PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WELLS & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 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 9 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.*

OPENING OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

The following letter tells its own story. It officially announces the gratifying fact that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is opened its whole length—that the trains are running, and that passengers have been carried over it, and that a new, direct, and most expeditious route is opened with Cincinnati and the whole West. Pittsburgh has reason to rejoice, and the Officers and Stockholders of the Railroad have cause of unbounded gratification.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALLIANCE, April 12th, 1852.

D. N. WHITE, Esq., *Editor Pittsburgh Gazette:*

DEAR SIR:—We opened the road to Crestline yesterday, with entire success, and without any accident. The brass band from Louisville, Stark county, went out with us; and we had a number of passengers for the Columbus and Cincinnati road. The people of the village of Crestline had a great rejoicing on the occasion, sent up sky rockets, and entertained us sumptuously at supper. Returning this morning, we ran from Mansfield to Wooster in a little less than two hours, and made our time at Alliance punctually to a minute. What I have worked for, talked about, thought about, and dreamed about for the last four years, is now an accomplished fact. Of the success of the work I feel fully assured, and am thankful that such is the case. We have reached a point at last that will give us a good western outlet. Very truly yours,

S. W. ROBERTS.

"THEM RASCALLY WHIGS."—Our neighbors of the *Post* have suddenly become very much excited against the Whigs, and hardly any language is severe enough to express their intense dislike of Whigs and Whiggery, and especially of Whig editors. What has caused this sudden outbreak, in the midst of so profound a calm! Is Mr. Harper trying to recommend his pretensions for office to Mr. Pierce's administration, by a display of such ill-timed partizan ferocity? It looks very much like it. While he was anxiously collecting Whig signatures to his petition, his paper cautiously avoided a single expression which would offend the most fastidious Whig car. Now the Powers at Washington must be propitiated, and hence this fresh display of partizan zeal. To our view, he has made a mistake. We do not believe the administration will thank him for his officious partizan bitterness. Mr. Pierce and his administration have been treated with most marked respect by the Whigs and the Whig press; and ever since the election, the successful candidate has been spoken of by the Whig press with that consideration which every American citizen should feel for one raised to so high a dignity. There is no cause, no occasion for such rancor, and it is ill-considered and indecent. The *Post* daily boasts of the victories of the Democracy, and claims for it all the offices, and all the power of the country. Why cannot the poor Whigs then be let alone. As they have neither part nor lot in the emoluments, honors, and responsibilities of the government, and as they seem disposed to give Mr. Pierce's administration a candid and fair trial, and a generous support as far as it is deserving of it, we think they might be spared until a new battle is waged for power. But the editor of the *Post* wants office, and he hopes to walk into it by a display of uncommon zeal against the Whigs. We shall see what success he will have. If he is on the right track, this notice of ours will help him amazingly, and we advise him to transmit it to Washington without delay.

THE HEMPFIELD AGAIN.—The letter of HENRY K. STRONG, Esq, which we publish to-day, tells Philadelphia some disagreeable but wholesome truths. The medicine may be very bitter, but if it works a radical cure of the dangerous malady which is now commencing to prey upon her vitals, it will be a happy thing for her. She is already beginning to reap the fruits of the mistaken Hempfield policy, and the sooner she comes back to a proper sense of her real interests, the less she will lose in the future.

It will cost Philadelphia most probably *two millions of dollars* to complete the Hempfield, and then she will gain nothing she could not have *better gained through Pittsburgh* at a trifling expense. We have given high engineering authority for the assertion, that a shorter route of equated distances can be obtained through Pittsburgh, to Wheeling than by the Hempfield—and the Steubenville Railroad offers as good a route, to reach the trade of the West, either by the Ohio Central, or the Marietta Railroad.

Let Philadelphia pause before she irrevocably gives her money to a scheme which she is yet in the dark about, and which having once undertaken she must go through with at all hazards.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.—Many of our citizens will be pleased to learn that we shall soon be connected with Lake Superior by an easy navigation. The contract for constructing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal has been awarded to Erastus Corning, of Albany. His propositions are to complete the canal for the seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land appropriated, with the understanding that all taxes shall be remitted as authorized by the supplemental act of the Michigan Legislature last winter. The work is to be completed within two years from the time of signing the contract.

