PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 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.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

PITTSBURGH AND HER ACCUSERS.—If a portion of the press of this country is to be believed, there is no place on this round earth so guilty, in her policy towards other places, as Pittsburgh. Other cities in the Union fight for and strive to advance their own interests, without provoking any peculiar condemnation; but Pittsburgh cannot lift a hand or raise a voice in her own behalf, without incurring the censure of the keen-sighted moralists who are watching her.

The Philadelphia press denounces her as "selfish," "presumptuous," "arrogant," "splenetic," "extortionate," &c.; the Washington papers, (themselves living, meanwhile, on the liberality of Pittsburgh advertisors,) heap on our devoted city a mountain of adjectives, of which "dishonest," "corrupt," and "senseless," are the lightest; the Wheeling papers have long ago exhausted their stock of adjectives, and resort now only to deep-drawn execrations; while a portion of the country press, with no higher ambition than parrots, catch up the first objurgations which reach their ears, and hurl them at us without knowing their meaning. Never was a city so well belabored with big-words.

It is hardly worth while to inquire *why* this is so; and yet we would fain know some reason for it. What has Pittsburgh done that other cities, in similar circumstances, have not or would not have done? Is it a sin to act in self-defence? Has self-preservation ceased to be justifiable?

Pittsburgh has been kept on the defensive, for a long series of years. She has done nothing but what was prompted by necessity for the protection and advancement of her own interests. There is not another city in the Union which has not been as "selfish" and "illiberal" as ours; nay, not a little town that has not, in its measure, manifested the spirit so much carped at by our revilers. The whole system of railroads is based on "selfishness." The advocates of every railroad in the country are actuated by "selfish" motives; and so far as any one railroad enters into competition with another, and takes, or is intended to take, trade from it, so far are the friends of the competing road "illiberal." There is as much "selfishness" in the advocates of the Hempfield road as in its opponents; and if it gets the trade claimed for it by its visionary friends, the result cannot but be "illiberal" to those from whom the trade is taken.

How any man could reasonably expect Pittsburgh to sit still and see enterprises projected all around her for her injury, and urged mainly upon the ground of opposition to her interests, without lifting a hand in her own defence, is a puzzle. We want exhaust the dictionary of its adjectives to apply them to such men; but we may properly question either their honesty or sanity. If Philadelphia and Washington are so liberal and unselfish as their denunciations of us would imply, they would not suffer our opponents of the Hempfield to trouble them; while the fact of their going into paroxysms of rage at our opposition or exposed, proves them selfish and illiberal as those [illegible] series of years before [illegible] exerted to create the East and Southwest that [illegible] ve that point: [illegible] rgh, was the [illegible] undertaken and [illegible] ly that [illegible]

[illegible] Indians, was nominated [illegible] Treasury, salary $2,000 per annum. The Ex Governor is chiefly known for the [illegible] nity and inflexibility of his democracy.

Judge Legrand, of Baltimore, at present Chief Justice of the State of Maryland, has been offered the very desirable appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury. His term on the bench is for ten years, and I believe that about two thirds of it is yet unexpired. It is a laborious place and the salary is only twenty five hundred a year. The one to which he is now invited, is an easy berth, and the pay one thousand dollars more than the other. Under these circumstances it remains to be seen what the the Judge will do. I think he will decide not to accept.

Hon. R. W. Peck, of Vermont, a died in the wool democrat, and a consistent Hunker, four years in Congress, and thereafter two years in tribulation as the hopeless regular democratic candidate for Governor against the Whigs and the free soilers, has been made District Attorney up there. He was for some time a leading applicant for the Solicitorship, just above referred to, and if qualifications alone had been considered it would have obtained, but as nearly all the best offices here have been given to northern men, expediency required the powers to look southward.

