PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 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 man a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock on Saturday evening.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Receipts

in April, 1853,	$43,484 52
Receipts in April, 1852,	18,327 38
Increase,	$25,157 14

The Express Trains are to commence running to Crestline on the 16th of May.

CONSUMPTION AND ARCHITECTURE.—Whatever tends to promote the health and comfort of community, adds to the amount of human happiness. The construction of houses, the abodes of men, where the principal portion of his time is spent, becomes, then, a question of far more importance than has heretofore been given to it. This is the season for building. Many persons are now planning, or building a home, and are anxious for all the information they can obtain on the subject; while, probably, considering how many houses are built, and how many persons engage in the undertaking, and how long mankind have been planning and building houses, there is more ignorance on the subject than on any other which affects the comfort and health of the race.

Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan, of Cincinnati, has written a long communication for the New York Tribune, on the subject of private architecture, in reference to health, which we should gladly copy entire if our space would permit.

Having stated the great truth, that human health depends largely upon the enjoyment of a fresh, uncontaminated atmosphere, the Dr. proceeds to show that the laws of health are violated to a great degree in the construction of modern dwellings. All basement stories, and all sleeping apartments on the ground floor, are pronounced unhealthy. Second and third stories are the only fit sleeping places. Garrets are preferable to cellars. One story cottages, so popular in some parts of the country are pronounced decidedly unhealthy. High locations are preferable to low ones. We take the following extract:

"But while I would insist upon the importance of a lofty location for residences, and a lofty place of sleeping, there is a matter of much more importance to which I would call the attention of those who are building houses. Air, to be pure and healthy, requires continual circulation. Whenever confined upon any spot on the surface of the earth, it becomes saturated with the exhalations of the substances with which it is in contact, and as much of these are usually of a vegetable or organic structure, their gradual decomposition, and the decomposition of their exhalations, produces a state of the air which is injurious to health. The surface of the earth is full of organic materials and ferments of vegetation; and, even where we do not at once recognize vegetable growth, minute plants, producing some species of mould, are often present. It is, therefore, certain that confined air, unless it be confined by dry, vitreous or mineral surfaces, is impure air. Not only is it noxious in consequence of the exhalations and putrefactions it contains, but also in consequence of its being deprived of the beneficent influence of the sun. That it is colder and somewhat defective in positive electricity, are not the only defects. There are peculiar qualities imparted by the solar light which are neither caloric nor electricity, but which have a powerful influence on vegetation and upon sensitive human constitutions. Reichenbach's experiments on the *od force*, and my own experiments in the relations of the human constitution to light, prove that the most refrangible rays are of great importance to animal and vegetable life. Of this influence confined air is deprived; hence, whenever dwellings are so constructed as to provide places where the air shall be confined in dark, cold, unpleasant situations, the best arrangements are made for the gradual production of disease. Even the effects of the action of the sun's vivifying influence are excluded, are known to be injurious.

The effects of a small portion of such air upon the human constitution are not so prompt and alarming as those of marsh miasma, and are therefore seldom noticed or referred to their proper sources. The anxious air, generated in cellars, basements and under ground floor spaces, reaches the inhabitants of upper apartments in so small quantities, that instead of producing any marked and sudden process of disease, it operates rather as a steady tax upon their income of health, so uniform in its depressing effects as not to be appreciated. Yet, many an invalid, who finding himself improved by a change of air, in going to another residence, is really relieved by escaping the mouldy atmosphere which comes from beneath his own ground floor."

Damp, mouldy air, and all air near the surface of the earth, where it is impregnated with impure exhalations, is injurious to health. The human race degenerates in damp, subterranean apartments. Such atmosphere is calculated to produce and does produce in thousands of instances, Scrofula and Consumption. Quite a number of facts are given to show the fatal effects of basement stories, and even of the air rising into the first stories of houses, from cellars. Persons with every symptom of consumption, and even where tubercles had formed, had been cured by removing to drier situations and higher apartments.

In consequence of the usually unventilated state of the cellar, and the noxious air which proceeds from it, Dr. Buchanan recommends that cellars be discarded entirely. He recommends that the foundation be filled up with gravel, charcoal, or some suitable material, and the floor laid with brick or tiles in cement, or covered with cement, and boarded over afterwards. By adopting this plan, he says the house will be dry and cleanly; the atmosphere of the ground floor will be fresh and pure, and the inmates will be entirely relieved from this steady dram upon life which is produced by basements and cellars.