The late great advance of copper, and the unprecedented success of several of the Copper Companies, has greatly excited the public mind, and we look for more extensive operations in that quarter this season. To other stimulants is now added the certainty that the Canal will be built, thus greatly diminishing the cost of transportation, and facilitating the rapid settlement of the country. A brilliant future is before that region, and many large fortunes will be made by adventurous copper miners. We expect to see a populous and thriving community on Lake Superior within a few years.

In *Senate*, on the 9th inst., the bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Deposit Bank was defeated by a tie vote. Mr. Kunkle moved to reconsider, which carried, when the bill was again defeated by a vote of 6 to 17.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate have adopted the resolution of the House, fixing upon the 19th instant for the final adjournment. This will exceed the hundred days nearly a week, but the great press of business at this stage of the session utterly demanded this course.

RAILROADS IN MAINE.—In Maine there are 1,079 miles of railroad authorized 412 of which are built. The 412 miles in operation have cost over twelve millions of dollars, and when fully completed will carry the aggregate of expenditures as high as $30,000 per mile. Ten millions of this expenditure have been made within the last five years, or a sum equal to two millions per annum has in that time been applied to the building of railroads in Maine.

Mr. Polzky, Kossuth's private secretary, has been in Washington for the last few days, past. The telegraph reports that he has been dining with the President, and having private interviews with the Secretary of State.

THE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE.

The following is the final decision of the Supreme Court, in the long litigation in relation to the Old Allegheny Bridge. The Bridge Company is triumphant:

Commonwealth on the relation of Jas. Todd, vs. The Allegheny Bridge Company. Quo Warranto.

Opinion of the Court, by Lowrie, J.

This proceeding was instituted to try the title of the defendants to the corporate franchises claimed and exercised by them, alleging that they have violated their charter in several particulars, and thereby forfeited it. It was argued before us at Pittsburgh, in September last, and its decision has been delayed, first by the great pressure of business upon this Court, and afterwards because of other cases arising before us, involving one of the vital points of this, and it was thought advisable to consider them together.

One of the alleged grounds of forfeiture in this case is that the defendants do not demand and collect from every passenger the full tolls, as fixed by the terms of their charter, but have made a regulation by which passengers pay by the year a much less sum than their tolls would amount to if they paid by the trip; and that in consequence thereof the surplus fund, by means of which the bridge is to be made free, is not properly increased and the enfranchisement of the bridge is postponed.

The answer to this is, that the toll rates of all road and bridge corporations are fixed by law, in order to prevent extortion, and are, therefore, intended to require, not that so much, but that no more shall be collected. Indeed this relator is guilty of the inconsistency of complaining in another part of the information that it was extortion in the defendant to demand of him full toll. It is perfectly apparent that a demand of full legal toll from all persons from the beginning must have greatly retarded the growth of Allegheny City, and that it would be regarded as most grinding and unendurable oppression. It is very proper for all such corporations to commute the tolls for an annual sum, if their charter does not forbid it, and if it be done with an honest purpose. Here, then, is no allegation of fraud.

Another ground is, that defendants refused to allow the relator to pass at the commuted rates of toll. Suppose they did. He can base no action upon this unless they thereby did him a legal injury. And if they did him a legal injury then he is not entitled to *this* remedy, but to the appropriate action in his own name for the damage done; for, the remedy by quo warranto is not allowed where the law affords a private remedy. Stra. 11964; T. R. 331: 2 Johns, 190; 23 Wend. 244. And no remedy at all is allowed where there is no legal injury. Even if they demand more toll than the law allows, the penalty is by fine, and not by forfeiture of their charter. It would be strange that the charter should be forfeited by a law for the taking of the tolls which the law allows.

The third allegation is that the defendants have not rendered to the General Assembly the periodical accounts required by their charter. Admit. What has the relator to do with this? During all the time complained of, the State owned about half of the stock, and was therefore herself party to the omission, if there was any. After that she sold out her stock to individuals. Does she now claim to forfeit that very stock for an omission of which she had never before complained, and to which she was a party? She does not do it, and we would not bear her if she did. When a relator assumes *thus* to vindicate the rights of the State, she may well say, *tale cumilio ne defenseribus istis.*

The fourth allegation is, that when the company were about to build and wanted a piece of ground for their abutment in Allegheny, they did not get it in the way prescribed in their charter for taking it, but made a bargain for it with the owner, allowing him and his family, as the consideration, to pass toll free for 40 years. This may have been a foolish bargain, but no more can be made of it. The State was a party to that act, too, and she does not, and cannot, now complain of it.

