...SON THE EDITOR.—We received, on ...ght, at 11 o'clock, three letters from ..., two of which should have reached ...ht before. Owing to the late hour at ...ey were received, it was impossible to ...them in to-day's paper. We may add that ...aks very encouragingly in regard to the ...sville road.

The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of the appeal made in the Legislature of Virginia which led to the defeat of the right of way for the Steubenville road, characterizes it as "a barbarian appeal"—

—"which led the Virginia Legislature to seize the shillalah, and drive an old grey haired Virginian like a dog, for the fifth and last time, from the Capitol of his State—from the Mecca of his fathers."

The *Examiner* adds:

"The Virginians, par excellence, who incited and led the melee were a New Englander, a Pardowner, a Dutchman and a Lawyer. The effect of the brave foray was the outlawry of two loyal counties of the State, and the ignominious expatriation of ten thousand Virginian people, who and whose ancestry have worshiped, since their State achieved her sovereignty, with faces to the South. They are set now down with abolitionists and traitors, and made to understand that the Government whose burthens they are to bear, will not deign to recognize their rights, and will give a deaf ear to their complaints.

This is not all the history of the unnatural act. Philadelphia has made an alliance with Wheeling, in a grand project for reaching Kentucky and Tennessee, by a line of railroad through Wheeling and west of the Ohio river, designed to intercept the flood of western trade tending towards Virginia, and to carry it to warehouses on the Delaware. The New Englander, the Pardowner, Dutchman and the Lawyer aforesaid—devotees at the shrine of Virginia—are the abettors of Philadelphia in this through place of devotion to Virginia interests; and it is such agents of Philadelphia, gathered from four quarters of the Globe, that have got into our Capitol and procured the expatriation of ten thousand Virginia people.

The unnatural result was not difficult to accomplish. Eight millions of dollars have been voted out of the Treasury of Virginia within one month to different sets of hungry applicants filling the seats of the Legislature. Seventy-seven voters were necessary under the law to accomplish the grand fraud. Of these, the four notorious voters aforesaid, hailing from the four quarters of the Globe, were a necessary part. These four voters have done the brave work of bribing the Virginia Legislature to mock the grey hairs of age, and to brand as traitors and abolitionists two counties of Virginia people."

APOLOGY OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA TO ENGLAND.—We have already mentioned that the British ship of the line, Cumberland, recently visited Havana, with a formal demand upon Gen. Canedo for satisfaction and apology for the outrages committed lately upon the persons of British subjects in the Island of Cuba, and for the insults to the British Government in the persons of H. B. M. Consul General, and the commander of the ship of war Vestal; and also for the late connivance on the part of the Spanish officers in the slave-trading operations in Cuba. The New Orleans Picayune says:

Gen. Canedo assured the British commander that it had never been his intention to insult the officers of the British Government, or to reflect upon their conduct in any way; and that immediate examination should be made, into the claims of British subjects, and ample reparation should be made for any injury that might have resulted to them through unjust proceedings.

The Picayune also states it was rumored in Havana that a British Commissioner was on his way there to demand the immediate manumission of every African that had been imported into that island since 1821, in contravention of the terms of the treaty with England. This rumor was causing great consternation in Havana, as it was supposed it would manumit three-fourths of the slaves in the Island.

The British Admiral had sent orders to Bermuda for some more English ships of war to proceed to Havana, and the permanent English naval force there was to be largely increased. An effort is to be made to stop the slave trade by direct intimidation of the principal authorities of the Island.

The riot at Charlestown, Mass., of which we had a brief mention the other day, under our telegraphic head, is detailed more fully below:

Some weeks since, an Irish girl, about 17 years old, named Honora Cochran, educated in the Catholic faith, but recently converted to Protestantism, mysteriously disappeared from her home in Charlestown. Her disappearance caused much anxiety to her Protestant friends, and her guardian, a wealthy and respectable merchant, has spared no efforts to learn her whereabouts. The community became excited on the subject, and handbills, calling a meeting of citizens "opposed to religious oppression and imprisonment for opinion's sake," were posted about the streets. The meeting was to take place next evening.

