d GAZETTE.
ED BY WHITE & CO.
PITTSBURGH.
SDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 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.

☞ 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 oblige us by handing them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

THE Letter of "Junius" will be found of especial interest to-day. The new Judge of the Supreme Court, John A. Campbell, of Mobile, is pronounced, in some of the papers, an "ultra fire eater." A telegraphic despatch to the North American, states that *Wesley Frost* has been nominated to the Senate as Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania. This will be cold comfort to some persons in this city.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—The person advertising for a loan of $3,000, will give as security unincumbered real estate, worth double the money; and is willing to pay a fair price for it.

THE SUPERNATURAL.—In a recent article, published by a Philadelphia contemporary on the subject of Spirit Rappings, these pretended manifestations from the spirit world are set down as, part and parcel of the train of supernatural developments recorded in the Bible as occurring under both the Jewish and Christian eras. The Bible, it is alleged, is full of the supernatural; both the old and new dispensations were built upon it; and the Spirit Rapper, with his manifestations, but appeals to the same natural feeling which the revelations of the Scripture were designed to influence.

That the Bible bears record to supernatural manifestations, is true; and that the Creator, in his dealings with his creatures, has deemed them a proper part of his economy, we admit; but that Spirit Rappings have any of the character of these manifestations, is not so clear to our mind.

The supernatural developments recorded in the Bible have this uniform characteristic, that they come either from the Deity himself, or from his messengers; there is not an instance on record in that book, of a communication from the spirit of a deceased person, except in one instance, and in that instance it is accompanied with the direct disapproval of the Almighty. The Witch of Endor called up the spirit of Samuel; but she was under the immediate control of the Jewish law for so doing. The communications made to Adam, to Noah, to Abraham, to Moses, to all the Old Testament worthies,—were not from spirits of persons deceased, but from the Almighty himself. It is so, likewise, with the manifestations recorded in the New Testament. It was the voice of God, himself, which spoke at the baptism of Jordan, and after the death of the Savior, he appeared to his disciples, in person, and not as a *spirit*. "Handle me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have."

It is also to be remarked that in the case of Samuel, and in the appearance of Moses and Elijah to the mount of transfiguration—the only instances on Bible record of "spiritual manifestations,"—the spirits were actually present, tangible to the view. Saul both saw and heard Samuel; and the three disciples who witnessed the transfiguration, had ocular demonstration of the presence of Moses and Elijah.

In these cases there was no need of "rappings,"—no call for "writing mediums"—no moving or upsetting of tables. The "spirits," in those days, and not learned the present mode of revelation. Samuel, if the memory of our reading serves us right, complained bitterly at being disturbed; he had none of the anxiety of modern spirits, to be heard.

The Jewish law set its seal of condemnation upon the practice of consulting with spirits. It was called "witchcraft," in those days—a far different thing from the "witchcraft" of late days—and death was the punishment denounced upon it. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." The history of the Witch of Endor lets us into an understanding of what a "witch" was deemed to be. She consulted with spirits, though not after the manner of the "mediums" of the present time. The condemnation of the prophet, in a law received from the hands of God himself, should be enough with those who recognize his authority, now.

In the New Testament there is one allusion to communications from the spirit world, indicating the estimate set upon them by the founder of the new dispensation, which is found in the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus. The rich man is represented as lifting up his eyes in Hell and beseeching Abraham to send Lazarus to his brethren, "that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment." But Abraham said,—"they have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them; *if they hear not them*, neither will they be persuaded *though one rose from the dead*." This shows a true knowledge of human nature: those who will not believe the revealed word of God, would not believe a spiritual manifestation; and those who do believe it, have no need of such manifestations: hence they are not permitted. That which was refused to the prayer of Dives in behalf of his brethren who were in danger of damnation, has not been granted to questionable "mediums" in this age, for reasons of far less importance than were urged in the petition of the rich man in torments.

Spirit-rappings do not therefore, in any measure, partake of the character of the supernatural manifestations recorded in the Bible; they do not resemble, in any way, the spiritual manifestations mentioned there; and they are directly repudiated by the philosophy of that book. It is useless, therefore, to attempt to array the Bible in their support. They stand on their own merits alone, and by them must be judged. So far as the Bible is concerned, its facts, its judgments, and its reasonings are against all them. If the "rappings" emanate truly, and really from spirits, they are not more true and real than the manifestations of the Witch of Endor, and the "mediums" of the present day are partakers in her guilt; and if they boldly and unjustly jugglery, the guiltiness is only changed in kind, not in degree.

