PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 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 8 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.*

COUNTRY HOMES.

In a previous article we endeavored to enforce the peculiar necessity resting upon the people of Pittsburgh to place their dwellings in the country as much as possible, and we also called attention to the peculiar advantages we enjoy in that respect, from the delightful and romantic country surrounding the city, made easy of access by our numerous railroads and plank roads.

There are other reasons in favor of country homes which suggest themselves to our mind. The great object of life is not, as some men seem to think, to earn money, but to enjoy the advantages which it brings, in connection with the faithful discharge of social and moral duties. Every person who wishes to live long and happily, and to keep his feelings and affections fresh and green, should provide himself with a useful and natural recreation, and we know of nothing more delightful and instructive, and more healthful and useful, than the cultivation and improvement of a country home.

The man who sits down to business with such intensity as to leave room for nothing else, will sooner or later discover his error, in his failing health, his blunted sensibilities, and his restless longing for something higher and more ennobling. He will soon find that over-taxed powers demand some kind of recreation, as a relief from the unceasing strain upon one class of faculties. This is a moment of danger with him. He resorts to some club, or the billiard table, or some other mode of killing time in cities, which leads to bad habits, and deprives the family circle of the presence of its head, during many hours which belong to it.

The country home supplies the want of recreation, brings into activity, the best feelings of our nature, and satisfies that feeling of *unrest* which keeps our people perpetually on the wing in the pursuit of something to satisfy the cravings of their natures, so that Noah's Dove, which could find no rest for the sole of its foot, is a just emblem of their restless character. Even their pleasures, their relaxation, is taken on the wing, and the faster the railroad or steamboat, the better.

What we need now, for the development of our social character, is the cultivation of *local* attachments, a love of *home*, a turning of the heart always to that dear spot where we have spent our most happy days, and where we have garnered up our best affections. The cultivation of a country home has a powerful influence in awakening local attachments, particularly in the young. Downing, in one of his beautiful essays on horticulture, expresses the feelings of a true lover of nature:

"It is not difficult to see how strongly horticulture contributes to the development of local attachments. In it lies the most powerful *philtre* that civilized man has yet found to charm him to one spot of earth. It transforms what is only a bare unwelcome and a bleak aspect, into an Eden of interest and delights. It makes all the difference between "Araby the blest" and a pine barren. It gives a bit of soil, too insignificant to find a place in the geography of the earth's surface, such an importance in the eyes of its possessor, that he finds it more attractive than countless acres of unknown and unexplored territory. In other words, it contains the mind and soul of the man, materialized in many of the fairest and richest forms of nature, so that he looks upon it as tearing himself up, root and branch, to ask him to move a mile to the right or the left. Do we need to say more to prove that it is the panacea that really "settles" mankind."

This description is not over-drawn. Wherever the love of the beautiful in nature has been developed by the cultivation of nature's most lovely works, there we shall find strong home attachments, and the best state of home social feelings.

The English are far ahead of the Americans in this respect. They are the true lovers of nature, and nowhere are the home virtues more cultivated than among the middle and educated classes. Even the rustic cottage is beautiful with flowers and evergreen vines, while the poor hovel on the narrow, dirty street, partakes of the air of taste and refinement, from the pot of flowers in the window.

We have become too Frenchified, too fond of the crowded city, of amusements in close rooms, and in the midst of impure air. Dress, parade, show, and exciting enfeebling recreations, are more fashionable than healthful exercise and rational amusement. The sooner we go back to the good old times of our forefathers, and cultivate a love of nature, by cultivating nature herself the better will it be for us.

How much better it would be for our children, to be brought up in the sober and sweet delights of a country home. Not only would their health be preserved, and their physical powers be better developed, but their taste and judgment would be cultivated to more purpose, and they would be much better prepared for the active duties of life. In our cities, how hurtful and insipid and dangerous are the most of the amusements of the young. The young man is thrown into the most dangerous associations; learns to drink, to swear, and to swagger, and these associations soon become necessary to him, because he has a positive disrelish for the restraints of home pleasures, and for useful and instructive reading. So with the young lady. Her time is spent, in numerous instances, between novel reading and dress, making and receiving calls, fashionable amusements and dissipation, vicious alike to health and morals.