There is a dismal prospect of a week or ten days, or a fortnight more of Senatorial dummery. The President has been so badgered and harried by the New York appointments, as to have been obliged to postpone others of importance, which he is now required to take time to consider. Consequently he has given informal notice to the Senate that he cannot do without them before the close of next week. The annunciation of this fact produced no little discontent among the few conscientious gentlemen who feel bound to remain and see that the Republic takes no harm from the excess of an untrained and inexperienced chief, and are yet sincerely anxious to get away. Some of these declared that General Pierce should have concluded his preliminary arrangements and dismissed the Senate a week ago. Democrats replied that Gen. P. had opened his administrative career with brilliancy and vigor, that he had shown himself a veritable Jackson the second, and that he *"turned out"* to their entire satisfaction. It was rejoiced that is all very well, but you cannot keep a quorum. It was, by the way, quite apparent there was no quorum then present; one or two Whig Senators gave out quite distinctly that they felt no particular anxiety to stand by as mere spectators of the decapitation of their friends. Mr. Badger and one or two others left this evening. It was stated to these remarks, that the Sergeant at Arms could scare up forty or fifty Senators, by scouring the town and beating the bushes of the suburbs.

But a practical refutation of this assertion was afterwards obtained, as I shall show. The President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed several territorial judges, superseding Whigs whose terms had not expired and against whom no charges had been made, thus claiming and exercising the power to remove *judicial officers in the territories* without cause. But this was not done without a determined resistance on the part of the Whigs and some Democrats, on the ground that the President had no such right.—The territorial committee, therefore, to settle the question, reported a resolution asserting the unconditional right of the President to remove territorial judges without impeachment. A windy and drowsy debate followed, which terminated in the astounding discovery that the whole body of the Senate had *vamosed*, except the speaker and fifteen others who were writing letters or had fallen asleep. Instantly a cry of weariness and hunger was heard, and an adjournment followed with the rapidity of thought.

The Benton and anti-Benton feud has been transferred from St. Louis and Missouri to Washington, and is raging here with a ferocity and virulence which was not exceeded even in the canvass carried on by the Colonel himself last August against a world in arms. Old Bullion has unaccountably acquired an immense influence with the Executive, to that he finds himself quite able to reward his friends and punish his enemies. In this state of things Phelps and Lamb, his two Democratic colleagues in the next Congress, sought explanations from the old gentleman. He treated them with only a distant civility. They then came down upon him with ten manuscript pages of democracy "pure and undefiled," of the Missouri sort, demanding that he should come out and declare himself a regular Democrat of the old school, subject to caucuses, and other party contrivances, or nothing but old Benton. The old fellow was not to be bamboozled into extra dummery, and so sent the letter at once to the local organ at St. Louis for publication. It has appeared, and is evidently a notice to all the world that Messrs Phelps and Lamb do not consider old Bullion a Democrat of the working sort.

Nevertheless old B. goes on with his work, getting his men in the best places, and keeping out—that more particularly—his enemies—Thus he has placed *his* candidate, one Watson, Tar before all others for the St. Louis Post-mastership, and has laid out Bowlin, an independent compromiser between Benton and anti-Benton, who had put in the papers for the Indian Bureau. He laid him out "cold as a wedge."—Phelps has been six years in the House, is re-elected to the next Congress, aspires to the Speakership, as Benton does, and to the Senatorship, as Benton does also. Thus, you see, there is a chance for a most delightful fight. A chance I say, the thing must come! nay, it is here, and must go on to the death politically of one or both, and upon old Bullion's part to the moment of his physical extinction.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1853.

There is more buoyancy in the money market, and the rate of interest has materially receded. The banks, however, are not large lenders, having the fear of the Sub-treasury before their eyes. The amount of coin in the depository now reaches the sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, and steadily increasing. To supply the daily wants of the importers is all the banks care to do, and this is not done graciously. The imports for the ninety days of 1853 just closed, will reach the sum of fifty millions of dollars, of which a trifling part only has been paid. The next four months are liquidating months, and bills are morally certain to be exhausted, and coin sent to a large extent. Stocks close with most animation, but speculators are shy.

The New York nominations are satisfactory to the rank and file, who care nothing about "hard and soft shell principles," so they get at the spoils. The managers of the democracy on the other hand are full of complaints, as their claims have been recognized or scorned, and are unable to see the use of fighting longer under a democracy that does not pay. Some of the new appointments have already got their bondsmen, and enter their offices with unclean hands

The rush of merchants hitherward is enormous, and the sales of goods surpass any previous experience of New York. Dry Goods are not selling as a general thing satisfactorily to importers, who have overstocked the market. This has been caused by large importations on account of jobbers, who by this plan save a good per centage, leaving the regular importers without customers.

