PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 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.*

NEW AND IMPORTANT RAILROAD PROJECT.

We have been made acquainted with a Railroad project, which, if it is carried out, promises to be of great importance to the Railroad system of this country. It seems that a year ago, a charter was procured to construct a Railroad from the town of Mercer, in this State, to Sandy Lake, where there are some coal mines, with power to make a branch from Mercer to the State line of Ohio. During the session of the Legislature just closed, an act was obtained to construct a Railroad from Sandy Lake to Franklin, and from there to Ridgeway, or some point on the Sunbury and Erie line. Legislation has also been secured to extend the Sunbury and Erie road, or a road with some other name, to the Delaware at Easton. We may not have stated the exact position of the legislation secured, but the substance of our information is, that during the late session, the legislation to construct a continuous Railroad through nearly the centre of Pennsylvania, in the direction of New York, Easton, Franklin and Mercer, being points on the line, has been perfected.

A deputation from Mercer visited Warren, Ohio, a day or two ago, and went West, to meet a deputation from Columbus. They say that a powerful movement is on foot; that they are backed by New York capital to an unlimited amount; that some of the strongest men in the East and the West have taken hold of it; that the design is to make an air line, as near as the country will admit of it, from Cincinnati to New York, passing through Columbus and Warren, Ohio; Mercer, Franklin, Ridgeway and Easton, Pennsylvania. *Philadelphia is not considered, or talked of, or cared for, in the movement!*

Several gentlemen from that region, have been in Harrisburg all winter, and we now see what their business was. This new movement, it is understood, will kill the North-western project, which never had much vitality, and also the Hudson and Clinton Railroad, which runs north of the intended line. The new line will probably cross the Ohio and Pennsylvania road somewhere between Canton and Wooster—probably at Wooster or Massillon.

We thus see, that while Philadelphia was so busy trying to head Pittsburgh, and get round her, by the Hempfield and the Northwestern projects, New York has completely headed her, has secured the right of way directly through Pennsylvania, and is ready to compete with her on a short and direct line, *right in the heart of Ohio.* If Philadelphia had united with Pittsburgh in the great race for the trade of the West, this calamity might have been avoided. Now she meets with little commiseration.

An important question arises—how will this project affect the interests of Pittsburgh? Of course it will not be directly beneficial, and may do us considerable injury; but not, we think, to any serious extent. It will give us, by way of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, a very direct route to the city of New York, and the attractions at Pittsburgh are so great, that we believe a great portion of the business will come through this way. In the first place we have the river, which has never been sufficiently appreciated. This will attract, during the boating season, the great mass of the freighting business. Then we shall have, by means of the river railroad, and the Steubenville road, direct access to the heart of Southern Ohio, and Kentucky and Tennessee. These advantages will powerfully attract New York trade and travel this way. Philadelphia, when she gets the Hempfield finished, will find New York ahead of her, on the west side of the river, taking away her coveted business, before it crosses the Wheeling Bridge!

Looking at it in this view, we do not think that Pittsburgh has much cause to fear; but to Philadelphia the project is one of the most dangerous which has ever been suggested.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—Our neighbors of the *Dispatch*, yesterday, in their leading editorial article, take ground which we think untenable. They ask the question—"are our public schools the proper places to teach theology?" and answer it by saying, that none "but the most bigoted could answer it in the affirmative;" and then proceed to declare, that they fear those are, who, "by forcing, through their popular majority, the use of a favorite translation of the Scriptures in the Schools,—cause the more reasonable portion of their brethren to agree with the Catholics that they have just cause of complaint."

They then proceed as follows:

"*The Scriptures were never designed to teach man aught but theology, and we deem it no claims as a reading book, for the purpose of being useful in any other point of view.* The style is that of the day when they were translated. The translation most in use, endorsed by the Church of England, was authorized by King James of England, and more than one Protestant denomination object to what they consider erroneous versions of the original. Among others, the "Disciples" have a version of their own—and the Catholics use the "Douay edition." If, then, it is only used as a reading-book, because it teaches theology, and that kind of theology recognized by some, or each of Protestants, how can any one who is really opposed to "sectarian teaching" sometimes" as our Common Schools, advocate its use as a reading-book—and if so used, why may not the Disciples have their version, and the Catholics theirs?"