We do not say that all young men and young women brought up in cities fall into such vices and follies. Many of them are ornaments to society and an honor to human nature. But how many would have been saved from hopeless misery if they had been removed from the constant temptations of city life! Had their homes been a few miles in the country, their evenings would have been generally spent in the family circle, a love of reading, of music, of home virtues, would have been cultivated, and in all after life, they would have turned to that spot of cherished associations, as the most delightful of all others in the world.

A love of nature, of flowers, trees and smiling lawns ought to be fostered in the mind of every child. It is the parent of good taste in other things. A lover of the Arts, of Poetry, Eloquence, Painting, Architecture, *etc.*, is also usually a lover of Nature. A person of taste in his garden and lawn, will not be greatly deficient in his manners and other social qualities.

We have derived from our English, Irish and German ancestors a love of the country and of rural life, and probably two-thirds of our citizens look forward to the time when they can retire to the country to spend the evening of their days. This is the object of life-long labor. The great mistake we make is, to defer the selection of a country home until we are ready to retire, which usually is when we are too old to enjoy it. Many men in business can as easily reside a few miles in the country, as in town. These should commence their enjoyment at once. Those who cannot do so, should select their spot, visit it as often as possible, plant a few trees every year, and make some improvement in anticipation of future retirement. This attention would afford recreation, and prove a useful stimulus to the mind, lead to a knowledge of cultivation, and create attachments to the contemplated home, and clothe it with endeared associations.

We close these random thoughts with another extract from Downing, whose untimely death is a national loss, for he has done more to benefit his countrymen in all that relates to country life, than any man who has ever lived amongst us:

"One of the most striking proofs of the progress of refinement, in the United States, is the rapid increase of taste for ornamental gardening and rural embellishment in all the older portions of the northern and middle States.

It cannot be denied, that the tasteful improvement of a country residence is both one of the most agreeable and the most natural recreations that can occupy a cultivated mind. With all the interest, and, to many, all the excitement of the more seductive amusements of society, it has the incalculable advantage of fostering only the purest feelings, and (unlike many other occupations of business men) refining, instead of hardening the heart.

The great German poet, Goethe, says—

"Happy the man who hath swayed the town,
Him did an angel bless when he was born."

This apostrophe was addressed to the devotee of country life as a member of a *class*, in the old world, where men, for the most part, are confined to certain walks of life by the limits of caste, to a degree totally unknown in this country.

With us, country life is a leading object of nearly all men's desires. The wealthiest merchant looks upon his country-seat as the best ultimatum of his laborious days in the counting-house. The most indefatigable statesman dates, in his retirement, from his "Ashland," or his "Lindenwald." Webster has his "Marshfield," where his scientific agriculture is no less admirable than his profound eloquence in the Senate. Taylor's well-ordered plantation is not less significant of the man, than the battle of Buena Vista. Washington Irving's cottage, on the Hudson, is even more poetical than any chapter of his Sketch Book; and Cole, the greatest of our landscape painters, had his rural home under the very shadow of the Catskills.

This is well. In the United States, nature and domestic life are better than society and the manners of towns. Hence all sensible men gladly escape, earlier or later, and partially or wholly, from the turmoil of the cities. Hence the dignity and value of country life is every day augmenting. And hence the enjoyment of landscape or ornamental gardening—which, when in pure taste, may properly be called a *more refined kind of nature*,—is every day becoming more and more widely diffused.

Those who are not as conversant as ourselves with the statistics of horticulture and rural architecture, have no just idea of the rapid multiplication of pretty cottages and villas in many parts of North America. The vast web of railroads which now interlaces the country, though really built for the purposes of trade, cannot wholly escape doing some duty for the Beautiful as well as the Useful. Hundreds and thousands, formerly obliged to live in the crowded streets of cities, now find themselves able to enjoy a country cottage, several miles distant,—the old notions of time and space being half annihilated; and these suburban cottages enable the busy citizen to breathe freely, and keep alive his love for nature, till the time shall come when he shall have wrung out of the nervous hand of commerce enough means to enable him to realize his ideal of the "retired life" of an American landed proprietor."