The Irish Catholics became excited, and to prevent a riot, the authorities of Charlestown ordered the Military and Fire Department of the city to be in readiness; 100 special policemen were also enrolled. Four military companies of Boston were under arms at their armories, by request of the Mayor of Charlestown, to render aid if called upon. A repetition of the Ursuline Convent riot was anticipated, but the strong force called out to sustain the law and order, prevented bloodshed or destruction of property. The excitement in Charlestown was intense, and thousands of citizens thronged the streets.—Mayor Frothingham, Bishop Fitzpatrick, and others, were present, endeavoring to calm the multitudes. The U. S. Marines at the Navy Yard were also under arms.

The mob, numbering about 5,000, gathered in the vicinity of the Catholic Church in Richmond st., and began to break down temporary fences, &c., and also commenced the demolition of a small wooden building close to the Church.

Mayor Frothingham, finding all his efforts to disperse the mob unavailing, then read the riot act, to which no attention was paid.

Orders were then sent to the Charlestown Artillery and City Guards, (who were in readiness at their armories) who promptly appeared at the scene of the riot, with their muskets loaded with ball cartridges. The mob gave way to the right and left as the military advanced, and very suddenly dispersed.

At 9½ o'clock the affair was over, and Richmond street nearly deserted.

The Mayor and authorities of Charlestown are entitled to credit for their prompt and energetic action in the matter.

The New York Herald of Wednesday has the following:

Rumors of another Expedition for the invasion of Cuba.—It is said, though we do not vouch for the truth, that another expedition is being organized in New Orleans, with the design of invading the Island of Cuba, and wresting it from the possession of Spain. A Colonel of the late Hungarian army is to have the command of the expedition, which, already, it is said, numbers a force of fifteen hundred men, from Cincinnati and elsewhere. The committee is reported to be in the habit of meeting for the transaction of business and furtherance of the project, almost every evening, at one of the hotels, in New Orleans; but it is surmised that no active measures are to be taken for five or six months more.

We have not received information as to whether the Lone Star Association has any connection with this new project for invading the ever-faithful Island. It is said, however, that a commercial house in Boston is to furnish the steamer ...ecessary for the transportation of the four companies. We give these statements for what they are worth. They will, however probably suffice to increase the activity and still more exasperate the temper of Captain-General Canedo.

THE COFFEE TRADE.—The monthly coffee circular of Messrs. White & Elder, of Baltimore, dated the 28th of February, states that since the heavy transactions noted in their last report, the coffee market has been steady, without much activity or speculative movement:

For the usual wants of the trade the demand has been fair, especially for the best descriptions of Rio, of which the quantity on sale is some what limited. The ordinary and fair qualities are dull and neglected. About a moiety of the stock, which is very moderate for the season, is in second hands. Holders are firm, and show no disposition to press sales. The tenor of our foreign advices continues unchanged. We quote prime Rio 9¾@10 cents; lower grades 9¼@9¾; Laguyra worth 9¾@10 cents. Of the latter we have no stock, but a cargo is hourly expected.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Imports since Jan. 1, '53—of Rio, (bags)	28,212
do do do other descriptions	800
Total,	29,012
Imports same period '52—Rio, (bgs)	25,204
do do do other descr.	566-25,770
Increase this year, (bags)	3,242
Stock on hand this day—Rio, (bgs)	20,000
do do do other descript's	1,800-22,400
Stock same time last year, (bags)	35,400
Deficiency this year, (bags)	13,000

Mr. Francis Pulszky, formerly Kossuth's Secretary, who arrived at New York on Monday in the steamer Humboldt, it is said comes to this country strictly on private business. He arrived in excellent health, and will remain in this country for a few weeks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 1853.

The best news of the day is the defeat of Mr. Mason's motion to repeal the duty on railroad iron. After a day's discussion, during which the American and British sides of the question were presented in forcible colors, the amendment was voted down, ayes 19, noes 26. This disposes of the last Virginia abstraction. Had the amendment prevailed that State would perhaps have saved half a million or a million of dollars in duties within the four years; but her loss in the breaking up of her blast furnaces and rolling mills, equivalent to the destruction of the greatest branch of her manufacturing industry, would have been at least ten millions. In fact such disasters as would have fallen upon the country on the first revulsion in commercial affairs, which would have been hastened by this destructive movement, cannot be estimated in money. The result of this struggle will be hereafter pointed to as almost the only merit of the Thirty-second Congress. Though plied by every influence which ingenuity and interest could suggest, it has steadily by large majorities refused to throw the iron manufacture of the country upon the mercy of its English enemies. (*Oh! si sic omnes!*)

