PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1853.

☞ *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 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 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Committee of Correspondence, composed of the delegates to the late Anti-Nebraska Whig County Convention, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint 7 delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster, on the 24th of the present month, to nominate Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

JOSIAH KUNZ,
March 7, 1853. Chairman.

After an absence of about two weeks we are again at our post. The trip has been fatiguing and laborious, but altogether rather a pleasant one. The object for which it was solely undertaken, has been greatly advanced, as far as we can now see. Gen. Lariner's presence, and arguments and zeal, have made a decided impression in favor of the important object to which he has devoted his best energies. Our success at Cumberland, Baltimore, and Annapolis, has already been announced in our correspondence. We learned at Harrisburg, on our way home, that there was no doubt the Assembly would grant the legislation required,—when, on the consummation of the movements set on foot in Maryland, and the ratification of the promised subscriptions on the part of our County Commissioners, and of those of Fayette and Somerset counties, together with the procurement of further private subscriptions,—the work will be in a position to be let to contractors, equal if not superior to that of any other in the country. We look upon the entire success of the project as certain, and its friends may rest assured that no pains will be spared, by the President and Directors, to accomplish so great and necessary a work.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Having just passed over the Central route, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, we feel that we can safely commend it to the travelling public. The portion of it owned and controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has no superior any where. A better and safer road, than that from Harrisburg, to the Mountain House, and from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, was never constructed. The time is promptly made, the cars run smoothly and pleasantly, and the road appears as solid and perfect as a road can be. When it is finished through the mountains, it will be one of the best, if not the very best route between the navigable waters of the Ohio and the tide-waters of the Atlantic. Whatever roads may be built, the Pennsylvania Central route will always be a favorite, and must in the nature of things, if rightly managed, do an immense business. Philadelphia, we may say Pennsylvania, has reason to be proud of this magnificent work, which is now approaching so near its completion.

We found Mr. Scaly, the Conductor of the train, a gentlemanly and courteous man; and we say most emphatically, that whatever causes of complaint may have existed heretofore, there was nothing any reasonable man could complain of on the trip we made.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—This is a projected railroad from Pittsburgh to Washington. It will pass through a thickly settled and wealthy country, abounding in stone coal. It is an important enterprize to Pittsburgh, connecting her with some of hendest customers, and prospectively with Wheeling, and every improvement which may be made to that point. It is an important portion of that great system of Railroads, either built, building, or projected, which is to connect Pittsburgh with the whole country, and to render her position impregnable. We cannot do without this road, without leaving our railroad relations somewhat imperfect. It will not cost much, and will doubtless pay well. The books are now open, and considerable stock was taken yesterday. It requires $50,000 to secure the charter. Let this sum be filled up to-day. It can easily be done by capitalists interested in the work, and money made by it. Such a small matter should not be permitted to linger in a city so much interested, and possessing so much capital, as Pittsburgh.

Yesterday, we are pleased to learn, the sum of $16,000 was subscribed—an excellent beginning. Let it be followed up to-day, promptly, by the additional subscription needed to put the enterprise on its feet.

The late sad accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has greatly shocked the public mind, and excited much exasperation towards the unfortunate Conductor whose neglect caused the calamity. This man's name is Mercer. He has been arrested, and is now in jail at Harrisburgh. From all the information we could glean on the route, we are satisfied the act was more a misfortune than a fault. He went back to warn the approaching train, and having gained a sufficient distance, he stopped into a watch box to warm himself. He had been over-worked, through some disarrangement of his train, and had lost his sleep for two nights. The weather was cold and he sat down beside a hot stove to warm himself and soon, and involuntarily lost his consciousness in sleep. The train passed, and the tragedy was enacted. No one grieves over it more than he, and his agony is such as to unstile his intellect. Before this untoward misfortune he was considered the most careful and safe Conductor on the line. Who, in the same circumstances, might not meet with the same misfortune? Let him not be judged harshly.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, or rather one of the Editors, reviewing the inauguration scene, (evidently witnessed by him) says, the day was precisely parallel to that on which Gen. Taylor was inaugurated—snowing until sunset without whitening the ground. Also, that the atmosphere was like that of the day on which Harrison took the oath of office, and which, from long speaking in the open air, laid the foundation of fatal disease. The *Journal* hereupon remarks:

"May our new President, who exposed himself much that day, be preserved in health and comfort, though,—alas, when one beholds this slender man, so worn with grief that would not allow a smile, with the shouts of the thousands that surrounded his carriage, it is impossible to repress the thought that the presiding mind of the nation is tabernacled in a very frail body."