The strike among the trades has nearly reached the culminating point, the last clan being the waiters at the hotels and restaurants. Last night they held a tumultuous meeting, black, white and Irish commingling with a harmony quite astonishing. Eighteen dollars per month is the ultimatum, no more plates will be handed to one at dinner Probably they will get the advance, for good waiters are as indispensable and hard to get as good mechanics.

To-morrow night the "Black Swan," Miss Greenfield, makes her debut in a Grand Concert at Metropolitan Hall, assisted by a good selection of white artistes. Upon the bottom of all the placards is a notice to the effect that "no colored person" will be admitted, there being no part of the house prepared for them, not even near the roof, where in ordinary theatres the poor darkies are crowded. In the south, ladies as fair and pure and refined as our own can associate at church, at all festive occasions with colored men and women. Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun could entertain hundreds of callers while a body servant remained at his elbow, and it was left for New York abolitionists, and unionists alike to declare that the colored man and woman of this city shall not be allowed to hear the attempt of one of their blood to sing before audiences that have heard Alboni, or Sontag.

Our legislature makes little progress in the business of the session which has been devoted fully to the furthering of various private ends, or at all events of the speculations of banks and railroads people. There is a lobby at Albany for every honest and dishonest purpose, and in recklessness it exceeds any lobby ever known. Always excepting that of the legislature of California, when the members openly kept "free rum" to all comers, and where Senators as immodestly proposed to adjourn to take "*a thousand drinks.*" The hundred dregs of the session will soon close, when the body will disperse if the perquisites do not prove too attractive.

In the way of local news there is nothing except clouds of dust rivality, the effects of the simoom of the Great Desert, and a murder or two and such like horrors. C.

KOSSUTH AND HIS SLANDERERS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

Thank you, Mr. Editor, for your article of to-day on Kossuth. Its words are true and generous, spoken at a fitting time. Remorseless hatred and slander have, in overflowing abundance, been poured into the cup of the illustrious Hungarian. The wanton abuse of integrity and greatness is, however, neither strange nor unfrequent. Blows and curses have long been the portion of those who denounce and trample on derfoot the falsehoods and tyranny of their age. Reformers, and liberators, have seldom been unacompanied, in their career, by an army of detractors. Ahab honored the prophet of Baal who soothed his ears with assurances of success; and sent the divine prophet, who feared not to utter in his hearing the unpalatable truth, to cell or dungeon, there to expiate his fault.—Kossuth has, with trumpet-tongue, proclaimed before the world the wrongs of his country and her right to break her chains and assert her freedom; and the despotic governments of Europe declare him a dangerous and revolutionary man. Kossuth has, throughout the United States preached the christian doctrine of human brotherhood, and rebuked the Cain-spirit, which says—"Am I my brother's keeper?" and comfortable conservative people here, who feel themselves well enough and think other people have no business thrusting foreign notions into their view, have taken the preaching in high dungeon, and soundly berated the preacher for his pains. Why should Hungary ask the sympathy of America? Why implore the protest of the young Republic of the West against that interference of the Holy Alliance despotism of the North which has crushed her Constitution and extinguished her nationality? The black spirit of tyranny may scize and rend its struggling and innocent prey, but no sound of remonstrance, no bold and decided protest must come from the land where pre-eminently free institutions have their home. It is not a case the lips of freedom must remain hermetically sealed.

Open then and permit the heart free discourse might do some damage to trade, or prove injurious to commerce, or affect the peace of nations! Despotism may form its leagues, and promulgate its dark creed, and execute its bloody plans, and freedom must be silent! And the man who comes from far, the representative of a stricken land, of a country lacerated and bleeding under the feet of an abhorred and perjured prince; and who asks for sympathy on behalf of the suffering people of his land, an I on behalf of freedom throughout the world an outspoken national declaration to fling in the teeth of tyrants, that man is met by taunt, and jeer, and reproach, and is made a mark for the thick flying arrows of calumny. What has he done? He has sought to involve us in no war; he has invited no American citizens to take part in an anti-Austrian struggle; he has only aimed to secure from our *people* sympathy and some assistance for the future liberation of his fatherland, and from our *Government* a public declaration against the intervention of single or allied despots in the affairs of free and constitutional kingdoms. I believe Kossuth is neither demigod nor hero; but a brave, true man, not without his faults, (for what mortal has ever been,) but with all his failings, one of the best and noblest of human beings. I cannot read of his early struggles, his honorable ambition, his love of friends and family, his devotion to the best interests of his country, his sorrows, his elevations, his imprisonments, his fervid eloquence, and the present, but let us trust temporary, blight of his dearest hopes, but I feel drawn towards him by a sweet attraction.