The President elect dined with the President in fact yesterday in state. All the magnates of the government, in being and expectancy, were present. Both the cabinets, and a pretty sprinkling of Senators and Members graced the occasion by their attendance. The ladies, also, were not forgotten. The wife, daughter, and niece of President Fillmore, the niece of President Pierce, the wives of some of the Secretaries and Senators, and the bride of the venerable Attorney General, the late Mrs. Ashley, adorned the board by their presence. It is represented to have been rather a stately and dignified than a gay festival. This mixing of the social amenities with the cares and labors of public life, is commendable, and I trust the method which Mr. Fillmore has selected for receiving his successor will grow into a precedent. There have been some violations of the personal courtesy which ought to prevail between retiring and and succeeding Presidents. Gen. Jackson refused to call upon Mr. Adams, or to enter the White House until he had left it. Mr. Polk did not extend to Gen. Taylor any of the civilities which the latter had a right to expect; nor did he recognize the official character of his predecessor during his brief stay in Washington, from the time of his arrival.

Both Houses are now making all possible amends for the days, weeks, and months wasted in wanton idleness, objectless, and random debate, or in factious opposition to business. But the atonement is altogether inadequate to the gravity of the offence. As the ghost of each unsettled question arises the offer is made to pacify the troubled spirit by attaching it to the general appropriation bill. Thus, to-day, we have had long discussions over the propriety of incorporating in that bill, the New York and California mint, reciprocity, projects for buying and selling various public buildings, for laying out railroads, and selling and giving away public lands. They have mostly been voted down, but some have succeeded. The few schemes that have had the luck to get attached in one House will be pretty surely struck off in the other.

The news from Mexico, about the Sloo contract, puts Tehuantepec at rest. The Garay grant may now retire from the scene, having fulfilled its mission and stirred up all the commotion which the plans of the speculators require. To play into the hands of the New York and New Orleans company, pretending to be assignees of Garay, and to provoke a war with Mexico in the endeavor to enforce their impudent demands upon the Mexican government, was one of the schemes to advance which the great name and reputation of Mr. Webster were used in the decline of his power. The bubble is now punctured, and the adventurers who blew it up may moralize the spectacle of their fading hopes of gain, founded in despoiling a prostrate nation which has providentially found means for escaping their fangs.

The democracy of Pennsylvania is well represented. It is calculated they contributed about twelve and a half per cent of the office seekers now here. The crowd is just beginning to thicken.—California has, perhaps, the largest proportion of patriots pressing forward to engage in the service of a suffering country and an ungrateful republic. Among the fossils which the disturbed elements have thrown up upon the strand is Charles J. Ingersoll, the man whom Mr. Webster damned to eternal fame, in that famous phillipic which has associated the name of the libeller with that of the orator. I did not know that Charley was yet extant. I supposed that he had exhaled in noxious vapor soon after that skinning. Perhaps, however, he was so used to the operation that it did not much hurt him after all. From his appearance to-day I clearly saw that he will never die, though he may dry up and blow away. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1853.

The interest of Presidential movements is temporarily absorbed by that which attaches to the proceedings of Congress. I have never known a greater amount of labor thrown into twenty-four hours than has been gone through by both Houses since this time last evening.—The effort is now making to crowd into three days the legislation which should have been distributed through two years. It looks to-night as if an extra session might become necessary. The Senate have added to the general appropriation bill eighty-five pages of amendments.—That body sat until one o'clock last night elaborating the scheme for paying over to the creditors of Texas eight millions of dollars, and at length laid out that promising plan of plunder by a large majority. Then the exemption from duty of rail road iron was again moved, and again talked to rags, and again rejected. Then the bill was passed and returned to the House. Contrary to all correct and safe rules of legislation, the House will be compelled to pass upon these vast additions to its leading supply bill, without even having them printed. They were read from the clerk's desk amidst a tumult which prevented half he said from being audible at twenty feet distance from the table—contrary also to all rules and to common parliamentary laws, the Chair, Stuart of Michigan, decided it to be in order to move as an original amendment, there being nothing relating to the subject in the bill, the proposition which had already been defeated in a dozen forms in both Houses, of removing the duty from rail road iron. This outrageous decision was sustained by a party vote, but once more to its honor the House refused to sanction the proposal to favor rail road corporations at the expense of the country, and rejected the motion 69 to 84. I hope this is the last we shall hear of this destructive scheme, but as 86 hours of the 32d Congress remains, any degree of confidence in the stability of its action might be found misplaced. The House is yet engaged upon the bill, and promises to be so for the remainder of the night. The blind legislation of the day and night must continue with little intermission in order to get through with the indispensable business by Friday noon.

