PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 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.*

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FINISHED!

It is with feelings of unalloyed gratification that we are permitted to announce the cheering fact, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is completed, from its eastern terminus at Pittsburgh, to its western terminus at Crestline. To-day the trains will commence their regular trips between the two points.

The consummation of a work so important to this place, is an event of no small moment to us, and will be hailed with joy by all our citizens. Some six years ago we commenced, in the Gazette, an earnest and persevering advocacy of a Western railroad, and although we were met at first with but little encouragement, and sympathy, our faith in its final success was too strong to permit our exertions to flag, and the result has proved the correctness of our positions, and verified every assertion we made. We mention these things, not in a spirit of boasting, but to show the ground of the gratification we feel at an event so interesting to every friend of this great enterprise.

To the President, Directors and Officers of the Company, too much praise cannot be given. Never a company has been better managed.—Its President and Chief Engineer, especially, have devoted to it ripe experience and unflagging energies from its first commencement to the present moment; and to them are the people of Pittsburgh in a great measure indebted for the gratifying consummation of their hopes.

This city now has one Railroad, peculiarly its own, nearly two hundred miles long, connecting us with the great net of Railroads ramifying through every part of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—a Railroad which will, through all time, pour the riches of the west into our lap, and promote the prosperity of this city—and a railroad, too, which will richly reward its stockholders, paying handsome dividends, and proving itself to be among the very safest securities in the land.

But this enterprise has not been barren of other fruits. It has already given birth to several important Railroad projects, all of which will grove of immense value to this city. The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Springfield and Mt. Vernon Railroad, and some two or three others, are all the legitimate results of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. They were all undertaken to connect with our road, and as a part of its great system of connections. They will all be feeders to it, and help to swell its golden profits. Truly, its conception was a happy thought for Pittsburgh, and its completion is a bright era in her history.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—It is announced by advertisement, in our columns to-day, that the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad is to be let to contractors the whole length, one hundred and fifty miles, from Fort Wayne to Chicago. A little over six months ago we attended the Convention, in the Interior of Indiana, at which the Company was organized. Since that time the route has been surveyed and located, funds procured, right of way obtained, and now contractors are invited to their present proposals, preparatory to letting. By the close of the next year the cars will be running, and the direct line from Pittsburgh to Chicago will be completed.

The distance from Pittsburgh to Chicago, by this route, will be 467 miles, as follows.

From Pittsburgh to Crestline,	186 miles.
From Crestline to Fort Wayne,	131 "
Fort Wayne to Chicago,	150 "
Total	467

This is the shortest line that can be constructed between this city and the thriving metropolis of the north-west. It is a line of easy grades and large curvatures, and will have a first class Railroad the whole distance, and when finished, can be run in from 16 to 18 hours. Being under the control of three companies of congenial interests, and harmonising together, it will be worked to the greatest advantage, and must be the most popular route between the east, and Chicago and Galena.

We congratulate our friends in that region on the brilliant prospects of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and commend the work to the attention of contractors.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The *Washington Union*, it will be seen, denies that the Administration has recalled the Japan Expedition; and adds that it will, on the contrary, do all it can to forward the aims of that enterprise. The rumor, thus authoritatively contradicted, originated with some of the correspondents of eastern papers, whose surmises, generally, so far, with regard to the Administration, appear to be strangely at fault.

We are glad to hear that the Expedition is to receive the aid of the Government. We regard it as of the utmost importance to the interests of our commerce, and of civilization; its inception reflected credit on the late Administration, and it would have been a reproach to us to have abandoned it. The attention of Europe is largely directed to it; and European governments expect important results from it. Should it fail, (which is not probable,) it can bring no discredit upon us; and should it succeed, it will add a new lustre to the American name.

FIRE IN WOOSTER.—We learn that on Friday night last, a fire occurred in Wooster which destroyed seven stables. The fire broke out in a stable or back-building, and extended to all the other buildings of a similar nature in the vicinity. One horse was lost in the conflagration.