We fear our neighbors have read the Holy Scriptures to very little purpose, or they would not have penned the extraordinary sentence in the commencement of the above extract, which we have placed in Italics. They seem to have forgotten that the Bible contains the only authentic and reasonable account we have of the Creation; of the early history and settlement of the human race; of the Deluge; of the remarkable enslaving and deliverance and exodus of the children of Israel; and of the system of Government and Laws appointed by God for their guidance. They have forgotten that it contains the Moral Law, which is the foundation of our criminal jurisprudence, and the only standard of personal morals. They forget that it establishes the Holy Sabbath, which is acknowledged in our Government and institutions, and its desecration punished. The Bible not *useful* in any *other* point of view than in Theology! We are amazed at such an assertion. The history of the world, for the first two or three thousand years would be a blank without it, and in the purity of its morals, the sublimity of its ideas, the grandeur of its conceptions, no book ever equalled it.

The style, too, is not fit for common schools! At least such is the inference we draw from the phraseology of the article. This is the first time we ever heard the Bible objected to on this account. The English translation is in strong, pithy, pure, chaste old Anglo-Saxon. It is most admirably adapted to the comprehension of children and learners. Its frequent use tends to the formation of the best modern style for speaking or writing. It is eloquent in its simplicity, strong in its powerful diction, and most affecting in its touching pathos.

But we have not time now to defend the Bible as a reading book on the score of its usefulness and its diction, apart from its theology, neither do we think such a defence is needed. It is too highly appreciated in these respects by the best minds in the country. We have only space, now, to call attention to the danger to our Common Schools, and to the country, were the sentiments of the above extract to prevail. If the Bible is to be excluded from the schools at the demand of the adherents of the Pope, so must every sentiment contained in it, not in accordance with the dogmas of that Church, be excluded on the same principle. A Christian nation must *heathenize* its schools, to satisfy a professedly Christian sect, but which in reality has set up a rule of action superior to the Bible. *Interdict* the Bible to Common Schools, and what is the consequence? They will become truly "godless." The children will know that the Bible is an interdicted book—that even the Lord's Prayer cannot be used as an invocation for the blessings of Heaven, and they will soon learn to sneer at a book which is unfit for the school room. The consequence will be, all real Christian parents will remove their children, and the schools will be destroyed. Thus the great object of the Papacy will be accomplished!

This is a Christian nation. Ten thousand facts attest it. Our government and laws recognise it in various ways. The Bible, without note or comment, is the Christian's book, his guide, his rule of action. If a single sect in this country, calling itself Christian, is afraid of this book—afraid of its simple, unexplained truths upon the minds of its children—if its system of theology, in a word, *cannot stand the light poured from the Bible, upon the heart of a child,* then let that system perish; for it is not *true.* Let the Bible never be given up to encourage darkness.

DEATH OF HON. WM. R. KING.

The long expected death of the Vice President took place at his home, in Dallas county, Alabama, on Monday evening last, April 18.—He had only reached home the day before.

William Rufus King was born in North Carolina, and was 67 or 68 years old at the time of his death. He had the advantage of a good education, and commenced his public life at an early age; and has been in office nearly ever since. He was elected to the Legislature of his native State before he was 21, and to Congress when he was 24, and served in that capacity from 1810 to 1814, and was subsequently appointed Secretary of Legation to Wm. Pinckney, Minister to both Naples and St. Petersburg. He settled in Alabama in 1818, and in 1819 was elected United States Senator from that State, which dignified office he held for 24 consecutive years, and resigned in 1844, to accept the Mission to France. The next year he returned home, and in 1848 returned to the Senate, and held his position there until the 4th of March last, having presided over that body since the death of Gen. Taylor. His public life was distinguished less for ability than courtesy and blandness of manners, and was only extraordinary from its extreme length. His death leaves a vacancy in the office of Vice President which will remain until his successor is elected in 1856.

The following account of the landing of the Vice President, on his arrival from Cuba, will be read with mournful interest:

[From the Mobile Register, April 13.]

Yesterday morning, about 12 o'clock, the steamer Junior, Capt. Armstrong, brought up Vice President King and his accompanying relatives, from the steamer Fulton, which remains at her anchorage near Dog River Bar. They were landed on Government street Wharf, where an immense assemblage of citizens had gathered to witness the debarkation. Col. King came forward supported by two of the officers of the Fulton, and was conducted to a carriage provided for the purpose. He appeared to be extremely feeble and attenuated, though he bore his head erect, and his eyes glanced round seemingly with a sad, though pleased interest, to find himself once more on the soil of his beloved Alabama—the Land of Rest.