Absolute dryness of walls, ceilings and floors, and a free circulation of air and light, are matters which a builder should consider essential in every apartment for human beings.

There is much truth in these facts and inferences of Dr. Buchanan. We have known of several cases of consumption, and other diseases, which we traced to basement stories, and it is high time they were banished from a civilized community. All persons of a sensitive constitution, experience their ill effects the moment they enter them. A chill, damp feeling passes over the frame at once, as if it was the premonition to the damp of the grave, of which it is the harbinger.

Few persons, however, will agree to dispense with cellars. They possess too many, and too obvious conveniences, to cause them to be yielded up. The evil effects attributed to them by Dr. Buchanan, can be mainly obviated by securing dryness and ventilation. Cleanliness of course is indispensible. Beside windows, there should be in every cellar a flue to each chimney, passing up beside the fire-flues of the upper stories, for the purposes of ventilation—particularly beside the kitchen flue. This will secure, whenever there is a fire in the chimnies, a constant current of air, and will keep the cellar supplied with fresh air. There should, also, be one or more fire-places built in every cellar, in which a fire should be frequently lighted in the summer season, or as often as any dampness is perceived. In this way a cellar can be kept quite free from any noxious effects.

We have no doubt many lives are lost annually in this city from the use of damp basements, and from the use of noxious, unventilated cellars. We have frequently in passing along the streets, had most disagreeable evidences of the presence of these death-breeding holes, on passing some cellar doors. Human life is about as safe in the swamps of a tropical climate, as in rooms over such breeders of pestilence. The pale cheek, the capricious appetite, the increasing languor, the slight cough, the hectic flush, the night sweats, and the final catastrophe, are the stages through which the poison leads the unsuspecting victim; and when the premature grave closes over some fair form, many wonder that Providence should have called away one so young and so lovely! Dry, pure air, is necessary to health. Those who violate this law of our nature must pay the penalty.

THE Wheeling papers are complaining of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for giving all their present efforts to the Parkersburg extension, to the neglect of the Wheeling branch. They say that the labor and expense now given to the Parkersburg road, would, if given to the Wheeling end, have much increased its business. Perhaps so; but Wheeling has got to learn, eventually, what she seems slow of comprehending, now, that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have no love or partiality for the Wheeling branch of their road. They extended that branch to Wheeling only because Virginia would not otherwise let them go to Parkersburg; and when they do get to Parkersburg they will let Wheeling take care of herself as best she can.

In this connection, the Wheeling Gazette thus dolorously utters its complaints:

"The Baltimore company has lost, during the past four months, one hundred thousand tons of freight that she might have had, if she could have carried it. This has been sent by other routes, at an inconvenience and loss to the shippers, a loss to Wheeling, a loss to the Union line of boats, and to all parties interested in the Baltimore road, with the management of which there has existed, and still exists, great dissatisfaction. We do not deny but that the company has done well for the time they have been in operation; but they might have done much better, first, if they had made such provisions as would have secured the completion of their new locomotives, and next if they had put the men and money they have sent to the North-western road, to laying a double track and turn outs on their present road. Thirty miles of double track judiciously disposed, would have enabled the company to have carried double that they have yet carried; and this could have been laid long ago, if they had not set about constructing the North-western road.

* * * The boats in connection with the road have been injured to the amount of thousands by the failure of the company to carry through what they could bring. These then, naturally and justly complain of the Baltimore Company for the course they are pursuing in constructing a rival route.

A THE Wheeling Intelligencer, speaking of Pittsburgh, says:

"Not satisfied with her efforts to crush us in the Virginia Legislature, last winter, not satisfied with her opposition to the Hempfield in the Pennsylvania Legislature, she has, by her agents, made great preparations, even yet, in the face of the act of her own Legislature, to retrace Philadelphia in injunction, from subscribing her own money to the Hempfield."

There is no truth in this, whatever. Pittsburgh has had no more agency in that injunction matter than Wheeling has. We say this, not because we think there would be any thing very disgraceful in being connected with an injunction against the Hempfield, but because we dont want to be misrepresented. We presume the editor of the Intelligencer has some respect for the truth: let us see how he will manifest it.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE STATE FAIR.