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The following resolution passed the Town Council of the Borough of Connellsville, at their meeting on the 4th inst., by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the Borough of Connellsville take four hundred shares ($20,000) of stock in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; which stock is to be taken upon the same conditions and privileges that the company offer to the county of Fayette. Attest:

JOSEPH JOHNSON, Burgess.
JOHN COLLINS, Sec'y pro tem.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

A large and respectable meeting was held in the Court House at Uniontown on Tuesday evening the 8th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of the County Commissioners making a subscription to aid in the erection of a House of Refuge in Allegheny county, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. A. Black, of Allegheny city, Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. N. Ewing, Isaac Beeson, and others—after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting advise the Commissioners to subscribe to the House of Refuge in Allegheny county, for the Western District of Pa. the sum of twenty five hundred dollars: to be paid by bonds bearing interest payable in one, two, three, four and five years, in equal sums of five hundred dollars, and to be issued whenever the County Commissioners shall have satisfactory evidence that enough has been effectually subscribed, by other counties, or otherwise to secure the completion of the building and put it into operation so far as to answer the ends of its erection.

JOHN FULLER, *Pres.*
S. D. OLIVERAS, *Sec'y.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The "new era" comes in with eating, drinking and dancing. Marrying and giving in marriage, social festivity, and a general flow of good feeling marked the decadence and exit of the past administration, and dawn upon the advent of the new. President Fillmore dined his successor, the Whig cabinet dined the democratic, and then followed a promiscuous dining and wining in which all the world of politics paid its respects to all the fashionable world. The Attorney General going out of office, aggravated his calamity by going off into matrimony with a dashing and charming widow. Mr. Everett gave he away, then went away himself. General Pierce came in, but hardly was his inaugural cold, before he serves up a hot dinner, at the White House, to the Ex President, ex-cabinet and his own assistants in the administration, together with a numerous but well selected assortment of male and female celebrities. This affair took place on Tuesday evening; but I hear was rather a piece of State craft than a scene of cordial festivity. Nevertheless, it is said that there was much quiet enjoyment, and many good things said. The President deported himself like a man of the world, exerting himself to make others more at ease than he felt himself. Few among our countrymen possess the high social accomplishments described by Pope, when he says of one of his characters:

"From state to gay behaves with ready art
Nor plays the servant, nor the critic's part."

The Ex-President was placid, good humored and comfortable, according to custom. The rotinue and guests of these magnates conducted themselves with less reserve, and they had as good a time as the gravity of the occasion admitted of.

In the evening of the same day the gentlemen of Willard's, where Gen. Pierce lodged for a fortnight previous to inauguration, and where Mr. Fillmore is now temporarily residing, gave a grand ball in honor of the out and the inn. Though the notice given was very short, the ball is said to have been the most brilliant of the season. The attractive spectacle of the presentation of the Army and Navy officers having been duly passed through, there will now be a halt in the business of display and mere sociality, and the politico festive season may be now considered ended for inauguration year.

The President has evinced considerable tact in protecting himself from the importunities of office seekers. A few days since a deputation of officers of one of the western regiments in the Mexican war waited upon him, in a body, to pay their respects and indirectly to ask the means to pay their tavern bills. The General was reported invisible on that occasion; but took advantage of the first opportunity to assure one of these gentlemen in private of his profound regard for all the heroes of the Mexican campaigns, and said he would be pleased to see them collected in solid phalanx. By this suggestion he dispatched the legion at one audience, and prevented a word being said on claims to office. An exception to this rule of moving in mass was made in favor of the officers of his own brigade, the ninth, twelvth and fifteenth regiments.