The following proceedings were had in the House, at Harrisburgh, on Monday:

"The House then, on motion of Mr. Strong, took up the bill to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to subscribe to the capital stock of railroads in other States, connecting with or leading to their road, and to guarantee the payment of the bonds of such companies to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent. of their capital.

Mr. Eyster opposed the bill, and in addition, presented a protest from the Commissioners of Allegheny County against its passage.

Messrs. Flannigan and Strong defended the bill, and urged its importance as a means of promoting the prosperity of our great Central Railway to the West, and attracting the trade of the West to the Pennsylvania route.

The bill was then passed.

QUALIFICATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—A letter from Matanzas, published in the New Orleans Picayune, gives an account of the swearing in of the Vice President of the United States: Hon. William R. King, on the 4th inst., at *La Cumbre*, about three miles from Matanzas.—The writer says:

"The oath was administered by Consul Rodney to the Vice President, who was ready and waiting our arrival. The volante was brought up to the door, and Mr. King stepped into it, in order to ride into Matanzas before the sun should be too high to make it pleasant. The whole cavalcade, consisting of some twelve or fifteen American gentlemen, immediately mounting and forming an escort around the carriage, accompanied the Vice President to town.

"Mr. King left Matanzas on the same day for the estate of Mr. Chartrain, in the partido of Limonar, about eighteen miles from Matanzas. His health is very poor, and no one accustomed to see patients with pulmonary disease in this climate but knows he cannot survive very long. He may live for months in this mild climate, but he can never be better. The old statesman views his coming fate with calmness, as one who fought the good fight, and will lay hold of eternal life."

THE NEW SILVER COIN.—It is stated that the directors of the mint purchased about half a million dollars in silver, at a premium of 4 or 5 per cent., to melt down for the new silver coins.

The route of the proposed Connellsville Rail road, from the summit of the Alleghany westwardly to Pittsburgh, traverses a region of country unusually rich in coal and iron deposits. The Cumberland Journal has a paragraph on the subject as follows:

"It has already been mentioned in the papers that a body of coal lands exists in the neighborhood of Myers' Mills, Somerset County, Pa. We have seen specimens of the mineral, and regard it as an intermediate between the bituminous coal of the West, and the semi-bituminous coal of our region. It burns with great freedom, and will, no doubt, prove an excellent article. The field, which probably does not consist of more than 4000 acres, commences about three miles south-west of the village of Salisbury, and ranges along the western margin of Castleman's River as far as the village of Myers' Mills. The vein is said to be about the thickness of the great vein in the Cumberland region. The route of the Connellsville Railroad passes in the immediate vicinity of the coal, and in contemplation of the construction of that road, all the available land has been purchased by certain gentlemen of Cumberland."

EXCITEMENT AT THE CENSUS OFFICE—REMOVAL OF CLERKS, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 21—The Census Office on 8th street, and its vicinity, has been the seene of great excitement to-day. In the first place upwards of one hundred Clerks were removed, leaving but seven or eight in the office, and it was proposed to dispense with the Eighth street and Seventh street offices altogether, one office and a few picked Clerks being deemed sufficient to wind up the business.

In the next place, Mr. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census Bureau, sued out a writ of replevin on Mr. DeBow, his successor, by virtue of which he entered the office with a Deputy Marshal, and removed two or three cart loads of manuscripts and documents claimed as private property, but embracing a large quantity of manuscripts prepared by Clerks in the office, the records of the Census Board, numerous publications received from public societies, &c. The documents removed were appraised at $480, and Kennedy has given bond in $4000 for their safety.

Mr. De Bow consulted the District Attorney and there is no doubt that the most prompt measures will be taken for the recovery of such as are of public character. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy had accumulated a large mass of manuscripts preparatory to an extended work on the resources of the country, which he designed to publish on his own account, as Congress has declined to publish the Census returns on the extensive scale proposed.

The effect of the money stringency at New York, the Philadelphia Ledger understands, has been already to countermand large orders for foreign goods, particularly for Continental fabrics; but a great many which were expected will be limited, or withheld by the change which has occurred in regard to monetary affairs. It must be apparent that such a check is a healthful one; and we hope the warning will be heeded.