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"*History of the Reformation*, of the 16th century. Vol. Fifth. *The Reformation* in England: By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D. D. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers."

Those who have enjoyed the pleasure of reading D'Aubigne's earlier volumes, containing a history of the Reformation on the continent, will be delighted at the announcement of the present work. With the exception of Germany, England offers the most interesting facts in relation to the Reformation, of any other country, especially to the English and American reader. This volume will be found of surpassing interest, and will tend to awaken in the churches the noble spirit of our forefathers, who counted not their lives dear unto them, so they might assert the purity and simplicity of the faith of the Gospel of Christ.

This work is for sale by Davidson & Agnew, Market street.

A. Bell & Son, New York, have laid on our table a thick pamphlet of over 100 pages, entitled "Transactions of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, during the Famine in Ireland, in 1846 and 1847." In this little work we have a history of one of the most remarkable calamities which ever befell our race, and of a system of active benevolence which for its extent was never equalled, and which is highly honorable to human nature. The whole amount of donations received and disbursed by the "Friends' Relief Committee," amounted to £198,326 15s 5d—nearly one million of dollars. About *three fourths* of this sum was received from America. Nearly all the American donations were sent to the Friends' Committee, while the government aid, and much of the private contributions of Great Britain, were disbursed by other parties. However gratifying it is to see human nature in such a favorable light, we hope a similar cause for its development will never arise again.

"*Romanism Unmasked.*"—This is a review of Bishop O'Connor's Lecture, on "the late conversions to the church," by Rev. F. T. De Hass; being a discourse delivered in Wesley Chapel, March 20, 1853, and published in pamphlet form by request. Mr. De Hass handles his subject with eloquence and force. The pamphlet, we presume, can be had at the book-stores.

ERIE RAILROAD.—It would appear, from the article we give to-day, from the New Castle Journal, that this project which has been considered about defunct, is really alive, and it is to go on. We sincerely hope that there is something more tangible in the present arrangements than in those previously made, and that there is to be in reality a Railroad commenced and prosecuted from the mouth of Beaver to Erie. The idea of continuing from Beaver to Pittsburgh is ridiculous, and a waste of money. A road of two tracks, such as the Ohio and Pennsylvania, will do all the business offering.

LANDPARTER.—A handbill issued by the Sheriff of Butler county, dated April 30, gives the following (which is the latest) intelligence respecting the murderer Landparter:

"He has been closely pursued from the scene of the murder, to an immense swamp and wilderness in the eastern side of Crawford county, where he fell in with a man by the name of Schaffer, who gave him advice to go into the forest, and not go to Erie, as he was disposed to do.

I have pursued him for the last seven days with a number of efficient men, and had the last trace of him at Joseph Schaffer's near the swamp, in the east side of Crawford county, where I found a letter in Schaffer's possession, written home by Landparter for money to be sent to Schaffer for him."

THE PHILADELPHIA INJUNCTIONS.—We find the following notice of the injunction filed in Philadelphia, among the proceedings of the last meeting of Councils:

The President presented a communication from Garrick Mallory and Benjamin H. Brewster, Esqs., informing the Councils that they are going to file a bill of equity to restrain them from subscribing and paying for the capital stock of the Hemfield Railroad; also the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Hempfield, truly seems to have a hard time of it. The hyenas, panthers, and serpents, the Wheeling Gazette talks about, seems to have transferred their operations to the Quaker city.

NEW MUSIC.—The latest celebrity is the "Challenge March," composed by our clever townsman, H. Kleber. Published by Firth, Pond & Co., New York, and sold by H. Kleber, Pittsburgh.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn by telegraph that on Thursday evening last, the roof of the rolling mill, in Sharon, took fire, and when a number of the workmen were on it endeavoring to extinguish the flames, the roof fell in and several persons were killed, and others badly wounded. It appears that William Scott, Reese Williams and a man by the name of Jordan were killed. William Coats, badly hurt, his recovery is doubtful; John L. Jones is also badly injured. Dr. Lesacre was immediately sent for by telegraph, who left immediatly, in company with Dr. Hamilton. They have not returned at the time of writing this article. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of injury done or the number of lives lost.