We have yet had no decided developements of executive policy. I mean in acts, for the words of the inaugural are like other words, to be remembered or forgotten according as they may be sustained or disregarded by positive deeds. In our domestic affairs there is no open question of much importance. Public attention is directed towards the management of the foreign relations. The Senate is simply continuing in executive session the discussion upon the Monroe doctrine and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which consumed half of the regular session of last winter. Senator Clayton has most successfully vindicated himself from the aspersions made upon him by democratic Senators in the recent debates. Judge Douglass, "Young America," is unfolding himself to-day. His main point is, that the Bay of Islands colony is a violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and must be discontinued, even though in the attempt to suppress that colony, a war be provoked with Great Britain. It is quite evident that "Young America" and his progressive adherents have no surplus confidence in Gen. Pierce and his cabinet on this question. "Young America" believes that the treaty does impose on the British the obligation to abandon Central America and all its purlieus, but if it be decided that this is not the effect of the treaty, then they want it unconditionally abrogated. But Marcy has no idea of making trouble for himself. He will be in no haste to follow Young America in this matter, and we may presume that he will go on in pretty much the same path as Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett.

I do not see that there is any diminution in the rush for office. Pennsylvania and Virginia certainly lead the host. Both have their tenth legions, and the tenth legion of each turns out swarms of patriots ready to serve their country for their due proportionate share of the loaves and fishes; no lenten diet as served up in these days. It is quite useless to run over the names and pretensions of the aspirants from your State for the federal office within its limits or for situations under Government authority beyond the borders of the Commonwealth. Although Mr. Buchanan is not directly an applicant, his friends are active and watchful in keeping his merits before the President in connection with the mission to England. He will probably get it. The difficulty in the way of the arrangement is that Mr. B.'s interests as a standing candidate for the Presidency require his constant presence and superintendence. His friends need his protection and advocacy. He has no lieutenant of sufficient ability and experience upon whom he can devolve this task. The new Postmaster General is by no means the man.

The contest for the local offices in Pittsburgh is warm. The growth of the city has made them valuable and important. The Post Office is worth some $3,300 per annum, and the Collectorship $3000. Mr. Harper, of the Post, is the most prominent candidate for the first, and is likely to be successful, in my judgment.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1853.

The money market remains the most exciting topic of the hour, and thus far the future looks most delightfully obscure. The banks, alarmed at the disaster that overtook the Hanover Bank, have determined not to discount a dollar that is not forced from them, causing no little trouble to merchants, who are not exactly able to see how they can take up their paper without means. The rapid fall in fancy stocks has reduced the amount due from brokers to the banks, and they now owe less than for the past year. The payment of the brokers' loans has not given much ease to the market, as is seen by the demand from merchants for accommodations. At any rate, brokers are pleased to dictate. Real estate has already begun to feel the advanced rates of interest, and prices are daily growing less, in spite of a very vigorous "Peter Funking" that is pursued by real estate dealers and auctioneers.

The steamer of Wednesday took out $215,000 in face of the low rate of bills, and subsequent steamers will take still more. Thus far few remittances have been made on account of dry goods, a fact that will tell upon our stock of precious metals before August 1853 is passed.

Two Connecticut banks are reported as having stopped this forenoon, caused by the suspension of their agent in Wall Street. Some of our city banks have not discounted a note for a week, and some will not in as much longer.

The Collistorship of New York has been tendered to Schuyler Livingston, but it is doubtful whether he will accept, as his business is more desirable than the combined honor and profit of the Custom House. He is an old friend of Gen Pierce, and he is desirous that he will accept the post, mortifying as the fact would be to the host of locofoco lawyers politicians who aspire to the place. In the estimation of the porter house politicians hereabouts, Gen. Pierce is not the man they expected, and it looks now very much as though he would be independent; and by making respectable nominations, sever and exasperate his party, whose motto is "the five loaves and the seven fishes."

The rush of southern and south-western merchants to the city is now at its height, and our hotels are crammed to the roof-tree, with an abundance of colonists at private houses, and lodgers in the parlors and reading rooms. The hotels are all too small for the guests, and what we shall do when the Chrystal Palace rush commences, no one knows. Caterers for hotels have already been looking out for eatables, and have made contracts at full rates for all articles in the table line; and some of our milk supplying farmers have returned to butter making as more profitable. Rents in the neighborhood of the Palace are enormously high, and closely resemble California rates.