The exciting contest over the items for fortifications in the House has ended in the complete triumph of the Senate. All the money inserted by that body in the army bill for that purpose, including half a million for the defence of California, was voted by the House this morning. It is useless for economy to run its head against common sense and stone walls. Upon the whole the appropriations will be moderate, chiefly because there is no time to be extravagant. The Senate have killed to-day half a dozen amendments to the navy and post route bills, which would have required three millions of money a year. However in the melee raised ever one of these projects, the Senate found itself in a tangle, and adjourned at nine o'clock.

Five or six thousand dollars in addition to the fifty of last year were voted to Tom Ritchie, that venerable waiter at the treasury doors, and then with, as an evidence of shameless partiality very rarely witnessed, the claim of Mr. Wendell for losses suffered by his contract, the first ever given out for the public printing, was contumeliously voted down. Wendell honestly and faithfully executed his contract, Ritchie basely violated his. Wendell is dismissed with scorn, Ritchie, a political favorite, is paid $55,000.

Foote, of Mississippi, has mercifully reconsidered his determination to send a Senator here in place of the one which the Legislature would not send. The Louisiana Democrats have resisted all appeals to nullify the election of Mr. Benjamin, and he will have no contestant.—There will therefore probably be no dispute in the Senate over the credentials of members, and the Executive session will be shortened accordingly. But the executive business of this session, so far as it concerns the foreign relations, will be continued to the next. For a month or two we shall have vague reports of interesting debates upon the fisheries, the Tehauntepec and Central American questions, and how many more it is needless here to speculate upon. If something be not done promptly to remedy causes of dissatisfaction, we shall have a row within three months on the fishing banks.

Col. Jeff. Davis does not arrive, and it is not perfectly certain that Senator Clemens, of Alabama, will not step into the place said to be reserved for him. Mr. Disney, member from Cincinnati, is spoken of as minister to France, but the speakers are not of the highest rank in the party, and so I doubt. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.
(Late at Night.)

The President having officially proclaimed that his term and that of Congress continues until noon of March 4th, and half a day therefore being left for filibustering, the House is indulging in an awful excitement about the possible loss of some of the appropriation bills. Such a thing never did happen, and never can, because however the interests of members of Congress and persons about Congress may differ, they all agree in the necessity of never pretermitting any fair occasion for getting money out of the Treasury. But virtue and patriotism are the order of the nights, and there is hardly a doubt that until the small hours of the morning we shall be deafened with the sound of a cannonade and fusillade over the dollars and cents, while the amount to be expended will not be varied thereby a continental dime.

A very great, extraordinary and incomprehensible row has been raised over the alleged 'abominations' of the general appropriation bill. These abominations consist chiefly in the raising the salaries of the Cabinet ministers from $6,000 to $8,000 per annum; in the classification of clerks and salaries upon Hunter's plan; and the New York Assay office or mint. I am rather opposed to all these schemes, and consider them moderately abominable; but not quite enough so to overturn the government upon.

Upon the whole, there has been less stealing through the appropriation bills than I expected. The crop of Indian claims has been short. California, however, has leached as pretty deeply, getting half a million for a stone wall to keep out Chinese junks and Siamese proas; half a million more for rigging up the Navy yard; and about a million more (not yet grabbed but slashing though) for the floating Dry Dock. These trifles look formidable, but in truth California is like Adam who sprang full grown, with all the wants of mature age, from the mould of God, and never knew the conveniences, nor felt the wants of diapers and swaddling clothes. What on this side suffices to buy a whole suit, will not purchase a shirt.

But my comments will not extend to the end of the night's sitting, so that I must reserve the task as well as the pleasure of moralizing the spectacle of its close for another letter.