Later.—Killed Wm. Graham,—Albright, and a boy named Burr—Jordan is from Wheeling. *Wounded*—John Mellon, a son of John Mounts, and Thomas Thompson.—*New Castle Journal.*

AUSTRALIA.—For the ship Nimrod, Captain Nichols, which sailed from this port on or about the first instant, for Australia, near 200 passengers are engaged, and the number will be further increased. The emigration to Australia from this port is increasing. At least 600 persons, including the passengers by the Nimrod, will have left for that destination in fifteen days.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1853.

The business of this week in the Cabinet has been the appointment of foreign Ministers, and the preparation of the instructions under which they are to act. No journal having yet been formally recognized and adopted as the Administration organ, we have no authoritative announcement of the decision in any case. But it has leaked out that on Wednesday last, the following appointments were made or agreed upon, to wit:

John A. Dix, Minister to France.

Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, Minister to Chili.

S. D. Dillage, of Syracuse, New York, to Belgium.

Frederick A. Beelen, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Secretary of Legation to Central America.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Maine, Consul to Rio, Brazil.

Major Ward, of Texas, Consul to Panama.

W. P. Angell, of New York, Consul to some port in the Pacific.

As I have said, there being no official organ of communication on such matters, there must be more or less doubt about these official proceedings, as they are reported upon merely hearsay testimony; but in regard to the above items of information my authority is most respectable, and the appointments may be relied upon as certain to be made.

Mr. Dix is the impersonation of the great Democratic schism of 1848, and the persistency of the President in bestowing upon him the highest honors in his gift, is a proof of his determination to smother past feuds. Mr. Meade is the representative of exactly the opposite order of politicians, a secessionist, a disunionist, a resistant of the compromise because it did not, as he thinks, surrender all to slavery—a true disciple of the school of Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, he receives his appointment as an illustration that no sinner is too vile to receive absolution at the hands of the new *pontifex maximus* of Democracy.

Mr. Beelen, of your place, has received the honor of being associated with Solon Borland in the mission to Central America. The appointment is creditable to the Administration, and fortunate for the public service. Mr. Beelen became known to the public by his exertions in obtaining from Venezuela for an American Company, the privilege of navigating the magnificent river Oronoko by steam, and thus opening a new field for our commercial enterprise. He was tendered by Gen. Taylor, and accepted the Consulship to Angostura. His acquaintance with the genius, manners, and institutions of the people of the Spanish American countries, gives him peculiar advantages in his new position, and fits him for a successful discharge of its duties. Mr. Beelen, as his name imports, belongs to a German family, and his appointment is a compliment to that numerous and respectable division of the Pennsylvania Democracy which looks back with affectionate reverence to the name and memories of "Father Land."

I must dispatch the other gentlemen in my short list with a hasty dash of the pen. Mr. Dillage is a famous anti-agitator and union gawker. He took a prominent part on the side of the government in the Syracuse cases, and is generally a master of the saving art. Gov. Hubbard deserved something. He was done out of the Governorship of Maine by Hunker malice and the good luck of the Whigs. The Consulship of Rio Janeiro is said to be very valuable, and it belongs to Maine, patriots from that part of the country having had possession of it for half a century past. Major Ward, who is believed to have begged the Panama station, said to be be worth $30,000, is from Texas, and like all the boys from that quarter, a devil of a fellow. But he is not a devil upon *two* sticks, having but one game leg, and that a wooden one. Mr. Angell, who has begged a nameless prize, is transfered from the State prison at Singsing, in which he was an Inspector, at the moderate salary of $1,000. He improves his condition, pecuniarily, by the change, to say nothing of the respectability.

Notwithstanding that I personally heard Judge Le Grande, of Maryland, assert that he declined the important and honorable position of Solicitor of the Treasury, prominent Maryland Democrats deny that he has done, or will do so. They say that his object is to delay action, and to keep the question of acceptance open until the issue of the severe illness under which Judge Taney is now laboring shall be known, in the ambitious hope that if he himself do not, in the meantime, descend from his present dignified station of Chief Justice of Maryland, he may ascend to the higher judicial eminences of the Chief Justiceship of the United States.