In the way of local news there is little of interest, save the arrest of the president of the New York City Bank for sharp practice in financiering; and the quarrels of musical critics and artists. At Niblo's, Madame Sontag holds forth nightly to full houses, partly attracted by her merit, and the remainder by free tickets, which after a certain hour are to be had in abundance. The story is that Jenny Lind is to return to New York while the Great Fair is in progress, and that her beggarly husband is the greatest trouble in the world to her. As Jenny comes under the head of "strong-minded women," she must put up with the poor sticks of husbands they ever get patched to them. It is a fact, that the husbands of strong-minded women are only a sort of upper servants, safe to send to market, and to act as footman generally.

C.

TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

Upon this subject we find the following in Saturday's New York Daily Times. It contains some statements we have not met with elsewhere:

Count Leiningen—a brother of the distinguished officer of that name in the Hungarian service, who was hung for his fidelity to the Revolutionary cause—was recently sent by Austria to Constantinople with several demands, the denial of which the Austrian Court instructed him to say would be considered a *casus belli*, and be treated as such forthwith. These demands were: 1st. The cession to Austria of Kiock and Lutarina, two little strips of territory which lie between portions of Austria inland and her coast. 2d. The grant of certain coal mines in Bosnia, which are wanted simply to furnish a pretext to enable the proposed grantees to get a larger force upon the soil of Bosnia, to be ready for service on occasion. 3d. The privilege of extending Austrian protection to all the Catholic Christians in European Turkey. 4. The recognition of the independence of Montenegro.—These are the conditions which Austria has distinctly stated as the price of peace.

The Turks answered to the first two demands, that they will never cede their territory, and they do not see why any government should claim the working of mines in their country.—If a private company chooses to apply for a charter to work them, the Turks declare their readiness to consider it upon its merits, no matter whether the company be composed of one nation or another, but to give such license to a foreign government, they most positively refuse. 3d, The Turks say they do not see how Austria can extend any protection to Catholic Christians in Turkey, as they have already the most perfect religious freedom, being restricted in one point only—they are not allowed to use church bells, which are an abomination to the Turks. 4th. The answer is that there not a single Turk in Montenegro. The people of that province were already quite free, choosing their own rulers, and doing about as they pleased, when they seized upon the territory of Turkey, which, they say, they will oppose that grant of territory to any other power than themselves, as a breach of their independence. The Turks say further that they cannot understand why Austria, who destroyed the independence of Hungary, should set itself up as the champion of Montenegrin independence.

Count Leiningen returned to his Imperial Master with these most unsatisfactory answers; it remains now to be seen whether Austria will make good her threat. England knows very well that Russia is behind Austria in these proceedings, and that a war between Turkey and Austria, therefore, would necessarily involve England also. English diplomacy, consequently, is engaged in strenuous efforts to prevent a rupture.

Should it not be able to accomplish this aim, war may be expected. Indeed it is difficult to conceive how Austria can recede from the warlike attitude she assumed on proclaiming her *ultimatum*. If a Turkish war commences, it will readily become an Hungarian war, also; and Kossuth will organize his forces on Turkish soil, and from thence, with the aid of such vast troops of invincible horsemen as the case furnishes, will endeavor to sweep down every thing that stands between him and the arms and ammunition necessary for the struggle.

The Turk fully understands the identity of his own cause with that of Hungary. That he is himself of opinion that war is at hand, is evidenced in the fact that the Divan has already discussed the question of formally inviting Kossuth to return into the Turkish country. Should they decide so to do, that act of itself will be well understood by Austria and Russia as equivalent to a declaration of hostilities. If the facts we have given are reliable—as we have every reason to believe them to be—the peace of Europe—quiet as she now seems to be—must hang on a brittle thread.