The next complaint is that the stock of the company was not large enough to complete the bridge, and that, contrary to their charter, they borrowed money to complete it. The answer is that there is nothing in the charter forbidding it, and it is impossible to guess how any rights could be injured by it.

There are some other grounds of complaint which we do not consider, because they have been abandoned, and all the others might as well have been.

But there is another answer to the whole complaint. That is, that we do not hear a private relator in this Court claiming to forfeit a charter, and he has no right to such action in any court where he stands as a mere informer without interest. The act authorizes this writ to issue on the relation of any person desiring to prosecute the same; but that was always the law, and still we allow no one to desire at law that in which he has no interest. 5 Ad & E. 613, id. 610. 6 Bar. and C. 240, 10 id. 259. 17 R. 3, 2 id. 797. 1 East. 46 n. 2 Bar. 869. 3 id. 2123, 1 W. Bl. 137. And so we have just now decided in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Bank of Schuylkill, and Commonwealth vs. Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.

JUDGMENT—April 4, 1853—This came on for final hearing at September Term, 1852, and was argued by counsel, and now on full and mature consideration thereof it is considered and adjudged, that the relator, James Todd, has shown no right or title to maintain this information in the name of the Commonwealth, and that the same be, and hereby is quashed, and wholly taken for nought, and that the relator pay to the defendants their lawful costs in this behalf expended.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA RAILROADS.—A bill has been reported in the Maryland House of Delegates, for a copy of which we are indebted to B. D. Dandis, Esq., providing for the incorporation of the Ferderick and Hagerstown Railroad Company. The capital stock of the company is to be one million of dollars, and the act of incorporation is to become effective whenever one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be subscribed. Authority is given to increase the capital stock by the issue of additional shares, or to borrow money on the credit of the road. The railroad is to run from some point within the corporate limits of Frederick city to within those of Hagerstown, and the right and privilege of constructing and repairing a branch railroad from Hagerstown to Williamsport is also granted. Full power and authority to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad or with the Frederick Branch of the same is guaranteed — The charges on the road are not to exceed one cent a ton per mile for toll and three cents for transportation of freight, nor more than three cents per mile for transportation of passengers.

Two projects have lately been started for the connection of the Cumberland coal region, by direct and short lines of railroads, with tide water at Alexandria. The first is in fact an extension of the Manassas Gap Railroad. The Virginia Legislature at its present session has increased the capital stock of this Company $1,600,000, the State subscribing three-fifths of the whole increase, and making its entire capital stock $2,400,000. The objects of this increase are threefold, viz: $800,000 for extension of road to the terminus at Harrisonburg; $500,000 for extension of an independent line into Alexandria; and $300,000 for construction of a branch road or stem into the county of Loudoun.

The Legislature of Virginia has also chartered a railroad from Paddytown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Strausburg, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. This road will connect with the George's Creek Railroad, and thus give an outlet to the Westernport coal district, by a route said to be fifty miles less than by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The connecting road from Strausburg to the St. George's Creek Railroad is already being surveyed, and the enterprise is asserted to be in the hands of Northern capitalists interested in the Parker Vein Coal Company, who will not permit it to sleep.

The second project for giving the Cumberland region an alleged nearer outlet than by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is that by the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire railroad, which has also been chartered by the Virginia Legislature during its present session, the State subscribing three-fifths of the amount necessary for its construction from Alexandria to a point near Harper's Ferry. The books for subscription are to be opened on the 20th instant, for the purpose of securing the balance required to render the State's subscription obligatory. This road connects at Paddytown with the railroad to Strasburg, and by the George's Creek railroad with Westernport. The entire distance by this new route from Paddytown to Alexandria is put down at 140 miles, while by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington the distance is 220 miles, making a difference of 80 miles.