PURCHASE OF SILVER AT THE U. S. MINT.—The Treasurer of the U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, gives notice that he is prepared to purchase silver coin and bullion, delivered at the Mint, on the following terms:

"For Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil (re-stamped) and Spain, for France, for Silver Coins of the United States, other than the three cents; the price paid will be $1,21 an ounce, gross. For Thalers of Sweden and Northern States of Germany, $1,01 an ounce. For silver in bars, $1,21 per each ounce, at standard fineness, (9-10ths) as determined on assay at the Mint. The payment will be made in gold coins or in silver coins of new emission, at the option of the seller. Parties furnishing silver to the Mint according to the terms of this notice, will receive a preference in exchanges for the new silver coin according to the order of priority of their sales to the Mint. It is expected that an emission of new coinage will be made by the middle of April. The prices herein fixed will continue until further notice."

Messrs. Adams & Co., whose Express reaches to every part of the country, have sent out large numbers of these circulars, and the result already has been that large amounts of silver have been sent forward, through them, to the Mint for recoinage. The result, we hope, will be the increase of silver currency throughout the country.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6.—A Convention of Spiritualists of Massachusetts commenced its session in this city to-day. About three hundred believers are present, and are presided over by Dr. H. F. Gardner, of Springfield. Among the individuals present are Rev. Adin Ballou, Rev. John W. Spear, and Rev. Mr. Finney of Ohio; the latter of whom made a long address in the evening, boldly broaching the broadest doctrines of infidelity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1853.

Appointment of Soule—Declination of Slidell—Ohio still in Mourning over her Slain—Bad Chance for Pierce—Disagreeable Cabinet Rumors—Independence of the Barnburners—Ominous for Buchanan.

The town talk is Soule's appointment for Spain. It may be a good one, politically, but in a national point of view it is a bad one. Soule is a brilliant Frenchman, who left Paris for some political offence under Charles the Tenth. The mere circumstance of having been exiled from his native soil by the absolute fool who was himself expelled by his people for his tyranny and usurpations, is highly honorable to Mr. Soule, but it does not qualify him for an important mission, representing the honor and interests of this Republic in another country. I believe Mr. Soule, though he opposed Charles the Tenth in his designs against the liberty of the press in France, is a Bonapartist, and had he lived in France from 1849 to 1853, there is good reason for believing that he would have been a supporter of Louis Napoleon in his treachery, and in the betrayal of the republic which foolishly confided its destinies to his care. He is a fine speaker, and is possessed of many qualities which are apt to gain a mere popular applause. But he is possessed of little real ability, and no capacity which will lead to any important achievement in diplomacy or statesmanship. In our domestic controversies for the last four years, he has been a sectionalist, a secessionist, and a "free-soiler." But let us not prejudge him in the career on which he is now entering. He goes to Spain to get Cuba for the Pierce administration; let us see how he will succeed. He is to have a serenade to-night.

Hon. John Slidell, of La., arrived here to-day. He lost no time in communicating to the President his non-acceptance of the mission to Central America. He is rich, and the salary and outfit have less than the usual attractions for him. He does not want to expose his health to the malaria of Nicaragua Swamps. That is moderate and philosophical; beside, the appointment of Soule makes a vacancy in the Senate, which he hopes to fill. Let us see how *he* will come out in pursuit of the honor.

A large proportion of the candidates for office who lag superfluous on the stage of importunity are from Ohio. They feel bad. They think the Buckeye Democracy have been badly treated. Ohio gave Pierce 23 votes, and in return only asked a place in the Cabinet, a full mission, two or three Charge-ships, as many bureaus, and half a dozen fat consulships. Sam Medary came here recommended by nineteen out of the twenty-three electors, a majority of the Congressional delegation and of the State Legislature, for the post office department. He came to Washington, made his bow, and put in his papers. He was politely told, "Colonel, very sorry, indeed, but Old Buck has spoken for the place, and Campbell is already ticketed." Sam sensibly took his leave, shaking off the dust from the soles of his feet. On his return, the Democracy absolutely snorted with rage. What! refuse Sam Medary, who has pulled the party out of every slough into which its own impetuosity, or the enmity of Whigs had forced it, for twenty-five years! The thing was tolerable and not to be endured. The appointment of Mansypenny to a bureau, and of John K. Miller to a territorial judgeship, did not much help the matter. What cared Disney, or Gov. Wood, or Dave Carter, or Little Sweetzer, or Judge Platt for that? The murmurings and private imprecations, audible to every Democrat here, will become terrific when the whole squadron return home. Of course the defeat of the party at the next election is decided. Medill will be beaten for Governor next fall, by ten or fifteen thousand majority, and the 23 votes will turn up on the wrong side (for Pierce) three years afterwards.

