Court by the military power or allow it to be restrained by the mob?

No one doubts the full commercial power of Congress, and its right to legalize this structure under the ordinary exercise of that power. But here was a case which cast doubts that KEAN'S PETHOLEUM 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 physicians as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

The ease 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. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that for 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 the best physicians our country affords: I occasionally got some relief, but no cure. Your medicine was recommended to me by the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as being a thing should relieve me. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing. I commenced by taking a teaspoonful to start with, and I at once knew it was better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

M. S. NANCY M. BARNES.

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 incident 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 medicines had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

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☞ Listen to the testimony of an eminent physician in favor of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is now universally acknowledged to be the best now in use; even members of the medical faculty (who are so often opposed to the use of patent medicines) cannot withhold their approval of this invaluable remedy.

LITE, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1849.

"I have used Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge Specific in my private practice, and am prepared to say that it has unparalleled success with which I have prescribed its use, both for children and adults, induces me to say the most in its favor of any specific or patent medicine ever before brought to my notice. The mode of administration, the smallness of the dose, and the certainty of its efficacious effects, give it, in my opinion, a decided advantage over any other medicine of the kind before the public.

J. H. DAY, M. D.

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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 old established establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms 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 Fitzhugh, Brady, Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. Nelson flatters himself he is able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, not to be surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 6 p. m. mwdawf

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

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

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DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like images at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHER.

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 Diamond. je22dawly:r

Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, has written a letter to the Convention of his diocese, giving his reasons for joining the Catholic Church—at least so says a writer in the New York Times, who signs himself "One of the Clergy of North Carolina."

PAPER CURRENCY OF THE WEST.—Thompson's Reporter gives the following statement of the shin-plaster currency, which now fills the shambles of circulation in the west, in the place of the regular Bank paper:

Page & Bacon, St. Louis, $1,200,000; George Smith, Chicago, $1,500,000; Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis, $400,000; Clark & Co., St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa, $600,000; Burch & Co., Chicago, $100,000; Brady Curtiss & Co., Chicago, $50,000, all others, $150,000—total, $4,000,000.

A New Rolling Mill is constructing at Danville, Pa., by the Montour Iron Company, which will join their old mill, and the two united will be the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, the whole structure being 231 feet long and 134 feet wide.

THE Susquehanna Freshet caused the loss of about 20,000 saw logs near Sunbury, Pa. One company lost not less than 14,000. The Sunbury American thinks there should be a boom in the river at that place.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Common Pleas of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the court delivered an important decision, whereby about one million dollars worth of property, claiming exemption from taxation under various acts of the Assembly, is made liable to their just proportion of taxes, which will diminish the rate charged upon other property, heretofore bearing all the burthen of taxes for public purposes. The Pennsylvania Hospital, Christ Church Hospital and other charitable, religious and literary institutions from which an income is derived, are made to pay a tax under this decision.

Tolerance of Protestant Clergymen in Paris.—Rev. Dr. Cook, Wesleyan preacher in Paris, was sometime since threatened by the commissary of police with a prosecution if his meeting was not closed. He addressed a letter to the prefect, in which he said, "I had the honor of replying to Mr. commissary that I could not give up the ministry, and that I should that same evening preside at the public worship which takes place at our chapel." No further steps have yet been taken against him, though whether the prosecution has been abandoned or only postponed, is left to conjecture.

Singular Proceedings of a Burglar.—The Clerk in a store of Mr. Waterman, on Washington st., Albany, who was found some morning in the store gagged, and, as was supposed, badly injured by burglars, has confessed that he committed the robbery and adopted the above expedient to direct suspicion elsewhere.

The Small Pox at Havana.—The passengers by the steamer Black Warrior from Havana report that the small pox was raging at Havana with much fatality. The epidemic was unchecked at the time the Black Warrior sailed; and many deaths had occurred.

A NAW COIN.—The New Orleans Picayune says they were shown yesterday a Swedish silver coin of the issue of 1852, bearing Oscar, a very large quantity of which has been lately brought into this city and now floods the market. Their intrinsic value is six cents; they are of the size of a dime, somewhat thinner, and much lighter. There is a possibility of these coins being passed off as dimes. The slightest examination detects the difference.

An American F. R. S.—Prof. Benjamin Pierce of Cambridge, Mass., has recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, being the third American ever honored by such a distinction; Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bowditch being the other two. The statutes of the Society limit the foreign members to a very small number.

Lard.—The deficiency in this article, this year on last year's right, throughout the West, is estimated at 26,000 pounds.

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.

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 PETHOLEUM 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 physicians as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

The 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. Y. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that for 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 the best physicians our country affords: I occasionally got some relief, but no cure. Your medicine was recommended to me by the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as being a thing should relieve me. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing. I commenced by taking a teaspoonful to start with, and I at once knew it was better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARNES.

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 incident 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 medicines had failed.

D. Y. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

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LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 4,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a large stock of Bulk Pork of his own curing; also 500 barrels of Extra Mess Pork, and a No. 1 article of Lard, in barrels and kegs, for sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. 4:22

☞ 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 WEAVER, Jr., oc15 Market and Front streets.

☞ CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAPS, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, are now offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, at the Proprietors prices, wholesale and retail. This Soap is particularly adapted to those troubled with chapped hands in Winter. J. RIDD & CO., Agents,
de21 No. 60 Wood street.

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF WOOD AND SIXTH STREETS,

WHERE they offer to their old customers and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete Stock of

CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. de4

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 47, St. Clair Hotel Buildings,

St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE EXCLUSIVELY to order, and warranted to suit. Has constantly on hand a choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and OVERCOATING, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Selected expressly for the cloaks trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders will have their wishes consulted and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision. de12dm

Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes.

500 POUNDS Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes, the same as baked in New York, and a general assortment of plain and fancy Cakes for the Holidays at JOHN SHEPHARD'S, No. 21½ Liberty street.

1853 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1853

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Saturday next, January 15, the Fast Express Train will leave the Depot in Liberty every Morning at 8 o'clock, stopping only at Irwin, Greensburgh, Hillside Latrobe, Blairsville, New Florence, Johnstown Summit, Wilmore, Altoona, Tyrone, Spruce Creek Newtown, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Millerstown, Harrisburgh and Lancaster, arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30, the same evening connecting at Harrisburgh with the Baltimore & Susquehanna Rail Road, arriving in Baltimore at 10 30 the same ev