These statements are derived from the showing of the friends of the two projects, and must necessarily be received *cum grano salis.*— Our readers are perhaps as well able as ourselves to judge whether either of the roads will be built. We confess to some degree of skepticism on the point. That both should be built is highly improbable. The success of one project will probably be fatal to the other. An act of incorporation also exists for a railroad from Strasburg to the Ohio river at Letart's Falls, to which the location of either of the above roads would be a great give vitality.—*Balt. Amer.*

FREIGHTS FOR AUSTRALIA.—It is stated that the vessels up in N. York for Australia fill rather slowly with freight, the chief article offering being lumber; but the better class find no difficulty in filling up with passengers, at remunerative rates. Charges vary from $125 to $200 for and first class accommodations.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—We have, with pain, read the editorial of the *American*, respecting the murder of Dr. G. W. Baskin of this place. Ignorant of the true character of the man, Mr. Biddle has recklessly and wantonly attempted to assassinate his reputation, after another assassin had taken his life. He may have been misled by another, and if so, let him give his author, or stand before the world as a vile traducer of the reputation of the dead. The most reckless of his persecutors *here*, would not dare to charge upon him what has been done by this *Pittsburgh* editor, who is probably a stranger to the Doctor, and entirely unacquainted with his character.

And the editors of the *Dispatch* join in the cry against him, and *virtually* justify the murder. They say (on the supposition that the statement in the *American* is true,) "it will require a heavier reward than $500 to induce a private citizen who has a proper regard for the sanctity of a man's home, to aid in the arrest of the accused, assassin though he be." In other words, if any citizen knows where the assassin is concealed, the tacit advice of these editors is, not to let it be known. If such is a fair specimen of your editorial corps, no wonder that crime has been on the increase in Pittsburgh.

If a man have a *proper regard* for the sanctity of a man's home," he would not deliver up to justice even the murderer! On the same principle the editors of the *American* and *Dispatch* deserve the assassin's dagger, for violating the "sanctity of a man's home," by traducing his reputation, and whoever "has a *proper regard*," for the sanctity of that home so ruthlessly invaded, would not assist in delivering up the assassin! Such would be the true application of their own principles. Such principles promulged do more to bring about these scenes of blood, than all other causes. The murder of our fellow-citizen is probably in part due to those who have given free utterance to similar sentiments.

Let every individual, and especially every editor, advocate forbearance under wrong, and recommend peaceful or legal redress, and the cowardly assassin will not look to a corrupted public to sustain and conceal him in his murderous acts. Besides, such charges are a stigma upon the community at large. Probably no physician in the county has a more extensive practice than Dr. Baskin, which surely could not be, had his character been such as represented in the *American*, unless, indeed, our people are without the pale of civilized society.

Had these editors have been here on last Sabbath and seen nearly, or quite a thousand of our most respectable citizens, male and female, and a large number of physicians from different parts of the country, following the bier of their friend to the grave-yard, they might have paused before they dared to cover his memory with their infamous billingsgate. But the dog loves his vomit, and some editors, as well as others, find no food so palatable to their morbid taste as slander and defamation. The facts are these:

The brother-in-law of Taymon, the supposed murderer, had entered a *civil suit* against deceased, for alleged criminal connection with his wife. At the same time, Taymon entered a prosecution against him for alleged assault and battery upon his wife, with intent to commit adultery. This brother-in-law and wife were once before separated through *jealousy*, and there is no evidence that this jealousy has ever subsided, but just the contrary. They are now separated, but under a *written* assurance from the husband that it is for a short time, as he intends to take her with him to their contemplated place of removal. She has, since leaving here, offered to a friend and relative, under the solemnity of an oath, to acquit the Doctor of ever having had improper connection with her; and yet the husband does not pretend to have any personal knowledge of his guilt, nor could he bring a single witness, unless he could get the supposed murderer, John Tayman, or his wife.

It would not be proper here to say more, but this much was necessary to show that the green eyed monster jealousy, lies at the bottom of this whole affair, and to say the least, it ought to be regarded as the fabrication of a disordered mind, until established by good testimony.

The Taymon case is still more unsatisfactory and contradictory. Knowing everything that had occured from first to last, under oath, he admits that he saw no wrong in the Doctor till he had ceased attending his family, and till the said brother-in-law told him of the Doctor's evil designs.