There are rumors that the Cabinet is tottering. It is said that Marcy declares he will not stay to be snubbed by the President, and badgered by Cushing. It was not enough that he should have given up Dickinson, but now some of the most important appointments in his own department are to be forced upon him against his will. This is what is said. Observe, I do not believe it. Marcy loves his place too well to leave it on a pique. Probably, as boys will sprinkle cheese parings around a rat hole, attempts have been made to draw the Governor out by missions to England, or things of that sort. But he is too old. He does not nibble. Gen. Cushing, probably, does not want Marcy's place, but I think he would like to go abroad. He reads everything, and is a walking polyglot. He goes to old Bodisco's feeds, and out-talks the most voluble there, from the Finn, who has breasted Lapland's snows, to the Sicilian, who has reveled in the soft airs of the Mediterranean. He goes to Old Bullion's, eats, drinks and talks, to the admiration of the old gentleman, who is himself no chicken in black letter knowledge, and no smatterer in modern accomplishments. Such a man is certainly wasting his sweetness on the desert air, and the *guid nunc* positively assert that he will not stay. There is some gammon in that too, for intimate personal friends of the Attorney General assure me he is content with what he is. But all these rumors have not started in nothing, and are not tending to nothing.

Gen. Dix accepts the office tendered him in New York, with a proviso. He will not keep it long, but will relieve the administration of any embarrassment by discharging the duties for a couple of months, and then he will expect the Mission to England or France. And what is more he will get it. This shows the independence of the Barnburners. They do not care snubs for either Pierce or their natural foes, the Hunkers. Though they gave up to the latter on principles, they have floored them on the offices. All this looks bad for Buchanan! If Dix goes to England, he cannot. If Cushing goes to England, he cannot. If the New York Barnburners triumph at every point, as well at Washington as at Albany, what need is there for the unterrified of the Keystone, the humble and devoted retainers of the Sage of Wheatland? What thank have they for having licked the dust at the bidding of slavery? It would really be soul-cheering if their reward should be contempt and neglect. But, again, let us wait and see.

JUNIUS.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

HEROINES OF THE Crusades, by C. A. Bloss, author of Bloss's Ancient History, &c.: "Old Historic Rolls I opened."—1 vol. 8vo, 496 pp.—Auburn: Alden, Beardsley & Co., Rochester: Wanzer, Beardsley & Co., 1853.

Heroines of History. By John S. Jenkins. Auburn; Alden, Beardsley & Co.

These two volumes are as interesting as tales of fiction, and will therefore be generally read: and they are valuable as they relate historical facts, and excite a thirst for more extensive historical knowledge than they afford. The first mentioned volume, is confined to the remarkable women who rendered brilliant and inviting the ever memorable and most remarkable events of the Wars of the Crusades. The second volume contains the history of some of the most noted women of history; Isabella of Castile, Mary of Scotland, Joan of Arc, Josephine of France, &c. The works are handsomely printed, and embellished with plates. An agent for the publishers is now in the city, and will wait upon our citizens with the books.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.—The United States ship John Adams sailed from the river Gambia, on the 14th of February, having on board Commander Lynch, of the United States Navy, who arrived there the day previous.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce says that Commander Lynch is under orders from the Secretary of the Navy, in connexion with the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to examine the West coast of Africa, and decide upon a location suitable, in regard to healthfulness, fertility, &c., for the colonization of our free colored population. He had orders for any United States vessel he might fall in with to transport him to whatever point he might wish to proceed.

Congress declined making any appropriation for this exploration; and hence, we suppose, it must drop, so far as an exploration of the interior of Africa is desired.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FLOODS.—Seven hundred hands are at work raising and widening the levees at Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for the protection of the city against inundation. These levees will be raised twelve feet above the point reached by the flood of 1844, and eighty feet wide on the tops.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1853.