Even in the partial page of Gorgei the lustre of his character is rather clouded than obscured Had Kossuth been successful, had men of equal integrity and patriotism assisted him while he stood at the head of the Hungarian Government, and opposed the imperial arms, at this day, his country, instead of being among the most miserable on which the sun in its daily course looks down, would have been second in happiness to none. It is therefore with surprise and pain I see such papers as the New York Observer retail from time to time the worst things that a certain class of home and foreign papers take up against him. For instance, in this week's Observer we are treated to a part of Mazzini's letter to Kossuth, without any notice of Kossuth's reply to the same; and the impression conveyed by the editor's supplementary note is that Kossuth had fled on the late mad insurrection at Milan! This is not fair. It is not what I expected from the Observer.

Again, Mr. Editor, I thank you for your vindication of a noble but much maligned man. And, unless I am much mistaken, thousands of our very best citizens share my feelings in this matter. A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1853.

From the Philadelphia Register.

FATHER GAVAZZI.

The welcome to Father Gavazzi, at New York, on Wednesday night, was most enthusiastic. The Rev. Dr. Cox, Dr. Cheever, Dr. Dowling, and other distinguished clergymen were present. The Tabernacle was densely crowded, and a number of Italian gentlemen were present.

Father Gavazzi spoke at some length, and was listened to with interest. His address was in favor of civil and religious freedom.

As some of our readers may not be familiar with this celebrated Monk, we lay before them a short sketch of his life, condensed from the N. Y. Herald, which, for the general information it contains, will repay perusal. Alessandro Gavazzi, is a native of Bologna, in Italy, where he was born in 1809. At sixteen years of age, he entered the Order of St. Barnabas, in which he rapidly rose to a distinguished position. He became a Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, and taught the theory in most of the cities of his native land. At the advent of Pius IX, his enlightened views found utterance. He was, with Ugo Bassi, an upholder of the new papal policy. His first appearance on the political scene, was on the news of the Milanese insurrection in 1848. The discomfiture of the Austrians throughout Lombardy, being celebrated in Rome, the students of the University seized on the eloquent priest, carried him on their shoulders into the pulpit of the Pantheon, and called upon him to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots killed at Milan. The oration rose at once to the height of that great argument, and he became at once the trumpeter of freedom throughout Italy.

The tri-color of Rome was displayed on his cassock, and the decorations he wore then are still unsullied on his manly breast. He harangued the citizens in the Coliseum, and the Pope encouraged his efforts to rouse the national energies, and conferred upon him the office of Chaplain General to the forces then organising by the levy of volunteers and the formation of a National Guard. In that capacity he marched from Rome with sixteen thousand men, and after a short hesitating halt, on the frontiers, positive orders from the Vatican, and private instructions to Gavazzi himself, to move forward and act against the Austrians. The onward March of the Roman army was a succession of triumphs to the walls of Vienna. Gavazzi's eloquence supplied ammunition, clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *material de guerre*, from a willing population. He was the Hermit Peter of the whole crusade—the life and soul of the insurrection. At Vicenza, in the great area of St. Mark, he harangued, day after day, congregated thousands, and filled the Venetian Treasury by the voluntary oblations elicited by his eresistible appeals. Women tore off their earrings and bracelets, and the wives of fishermen flung their large silver halcyons into the military chest, and several thousand pounds worth of plate and jewelry was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division was ordered to fall back, Father Gavazzi made Florence ring with his exhortations to uphold the cause. The Grand Duke expelled him from Tuscany, and he found refuge in Genoa.