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MERCER, April 9th, 1853.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamer Illinois reached her dock at quarter past seven o'clock. She left Navy Bay on the evening of the first, and brings the California mails and two millions and ninety five thousand dollars in gold dust. She also brings three hundred and seventy-five passengers.

The steamship Union left Aspinwall for New York, via Jamaica, on the 31st.

By steamer Santiago, at Panama, we have Valparaiso dates to the 28th of February, and Callao to the 12th of March. At the former place, business had somewhat improved. The bulk of flour was very small and firmly held at $8.50@$9.

The political intelligence is unimportant. Congress had adjourned, and the President was still on his southern tour. Gen. Blanco goes to France as Minister.

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The dispute between New Granada and Equador seems to have been settled in an amicable manner.

The harvest at the South was more abundant than ever known before.

The mining districts continue to yield abundantly.

The United States sloop of war Portsmouth has been ordered to San Juan del Sur, instead of Callao, the Chilian authorities having released the American (Stewart, of Baltimore,) who had been so long confined without trial.

Serious disturbances, owing to some political appointments, had occurred between the inhabitants at Tobago it was put down without loss of life. Some insults were offered to foreigners, and the Portsmouth was detained there a day in consequence.

The Case of Mr. Rink.—Some startling disclosures have just been made in relation to the murder of Mr. Rink. It is now believed that Arthur Spring is the guilty man. The umbrella that was found in the premises immediately after the murder, has been identified by Mr. and Mrs. Regan, as the one they loaned to Spring just before the murder. It is identified by several marks and patches on it, and Mr. Regan also remembers that on the afternoon of the murder, and prior to the deed, he followed Spring down Thirteenth street to Chesnut street, where he lost sight of him. The presumption is that Rink is the individual alluded to by Spring in his confession to his son, in which he said he had killed a man to the hope of getting $70,000, but obtained nothing. The facts, as we learn, will be fully investigated by the proper authorities.— They should be for various reasons. In the first place, to corroborate the testimony of the son; in the second, to relieve Fockard, who is now in prison, accused of the crime; and in the third, to bring the foul offence directly home to the blood-stained assassin. Spring it is understood will be sentenced immediately.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The New York Courier states that the whole force of the Mint at Philadelphia is engaged on quarter dollars only, as they are deemed the most useful of the silver coins, and the amount of new coinage at this time amounts to $150,000. They are coining at the rate of $20,000 a day, so as to be ready for general distribution on the 16th.

VISIT TO HARRISBURG.—The invitation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of Maryland to visit Harrisburg, has been accepted, and Saturday next, the 16th instant, has been fixed upon as the day for the visit. The different railroad companies on the route have volunteered special trains for the occasion.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

TO THE COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—As one of the Representatives of the city of Philadelphia, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, I feel it my duty to submit to you the following—

That the repeal of the Gauge Laws should excite much astonishment in Philadelphia, is not at all surprising, but to know that it was secured by means furnished by the city itself is astounding. That the subscription proposed to be made by the city, of a half a million of dollars, to the Hempfield Road, was used to gain strength for the request, recent developments demonstrate most clearly.

It is now manifest, whilst the representatives of the city were in good faith carrying out the resolves of the City Councils upon the subject, however much some of them may have doubted the policy, the friends of the Hempfield Road were bartering away Philadelphia interests upon matters deemed of vital concern to her. Every vote representing these interests except one, stilton knew where the assassin is concealed, the tacit advice of these editors is, not to let it be known. If such is a fair specimen of your editorial corps, no wonder that crime has been on the increase in Pittsburgh.

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The United States sloop of war Portsmouth has been ordered to San Juan del Sur, instead of Callao, the Chilian authorities having released the American (Stewart, of Baltimore,) who had been so long confined without trial.

Serious disturbances, owing to some political appointments, had occurred between the inhabitants at Tobago it was put down without loss of life. Some insults were offered to foreigners, and the Portsmouth was detained there a day in consequence.