In money affairs there is little change. The demand for accommodations is still large, but parties are supplied with less outcry than was made during March. The banks are extremely cautious, and will continue to be so until after the foreign exchange markets become settled. Mr. St. John the State comptroller has done in the estimation of some of the banks, a very mean act, in naming the 26th of February as the date of the bank return, a day in which they were all extended to the utmost, rendering useless the preparations of March. Those who like to see banks honorably managed applaud the comptroller, and hope he may thus alarm the Wall Street gentry into prudence and decency.

Sterling Exchange closes firm at 109¼@ and a small amount of coin also taken out by the Collins steamer of yesterday. The monetary news from England is not so favorable as our financiers would like to see it, and the steamers are looked for now a-days as eagerly as when in 1847 we sought the quotations of flour and grain.—This afternoon the street market is better and more active but its permanency is doubtful.

The most stirring amusement now, in New York is the lectures of Father Gavazzi, the reformed Italian Priest. These soirees at the Tabernacle are thronged, much to his pecuniary advantage, without conferring corresponding benefit to his audience. He is one of the most eloquent and voluble of orators, and excites his audience to a degree rarely witnessed. He has done more to excite prejudice against the Catholics than ten years will erase, and has been of no sort of advantage to our Society.

Real estate profits are daily on the decline, and as compared with six weeks ago, prices of improved property are twelve and fifteen per cent. less; vacant lots are very slow of sale, and the speculation has ended for this season.

Marketing has become quite a financial operation now, and it will be easy to understand why mechanics strike when the prices of provisions are named. Fresh beef, mutton and veal sell at fifteen to eighteen cents the pound, with a gratifying and earnest assurance from the butcher that prices will go still higher. Green peas 62½ cents the half peck, and tomatoes three shillings the quart.

The machinists are making preparations to strike, but whether they will push matters to an extremity is at least doubtful. They have no means to support a protracted struggle with employers, and the most of them wisely prefer to go on quietly leaving the advance employers are ready to pay good men, rather than run in debt upon the chance only of higher pay in the future.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken strong ground against taxing railroad freight. It says that the Chamber of Commerce of this City *entertain most unfavorably* the project of taxing railroads, or any other imposition calculated to increase the charge of transportation of produce or merchandise through the State of New York, believing that it will result in turning the productive commerce here enjoyed by the City and State of New York, into other channels, greatly retard the trade of this City, and seriously affect the income of the public works of the state. C.

There is a very loud outcry raised in sundry quarters against elementary education because it does not always prevent crime. That it has *some* influence in diminishing it may fairly be inferred from certain facts stated by an English barrister, Mr. FREDERICK HILL, who has also been Inspector of Prisons,—in a work recently published upon "Crime,—its amount, causes and remedies." He states that of 16,000 persons in Scotland received into the prisons in one year, less than 1,200, or one in thirteen could both read and write well, and only 312, or one in fifty, had learned more than mere reading and writing. A still more significant fact is mentioned in the following paragraph:

"To what an extent," he says, 'the simple power of reading fluently is often a protection from habits of crime, may be judged of from the fact that a Home Missionary in Edinburgh, in whom I had full confidence, (the present worthy and able Governor of the Prison of that city, Mr. Sarre) told me that in all his visits to the poor, *he never met with a single person who was at the same time addicted to crime and in the habit of reading.*"

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.—The accounts from Havana are contradictory as to the health of Vice-President King. We had a statement the day from a New Orleans paper, reporting his health as generally improved, and now we find in the Mobile Advertiser of the 26th ult., the following statement:

"We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting with D. McCullough, Esq., long a resident of Marion, Perry county, and recently from San Francisco and Havana. While at Cuba, Mr. McCullough paid a visit to Col. King, who is comfortably settled at the sugar estate called Lamerales, about twenty five miles from Matanzas. He found the Vice-President very much emaciated, unable to stand without support, and only able to converse in a low tone of voice. Col. King expressed himself as without the slightest hope of recovery, and desirous that the people of Alabama should know his real situation. It is his wish to return to this State by the first of April, should he live so long. He did not wish to die among the Yankees, it is understood, is to await his orders. He had not yet taken the oath of office, neither had he refused to take it. Judge Sharkey had some doubt as to his authority, under the act of Congress, to administer the oath out of Havana, but having recently received fuller instructions from Washington, he informed Mr. McCullough, the previous to his departure, that he intended visiting Col. King immediately for that purpose. The oath has doubtless been administered before this."