The Killingly Telegraph, Connecticut, in relation to the condition of the Eastern Bank, says that its liabilities consist of circulating notes, about $124,000; due depositors, $3,000—total, $127,000. Its assets consist of, Railroad bonds worth par, say $40,000, discounted notes and specie on hand about $80,000, total $70,000. These assets include only the property now on hand and in charge of the court or receivers. If to these we add the notes and other securities, direct and collateral, the property of the bank, in the hands of Mr. Cattenden for collection, we are assured that there is sufficient to pay all claims against the corporation, and to refund to stockholders their original investment.

AN UGLY BUSINESS.—The programme of a giant-looking railway scheme in the West appeared in the London Times some months since, with an array of American notabilities as Managers, Counsellors, and Bankers, the exact object of which we could not divine at the moment our attention was called to it, but the progress of which we have not been unmindful of. No advertisement of the scheme has appeared in New York, as far as we are advised; no allusion made to it, by request, in the Railroad and Money notices of the day. The existence of the Company was scarcely known in Wall-street, until a recent country Bank failure brought part of its indebtedness to light, and that not likely to be repaid, except at the cost of the innocent holders of the circulation of the Bank.

But a day or two since, we accidently heard that a very large amount of British rails, said to be of the value of $1,200,000, was recently landed at this port for *some* railway concern in the interior, and that one-third of the shipment had first been hypothecated to raise the duties for the Custom House, and the remainder sold in the market for cash! We do not certainly know that this transaction—so very suspicious in its details—has any immediate connection with the London programme alluded to; but the inference is not an unreasonable one that the object of the publication of the letter abroad, was not so much the hope of a successful cash negotiation, as to secure a favorable barter of the bonds of the Company for rails. If so, the foreign creditors have most likely been taken in "and done for." They have the bonds, and the embryo road is without the rails, for which they were contracted. The mortgage is worthless, and the mortgagees without any other recourse than upon an empty charter, and a constructive right of way.

This is ugly work, in its best estate; and we fear we shall have much more of it before the game is up—or after.—*N. Y. Times.*

DELAWARE.—The Constitutional Convention, after a scorching debate, has decided to proceed with the work devolved on it and reform their Constitutional Convention. Thereupon three or four Old Fogies sloughed off, leaving the Convention all the better for their absence. Committees on the several departments of the Government were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned over to-morrow to give the committees time to prepare their reports.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE BROKEN BANKS.—None of our Banking Houses yesterday would buy the notes of either of the four Banks reported as broken, at any rate of discount. The impression seems to be general that the failure is a bad one. Mr. J. B. Doe, who has been redeeming the *East Tennessee* money at Janesville, at 1 per cent., closed his agency yesterday. There was much excitement in consequence. A great deal of this money, as well as that of *Woodbury Bank, Eastern Bank*, and *Bank of North America*, has been paid out on the line of R. R. U. V. Railroad, and the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement. We have heard the amount in circulation in this State estimated as high as $200,000 and even $300,000; but we hope it will prove to be less. There is too much reason to apprehend a heavy loss to the bilholders. The *Orange Bank* of Essex County, New Jersey, has been discredited, as one of the same batch of Banks, but we have no advices yet of its failure. *Milwaukie Sentinel.*

BANKING IN MAINE.—There are applications before the Legislature of Maine for an increase of Bank Capital in that State to the amount of *three millions* of dollars. The bank committee have reported that the addition of a *million and a half* will do. The existing bank capital of the State is something over *four millions*. The bubble continues to expand.—*N. Y. Trib.*

MORE OF UNCLE TOM.—The Boston Bee says that the 40,000 copies of Mrs. Stowe's supplement to Uncle Tom have been nearly all ordered, though the book will not be published till the 1st of April. It is to contain the facts and documents upon which that famous story was founded.

DISAPPEARED!—Another girl is stated by the Boston Bee to have disappeared from that vicinity, in the same mysterious manner with Hannah Corcoran, whose case has excited such general interest in Charlestown, Mass.

"THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR."—Elizabeth Williams, a colored woman in New York, is under arrest to answer one hundred and ninety-one indictments for robbing, the extreme penalty for which would amount to nearly a thousand years imprisonment.

A BAD POSITION.—A commercial friend of ours received a letter from a Northern Insurance company on the day following the destruction of the Alabama Cotton Press, saying: "We have insured for a New York company a portion of their interest on cotton in the Alabama Cotton Press in your city; please inform us of the position." Answer was sent by return mail that its position was very bad, the press having been burnt up the night before.—*N. O. Pic.*

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather during the past month, and a temporary delay occasioned by a want of building materials, the Crystal Palace will not, probably, be ready for the reception of articles before the first of June next.