The numerous and distinguished Bolt and Barnburner delegation from New York, headed by the Governor, left here last Tuesday morning. They are said to have made a good impression. In truth, I suppose they have made no impression at all; Marcy is too old a bird to be caught with chaff, and Pierce, though comparatively a fledgeling, is not to be inveigled into any ensnaring alliance with either party in such a quarrel as that over the canal enlargement question in New York. Experienced Democrats say that Gov. Seymour has got himself into an embarrassing situation between the two divisions of the speedy-enlargers and the "stand-stills," so that it is quite likely that the former, being generally Hunkers, will go over to the Whigs, and thus at the next State election throw the party into the minority, and him into the vocative. But, at any rate, the President and the wily premier will let them fight it out among themselves, although a few days since there was a reasonable apprehension among the canal men that both of them would take sides with their opponents.

Atchison's candidate has carried the St. Louis post-office. Very well; next winter Old Bullion will have a word to say on affairs in general in the House, in the course of which Franklin Pierce will have occasion to remember the St. Louis post-office.

Gov. Lane's stampede upon the disputed ground between his province, New Mexico, and the Mexican state of Chihuahua, has excited deep interest here, and I perceive the Washington Union adopts a tone like unto Sir Oracle, and asserts that the government does not condemn Gen. Lane's conduct. We shall get at all the facts directly, when, perhaps, it will be judged wiser to postpone the seizure to some other Fourth of July. JUNIUS.

THE VENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY BILL.—This bill is safe, and we congratulate our fellow citizens of the County upon the prospects ahead of us. Our Company will get its charter—the money will be raised, and a work second to none in importance, will be consummated. That work is a continuous line of Railroad, of uniform gauge, from New York to St. Louis, and the link that was wanting in the chain is supplied by the passage of the bill to incorporate the Venango R. R. Company. The right of way across Pennsylvania is now clear and undisputed, and we predict that in less than three years the scream of the locomotive will be heard along our beautiful valley, and as courts be offered for the products of a country that will compare favorably with any in the Commonwealth possessing the same facilities.

In another part of our paper, we publish an article from the Pittsburgh Gazette, of April 22. The Gazette, althe' not fully posted in the details of the matter, has a correct idea of the objects to be attained. That object is a broad gauge road from New York to St. Louis.

The Venango Railroad will be built. Mark that! And it will do as much as any work that has been projected or completed for years to develope the resources of Northwestern Pennsylvania. It will work a revolution in our trade, and place the agricultural interest upon a sound, secure and profitable footing.—The days of barter will be over. Grain will command cash, and all kinds of produce will find a ready market and prompt returns. To such an enterprise we say, a speedy completion.—*Venango Spectator.*

A block of fine white marble, six feet long by two and a half feet wide, has just been finished in Washington for the National Washington Monument. An open Bible in alto-relief is displayed on the centre, with the words, in raised letters on each side of it, "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session in Washington, City May, 1852." The Assembly made a liberal appropriation for this stone, the design of which was furnished in a resolution passed by that body.

Mr. E. Brooks, one of the editors of the New York Express writing from Havanna under date of the 19th instant, mentions a report that the cholera has again broken out in that city just as the smallpox was leaving it.

FAILURES.—We learn that three builders, two in New York and one in Brooklyn, have failed within about a month past for sums varying from $20,000 to $120,000.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1853.

The item of yesterday certainly was the opening of the Hippodrome, which came off before a select audience of gentlemen of the press, hotel keepers, and gentry of all sorts. No equestrian or show performance ever approached this one in magnificence, and much as the Crystal Palace may be admired, the "horse theatre" will be equally charming and profitable. The interior is quite a fairy palace of satiury, fountains, flowers, and glaring gas light, forming an impressive whole that juveniles as well as seniors will find it hard to resist. The company consist of one hundred and forty performers, of whom about thirty are women. Besides the horses, of which there are about eighty, there are ten ostriches, four deer, five camels, two elephants, and a large number of monkeys whose performances excite considerable merriment.