The Bolognese having broken into open mutiny, Gavazzi was recalled by the Pope, to allay the discontent. His return was in triumph and his presence restored order. At the flight of the Pontiff the Roman Assembly confirmed him the Chaplain General, and he at once organized a Military Hospital for the wounded, during the siege by the French. He went forth at the head of 14,000 troops with Garibaldi, to repel the King of Naples, then advancing on Rome with 20,000 men. At the fall of Rome he received an honorable testimonial and *sauf conduit* from Oudinot, and while his companion Ugo Bassi was shot by the Austrians without trial, he was suffered to depart to the French. He says he owes his salvation to our consul in Rome, Mr. Freeman, the painter. He escaped to London, where he lived in retirement, obtaining his bread by giving lessons in Italian. A few of his countrymen discovered his position and brought him before the public. He created enthusiasm wherever he went, in London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc., by his bold denunciations of the Roman Court. He is still a Catholic, and his strictures derive immense importance from their being in accordance with the sentiments of a large body of the young clergy of Italy—a kind of Puseyism, menacing the utter rule of ultramontane ascendency at home, while it seeks to triumph in England and in the United States.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas, Levari Facias, and Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, April 25th, A. D., 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:

ALSO.

All those three lots or certain pieces of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, being lots numbered 22, 23, and 24 of the sub-division of lots Nos. 56, 57 and 58, in the original plan of said City, which said sub-division was made by Adamson Tannehill and Abraham H. Woolley Esq., Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States and will appear by reference to the diagram thereof; said lots containing in front on Penn street, each, twenty feet and extending in depth, preserving the same width, each one hundred and sixty feet to Fayette alley. On said lot No. 24 on Penn street is a three story brick dwelling with back buildings, and on Fayette alley a one story house. On said lot No. 23 is erected a three story brick dwelling, with back buildings; on said lot No. 22 is erected a two story brick dwelling with back buildings; the aforesaid lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24 being subject to an annuity of three hundred dollars, payable half yearly, to Martha Remington out of the rents thereof. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Z. W. Remington, at the suit of Graff, Lindsay & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Miller, of, in, and to the following described pieces of property, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 50 feet from the corner of Walnut and Liberty street, thence at right angles with Liberty street 100 feet to Spring alley; thence along said Spring alley 70 feet, thence at right angles with said alley 100 feet to said Liberty street, thence along Liberty street 70 feet. Said described piece of property is composed of lots Nos. 48, 49, and half of lot No. 48 in the plan of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh. Also—all that certain other piece of property described as follows, viz: Beginning at the distance of 200 feet from the corner of O'Hara and Pike streets; thence along Pike street 50 feet; thence at right angles with Pike street 100 feet to Mulberry alley; thence along said Mulberry alley 50 feet; thence at right angles with Mulberry 100 feet to Pike street, the place of beginning; said last described piece of property being lot marked No. 20 in the plan aforesaid. There is erected on said lot No. 20, three two story brick houses. On the first above described piece of property there is erected a two story frame house and wagon maker's shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Miller, at the suit of Hunter McLaughlin.

ALSO,

All the right, title, claim and interest of James Scott and Sarah Scott, of, in, and to all that certain lot of ground, situate in Allegheny city, bounded as follows: beginning on White Oak alley at the distance of 980 feet northwest of the North Common; thence along said alley fifty feet northwardly; thence parallel with said common eastwardly 90 feet, more or less, to an alley 10 feet wide; thence along said alley southwardly 50 feet to James Gormley's lot; thence along said Gormley's lot westwardly and parallel with said common 90 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning; being part of a larger piece of ground conveyed by Hugh Fleming and wife to Joseph and James Scott, by deed, recorded in deed book, vol. 2 M, vol. 40, page 14; the interest of Joseph Scott being conveyed by himself and wife to Sarah Scott, their deed dated ——, A. D., ——, on said described lot is erected one brick dwelling house, about twenty-one feet in front, more or less, on said White Oak alley, and two stories high, having a basement underneath and containing about six rooms; on the back end of said lot is erected a frame stable, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Scott and Sarah Scott at the suit of Benjamin McClain, for use.

Purchasers will be required to pay 20 per ct. on the purchase money on all sums less than $100, and 10 per cent. on all purchases above that sum. WILLIAM MAGILL, Sheriff.

April 2, 1853.

SOLD.—The Shenandoah has been sold for $6,000. She will go into the Galena trade.