This account seems to be more authentic than any we have had before, and authorizes a fear that we may soon hear of the death of the Vice President.

Our Washington correspondent, in his letter, which we publish to day, says that the probability of the death of Col. King has suggested anything as to who would be President if President Pierce should die also before his term of service expired. Our correspondent gives us to understand, in a portion of the letter which we have omitted, that the opinion in Washington is, that the Speaker of the House is the only officer whom the law designates to act as President, in such a contingency suggested; and that, therefore, as there is no new Speaker—the term of Mr. Boyd having expired with the close of the last session of Congress, on the 4th of March—there would be no one to act as President, and the office would become vacant till an election could be held.

This is a mistake. The Constitution says that Congress should provide by law for the exigency, and they have done so, by a law passed in 1792. That act declares that in the event of the death of both President, and Vice-President the presiding officer of the Senate first, and, if there be no presiding officer, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall act as President, till an election by the people can be held to supply the vacancy. If the death occurs two months before the first Wednesday in December, succeeding, then the election shall be held in that year, but if not, then the year after, provided, however, the term of the deceased President does not expire on the fourth of March next succeeding his death, in which case provision is to be made for immediate election.

If then it should happen that President Pierce and Vice President King should both die, Mr. Atchison, the now presiding officer of the Senate, would succeed to the Presidency, and hold it till an election should be held, as provided by the law noted above.—*Balt. Patriot.*

LAW AND ORDER IN AKRON.—A good deal of excitement prevailed in our neighbor town Akron for some time past, on the Temperance question.

During the past winter the Council passed an ordinance regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. This was followed by a strong opposition on the part of the rum shops. The law-abiding citizens, at various large meetings, resolved to sustain the Council, and demanded further restrictions. An additional ordinance was passed accordingly. The dram shops and their attendants became tremendously enraged, and mob law was threatened. The windows of the Mayor's house had already been broken at midnight, and now the house of Mr. Berry, a Justice of the Peace who had enforced the law, was assaulted with clubs and stones in the dead of night, and the town Marshal fired at by an assassin. In consequence of this state of things a greater excitement existed at the polls yester day than was ever before at a corporation election in that town. Both parties rallied determined to prevail. Order has triumphed. The Temperance ticket was entirely successful by about forty five majority as follows:

Mayor—PHILIP A. SCHUYLER.
Recorder—HORACE GARFIELD.
Councilmen—WM P. ALLEN, R. S. ELKINS, D. A. SCOTT, D. H. WHEELER, GEORGE THOMAS.
Members of the Board of Education.—S. EDGERTON, J. C. BERRY.—*Cleveland Herald.*

MAZZINI IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, Mr. Marx, states that Mazzini had reached London in safety some days before the sailing of the Arctic.—Of the route he took, or the particulars of his escape from the thousands of spies and policemen who were eager in the search for him all over Italy, France, and Germany, the correspondent gives no information, but the fact that he has got out of danger, must be a source of gratification to all who believe that he will yet play an important part in the regeneration of Europe.

The N. Y. Tribune copies from the Troy Whig, the following letter, the authenticity of which has not been denied.

His Excellency Governor Seymour, of the State of New York, Albany.

ROME, Oneida Co., Feb. 4, 1853.

"HONORED SIR: We the undersigned, the publishers and proprietors of 'The Roman Guardian' (a paper lately started in this village, and devoted particularly to the interests of Irishmen in America), take this method of introducing said paper to your Excellency's notice.

"Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, and the Catholic clergy in general throughout the diocese, wish that we should remove the paper to the city, and thereby make it the radiating point of its influence and authority.

"In order to do so, we require funds adequate to the undertaking, and of which we are in want. Therefore, if your Excellency would think proper to help us in this matter, we do hereby pledge ourselves to make The Roman Guardian subservient to your interests at any future campaign, that you or any of your political friends may be interested in. And as man knows better than you do the unlimited influence which a paper of this kind (already having a circulation of three thousand in this State alone) can sway and command among the Irish citizens of this State or country.