The Arctic went out to sea at noon, with two hundred and fifteen passengers, and ex-President Van Buren and son, a delegation of the Appletons, Curtiss's and Amorys, of Boston; O. H. Spang and wife, C. P. Spang, and Wm. Holmes and daughter, of Pittsburgh. So fashionable and distinguished a party has seldom congregated on board an ocean steamer.

California travellers will not be glad to learn that the fare has been raised on the Pacific Mail Co's., and Davis & Brook's line of ships, and will soon be upon the Nicaragua route. The abundance of money, and the "high price of funds," makes the owners feel able to get any price they choose to ask.

The book and newspaper (weekly) printers have made up their minds to strike next Monday morning for $11 per week, and 32 cts. per 1000 ems, and will probably carry the day so far as getting out of good situations is concerned. Hurried as printers are, there is no want of hands at the old prices, and new men will crowd the old ones out.

In Wall street, affairs are getting daily easier, and no trouble is experienced in getting money at six per cent. oncash, or seven per cent. upon good short paper. Loans made of brokers at seven per cent. have been returned to considerable extent to-day, an indication not to be mistaken of growing ease. Dry Goods people were quite anxious to empty themselves of money. One house in Broadway, the largest there, has sold one hundred thousand dollars in excess of last year, though losing four days out of the heart of the season by moving.

In bonds suitable for banking purposes there is an active demand at full prices, while for stocks the market is dull, and purchasers seem disposed to make a small profit, and retire for the warm weather.

The city is in the midst of May-day moving, that "holiday" falling this year upon the Sabbath. Nobody seems to have a home, and peripatetic furniture rules the hour. An indefinite number of people left untenanted by reason of the high rents demanded, and the number of families breaking up with the view of boarding, is beyond all former experience. The new model houses, where one can get four or five rooms *en suite* and private for $120 per annum, have all been filled, and the Parisian mode of letting houses by floors and apartments, is now on a fair way of being tried, and of being adopted, too, in New York. C.

THE HEMPFIELD ROAD.—It is well known to our readers, that we deemed the best course for the Directors of the Hempfield railroad to pursue, was to put it under contract with the means they had, or could raise in half ages. Every man has a right to his own opinion, and those who have the management of a large and costly work, have the responsibility of action, and are bound to consult the power of their own judgements and expediency. The Directors thought otherwise, and appealed to Philadelphia for more the half of the money; they have been fought in every inch, by Pittsburgh and those in her interest, not as the lion fights, but with the combined asperity, secrecy and treachery of a whole generation of panthers, hyenas, foxes, and serpents; but they have at length fought through the whole. The Pennsylvania road has closed her subscription to the Cincinnati and Wheeling road—$750,000, and Philadelphia has given $500,000 to the Hempfield. Even after this is done, an injunction is announced as being applied for, and Judge Conrad is forced to hurry back to Philadelphia. That is now settled, and in a few days, we are happy to announce, the Hempfield will be all under contract. *Laus Deo.*—*Wheeling Gazette.*

RAILROAD SURVEYS.—A corps of Engineers, under the direction of Mr. Warner, reached New Castle on Wednesday in making the survey of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad, and on Thursday morning extended the survey of the North Western Road. They came down the west side of the Shenango, and crossed about one fourth of a mile above town, when they ran along on the high ground, north of the borough—crossed the Neshannock about one hundred and seventy-five yards above the bridge, and passed east of the Court House, and down a ravine in the direction of Dr. Pollock's farm. It appears that the valley of the Big Run is deemed the one most feasible for the construction of this road, from New Castle.—*New Castle Jour.*

The value of money is on the decline. The rates of Foreign Exchange are steady, and will probably continue so, just at the point low enough to prevent specie shipments, and high enough to balance the supply and demand for bills of exchange.

The Stock market continues of an unpacifying character. What speculation exists is mostly "Bear" in its depreciation rather than to appreciate stocks. No outside party in the market, consequently there is little buoyancy, and no weak holders exist to occasion much depression. Hence much tameness, and small variations of prices. Though money is easy, Stocks are not likely to rise much.