Our State Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show which is to be held in Pittsburgh on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September next, should not be lost sight of by the farmers, horticulturists, mechanics, manufacturers and artizans of Western Pennsylvania. The time is already, at hand when exhibitors should be making those preparations which they cannot in justice to themselves dispense with, for bringing before the public gass those articles and animals which they wish to enter in competition with the many competitors on occasions of this kind. There is, however, plenty of time yet left to enable every one who wishes to get up *something* for the fair. The premium list which is very extensive and which offers more and higher premiums than was offered by the Society last year will soon be ready for publication.

Premiums will be offered to competitors without the State and encouragement given by handsome rewards for prize articles in all branches of industry, with the hope that they may be all represented.

I desire to say to the farmers and others of the Western counties of the State, to not hesitate making preparations for competing at this exhibition *because* it is to be held in their midst. It is expected that those who are convenient will have the most to exhibit. Do not think that because it is a *State* exhibition that you, who have been in the habit of competing in county fairs, will be outdone and that there is no chance for you to succeed. Let no farmer say—it will be no use for me to come in as a competitor, for the prizes will all be borne off by those who come from *afar*. Let me say to you that the citizens of Dauphin county, at the first exhibition, and the citizens of Lancaster county at the second, fell into this error and did not contribute as they could have done. After the fairs were over I heard farmers of those counties express their want of confidence in what they *had* to exhibit—one said he could have taken such a premium and another that he could have beaten such a production, and another that he could have beaten such an animal, if he had only known that was on exhibition before he left home.

Let no one for a moment suppose that he or she cannot be benefitted by preparing *something* for the Fair, but conclude that it is the aggregate zeal of *all*, that gives life, and energy, and spirit to the honorable and valuable competition of an agricultural exhibition. There is no man in the community, who deserves the name of a farmer, and no woman who esteems the important place she holds in her husband's house, who does not, or may not possess something of which she may be justly proud; and even if they should be mistaken in this, they will at all events be entitled to the credit of having afforded a good example of this testifying that such encouraged an institution which they must be convinced is calculated to spread abroad information of the most valuable character, and introduce improvements of the highest value to us all.

The only way that a fair representation of the products of the farms of our country can be had is, for each farmer on an occasion of a State Fair like the present, to bring the best he has got, and *a part* of every thing, for there is no one so poor a farmer but what can excel in *something*. One of the best ways to promote agriculture, is the frequent meeting of the tillers of the soil—a frequent comparing of notes, and a social converse with one another upon the different modes of farming, and upon the results of certain experiments as tried by each in different sections, and upon different soils—a bringing together of their yearly products in competition, and an exchange of seeds and breeds.

Should the opportunity of the coming exhibition be duly appreciated by the farmers and others of our country, we may confidently expect to see together at that time, the largest concourse of people ever assembled in Pennsylvania. That the different branches of industry will be represented in almost endless variety, no one can doubt, and that our sister States will contribute largely and compete strongly with us for our prizes, we may confidently anticipate.

Every effort will be made by the Society, to promote the interests of exhibitors, and to encourage a laudable competition in all the industrial pursuits.

The Society anticipates that this, their third annual exhibition, will be much larger than either the first or second, and situated as it will be, where easy communication may be had to it from the East and the West, that it will possess every attraction and advantage that contributes to the success of an Agricultural Exhibition.

ROBERT C. WALKER.

Sec'y Penn'a State Agricultural Society.
Elizabeth, May 6, 1853.

GOLD DOLLAR TEST.—Dr. Gideon B. Smith has invented a very ingenious contrivance for detecting spurious coin of the gold dollar stamp. It is a small box with a slit in the lid, which will admit the genuine coin only. If a spurious coin passes through the slit, it will not sink, because it is resisted by a weight inside, superior to the leverage by which the true coin overpoises the weight. And if the spurious coin is made so large that its weight equals the true coin, it will not pass through the aperture. The article might be made to sell at a low price, and thus come into general use.

Edgar Snowden, Esq., of Alexandria, yielding to a formal and earnest application from a large number of his fellow-citizens, has consented to be a candidate for Congress for the seventh district of Virginia. If Mr. Jefferson's rule of selecting public servants were to prevail, Mr. Snowden might feel confident of success; for not only is he eminently "honest and capable," but so worthy in all respects that we are not without hopes that his personal merits will be so well appreciated by the [illegible] people of his district as to override mere party objections, and overcome the seven or eight hundred Democratic majority which the gerrymander has thrown upon the district.—*Nat. Intell.*

Kossuth's Friends in London have resolved to prosecute the London Times for charging him with being implicated in the affair of the Rocket factory. Kossuth declares that while residing in England he was not engaged in any conspiracy against Austria, nor in procuring arms to revive hostilities in Hungary, as he depends upon Hungary itself for organization, man, arms, &c., when the proper time shall arrive. The whole fuss made by the Times seems to have been a flash in the pan, and nobody hurt.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1853.