"Trusting that your Excellency will give this matter your mature consideration, and give us a little material aid,

"We remain your devoted servants,

"T. J. & B. B MAHON,
"Props. and Pubs. Roman Guardian."

The Tribune remarks,—

"Here you see in what manner journals of this class are "devoted to the interests of Irishmen"—that is, of any but themselves. They want money, and to secure it they promise to "go it blind" for the governor or his friends —whether he sustains the Canal Policy, as he did in former years, or lends himself to the service of its deadly enemies, as at present. Irishmen in America! how long are you to be trotted out for sale in this fashion?"

Yesterday's *Morning Mail* has the following announcement upon a subject of considerable local interest and importance:

"A telegraph despatch was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, stating that the bill authorising the City Council of Philadelphia to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Hempfield Rail Road, which had previously passed the Pennsylvania House of Delegates, had yesterday passed the Senate of that State. An unsuccessful effort was made to engraft on the bill a proviso, prohibiting the subscription until the Legislature of Virginia should grant to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Rail Road a right of way across the Panhandle. The bill has become a law without a proviso."

This action, on the part of Pennsylvania towards Virginia, augurs an honorable and liberal sentiment. A resolution has also been introduced into her Legislature instructing her delegation to withdraw from further prosecution of the suit against the Wheeling Bridge. This measure, in view of all the unpleasant and exciting circumstances that have attended it, would be a crowning act of State comity and courtesy. The *proviso*, mentioned by the Morning Mail, was introduced by the advocates of the Pittsburg and Steubenville road (the Right of way for which was not thus refused by our Legislature) as a means of inducing the city of Wheeling to withdraw her opposition to that measure; but the Pennsylvania Legislature has decided, in the spirit of enlarged comity, to leave that matter entirely to the liberality and courtesy of our Commonwealth.—*Richmond Eng.*

We don't know exactly what public opinion may be in regard to steamboat racing on the Ohio river, where so much of it is done, but here the majority of persons who travel once, twice, and often thrice a year, had rather not go on any of these racing boats, and so far as we have heard it spoken of, their recent attempts at racing and extraordinary speed have met with pretty decided condemnation, and if not stopped must result in great injury to all concerned. A few days since a gentleman, who was about going East, engaged passage for himself and family to Cincinnati, and when asked why he did'nt go through to Wheeling by the packet line, gave as a reason that he had no desire to get himself, wife, and children "blown up." We have been surprised that the owners and managers of these lines should permit racing under any circumstances, but much more were we astonished to see the president of the Cincinnati mail company out in a card accepting a bantor to run one of the packets of that long-established and popular line against an opposition boat for a wager. This may be sport and excitement, but, to say the least of it, it is exceeding unbusiness like, and will ultimately create unnecessary prejudice against the fine boats and splendid accommodations now afforded to the traveling public by the numerous packets plying between the Falls of the Ohio and Pittsburgh.—*St. Louis News.*

ARREST AND DELIVERY TO CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.—We learn from the Detroit Times that the Sheriff of Kent county, in Canada, together with officer Sprague, recently arrested a man accused of having stolen $2,000 from a tailor's store and fled to Chatham. On searching him they found $1,800 of the money secreted about his person. He was taken across the river and delivered to her Her Majesty's officers, to be sent to Chatham. We are informed that this man formerly owned the woman whom he had robbed, and had sold her on two occasions while she was a slave in Chatham, she finally obtained her freedom and moved to Illinois, where she purchased a small farm, and where she, having become poor in circumstances, came and lived with her *as her husband*; that to get rid of him she sold her farm at a large advance on its cost, and removed to Chatham, where he again overtook her, and after living with her a short time, she was taken ill, when he robbed her of her money found on him when arrested here.

The facts connected with the above case exhibit one of those rare vicissitudes of life, where in the slave becomes the master of its former owner.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in England have recently undergone investigation by a Parliamentary committee, in consequence of alleged abuses, and petitions that the companies might be placed on a satisfactory footing. Several cases of gross fraud were discovered, such as the exhibition of deceptive balance sheets, the establishment of companies without any real capital, &c. "It appeared that since 1844 nearly 400 life insurance companies had been projected, of which only about 50 are now in existence. The accumulated capital of the present companies in Great Britain is said to be about $750,000,000, and the annual income $25,000,000. In Scotland alone the liabilities of fifteen companies have risen to $160,000,000, and their annual income exceeds $7,500,000.