There was a profound cessation in the large crowd present, as they gazed upon the form of the venerable statesman and patriot, thus enfeebled by the heavy hand of disease—thus stricken by the arrows of sickness, in the midst of the honors which the nation has so recently bestowed upon him—and the sad countenances, the uncovered brows, and the mute decorum of all, testified to the deep solicitude and sympathy which universally prevailed. The sad spectacle repressed the cordial and enthusiastic cheers which would have otherwise greeted our illustrious fellow citizen upon his return to the emporium of the State which has so long cherished him as her favorite son.

During the progress of the Junior up the Bay with the national flag displayed at her jackstaff, the State Artillery fired the Vice President's salute of seventeen guns.

Col. King, with his family, was immediately conducted to the Battle House, where he now has most pleasant and desirable rooms. It is, we understand, his intention to remain some days in this city. We trust that the fine weather now prevailing, may alleviate his disease, and give him some slight increase of strength. For some days before leaving Cuba, the influence of the climate there was not so favorable as had been hoped, but his passage to this port did not increase his debility.

Though our citizens are not, under the circumstances, permitted to see any public exhibition of their regard for their distinguished countryman, yet they have thought it proper and becoming to testify to Lt. Murray and the other officers of the Fulton, their gratitude and esteem for the kindness, courtesy, and attention which those officers have extended to Col. King during his presence upon that vessel. With this view, arrangements are on foot, we understand, to tender to them a public dinner.

The Fulton will remain but to-day, we believe, in our waters, and then proceeds to take her regular station in the service.

ACCIDENT IN THE CANAL.—The steamer *Tecumseh*, from New Orleans, with a heavy cargo of railroad iron, broke a pitman strap, and cylinder head of one engine, while in the canal yesterday, and, in addition, had to lighten to get through. This detained her, and was the cause of the detention of a dozen more boats, which were awaiting their turn to enter the canal.

The Tecumseh got through the canal yesterday morning—just 50 hours making the passage. This was owing in part to the mishap to the boat, in part to being too heavily laden and having to lighten, and to the detentions caused by permitting a perfect fleet of coalboats to go through ahead of the steamers.

By this arrangement a great many light boats were detained fully 24 hours in their trips, which is very annoying, and prejudicial to their business.—*Louisville Courier.*

The above statement of facts, from a paper published in Louisville itself, is a specimen of the every-day history of that nuisance, the Louisville Canal. All other annoyances in western navigation, sink into insignificance beside this one. Those interested in western commerce ought to make a joint effort for either enlarging the present canal, or building a new one.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—An Anti-Slavery Convention met at Cincinnati, on last Tuesday. SAMUEL LEWIS, of Ohio, presided. Vice Presidents: W. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, G. W. Julian, of Indiana, C. L. Remond, a colored man from Salem, Mass., Mrs. Ernst and Mrs. Guild of that city, and Judge Stevens, of Madison.

Secretaries: J. W. Chaffin, of Clinton co., W. H. Day, of Cleveland, J. W. Towner, from Medina co., and J. McEldowney, of Cleveland.

Business Committee: Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. W. H. Brisbane, W. H. Day, M. R. Robinson, Judge Stevens, Dr. Brook, of Clinton, Mr. Julian, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Coleman, C. Donaldson and Mrs. A. H. Ernst.

The President stated in his opening address, that the Convention had been called by the Anti-Slavery Ladies of Cincinnati, for the purpose of collecting together the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, and of deliberating on future action. Resolutions were presented, and speeches made during the day, but nothing definitely determined on. The Convention was expected to last several days.

Hon. CHARLES SHALER, of this city, has been appointed United States District Attorney, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of J. B. Sweitzer, Esq., removed. This is a good appointment. The rest of the Pittsburgh appointments, we suppose, will be heard from soon, and set at rest many anxious hearts.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for April, is one of the most interesting numbers we have seen for some time. The readers of that able periodical will be delighted with this number. For sale by Gildenfenny, 4th street, and Miner, Smithfield street.

MURDERED MAN ALIVE.—Two men are now incarcerated in the Morris county (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Rodolph Kendig, and are to be tried in Morristown next week. *Fortunately for them* the supposed murdered man has turned up "alive and kicking" in Illinois.