The quantity of goods arriving for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, already exceeds the anticipations of its projectors, and the question to be decided is, what shall be shown, not how the space shall be filled up. Every thing about the building is progressing finely, and all your readers who have made up their minds to attend can do so safely at this date in June, as the outside The Hippodrome has become a great favorite with pleasure seekers, and is in all respects the finest exhibition of the kind ever shown.

Another ship load of travelers went out yesterday in the Cunard steamer, but it was differently made up from that of the Collins line. The time has come when fashionable people, gentlemen connected with the public service, and in fact every body but commercial travelers, wait for a Collins steamer, instead of swelling the revenue of a rival. A semi-monthly line is to be soon running from Boston, but no one cares to remember it, and a few years only will elapse before the Cunard line will abandon New York, being absolutely crowded out by our own flag.

The anniversaries have hardly commenced yet, but there is an army of people here to attend them, and the services promise to be of unusual interest. The revenues of all the Societies are much greater than in 1852, and the reports of the work accomplished of the most flattering character.

In Wall street affairs are of a much more encouraging appearance. Money, which was in active demand at the opening of the week, has become quite plenty, and upon good security can be had at six and seven per cent. Stocks improved generally, and close firm at 91 for Erie railroad, the controlling stock on the list. Coal stocks are higher, but the impression is very general that the bituminous coals of the Cumberland region must lie in the mines for a road to be made.

The new Central Railroad stock so much talked of, has recently fallen a little, and can be had at 120, or 5 per cent. decline from last week—The late consolidation was shrewdly managed, and put large sums into the hands of the initiated, but no prudent man will buy it at much over par. The new route from Newburgh to Syracuse will tap the Central line in a weak spot, and make all east of Syracuse dependent upon the way travel for support.

Our city railroads now so popular, and indeed so indispensable to the people resident up town, have been brought to a stand still in some section by a process as summary as it is unjustifiable and cheaper. The street commissioner has given to parties residing along the line, permission to occupy one-half the street for building purposes, and for this purpose the space occupied by the track has been taken, thus obliging the road to find the right of way as they can, and also throwing upon the road the *onus* of defending the right of way. All the roads will be thus black mailed, and will have to pay roundly.

The Asia arrived at an early hour this morning, but her mails were not put in hand in season for to days business. The news does not vary from the last accounts. Money was still in active demand at 12 per cent, and the tide still steadily going forward to Australia and the Bank of England was steadily diminishing its stock of gold.

The Ohio Land and Marble Co. stock was offered at the Stock Exchange to day for the first time. The discovery of a deposite of excellent lithographic stone upon the territory attracted attention to the company and it can scarcely fail of being a valuable investment upon the lithographic stone alone. Artists here are sure of its merits. C.

THE STATE FAIR.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The election for Senator, on the 26th of this month, promises to be quite interesting. There have been no regular nominations, and the candidates are running on their own hooks exclusively. Edgington and Steacord, both of Ohio county, are the prominent champions. The latter is the avowed opponent of the "right of way," and the representative in particular of Ohio county interests, as opposed to those of Brooke and Hancock; the former has incurred the deadly hostility of the Wheeling interest by his past advocacy of the right of way, and may be considered as committed to the interests of Brooke and Hancock, beyond any probable contingency. They are both experienced in the business of electioneering, and have each many friends, so that the contest promises to be warm and close. It has assumed a local character altogether, being no more or less than a trial of strength between Wheeling city, and the balance of the District. Political issues and predilections seem to be entirely laid aside, at least in the two communities of Wheeling and Wellsburg. Mr. Steacord receives the cold shoulder here from the old stand-bys of democracy, for many a day have marched shoulder to shoulder together, and in times past voted for him, while in Wheeling the case is similar in regard to Mr. Edgington. The former, we understand makes no concealment of his intention, if elected under the circumstances, to go for every Ohio county measure without regard to the balance of the district; and seems rather to glorify in the fact that numbers and position render him in a measure independent of the masses in Brooke and Hancock, although he appears to be somewhat anxious for their support. If he is elected under the present issue, it will be a demonstration of the necessity for ultimate secession, for it will prove the utter impossibility of our obtaining senatorial representation, whenever Wheeling may choose to tell us that we have "paramount interests" to those which we ourselves, see proper to advocate. Local divisions are always to be deprecated, but under the present circumstances, it is the manifest duty of every man living out of Wheeling, to rebuke by his vote the arrogant selfishness which characterises that city.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