Trade is active, though less so than last month. There is a slight accumulation of Dry Goods stocks—sufficient to prevent a rise, but not sufficient to depress prices. The demand for export of cotton staples is unusually active. Our State and near-by trade is active, and payments are making with the greatest regularity. Business is healthy. No failures occur or are feared. No losses from heavy stocks are felt or are likely to occur, and preparations for the fall business are making on a prudent scale.—*N. York Merc. Journal.*

Large shipments of coin still continue from London for Australia, and smaller sums for continental ports. The export of coin and gold bullion for the week ending 10th inst. were £297, 260 to Australia, and £142,270 to other ports.

The exports of English manufactured goods are larger than at any former period—showing general prosperity among that class of capitalists.

The importance and growth of the wool trade of the Colony of Victoria (Australia) are shown in the annexed table of exports of that article from the port of Melbourne, from 1844 to 1851:

Year.	lbs.	Year.	lbs.
1844,	4,826,000	1848,	10,624,000
1845,	6,841,000	1849,	14,567,000
1846,	6,496,000	1850,	18,091,000
1847;	10,210,000	1851,	16,345,000

As to the Fillibusterian inferences drawn from Mr. Soule's appointment, they are no more substantial than smoke. His mission will come to nothing. There never was any great thing done on advertisement. All the world knows that Soule is after Cuba, and *therefore* he won't get it. The anticipation that has been raised over his appointment reminds us of the story of the Fox. Reynard saw a vapor arising from some warm water which had been poured upon ice: 'Humph,' said he, "that will be a fire when it burns." We reckon it will be pretty much so with Mr. Soule's mission.—*N. Y. Trib.*

CHINESE EMIGRATION.—Rev. Mr. Williams, a Missionary at Canton, speaking of the Chinese emigration, says—

Emigration is taking the form of a transfer of Chinese laborers to the West Indies, Demarara, Lima and Havana, in a contract of five years' labor after which the parties do as they please. Few of the Coolies, however, will ever return to China. If there could be any security for good treatment, the plan would be a good one; but the Spanish people are not the most trustworthy in such matters. The English Government has an agent here to make the attempt to introduce Chinese laborers into Trinidad. Free emigration to California has nearly ceased; but it is likely to revive. Probably three or four thousand have returned, within twelve months past.—The world seems to be mixing up again, and its various families are becoming acquainted with each other. Japan, Corea, Annam, Madagascar, Thibit, Manchuria, &c., must also come in."

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints not withstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West, particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required at once safe and effectual, and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. The medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders in the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors, J. RIDD & CO., 65 Wood street.

☞ 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. mhl

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beason's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single four inch course of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for Ages, and even plastered on clay walls, in moderate climates, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least affected. This Cement should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
ap16lm 116 Water street and 150 Front 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!

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, Pa.,
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 for one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last, my store with goods 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 burned; and further I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., lest—and get one that is good. 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. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a careful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, Sept. 16, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some time, and have found it to have been loaning for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some down to-day, if I had. 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 her the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary good remedy for cores and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism. I know of no other medicine that I can recommend as being proposed to make a small profit, and retire for the warm weather.

The city is in the midst of May-day moving, that "holiday" falling this year upon the Sabbath. Nobody seems to have a home, and peripatetic furniture rules the hour. An indefinite number of people left untenanted by reason of the high rents demanded, and the number of families breaking up with the view of boarding, is beyond all former experience. The new model houses, where one can get four or five rooms *en suite* and private for $120 per annum, have all been filled, and the Parisian mode of letting houses by floors and apartments, is now on a fair way of being tried, and of being adopted, too, in New York. C.

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL," to be found upon the fourth page.

GEO. P. SMITH & CO.,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

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

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OF RECENT PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION, which they offer for sale AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

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Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. [ap12d1m

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Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Beaver, Hanna & Co's celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at the lowest prices. ap26dlm

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

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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 sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, preferably rather than to approved delphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. ap3

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

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Have removed to their new and extensive story, No. 82 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. ap27

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