Great preparations are making for the due celebration of the Inauguration ceremonies. A platform of very liberal dimensions has been erected on the East side of the portico, from which Gen. Pierce will deliver his address. He will make his nominations to the Senate on Saturday, and they will be confirmed on Monday. It is announced that Charles G. Greene, of the Boston Post, has been invited to become the organ grinder, but my opinion is that Charley knows too much of the trials of a Government editor, and is too comfortable in dealing out the crumbs from his snug little sideboard in Boston between the Custom House and Post Office, to accept any such offer.

The President defacto is now in his private room adjoining the Senate Chamber, and is engaged in signing bills and, what is very strange, in making nominations. How many of them will be confirmed, will be better known to morrow night. JUNIUS.

THE DEGRADATION OF CUBA.

Col. Fuller, who has recently visited Cuba on official business, and therefore knows from observation something about it, is decidedly of opinion that the annexation of that island to the United States would not prove beneficial to the parties interested. In the first place he says, in his *Mirror*, the Cubans do not desire it, and that if a petition to be admitted into the American Union were circulated in Cuba to-day, with full permission from the Spanish Government for every nominal free man to sign it, he does not believe that one-fifth of the Islanders would place their names on the list. On the other hand, if every State in the Union should choose Committees and send them to Cuba for the purpose of "examining the premises" with reference to annexation, he believes they would return with a pretty unanimous report against the expediency of the movement. If we could have Cuba without the incumbrances of Negro Slavery and Papal Religion—if some means could be invented of *scuttling the Island*, and restoring its perfection of beauty, like Eden before the Fall, then our friend Fuller thinks there would be no gem on this earth more covetable. He thinks too, that in her present debased condition the "Queen of the Antilles" is not fit to take her seat at table with our free and happy sisterhood of States. She is not prepared for freedom.—She is incapable of self government.

An intelligent, wealthy, cultivated gentleman would degrade his domestic comfort about as much by marrying an ignorant, indolent, superstitious old woman, as the United States would increase their political welfare by annexing Cuba. The elements are uncongenial, even to antagonism. A full-blooded Spaniard regards our republican institutions with a sort of contemptuous superciliousness that we can well afford to laugh at. It reminds one of a seedy, threadbare, poverty-stricken old aristocrat turning up his noble nose at his thrifty and wealthy neighbor. We pity his ignorance, and smile at his conceit. But the great obstacle in the way of Cuban annexation is a power greater even than its half a million of African slaves, is the deep rooted devotion to Romanism, which wherever it prevails, necessarily excludes the sun-light of political as well as religious liberty. Romanism and Republicanism are incompatible elements. This point, Col. Fuller says, he shall ever maintain, without stopping to argue it, until he sees a people at the same time self-governed, and religiously allegiant to the Pope of Rome. When Archbishop Hughes, or some future historian, can show such a phenomenon, he will then accept the fact, and abandon the theory.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—Intense anxiety still exists in Charlestown, concerning the fate of the young Irish girl who was recently converted to Protestantism, and who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared some weeks ago. The excitement on Wednesday became so great, that the authorities deemed it prudent to order out the military and fire department, in order to be able to quell any disturbance that might take place. It was fortunate these precautions were taken, for at night a mob, numbering some five thousand persons, gathered about the Richmond Street Catholic Church, and commenced breaking down posts, fences, &c; but several military companies soon appeared upon the ground and put the rioters to flight. Unless the mystery concerning the girl is cleared up, further disturbances may be anticipated.—*Phil. Sun.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—The ship Grey Eagle has arrived here from Rio, with dates to the 13th January. She brings a cargo of 5000 bags coffee.

The affairs of the country were in a tranquil condition. Strenuous efforts were making to suppress the slave trade in conjunction with an American and British man of war.

A slaver was run into the Moxambique Channel with a full cargo of slaves, which sold for enormous prices. The captain escaped, but the vessel and crew were captured by a Brazilian cutter and men imprisoned. The steamer John L. Stevens, from New York, had just arrived. The barque Maryland sailed for New York. There was much sickness among the shipping.