NORTHERN ROUTE FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The reconnoissance of a Northern route for the Pacific Railroad has been confided to Major Stevens, and he is organizing an efficient company, numbering from 40 to 60 persons, to embrace scientific gentlemen and engineers for that purpose. The expedition design starting from St. Paul, Minnesota, and proceeding by the most practicable route thence to Puget Sound. Two or three other routes via New Mexico, &c., are also to be explored by parties who will be under the direction of topographical engineers. Not only the best route for a railroad, but also much valuable scientific information is anticipated from these surveys. Governor Stevens, on arriving out, proposes to proceed immediately to organize a territorial government.

DISEMBEMBERMENT.—The Wellsburg Herald informs us that the people of Brooke and Hancock counties are resolved to seek a detachment from the Commonwealth of Virginia, and seek an annexation to Pennsylvania. It is said that the excitement there, consequent upon the refusal of the Legislature to grant them the right of way for the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad through their territory, is very great, and pervades all classes. That was an unfortunate act of our Legislature. We hope Mr. Russell, as he pretends to have new lights upon the doctrine of State rights, will soon have better views of State comity, and of individual, natural rights. The people of the Panhandle will receive the sympathy of the unprejudiced and the right thinking citizens of the Commonwealth. If they cannot enjoy their natural rights in Virginia, we hope they may speedily be annexed to Pennsylvania.—*Kanawha Republican.*

HIGH PRICE OF WOOL IN EUROPE.—Wool is rapidly rising in England, and on the continent. The London Times says: At the late public sales nearly all the stock then in London was sold, and the warehouses are consequently beginning to look very empty. The advices from the continent represent light stocks and high prices. In Germany the old stock is nearly exhausted, and the consequence is that the next clip has in many cases been contracted for at much higher prices than those of last year.

The Boston Herald states that it has obtained some statistical returns from nine distillers, in and near Boston, from which it appears that of 4,000,000 gallons manufactured in that city and vicinity, nearly 1,300,000 gallons are used for burning fluid, and more than a million gallons are used in the arts and sciences. About a million more are exported, leaving but about 700,000 gallons to be accounted for, as used for medicinal purposes and for a beverage.

A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin is announced.—Two editions will be issued. Of the most elaborate of these the publishers say: "This book will be profusely illustrated, and the services of the best artists of the day, both designers and engravers, have already been engaged. When completed, its typography and embellishments will alike serve to make it one of the most beautiful volumes yet issued from the press."

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. A LECTURE will be delivered before this Institution, at MASONIC HALL, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 11th of April, by the Rt. Rev ALONZO POTTER, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. Subject—*Esthetic Culture.*

☞ Tickets of admission, 25 cents—to be had at the principal Bookstores, Hotels, and the Library Rooms; also, at the Door.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock—Lecture to commence at 8.

J. M. KIRKPATRICK, JOHN R. HOLMES,
W. H. KINCAID, HENRY WOODS,
apl11t Lecture Committee.

☞ H. WILLIAM'S SELECT SCHOOL will open again on MONDAY the 4th instant, in the Room below the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church. It is hoped that 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

☞ 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 topic 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 dissquisitions as to the origin. The expelling can now at length be found.—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superceded 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, apl JAS. 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, 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!

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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—my store building 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 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 doubtful as to your safes, not to be slow in making a purchase, for I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up with a view to 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:

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Mr. S. M. Kieser: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have found during the four agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found it of great excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was laying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered very rapidly. I have also extensively introduced it among and for the Piles, and have seen cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect,
ISAAC HOLTON.

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☞ [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ WINES, &c—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, *as imported*, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
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☞ Messrs. KIDD & Co. have just received Six hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAPS, comprising the celebrated Honey Soap, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, White and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. mh1

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

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Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to visit our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having secured HAY AND MANURE FORKS too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. [apd3m

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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 Manufactures, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices; comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.

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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where satisfaction is always guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms for the business constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. NELSON feels himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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