The N. Y. Tribune of the same day also contains the subjoined statements on the subject:

How seriously the crisis is regarded at St. Petersburg, is proved by the name of the personage who, according to the last advices, has been selected by the Czar as his extraordinary envoy to Constantinople. This personage is Prince Menchikoff, former Imperial Minister of the Marine." The Prince, who is now above 60, is a man of great force and energy of character, and enjoys at St. Petersburgh the reputation of possessing the very highest abilities, and of standing prominent in the first rank of Russian statesmen and diplomatists. He is distinguished among the Russian nobility by having received a thorough education at the Universities of Germany, most of the great men of his country having received a thorough education nowhere. He is a proud and haughty man, is respected by the Emperor and his family, and is devoured by ambition which burns for the opportunity of distinction in foreign affairs, such as Nesselrode and Orloff have acquired before him. None of the Russian grandees is more exclusively a Russian in all his feelings, none is more earnestly a partizan of monarchical legitimacy, none has a more bitter hatred for the democracy and revolutionaries, that were last defeated in the downfall of Hungary. When such a man is sent as Special Ambassador from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, we may be sure that he goes with his full powers in his pocket for either peace or war. Otherwise the Emperor would have entrusted the matter to some personage of inferior antecedents and claims; nor would Menchikoff have willingly accepted a mission of less importance. (He is accompanied by a young Nesselrode, but the latter is a person of no consequence, and is doubtless attached to the embassy from mere compliment to his father.) We may then well suppose that great events are at hand, and the long expected and deeply dreaded European war, the great and desperate struggle of Liberty and Despotism may be on the very eve of breaking out. If the confederate Emperors are ready, let them ring up the curtain and begin the play.

In a recent debate on the Florida Indians in the Senate, Mr. Houston made some remarks which do him credit. We quote from them as follows. The question was on an amendment of Senator Mallory to authorize the President to call into service a force sufficient to expel the Seminoles:

"Why press upon this little handful of Indians! Are the necessities of Florida so great that extended over a vast area of country, with sparse population, her people cannot find employment within the settled limits of their country for the investment of their capital, without running in upon the hammocks of the Indians, interfering with their fisheries and their hunting grounds! There is no necessity for it. Let us use a little forbearance. Billy Bowlegs is not such a terrible scare-crow as to induce a war when he cannot be advantaged by it, that he is going to invade the formidable State of Florida. I will not vote for the amendment. I am satisfied that any encouragement given to the Executive of the State will be succeeded by demands upon the Executive of the United States—they will be so importunate, and newspapers will get up stories of combats, the most melancholy and terrible details will be narrated, but all will turn out to be fustian at last. Yet such tales will be circulated throughout the United States, and there will be a great cry raised of the cruelty of the Indians, and of their massacres of the people on the frontier. The country will be alive with the cry, and people will be ready to fly to the standard of Florida to defend her against a few hundred poor, miserable half starved Indians, whom humanity requires that you should feed rather than exterminate! The Indians want justice and I wish there were an abler man than myself to stand up on this floor and demand, in their behalf, that justice shall be done them. Sir, they are despoiled of everything. The territory is taken from them. They are robbed of their annuities and the purchase money for their lands is taken by felons. Is not this something that should be looked at and considered? They have no one here to appeal in their behalf, or to tell their griefs and wrongs to American ears; but it is nevertheless true that their history is a history of wrong untold. If Senators, independent of their position cannot stand forth and vindicate the wronged Indian, where is he to look but to the Great Spirit for redress! and that comes slowly when compared to the activity of the avarice of the wicked."

If distance lends enchantment to the view, it sometimes diminishes the grandeur of individuals, and curtails the respect paid them. Thus the *Kolnische Zeitung* says that his first emotion on reading the long-winded epistle which Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, or as Americans would say, Mrs. Ex-President John Tyler has intruded on the Dutchess of Sutherland, was one of thankfulness and joy that he was not Mr. Ex-President John Tyler." The *London Times* also applies to the same epistle the epithet of "screeching." What unmanneriy fellows those European journalists seem to be.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GRASS IN CANALS.—The Albany Journal, in noticing the report of the Canal Commissioners that water grass has been found a great obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio canal, remarks:

The same difficulty was formerly experienced on the Erie canal in this State, west of Lockport. Of late years we have had no complaint respecting it. Our Ohio friends will probably find no remedy so effectual as deep cutting. By bottoming out the canals, the seeds and roots of this grass will be removed, and perhaps it will be found not to grow in deep water.