A WEEK'S IMPORTATION.—The foreign goods entered at the *New York Custom House*, last week, were of the large aggregate value of Five Millions Four hundred and Seventy-six Thousand Dollars. The heaviest weekly amount, this, we have yet registered, although frequently called upon, of late, to report from four to four and a half millions a week. Some of the details are worth looking at:

Iron Fabrics,	$631,151	Sugars,	$182,242
Woolens,	660 672	Teas,	324,257
Cottons,	497,383	Cigars,	111,138
Miscellaneous,	1,828,963	Watches,	44,403
Silks,	688,089		
Grand total for one week,			$5,478,335

MORE WHIG TRIUMPHS IN MAINE.—N. Smith, Jr., whig, was chosen Speaker of the Maine Legislature on Friday last, by a vote of 88 to 87. Suppose the Legislature should now give Mr. Fessenden another try.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1853.

A Personal Explanation—Mr. Everett's Speech—Doings of the Guillotine—Mr Carter and the Patent Office Nominations—Terrible Mortality among Clerks.

In my letter of the 15th, I made some remarks upon the reported nomination of Capt. Lewis Carr, as *Charge* to Naples, which, if construed in a personal sense, would be unjust and inappropriate, and which I desire to explain. It was my intention to refer to his political pretensions, solely. I meant to speak of the nomination as of an unexpected character, because diplomatic services require a certain kind of talent, experience, and training, which I presumed the gentleman named in this case did not possess. I learn that Mr. Carr is not without political reputation—that he is a consistent Democrat, and that he has some qualifications for diplomatic employment which give him an advantage over the majority of applicants for places of that kind. It happens, however, that no nomination at all has been made for the place in question.

Mr. Everett delivered a splendid oration to-day, on the questions at issue in the negotiations concerning Central America. It cannot well be condensed. He represented the domestic view of these discussions; that is, he recommended a high American home policy, which, while taking care of, improving and embellishing the territory we already have, will leave "manifest destiny" a fair and wide field on which to operate, and to work out its ends. But an abstract would be a mere mutilation of the most finished and beautiful effort which has been heard in the Senate for years.

It is stated that many heads fell in the Census and Pension offices to-day, and that they will drop like ripened leaves through the whole of this month, when it is supposed that in these bureaus, the political harvest will be nearly gathered in. The President and the Secretary of the Interior continue to be exercised over the claims of applicants for the Patent Office, Indian Bureau, and Land Office. It appears that Hon. John K. Miller, the most virulent specimen of Buckeye Hunker Democracy I have ever seen, has been sent to Oregon as chief justice of that territory. He has been Hon. David K Carter's most bitter opponent, and being now out of the way, may perhaps give that gentleman a better chance for the Patent Office than he has heretofore had; at any rate, his pretensions are said to have been renewed, with some prospect of a favorable result. Though Col. Gorman has been induced to pause in the canvass for the Land Office, it is said that he has only let go to get a better hold, and that he will renew the war with spirit as soon as the Senate shall adjourn. Col. G. was willing to fall back upon the consulate at Valparaiso, but so many others were hot upon the scent of that place, that he is doubtless forestalled. Mr. Gilmore, though a warm personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, does not bring his recommendation for that consulate, Mr. B. having given his name to another friend for the same appointment.

It may be now assumed that the Senate will close up its executive business in a few days, and relieve the country from any apprehensions on the score of its excessive solicitude for our foreign relations.

Little was done to-day towards the satisfaction of our Pennsylvania friends. The Postmaster General is said to be delaying the work of appointment until the nomination of a head of the bureau, to which that duty more especially belongs. Nevertheless some few heads in that division fell to-day, among which was the Whig Postmaster at Dayton, who was superseded by a Captain King, of an Ohio Regiment in the Mexican war. Bill Brown, of Indiana, who has been desperately pushing for the general mail agency in the West, has gone home, hoping to outlive the opposition which his tortuous course in politics has excited. For the present, the hostility of Senator Bright and his set has disposed of his case. He designs returning when his enemies shall have retired from the field in fancied security.

It is also rumored that Mr. Manypenny, of Ohio, was to day nominated to the Senate as First Assistant P. M. G.