We understand the Hon. Selon Borland has declined the appointment he recently received of Governor of New Mexico, vice W. Carr Lane, removed.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, April 19, 1853.

The improvement in financial affairs noticed at the close of last week, continues, and altogether matters look more buoyant than for some time, with a fair prospect of a continuance. Much of the present rise in stocks, however, must be attributed to the natural reaction that always occurs after such a serious fall as occurred in March, and a good share of it to the Central Railroad consolidation, which by forcing the central roads up to unheard of prices, has helped all the list by sympathy. Money is comparatively easy, and as many transactions are effected at seven per cent. as at a dearer rate.

From Europe, the contributions to the Crystal Palace pour in with great rapidity, no less than five hundred packages arriving on Saturday last. The applications from the United States contributors are upon a large scale, and much as the exhibition will advertise European wares, the benefit will be a small compared to what our artisans will secure by this opportunity to compare our products with those of the wealthy and elder manufacturers of the Old World. If as many pay to see the exhibition in full blast as now visit it out of curiosity, the stockholders cannot fail of reaping a large dividend for their enterprise.

Measures have been taken to secure the Assay Office at an early day, and all imagine it will grow into a mint very soon. The bars it is authorized to export are more valuable than gold coin, and are equally valuable for the banks to keep in their vaults up to a certain amount. Very little coin is required for the redemption of circulation, and five millions can remain as bullion at all the year round. As currency, we use little gold, preferring will cat money at a shave for common operations.

The commercial news from the other side of the Atlantic is as favorable as we could expect, and our markets for Cotton stand up well.—Dealers in breadstuffs are not well pleased at the course the English market has taken, and do not look with complacency upon the accounts given by English writers of the immense advantages England is to reap from the markets of the east, which they agree are destined to supplant those of the United States and the Baltic in feeding England. The import tables of Great Britain certainly show this state of things to be already accomplished, and we shall soon find that reducing our tariff on British manufactures does not give us a single mouth to feed except those that come to be fed.

The enterprising Mr. Holden, dealer in small houses and old furniture, has informed the Comptroller of the State that he declines to take four hundred thousand of five per cent. stock at par. He reasons for thus hoaxing the State are very cool. He charges the State with legislating away the value of his purchase, and has no opinion of such a course.

Summer plants have arrived in market, and strawberries can be had at a dollar the basket. New potatoes from Bermuda, excellent peas and tomatoes can also be had for about the weight in copper, with plenty of English mutton from sheep as large as moderate sized cows. Beef is only sixteen cents a pound, and ice only twice as high as last year. The next strike hereabouts must come from employers who have had their loaf pretty well cut down of late.

The Shipdrove regiment on the 23d of May, and persons who fancy the "horse theatre" and the sports of the ring combined with the old Roman and Grecian games, will have a rare treat. Next to the Crystal Palace it promises to be the most desirable amusement of the day. Those who prefer day-light sports to those of the evening can be gratified, and the children can see the clown and have their nap in good season. C.

DEFEAT OF THE POPE IN CINCINNATI.

Last week, after five thousand papers were struck off, we learned that victory perched on the side of the schools so that not one antischool man was elected to any office: but especially no one opposed to the schools was elected either school director or school visitor. In the Fourth and Thirteenth wards, where the greatest influence was brought to bear against the schools and where the Roman Catholics were the most numerous, no opponent of the schools was elected either visitor or director. Both Democrats and Whigs, where the schools were directly concerned, forgot their peculiarities, and voted for the schools. Some of the Catholics now see how much they have lost—how the ranks broke ground, and declared by their votes, that, though they were Catholics, they were not Papists. On the whole, the victory, for the good of human nature, is both timely and glorious. The constitution is honored, the laws are observed, and principle is maintained in opposition to despotism, irreligion, and every evil work.

Our heading is significant. The Pope is the official actor in Cincinnati. His canon law and his creed require, under the sanction of an oath, that the principles of the Church of Rome must be taught by every teacher of youth. The Archbishop was on his official death-bed to teach, or cause to be taught, to all the youth in his church, the peculiar doctrines of Popery, including persecution of Protestants, by the Inquisition and otherwise, the compatibility of heresies to support Popery, the absolution of citizens from their oaths of allegiance; in short, all the doctrines of Hildebrand and Boniface, that it was necessary to salvation to every creature to be subject to the Pope, both in spirituals and temporals. The Archbishop was only fulfilling his oath when he wanted to destroy our public system of instruction. Under these circumstances, we cheerfully accept the issue, unless a perfect resemblance.