The Alton has been sold to Captain Willard for $6,500, and will hereafter run regularly in Missouri river trade.

☞ H. WILLIAMS' SELECT SCHOOL will open again on MONDAY the 4th instant, in the Room below the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh; and on Monday the 11th, will be removed to that spacious, airy, and well lighted Room above Mr. John B. Bell's store, corner of Ferry and Liberty streets. Entrance on Ferry. [ap2d1w

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A LECTURE will be delivered before this Institution, at MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th of April, by BISHOP O'CONNOR. Subject.—"*Beauty and Truth.*" Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores: also, at the Library Rooms, and of the Directors and Lecture Committee.

HENRY WOODS, JOHN K. HOLMES,
W. H KINCAID, J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
mh31d Lecture Committee.

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying, the Worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any type of Medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these Worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found.—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already supercaled all other Worm Medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors, ap1 J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ 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, 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!

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

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters are duly received. I was about to write you, I would say, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of Mr. Reynolds, the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building was fired by incendiaries, and it was built of wood and brick—the flames raged for three hours, and fell into the store, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

Mr Reynolds and myself accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, and all were saved. There was not *a single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to use no other one that is good. I can safely and truly recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease with which flesh is heir to. KIEN'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—dir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have now one half a barrel more to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil one 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 she was the second, and the first stopped. She was able to be up immediately. It is also an extraordinary Liniment. I have cured rheumatism, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some thinks have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOSTOW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

(c) [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & Co. have just received five hundred dozen of Gleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAP, comprising the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, and Brown Windsor, White and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all that Gleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mbl

☞ 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 SCHNEIDER,
oct5 Market and Front streets.

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

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, which will enable me to offer Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices with the trade. Merchants from Western Pennsylvania and New York, Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. mb7

Spring and Summer Bonnets.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, would call the attention of Milliners and others, that he has just received a large assortment of BONNETS, of the newest styles for the coming season. Also, French Flowers, &c. mb7

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c., PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd. ☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☞ mh22

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.

mh31d&w1m

JOHN T. LOGAN, SCOTT J. 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. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb7

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

R. 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.

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

DIRECTORS:

King,	Wm. Lorimer, Jr.
D. Bakewell,	A. M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	W. Shannon,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John B. Dilworth,
N. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heminson,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. B. Hays,
	Isaac M. Pennock.

dec22

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Rooms and Apparatus, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate resemblance of the human countenance with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHER.

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

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

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

Rooms open every day, commencing from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., excepting in the Mornings. mb29d&w3m

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like picture, at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above rooms and examine for themselves, if there satisfaction is not guaranteed, or no charges made. The proprietor has just received a new and extensive assortment of the largest and finest Plate and Skylight ever constructed for the purpose, with instructions and directions, and attention will be paid to the collection of Foreign Claims.

Correspondents will be furnished with references in whatever State they may reside, and in the government lists of Europe. J. H. D. KENNEDY.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 29th, 1853.

GENERAL REFERENCES.

Washington—W. W. Seaton, Esq; Duncan & Higgs; Selden, Whiting & Co.; Chubb Brothers; Prof. Joseph Henry; Peter Force, Esq.

London—Chevalier Bunsen, Prussian Minister; Lieut. Col. Sykes, East India Co.; Joseph Hume, M. P.; Sir Roderick Murchie, or Albany, Cockburn, Esq., Board of Trade; Edwin Chadwick, Esq., Board of Health; Geo. Peabody, Esq.

Dublin—Neil Hancock, L. L. D.

Leipzig—Dr. J. G. Flügel.

Frankfort—A. Albert Varrentrapp.

Vienna—Baron Kreyslem.

Paris—Theodore Lay; Moreau de Jonnes; A. M. Guerry; Edmund Le rayette.

Brussels—M. Bouroon; Baron Quetelet.

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Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., as grocers and Commission Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 14th of March. The business will be continued by J. D. Williams, at their former stand, No. 123 Wood street, who is also duly authorized to settle up the business of the firm.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN HAFT, Jr.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1853.

☞ In retiring from the business, I take pleasure in recommending to the friends and patrons of the late firm Mr. Williams, as a gentleman well qualified to deal out, with promptness and fidelity, whatever business is intrusted to his care.

JOHN HAFT, Jr.