THE ORLEANS FORTUNE.—It appears the nett proceeds of the Orleans property, now that all the sales have been perfected, is, in round numbers, thirty-seven millions of francs. This will leave each of the children of Louis Philippe worth only about a million of dollars a piece. The grand children, of course, will divide, their deceased parent's share. Consequently, the young Count of Paris, who would now be King of the French, if the Orleans dynasty had continued, will receive but half a million, his younger brother taking the other half. Circumstances arising out of the will of his aunt, Madame Adelaide, may, it is said deprive him even of this half a million, and leave him entirely pennyless.

SPRINGFIELD, March 9.—The Republican has returns from 312 towns of the convention election on Monday—they foot up whigs 150, opposition 249, independent 6, no choice 19. There are now only 9 towns to be heard from.

GEN WM LARIMER.—This gentleman made a most favorable impression upon our citizens on his recent visit to our town. He evidently possesses a vast amount of energy, and is just the person to carry through an important enterprise like the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. —*Cumberland Miner's Journal.*

THE OWL CREEK VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Engineers having completed the survey of this road, report the distance from Mt. Vernon to Marion, at 36½ miles. The line is very nearly straight, and the country well adapted to the construction of the Road. Let our people lend a helping hand to this great enterprise. The value of the road to this town and county will be incalculable.—*Mt. Vernon Whig.*

An "excited" young gentleman, to show his agility, jumped from the express train going at the rate of forty miles an hour, on the Fitchburg Road, a day or two ago, and the last seen of him he was seen doing "clip-flap" at seventeen hundred revolutions a minute, while the air was chock full of dickey-strings, gaiter boots, hair and torn linen.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The name of Fever River, on which the thriving city of Galena stands, has been changed by the Common Council of that place to Galena River. The old name, it seems, had the effect sometimes of frightening people.

THE REPORTED DECREASE IN THE FRENCH ARMY, proposed by the Emperor, is said, by the Paris Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer, to be a mere sham, the men to be discharged being entitled to it, owing to the expiration of their term of service; besides which, they are to be only partially released, so that they may be at any moment recalled.

Alexander Mayne was tried at the Oyer and Terminer, at Canton, St. Lawrence County, for the murder of Samuel Snawdy, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. Mayne was about 19 years of age and Snawdy 21. The latter attacked the former on the highway, and striking him several times with his fist, and was stabbed in return, and died in a few minutes. They had previously been on ill terms. Mayne was sentenced to seven years' confinement in the Clinton Prison.

HONRID.—As the freight train was passing over the Boston Railroad, near Chatham Four Corners, on Tuesday evening, it ran over a female, supposed to have been walking on the track, literally cutting her to pieces. She was so mangled that it would be impossible to identify her, except by the clothing which she wore. Who she is, or where she came from, has not yet been ascertained.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

Michael Held, a moulder of Cincinnati, was dangerously and probably fatally stabbed in one of the streets of that city the other day by Adam Stoll, between whom and Held a difficulty had existed for sometime. Shub escaped.

THE CLAIM OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.—It is stated that Mr. Guthrie, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order peremptorily revoking the instructions of Mr. Corwin, by which the half of a large amount of money collected since 1846, for violations of the revenue laws, in the shape of penal duties, was about to be paid over to the officers of the customs at the several ports of entry. The amount proposed to be divided is about $200,000, one-half it is said would have gone into the pockets of the three chief revenue officers at New York, under the administrations of Messrs. Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore. Mr. Maxwell, the present collector, would have received about $25,000, Mr. Lawrence $12,000, and Mr. Hoxie being $10,000 or $12,000. Mr. Bing, also of New York, would have been entitled to $25,000, and his predecessor the sum of $12,000.