N. G. Upham, of Concord, N. H., was nominated Commissioner to adjudicate claims under the late treaty with Great Britain. The salary is $3000 a year, and the expenses of travel, &c., are borne by the Government. Mr. Upham is a chum of Gen. Pierce. Col. J. Addison Thomas, of New York, was nominated as law agent to the Commissioner. The commissioner is to sit in London one year. The decisions of the two commissioners are to be final, with privilege of appeal, however, by the commissioners themselves, in cases of disagreement to a common arbiter, to be chosen by themselves.

It is said that Judge Mason, of Iowa, was nominated Commissioner of Patents. This nomination produces great discontent among a wide circle of expectants.

A. Dudley Mann was nominated Assistant Secretary of State. He was a prominent Harrison Whig in 1840, and has been in some employment of a confidential character under every administration since that time. The appointment had been previously tendered to George Sumner, Esq., brother of the Senator from Massachusetts, but declined by him. Mr. Marcy will now go to work in earnest, doing up his diplomacy, and undoing Whig incumbents in missions and consulships abroad.

Hon. Mr. Campbell, a distinguished lawyer of Mobile, was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McKinley. He will be confirmed.

A dozen or two collectors and other revenue officers were nominated along the Lakes. John H. Harman, of Detroit, to be collector, and so on. Harman was formerly editor of the Free Press. Perhaps somebody, nameless as yet, wrung in on Mr. Wood's place at Pittsburgh.

Mr. De Bow, the new Superintendent, drawing a very long and a very strong bow. To-day, by way of getting his hand in; Mr. De Bow disbanded at one fell swoop, the one hundred and forty clerks employed on the work, the entire posse, with the exception of six, left to take care of the records. Well, complaint would be puerile about this; since the Democrats have resolved upon a change, let it be thorough wherever the besom falls. Since the Senate, the consent of the House being exerted thereto, has decreed the rejection of the main part of the statistics collected and arranged by Mr. De Bow's predecessor, the sooner the office is closed, and the work brought to a dead halt, the better. In fact, I can see no excuse whatever for the employment of more than half a dozen clerks in the establishment for as many weeks, to supervise the work of printing.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BISHOP O'CONNOR—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The discussion which has taken place with respect to the Public Schools owing to the strange communication to Governor Bigler, has given a prominence to the subject which must be calculated to arrest the attention of the community.

The Roman hierarchy of Pennsylvania is not only engaged in a crusade against the schools, but in other States we hear of similar movements. The Bishop miscalculates the sentiment of the country, if he supposes that he can succeed in overturning the present system of public education. Let the 2000 of a majority at Detroit, speaking through the ballot box on the question of free education, reveal to Bishop O'Connor and his partizans, what will be the result in other places.

The Roman hierarchy is evidently given up to a delusion if it imagines that the American people are to be hoodwinked by the plans of ambitious ecclesiastics.

To change the whole school system of the country is requiring rather too much of a people who glory in free education, endowed with the spirit and morals of the Bible. The claim is arrogant, but we are met with the specious objection,—you demand the money of Roman Catholics, in the form of a school tax, to carry out a system which is contrary to our consciences.

The pecuniary aspect of the case is what we wish to look at; to form a correct opinion as to the validity of the objection.

Conscience is a bad guide when controlled by ignorance, prejudice, or ambition. What was the conscience of Saul of Tarsus worth, when "he was breathing out threatening and slaughter" against the disciples of the Lord?—at that very time he thought he was doing God's service. It is one thing to ring the changes about conscience, and another thing to live under the influence of an enlightened and sanctified conviction of duty.

There is sometimes a purpose to be accomplished in making an issue, as to our supposed wrongs, from the practical workings of a system to which we are opposed.

We venture the assertion, that in a proper examination of the subject, it will be found that the public owes nothing to the Catholic Church on the score of money. The amount collected either as poor rates or school tax from the Roman Catholic population, does not bear any thing like a proportion to the sum expended for their benefit.

We have seen a statement to this effect in a paper. The heading of the piece is as follows: "The Roman Priesthood in their relations to the poor. The priesthood have always thought more of baptizing than feeding the poor. We think we can trace the same spirit in the Romish clergy in this country. In the case of souls, after their fashion, they are indefatigable; in the care of suffering and famished bodies they are amazingly indifferent. Of their very great revenues, exceedingly little goes to the support of their own poor, who are left almost entirely, often solely, to Protestant charity. We have yet to learn that any considerable aliquot portion of the relief given to pauperism flows from their coffers or that their own paupers are indebted to them, in any considerable degree, for temporal relief. On the other hand, they are unsparing in their pecuniary demands from the poorest of their flock."