Removal.

DR. DAVID HUNT, Dentist, has removed his Office from the corner of Fourth and Pecatur streets, to a house nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, Fourth street, No. 75. apt6w

CLOVER SEED—150 bushels Clover Seed, in store and for sale by B. DALZELL & CO.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE undersigned offers his services in the prosecution of CLAIMS BEFORE CONGRESS and the several Departments, and for the transmission of any business requiring attention at the Capital.

Persons having business with the Patent, Indian, Land or Pension offices, or any of the Departments, or in the Supreme Court of the United States, may rely on the prompt and faithful attention to their interests.

Enjoying an extensive Foreign acquaintance, I will undertake and be responsible for the safe transmission of books or money to any portion of Europe, and attention will be paid to the collection of Foreign Claims.

Correspondents will be furnished with references in whatever State they may reside, and in the government lists of Europe. J. H. D. KENNEDY.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 29th, 1853.

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Vienna—Baron Kreyslem.

Paris—Theodore Lay; Moreau de Jonnes; A. M. Guerry; Edmund Le rayette.

Brussels—M. Bouroon; Baron Quetelet.

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DR. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

IS RESPECTFULLY offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity as a preparation of marked merit, portrayed to families, and decidedly beneficial with the health and happiness of FEMALES.

This Catholicon will cure 95 per cent. of all chronic diseases peculiar to the female, barren or unstrung, and invariably known under the name of FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Of these are Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb; Fluor Albus, or Whites; Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb; Incidental Hemorrhage, or Flooding; Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c., matter how severe or of how long standing.

Many prominent Physicians in the city of New York and other places, finding themselves without a remedy in regard for the welfare of their patients, have recommended the use of this medicine; and, after witnessing its salutary effects, are now manifesting their approbation, not only by resorting to it in their treatment of all the diseases for which it is intended, but in some instances into more general use by the Faculty.

The intensive of this composition upon the female constitution is of the most friendly kind; the most delicate—and feeble females need have no fears in its use for any disease which can prove in any way injurious, being made entirely of vegetable extracts, and prepared so as to taste like a pleasant cordial.

The modes (several) of this remedy, in the cure of the system, with a peculiar determination to the female organs.

Additional proofs of this Catholicon being worthy of the confidence of the afflicted, as a successful, safe, and cheap remedy, will be found in the pamphlet, together with important observations touching the nature and symptoms of the disease, to which the attention of ladies and gentlemen is respectfully invited.

The ingredients, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet,) are all vegetable, and are not associated with any article entirely to the animal economy.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Dunbar, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
J. C. Gorlick, M. D.
P. B. Beckham, M. D., Utica, N. Y.
D. E. Foote, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
M. H. Mills, Rochester, N. H. N. Y.
L. D. Fleming, M. D. Canandaigua, N. Y.
W. W. Rose, M. D., City of New York.
W. Prescott, M. D., Concord, N. H.

☞ Pamphlets can be had gratis at our Drug Stores.

J. KIDD & Co. 60 Wood street,
H. K. SELLERS, 50
G. H. HOFF, 140
Wholesale and Retail Agents.
LEW BECKHAM,
Federal street Allegheny City.
Proprietors, Central Depot, 3d st.
ap4&m

☞ J. MARCHISI & Co. Proprietors, Central Depot, 3d st. Broadway, New York. ap4&m

TO LET—That large and commodious WAREHOUSE lately occupied by R. T. ZACHY & Co., No. 153 Wood street. Apply to B. McLAIN,
ap4 Real Estate and Loan Agent, 21 Fifth street.

TAR—100 bbls. N. C. Tar, to arrive per canal, for sale by ENGLISH & BENNETT,
ap4 122 Second street and 121 First street.

COTTON—55 bales Cotton, just rec'd and for sale by [ap4] ENGLISH & BENNETT.

ALUM—50 bbls. Alum, for sale low by J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.,
ap4 24 Wood street.

EPSOM SALTS—30 bbl. Epsom Salts, for sale by [ap4] J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.

BORAX—10 cases Refined Borax, for sale by [ap4] J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.

EMERY—15 kegs Emery, assorted, for sale by [ap4] J. SCHOONMAKER & Co.

WHITING—50 bbls. Whiting, for sale by