Col. Alex. Chisholm, when taking the census of Glengary, Canada, in 1852, made out a table of the number of persons of each clan in that county, of which we take the results from *The Cornwall Freeholder*. Of Macdonalds and Macdermots, 4,225; MacMillans 551; Macdougalls 541; McRaes 456; McLeods 457; Grants 416; Cameron 399; McGillivas 359; Kennedys 333; McLennons 312; Campbells 304; Macintoshes 262; McGillivrays 243; McPhersons 242; Frasers 176; McPhees 157; McIntyres 140; Rosses 139; Chisholms 133; McGregors 114; Fergussons 110; Mc Donalds 103; McKenzies 99; Morricons 89; Mc Cormacks 83; McMaftins 72; McKays 72; Mc Arthurs 70; McLaughlins 68; Cattanachs 50.—This is an inkling to the immense Celtic emigration from Great Britain to the American Continent. Scotland is still pouring in upon our shores her hardy sons.

A TREATY WITH BELGIUM.—A treaty has been concluded at Washington between the United States and Belgium for regulating the right of inheriting and acquiring property. The treaty provides that Belgian subjects shall enjoy throughout the United States the right of acquiring and transmitting property, with or without a will, on the same condition as citizens of the United States. In like manner citizens of the United States shall enjoy in Belgium the right of acquiring and transmitting property, with or without a will, on the same conditions as Belgian subjects.

A Nantucket paper says it is not generally known that the Consulship at Lahina, Sandwich Islands, is worth from fourteen to twenty thousand dollars per annum, but such we believe is the fact. This situation is now filled, as it has been for the last three years, by Charles Brewer, of that place. There are, we understand, already several applicants for that office.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD.—The Warren Transcript, in noticing the listings on this road from Cleveland to Warren, states that one quarter of the whole amount of the contract will be taken in stocks at the option of the Directors. The work is to be commenced within thirty days, and the Transcript adds that the listings from Warren to Youngstown will be opened for contract as soon as the right of way has been secured.

WINDFALL.—A stoker on board the British ship of-war Valorous has become entitled to the Earldom of Stockport, and estates producing $175,000 a year.

The double track of the Hudson River Railroad will be laid trough to Albany by the first of August next. Then the express trains will make the entire run in three hours.

AHEAD OF EARLESTOWN.—Andrew Jackson Davis, the Poughkeepsie Seer, has discovered that all sorts of machinery, locomotives, engines, &c., &c., can be driven by the power of the human will. He prints his paper—the Universal Bum—by just looking into the office and nodding at the press. This is ahead of Hoe.

BROKE.—It is said that the Broker's Office of Bain & Co., in this city, has gone down with a crash, leaving a large number of depositors of small sums to mourn their spare cash. We have not learned how great is the deficit. There is much talk and some excitement on the streets about it.—*Columbus Journal.*

☞ 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 SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, 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!

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

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—by your store buildings being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick, a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and books were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper injured*; and further, no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., if you get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

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

"There is no other Worm Medicine so good."

☞ So says a physician, in speaking of the celebrated Vermifuge of Dr M'Lane. The following is an extract from his certificate:

FULTON COUNTY, Ind. Feb. 28, 1850.
Messrs. Kidd & Co.—Gents: I have been using your Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific in my practice and have found no other worm medicine so good. I have been buying it from the Druggists in Rochester and Logansport by the dozen. As it is fifteen miles to Logansport, and twelve to Rochester, I would like to have it from you direct.
Respectfully, yours, PETER THOTMAN.

If your children are troubled with worms, go at once and get some of that incomparable Vermifuge.

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

J. KIDD & CO.
mh10 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 his old stand, 114 Water street, to the Room No. 123 under the Monongahela House, next door to the Firemen' 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. (fe16-1m

☞ 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.,
oct5 Market and Fourth streets.