The Bishop may talk about the wrong of taxing Catholics for the schools, but he had better look at home, and let figures speak as to the extent of the pecuniary demands from the people to erect the cathedral on Grant's hill.

Bishop O'Connor may have a low estimate of American mind to detect his quibbles and sophisms on the school question; but one thing is known, that the Catholic poor are not sustained by his church; neither are the Public Schools kept in operation by her contributions.

How preposterous is the pretension of Bishop O'Connor! Let him in all honesty tell the truth, as to this pecuniary burden. With poor Catholics being compelled to pay the tax levied, we would ask how much is the country benefitted (in the way of bearing the public burden) by the thousands of railroad men, who are birds of passage, here to day and off to-morrow?

The Assessor takes the name of the multitude, but what is the report of the Collector, when he undertakes to gather the taxes? The answer will be in the language of the law, "*non est inventus.*"

Let Ireland, in the day of her sorrow, when ploughing famine blighted the land, testify as to the fact, that America has a heart to feel, and a hand to relieve suffering humanity, wherever found. We grudge not that money is collected, by the way of tax to help the poor of the Catholic church, and to educate her children. It is the voice of the poor, "do good to all men," —the claim is poverty! But whilst this is so, we enter our protest to the charge that Catholics are robbed of their money. There is such a thing as making a piteous cry of a supposed wrong when there is no cause for it.

The Catholic church has a perfect right to establish denominational schools, but let it pay for them just as other communions do, who desire education upon an ecclesiastical basis.

A. D. C.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

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Isaac M. Pennock. de22

☞ 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, white Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mh

☞ 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 in Corbett's under the Monongahela House, next door to the Firemen's 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-n

☞ THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.—Fever and Ague cured by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills—Mr. Jonathan Houghan, of West Union, Fark County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and are the safest with which we are acquainted; many diseases requiring invigorating remedies but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as a means of restoring the system and liver to healthy action: hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which have long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians in the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name that will descend to posterity as one deserving of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach, and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

It may be had from all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail from

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☞ 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, revealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a gentleman of

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, received of you last year, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I purchased a bottle of you some time since, and have found the oil very excellent in Sick and Nervous Dyspepsia. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the last stage of Dyspepsia, and in three days after she took the second, and the first stopped, and she is convalescent. I believe it to be a extraordinary remedy, for sore and bad Sores, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC BROWN.

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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, and adapted exactly to factory prices; consequently, I can sell at wholesale as cheap as Eastern jobbers. Merchants will do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders promptly filled. Country Merchants, Peddlers, and others, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing. mh17

Spring and Summer Bonnets.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, would call the attention of Milliners and others, who come to this city to buy his large assortment of BONNETS, of the newest styles for the coming season. Also, Straw Flowers, &c. mh17

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

JOHN C. DEVAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY,
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREGG.

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. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, will find every article offered in this city. feb26

☞ 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 are duly received. I was absent at the time. I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested it in case I bought of you last fall on the evening burned to ashes. It was built of wood and bricks, 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 every bit hot.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a *single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose 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 CLARKE.

☞ WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure or *imported*, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
Market and Front streets.

Loan $3,000.

☞ WANTED—Three thousand dollars, for three years, to be secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate for which a liberal interest will be paid. Inquire at this office. m24d4t

☞ PITTSBURGH MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Mining Company of Michigan will be held, at the Room over the Mayor's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing under the general Mining Law of Michigan. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Board:
mh18td A. WILKINS, Secretary.

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

HEALTH OFFICE.
Interments in the City of Pittsburgh
FROM MARCH 13, TO MARCH 20, 1853.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Apoplexy	0	1
Consumption	0	1
Convulsions	0	1
Disease of Heart	0	1
Debility	0	1
Suicide	0	1
Hooping-Cough	0	1
Pertonitis	0	1
Typhus Fever	0	1
	0	9

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year	3
From 1 to 5	2
" 5 to 10	1
" 10 to 15	1
" 15 to 20	1
" 20 to 50	2
	10

Males 7—Females 3—White 8—Colored 1—Total 10
By order of the Board of Health.
C. F. WILLIAMS,
Physician to Board of Health.