A mirror was taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in D Diamond. [aprl3-d1w

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call with Chapel in rear 22 feet front by 70 deep. The building to be constructed of Brick; its wall to be 13 inches thick, and enclosed in during the present year. The whole to be completed on or before 1st of October, 1854.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at any time at the Office of Messrs. Hurt & Forster, Architects.

STEPHEN JONES, Jr.,
Chairman of the Building Committee.
[Cleveland Herald.]

For Sale.

ONE piece of WHITE OAK TIMBER, 49 feet long and 18 inches square; one piece do. do. do. 30 feet long and 15 inches square—suitable for Rolling-Mill purposes. Inquire of

apr22-3t BIDDELL & CO., 88 Water street.

SELLERS' FAMILY MEDICINES—
GRAHAM'S STATION, Ohio, May 23, 1852.
DR. E. SELLERS—DEAR SIR: I think it right, for the benefit of others, to state some facts in relation to your excellent Family Medicines. I have used your Vermifuge largely in my own family, one vial frequently answering, for expelling large quantities (say half to 60) of worms in one to two days. I have also used your Liver Pills and Cough Syrup in my family, and they have, in every instance, produced the effect claimed for them, except in one child, and that was in consequence of the child's mother's using some other medicine at the same time. I have also used your Pills in my section of the country, in conclusion, I may state, that they are the best medicine in the day, and are decidedly the favorite with the people. Yours respectfully,
Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
apr22 67 Wood street.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 pieces more of those new and desirable styles of FANCY CASSIMERES; also, a choice Chesterfield COATING. Also, a few pieces of Cloak, Sacking and Coatings, suitable for Ladies' Sacques, which will be made to order, in a superior manner, at reasonable terms for cash. A. GILCHRIST,
apr22 Gothic Hall, 74 Wood street.

☞ We study to please.

SUNDRIES—
18 boxes Ground Pepper, 4lb papers;
10 do. do. Ginger, do.;
4 do. Brooklin Mustard 1/2 do.;
18 boxes American Mustard, 8 and 10 lbs;
10 do. Durham do. 8 lbs;
2 do. Premium do.;
10 do. Underwood's 1/2 and 1/4 lb;
18 boxes No. 1 and Extra Chocolate;
4 cans American and African Cayenne Pepper;
20 lbs. West India Ground Coffee;
60 do. Marcaibo do.;
90 do. Rio do.;
60 do. Old Gov Java do.;
4 boxes Hecker's Farina;
5 do. Corn Starch;
5 do. Yeast Powders;
50 do. Toilet and Fancy Soaps;
40 do. Harrison's Ink;
2 casks Refined Saltpetre;
100 sacks Rock and Dairy Salt;
8 cases Table Salt, in boxes;
10 boxes Pearl Starch;
10 do. Variegated Soap;
5 sacks Prunes;
30 jars Bordeaux Prunes
6 bales Almonds.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
For sale by 122 Wood street.
apr22

STOCK WANTED—
50 shares Western Insurance Company;
50 do. Pittsburgh Life Ins. do.;
100 do. Ridge Copper do.;
15 do. North American do.;
40 do. North Western do.;
100 do. Braddock's Field Plank Road, by
CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
apr22 Stock and Bill Broker.

STOCKS FOR SALE—
15 shares Pittsburgh Trust and Savings Company;
40 do. Citizens' Insurance Company,
200 do. Colling Copper;
150 do. Aztec do;
174 do. Eureka do;
100 do. Adventure Copper.
CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
apr22 Stock and Bill Broker.

MORTGAGES WANTED—$1,000 to invest in Purchase Money Mortgages, two to four years to run.
CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
apr22 Stock and Bill Broker.

BUTTER—7 boxes fresh Roll Butter, arriving this day and for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

LAKE FISH—Rec'd by railroad and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

SALERATUS—In boxes and bbls. rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

DRIED PEAUHES—New (halves) Dried Peaches, for sale by
HENRY H. COLLINS.

GREEN APPLES—This day rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

CLOVERSEED—3 bags prime Cloverseed, for sale by
apr22 HENRY H. COLLINS.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDD'S PATENT 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 practical patient:

PARNASSUS VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.
MR. P. M. KIDD—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 dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fever; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.
Yours, with respect, ISAAC BURROW.
For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.
☞ (Favors advertising Petroleum please copy.)