☞ 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 used a few bottles of your Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. It could not be sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave her another dose, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some cases have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOSLER.
For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
☞ (Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

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

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,
mh14dlm

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 sales, and I will be sold at Manufactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.
mh2 Best Let-to Agent, 21 Fifth street.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
SPRING STYLES.
R. H. PALMER, 105 Market street, offers for sale, on as liberal terms as can be purchased in any of the Eastern cities, *A case of STRAW GOODS*, comprising a full assortment of every desirable style of Bonnets in the latest fists in the market. Also, Ribbons, Silks, Satins, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.
mh14dlm

New Leather Store.
J. G. MOWRY, late of the firm of R. Bard, at No. 253 Liberty street, opposite the head of Wood street, is now wholesale and retail dealer in LEATHER, HIDES, and Oils, has just returned from the East, and is now receiving a large assortment of leather, consisting of—Red Sole, Baltimore Leather, Patent Leather, French Calfskins, Morocco and Kids, of all descriptions; Binding and Lining Skins, and a general assortment of Findings. Having purchased my entire stock for cash, I am prepared to sell low for cash. I would invite my friends to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
mh14 J. G. MOWRY.

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN
wanted by
W. McGINTOCK,
Carpet store, Fourth street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market street, are selling Linen sheetings and towels and will selected stock of OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, &c., of every description. For sale, Oil Cloth, from 1 to 3 yards wide, of their own and Eastern manufacture. Some of the best patterns they have ever offered for sale in this city. Also, all kinds of furniture and other Oil Cloths. Merchants, housekeepers, and others are invited to call and examine stock before purchasing, as they will find it greatly to their interest.
mh14 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—500 hhds. N. Orleans Sugars; 200 bbls Plantation Molasses, for sale by [mh14] WM. BAGALEY & CO.

RIO COFFEE—900 bags Rio Coffee, in store and for sale by
mh14 WM. BAGALEY & CO.
18 and 20 Wood street.

FRESH TEAS—300 half chests Young Hyson; 100 do. do. Gunpowder and Imperial; 150 do. Oolong and Pouching Teas, per ships Sweet Home, Nebraska, and R. Howard, just arrived and for sale by
mh14 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

CODFISH—30 tierces Codfish, in prime order, for sale by
WM. BAGALEY & CO.
mh14 14 and 20 Wood street.

ELASTIC CORD—Various colors, just received at the India Rubber Depot of
mh12 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market street.

APPLES—38 bbls. Bellflowers, Pippins, and Romanites, in prime order, for sale by
mh14 RUBY, MATTHEWS & CO.

COFFEE—200 bags Rio Coffee, for sale by
mh14 RUBY, MATTHEWS & CO.

FLAXSEED—1 bbl. Flaxseed, for sale by
mh14 RUBY, MATTHEWS & CO.

CHESNUTS—15 bbls. for sale by
mh14 RUBY, MATTHEWS & CO.

IT NEVER FAILS—
WEST UNION, VA., Feb. 25, 1852.
MR. R. R. SELLERS—I feel it my duty to say a word in favor of your VERMIFUGE. I have sold a good deal of it for about two years and a half, very successfully, of the expression of the parties who have used it. I have sold a few hundred and always found it to give satisfaction. I used a good deal of your Vermifuge, and it never fails. It is a fair recommend, I think, for any thing. Yours, &c.,
R. R. SELLERS.
mh14 57 Wood street.

PIG IRON—50 tons "Winfield Furnace" Pig Iron, for sale by
mh14 J. & R. FLOYD.

GREASE—15 bbls. No. 1 Soap Grease, for sale by
[mh14] J. & R. FLOYD.

MOLASSES—600 bbls. N. O. Molasses, bak cooperage, for sale by
mh14 J. & R. FLOYD.

SUGAR—150 hhds. N. O. prime Sugar, for sale by
[mh14] J. & R. FLOYD.

DRY APPLES—300 bus. Dry Apples, in store, for sale by [mh14] J. & R. FLOYD.

VINEGAR—50 bbls. Cider Vinegar, for sale by [mh14] J. & R. FLOYD.

WHITE BEANS—20 bbls. small White Beans, for sale by [mh14] J. & R. FLOYD.

Tuesday, March 15th, 1853.
OPENING OF THE
NEW DRY GOODS STORE OF
A. A. MASON & CO.,
NUMBER 25 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET.
THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing the opening of their new establishment on Tuesday, March 15th, 1853, with a new and extensive assortment of RICH and FASHIONABLE GOODS, comprising—

DRESS GOODS
Rich plain and figured Silks, of every variety; also, Barages, Grenadines, Crape de Paris, Tissues,