The Case of Mr. Rink.—Some startling disclosures have just been made in relation to the murder of Mr. Rink. It is now believed that Arthur Spring is the guilty man. The umbrella that was found in the premises immediately after the murder, has been identified by Mr. and Mrs. Regan, as the one they loaned to Spring just before the murder. It is identified by several marks and patches on it, and Mr. Regan also remembers that on the afternoon of the murder, and prior to the deed, he followed Spring down Thirteenth street to Chesnut street, where he lost sight of him. The presumption is that Rink is the individual alluded to by Spring in his confession to his son, in which he said he had killed a man to the hope of getting $70,000, but obtained nothing. The facts, as we learn, will be fully investigated by the proper authorities.— They should be for various reasons. In the first place, to corroborate the testimony of the son; in the second, to relieve Fockard, who is now in prison, accused of the crime; and in the third, to bring the foul offence directly home to the blood-stained assassin. Spring it is understood will be sentenced immediately.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

THE UNITED STATES MINT.—The New York Courier states that the whole force of the Mint at Philadelphia is engaged on quarter dollars only, as they are deemed the most useful of the silver coins, and the amount of new coinage at this time amounts to $150,000. They are coining at the rate of $20,000 a day, so as to be ready for general distribution on the 16th.

VISIT TO HARRISBURG.—The invitation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to the Legislature of Maryland to visit Harrisburg, has been accepted, and Saturday next, the 16th instant, has been fixed upon as the day for the visit. The different railroad companies on the route have volunteered special trains for the occasion.

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying, the Worms generated in the human system. Recently any number of learned medical men have 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. McLane's Vermifuge is the much to be desired remedy, and has already super-sed 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,

J. RIDDLE & 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 they are made for our regular and ordinary sales, and said abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACCIDENTAL 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 & HUNTER—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 books 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 buy one, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to any one.

Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDNEY 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, 1851.

Mr S. M. Kier—Sir. I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some double more. We have found the oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed eyes, Gute, Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Respectfully yours, &c. ISAAC HOLLOW.

For sale by all the *Druggists* in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

[Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, jr., 64 Market st.

Market and Front streets.

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

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

GEO. P. SMITH & CO.,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

OF RECENT PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION, which they offer for sale

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

PRINTS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Domestic.
GINGHAMS—French, Scotch, and American;
LAWNS—DELINES—BARAGES;
DRESS GOODS—A very large stock;
CLOTHS—Of all descriptions;
CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large stock of newest makes, for town trade;
SATINETTS—Of every kind and quality;
JEANS—TWEEDS—KENTS—and a large variety of for SUMMER WEAR;
COTTON PANTALOONERY—All leading makes, plain and fancy;
LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—and many new styles Irish Goods, cur own importation;
RIBBONS—Large and handsome assortment;
VELVETS—GINGHAMS—CAMBRICS—SCOTCH—CHECKS—COTTON TWEEDS—SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
Every variety of brown SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS—Bleached SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—All descriptions of VARIETY GOODS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853.

Auction Notice.

FIRST SALE OF THE HADLEY LAWNS.

WILMERDINGS & MOUNT

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853,

AT THEIR STORE

No. 51 Beaver street, New York,

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN CASES

OF THE

HADLEY FALLS AND PORTSMOUTH LAWNS,

BEING THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON'S PRODUCTION,

AND ALL OF THE

CELEBRATED PRINTING OF JACOB DUNNELL & CO

☞ These Goods will be found to be very desirable, and in great variety of styles in both small and large patterns. The set are NEW AND SUPERIOR BEYOND DIFFERENCE.

Your particular attention is requested to this sale, as it will be found very attractive, and well worthy of your notice.

Also, a desirable assortment of

BAREGE DE LAINES,

AND THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES ASSORTED FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES, GUN BARRELS, SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS, SLEDGES, MATTOCKS,

&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. Nimick and Co's celebrated LAND AND MANDLE FORKS, they are prepared to furnish a superior article of forks at factory prices.

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Spring and Summer Bonnets.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood street, would call the attention of Milliners and others, who buy to sell again, to his large assortment of BONNETS of the newest styles for the coming seasons. Also, French flowers, &c. mh12

REMOVAL.

HENRY H. LOGAN,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN CHEESE, BUTTER, FISH, &c.

No. 25 WOOD STREET,

Twelve doors above Water street,

PITTSBURGH.

mh15dawlm

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer trade, to which I solicit the attention of buyers, assuring, favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York, that I can satisfy purchasers, and examine before buying.

mh7

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH.

Office 85 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap10

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECY.

OFFICE, 84 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, Wm.