The 100 tuns Copper advertised by the North Carolina Copper Co., were sold at auction to-day by Mr. Draper. The novel method of disposing of this Copper attracted considerable competition, and we believe all the smelting works in the country were represented. The bidding was spirited, and the lot was eventually taken by the Revere Works, Boston, at 86, a ¾ cent. equal to $180 per ton, the ore being about 30 ¾ cent. of Copper. This sale, therefore, produces $18,000, and the Copper has been mined in the course of two months, at an expenses of about $1,000. Such results as these, prove that mining may in this country be made as profitable and legitimate an enterprise as it is in England.—*N. Y. Tr.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.—A steamboat, plying upon the Rhone, recently burst a boiler just as she was leaving Andance, where she had stopped to discharge freight and land passengers. No person was killed immediately by the explosion, but some thirteen or fourteen were drowned in consequence of the breaking up of the vessel. The Courier de la Drome, in describing the catastrophe, remarks: "However much the consequences of this unfortunate event are to be regretted, it is a subject of congratulation that they were not more disastrous, for it is well known that ordinarily such explosions are attended with the most frightful results. Witness the numerous catastrophes of this kind which are recorded every year in the American journals." The Courier adds that only one explosion of a steamboat boiler, previous to this, has ever occurred in France, and that was at Lyons in the earliest stage of steamboat navigation. The cause of the recent accident had not been ascertained; but it was reported that the engineer had forgotten to let off the steam when the boat stopped at Andance.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—We were shocked to hear last evening, that an eloquent member of the the bar of this city, whose name has been somewhat conspicuously connected with the folly and delusion of Spiritual Rappings, had become quite deranged. It is hoped that this aberration of mind may only be temporary.—*St. Louis Republican.*

INDIANA RAILROAD.—We understand from a reliable source, that the surveyed route of the Indiana Branch Railroad has been finally considered by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and approved, and the work will be vigorously prosecuted as early in the spring as possible.—*Indiana Register.*

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—The Osceola (Mo.) Independent says the spring emigration to California and Oregon, from all parts of that State, will be much larger than last year.

THE BANKS OF NEW YORK, LONDON AND PARIS.—According to an article in the New York Economist, the quantities of specie in the banks of New York, London, and Paris, on the 5th of January last, were as follows: Banks of New York, $12,000,000; Bank of France, $90,455,766; Bank of England, $01,012, 833—total, $194,369,590.

The contract for building the branch Railroad to Cadiz, 7¼ miles in length, has been awarded to the Messrs. Salsbury, gentlemen of excellent character and indomitable energy, who agreed to have it completed by the first of October.

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &C.,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer trade, and will be sold at factory prices; comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. mh8

Spring and Summer Bonnets.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, would call the attention of Milliners and others, who buy to sell again, to his large assortment of BONNETS, of the newest styles for the coming seasons. Also, French Flowers, &c. mh8

☞ A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED. The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver, have long challenged the attention of the learned. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable, and the unhappy patients given up to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. M'Lane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver, and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cute off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for Liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. M'Lane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by purifying the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

For sale by most druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by

J. KIDD & CO.,
mh4 Sole proprietors, 60 Wood street.

☞ NOTICE—M. McGINLEY would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his choice stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO, from Fourth street, to his Water street store, in the house under the Monongahela House, next door to the Firemens' Insurance Company, where he will endeavor, as heretofore, to keep one of the best stocks of Imported Cigars in the city. He flatters himself that the stock of Cigars and Tobacco he is in the habit of offering for sale, are sufficiently well known to need no other recommendation to secure for him, at his new stand, the same patronage he received at his former place of business. [feb26-1m

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the TWELVE HOURS TEST IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATION, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF. I lost my store, on the 10th morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was burned to ashes. It was built of wood and I had in a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where it threw as a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I think there was any person who undertook to break it, no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN OLARKE.

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & CO. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAPS, comprising: the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Summer Shaving Soaps, it is admitted by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mh

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

MR. S. M. KIER—SIR: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have to thank you for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen more. My wife has found the very excellent in Flux and Dysentery, of her daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; gave her a teaspoonful of the Oil, which put a stop to the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for cow and inflamed eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the piles some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect,

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ (Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ 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.,
oct15 Market and Front streets.

☞ SEE Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside page.

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. J. KENNEDY,
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GROG.

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 57 Wood street, one door below the Pittsburgh Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine their stock of the most complete assortment offered in this city.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID GOLD WARE,
PLATED SHOVELS, HATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 124, Water street, door above Smithfield
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.
mh9

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.
JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, (corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilson's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses 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, or at WHOLESALE.

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

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

N.B. 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. [feb26-dawly-r

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 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 Hewitt of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. feels himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. mh4dawly

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, 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.