EXCELSIOR LINE,
TO LAWRENCEVILLE AND THE CEMETERY.
THIS LINE OF OMNIBUSSES will hereafter run until 10 o'clock at night, from each end of the Line. ☞ The Minerville Road Line will be put on the route on Monday next. mh24

Arrival of Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.
THE subscriber begs to intimate that he has just received his Spring and Summer stock of the above articles of Goods, namely: Cravats and Scarfs, Opera Ties and Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Silk Braces, Silk Gauze, Merino and Gauze Shirts, Gauze Drawers. Will be sold low for cash at 54 Wood street, Gothic Hall. R. CHESTER. Call and examine. mh24

Michigan Southern Railroad Line.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED!
THE shortest and best route from Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukie, and all points on Lake Michigan. Via Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. Through to Toledo in 7 hours, without hauling.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE!
One of the staunch and commodious Upper Cabin Steamers TROY, Capt. J. M. Sexton; SUPERIOR, Capt. W. B. Williams, in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad, will leave Cleveland at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the arrival of the Express Trains from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and the east; connecting at Toledo at 7 o'clock, P. M. for Chicago, passing through Adrian, Hillsdale, Coldwater, Decatur, Dowagiac, Niles, Joseph, South Bend, Michawaka, &c.
Passengers from Ireland to Chicago 17 hours.
☞ The Michigan Southern Railroad is now laid with a heavy T rail, and in perfect order. No pains will be spared by the managers of the Route to Chicago, to make this one of the best routes to travel in the country.
☞ Baggage convey free of charge, by Express Men, to the Agents, and checked through from Cleveland to Chicago.
☞ Through Tickets can be had at the office of Forsyth & Camp, 55 on the Dock, and 61 River street, Cleveland.
For further information or freight or passage, apply to
T. A. GAUDY, Agent,
Monongahela House.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating for a NOTE drawn by us in favor of Wm. S. Jennings, for Ten Dollars, dated and 7th Dollars, dated Jan. 24th, 1853, payable 4 months after date, with interest, as payment has been stopped, said Note having been lost or stolen.
mh24tf BIRT, MATTHEWS & CO.

CLARA MORELAND; or, Adventures in the Far Southwest, is the title of a new work by Emerson Bennett, the author of "First Western Tales," "Ida and Christ and his Apostles," "Mary Lyndon," "Wenonah," Chronology of the American States, from 1492 to 1852.
Woman's Life; or, the Trials of Caprice, by Emily Carlin.
Back Numbers of Putnam, and all the other Magazines, supplied.
Uncle Tom's Cabin cents, at H. P. CALLOWS'
Literary Emporium, 74 Third street.
N. B. Mrs. Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin will be received about the 1st of April. mh24

FARMER WANTED—Either single or married. Inquire of D. GREEN,
on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh. mh23tf

To Let,
IN Bloomfield, a mile and a half from the city, a number of BRICK HOUSES, one story and a half high, 5 by 20 feet 6 rooms, kitchen, cellar, well finished, and water convenient. Rent from $6 to $10 a month. Also, one and a half to four and a half acres of ground of the best quality, and well fenced in, with shade trees round it. Apply to
JOHN LIGHTNER,
Sixth Ward.
Lawrenceville.

To Rent.
A PLEASANT RESIDENCE on Penn st., in the Fifth Ward, a large two story BRICK House, containing eight rooms and a kitchen, with Hall, also Stable and House. A good garden, front yard and lot, with shade trees round it. Apply to
JOHN LIGHTNER,
Sixth Ward.
Lawrenceville.

Farm for Sale.
SITUATED in East Deer Township, Allegheny county, 25 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles from the Allegheny river, containing 83½ acres, on which there is a small FRAME HOUSE, and Stable, about 15 acres under good fence, 65 cleared, which is suitable for a farm or dairy. For sale and there will be an indisputable title given.
For further information inquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
mh24 6m* JOHNSON GRAVAT.

EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS, for sale at the "Two Big Windows," Federal street, Allegheny.
mh24 E. N. FRAZIER.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen's use. Also, a very good household purpose, and an excellent article for bleaching. Just received at the India Rubber Depot, No. 116 Market street.
mh24 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

THE genuine article of METALLIC RUBBER COATS, and other Clothing, manufactured under Goodyear's patent, for sale at the India Rub