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;
DE LAINES—DELAINES—DE LAINES;
LINEN GOODS—A very large stock:
CLOTHS—Of all descriptions;
CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large stock of newest make, for town trade;
SATINETTS—All colors and qualities;
JEANS—TWEEDS—KENTUCKS—And a large variety of the SUMMER WEARS;
COTTON PANTALOONERY—All leading makes, plain and fancy;
LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—DLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—And many new styles Irish Goods, our own importation;
RIBBANDS—Large and handsome assortment;
VESTINGS—LINENS—CASHMERES—SILKS—AND CHECKS
—COTTON TWEEDS—SATIN STRIPES, &c.
Every variety of brown SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS—Bleached SHEETINGS and SHEETINGS.
HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—All descriptions of FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. apl3-d1m

CHARLES E. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.
☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

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 call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. N. Harper & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. [apr8-d3m

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—The English papers regret the Democratic feeling which is steadily growing up in the colony of Australia. The troops are insulted, and have little or no influence to control the spirit of order. Every thing done by the Government seemed to be unpopular. The people at large were impatient at being trammelled by laws imposed by authorities 16,000 miles off; and it is mentioned as a significant circumstance that portraits of Her Majesty were almost unsaleable. The soldiers, too, are deserting in numbers from the 40th regiment, in Australia, and are off to the diggings. Upwards of 20 are gone. £25 per head is offered for their apprehension.

An interesting case, involving the action of the Slave Laws of South Carolina, was to come before the United States District Court at Charleston, on the 18th inst. A negro British subject arrived at the port of Charleston, nearly a year ago, in the Clyde, from the West Indies. He was confined by the Sheriff, in pursuance of the legal provisions to that effect, and now brings suit against that officer for false imprisonment, laying damages at $4000. The decision will test the legality of the State's claim upon free negroes. The suit is conducted by the British Consul at Charleston, in adherence to the instructions of his Government.

VANDERBILT SHEEP.—The steamer Louisiana, which left this morning for Cleveland, took out the finest lot of sheep that have ever passed through this city. They were under the charge of Mr. C. W. Foote, of Cornwell, Vermont, their owner, and who is taking them to Columbiana and Jefferson counties, Ohio, to dispose of. Mr. Foote has been in the business a number of years, and he informs us that he has never seen finer sheep than are in this lot. There are two rams in the flock, imported by S. W. Jewett, that are valued at $500 each. The flock, which are imported French and Spanish breeds, number two hundred, and their fleeces will average from fifteen to twenty pounds each.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

REMARKABLE RELIC.—Cardinal Wiseman, of London, during a recent tour on the Continent, accepted a locket containing a lock of hair recorded to have been cut from Samson's head by Delilah, and was also shown the scissors with which she cut it, on one of the blades of which was distinctly marked "Sheffield."

RAILROAD TO PUGET'S SOUND.—The Minnesota Legislature has incorporated a railroad company to build a road from Lake Superior to Anthony to Puget's Sound on the Pacific. The distance between Chicago and the Pacific on this route is estimated at 1,765 miles.

TRIPS TO EUROPE.—It is stated that Senators Douglas, of Illinois, and Foot, of Vermont, contemplate a visit to Europe this spring. Mr. Corwin, has taken passage at New York in the packet of the 28th of May. Mr. Douglas will probably leave at an earlier date.

The ice-merchants of New York have published their season terms. They charge *fifty cents* for 25 lbs., or twelve pounds per day, delivered daily, against twenty-five charged last season—just double.

The general elections in the State of Virginia will take place the fourth Thursday (the 26th) of May. They embrace the election of thirteen members of Congress, members of the new Legislature, and three Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

They begin to talk of railroads and plank roads in California. The Marysville Herald, of April 13th, contains notices of two contemplated railroads and one plank road.

A mountain of marble has been discovered in the great Salt Lake Valley, of almost every color, containing slabs of every size.

Silver mines are stated to have been lately discovered in Monterey county, California, and six different veins have been traced.

There are, it is said, one hundred applicants for the consulship at Honolulo, among whom are nine ex-Governors.

Miss Frederica Bremer promises to publish a work on American Slavery.

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☞ 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 hypothesis 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 superceded all other Worm Medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

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My notes and book accounts that were in the safe, amounted to about Two Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was *not a single paper scorched*; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, as I would not care that it cost. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
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