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

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King,	Wm. Latimer, Jr.,
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☞ MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
INSURED,
upon the most favorable terms against Loss or Damage by
THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION,—
by Marine or Inland Routes, between Eastern Cities and all parts of the Mississippi Valley, and upon the Western Waters.
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also taken as usual, upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at moderate rates of Premium, by
GEORGE E. ARNOLD,
feb18-1m Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

NEW CARPET STORE.
ROBINSON & CO.,
NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oct9

REMOVAL.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
WHOLESALE PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, FISH, &c.
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 25 WOOD STREET,
Twelve doors above Water street,
PITTSBURGH,
mh7-3m

RELIANCE LINE.
PORTABLE BOATS.
1853 1853
WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONTRACT for and receive freight, to be forwarded with promptness and care, and at low rates to

ATKINS & REEMIE,
Canal Basin, Liberty street, Pittsburgh;
ATKINS & CO.,
No. 2 N. Market street, Philadelphia,
JOPPEN, PATTON & CO.,
Howard st., Baltimore,
HOLLIDAY & BLAKE,
No. 1 South William street, N. York.
MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1853.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ten per cent. on the capital stock of said Company for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Toll House, on and after the 14th instant.

mh7:15t* JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

To be Let.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 94 Second street, containing six rooms, and finished garret. Rent $170—possession 1st April. Inquire of ANDREW HUGGS. mh7:1t

FLOUR—200 bbls. Anshutz, Pollock & Co. brand, extra Flour, for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
mh7 31 Wood street.

PEARLASH—10 casks prime Pearlash, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
mh7 31 Wood street.

BACON—120,000 lbs. assorted Bacon, in smoke-house, (bought at the reduced rates,) and for sale on favorable terms by
LEECH, McALPIN & CO., 74
mh7 245 and 244 Liberty street.

BACON—20 casks Shoulders, in store and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.
mh7 68 and 70 Water street.

PORK—18 casks Shoulders, in salt, in store and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.

BEANS—30 bbls. Beans, just rec'd and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT.
mh7 [mh7

OATS—400 bus. Oats, in store, for sale by
mh7 BELL & LIGGETT.

CHEESE—1000 boxes prime W.R. Cutting Cheese, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS,
mh7 No. 25 Wood street.

PEARLASH—13 casks first quality, for sale by [mh7] HENRY H. COLLINS.

FISH—100 bbls. and half bbls. White Fish and Trout, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—23 firkins Dairy Butter, for sale by [mh7] HENRY H. COLLINS.

SALERATUS—21 casks for sale by
mh7 HENRY H. COLLINS.

LEAD—100 pigs in store, and for sale by
mh7 H. DALZELL & CO.

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls., rec'd per Railroad, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.,
mh7 Liberty street.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of THOMAS ROSWORTH, of the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, in county aforesaid, humbly sheweth: that your petitioner hath provided himself with material for the accommodation of travelers, and others, at his house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

THOMAS ROSWORTH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of travelers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Rosworth, John M'Cargo, Thomas Mackrell, Thomas Quarrie, Bernard Keane, James Mackrell, Richard Hughes, John Carre, William M'Kelvy, Richard Jolliffe, John Vardley, Adam Burns. mh2-3t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Allegheny.

The petition of JOHN FRITCHMAN, of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with material for the accommodation of travelers, and others, at his house in the Ward aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a Public House of Entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN FRITCHMAN.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of travelers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Thomas Rosworth, John M'Cargo, Thomas Mackrell, Thomas Quarrie, Bernard Keane, James Mackrell, Richard Hughes, John Carre, William M'Kelvy, Richard Jolliffe, John Vardley, Adam Burns. mh2-3t

J. W. F. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office removed to FIFTH STREET, directly opposite the Catholic Cathedral, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh4-6m

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of John D. M'Cord & Co., at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, until noon of the 25th day of March, (instant) for the erection of a new CHURCH edifice, on the site of the First Presbyterian Church of said office, on and after Monday, the 14th instant.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
WILLIAM DILWORTH,
JOHN D. M'CORD,
mh4:td Committee.

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at W. P. Marshall's store, No. 85 Wood street, until the 12th March, for building ST. JAMES CHURCH, Fifth Ward. Bids may be made for the Masonry and Carpenter Work separately. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. Marshall's store. mh4:td.

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