SALE OF COAL LANDS.—The coal lands known as the "Boyles Tract," situated near the Fourth Lock, containing some two hundred and forty acres, were purchased last week by Messrs Fitzsimmons & Son, of Pittsburgh. This is a valuable coal property, and adjoins the lands of the Ohio and Madison Coal Company. We are glad to see not only the capitalists from Pittsburgh, but those from the eastern and western cities, investing in these mines of wealth. When it is known that lands containing from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels to the acre of the finest bituminous coal in this or any other country, with a soil valuable for farming purposes, and having advantages of water transportation during the year to Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans, it is not to be wondered at that capitalists are directing their attention to them. We know of no investment that is more safe and sure, or any that will pay a better profit.—*Monongahela Republican.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF DELAWARE.—The Convention to reform the State Constitution of Delaware, has decided to give the election of Judges to the people. The Convention has also voted that no clergyman, while officiating as such, shall be elected to any political office; also, that no Bank charter shall be granted by any future Legislatures, until after three months, notice of application shall have been publicly advertised in at least three of the Delaware newspapers. The Legislature is not to have power to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners, and free persons of color are not to be allowed to come into and remain in the State longer than ten days. The vote of the people is to be taken upon the new Constitution at the next general election.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—A Washington despatch to the New York Courier says—

The revenue receipts from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans for the month of March, were five millions seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, for April four million four hundred and ninety two thousand dollars; total for two months, ten million one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, making an increase, from the year 1852, of two million four hundred and ninety thousand dollars, which is at the rate of [illegible]ty-three per cent. The revenues of the year from all sources will exceed sixty millions of dollars.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME—TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

From the Buffalo Courier of Saturday.

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ROBERT C. WALKER.

Sec'y Penn'a State Agricultural Society.
Elizabeth, May 6, 1853.

We understand that the Department of War contemplates abandoning Fort Atkinson, or Sumner, near the site of, old Fort Mann, on the Upper Arkansas, and transferring the troops occupying it to a new site on Walnut Creek, considerably this side the former. Walnut Creek has the advantage of fine grazing, excellent water, and a comparatively good supply of timber. Being the only post, however, between the Missouri and the eastern border of New Mexico, it would seem to be an insufficient protection for nearly seven hundred miles of greatly exposed land travel.—*Nat. Intell.*

FEMALE SHINGLE MAKERS.—A Hanover county, (Va.) correspondent of the Richmond Despatch says, there are in that county two girls who are engaged in felling trees and getting out shingles. They get out six thousand per week by their own hands, at $4.50 per thousand.—They supply the whole demand in that region of country, and many are sold in the Richmond market. They have by dint of industry, purchased an excellent piano. They are most excellent performers. Their task is six thousand per week. They shorten their task by working at night in the fishing season, thereby gaining Saturday, which they devote to pleasure.

THOMAS ELDER, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of Harrisburgh Pa, and for the last 25 years President of the Harrisburgh Bank, died last week; it is stated that he knew well the ground on which Harrisburgh stands when it was a farm laid off in fields, when but one or two houses on it. He was prominently instrumental in procuring the erection of the Harrisburgh Bridge, between the year 1814 and 1818, then much the longest bridge in the United States.

A pleasant story is told of Mr. Marcy and an applicant for a foreign mission. The applicant called upon the Secretary and reminded him that he was a candidate.

"I am aware of the fact," replied Mr. Marcy, "and am happy to say that your testimonials are of the highest and strongest character. But I must remark that it is our policy to select all our foreign appointments from among gentlemen speaking the language of the country to which they go. Do you speak the French, Mr. ——?"

"I regret to say, sir, that I don't *speak* it very well, although I read it readily. But *entre nouse (entre nous)*, if I am appointed, I will immediately perfect myself in speaking."

"There—there now"—put in Mr. Marcy—"see what a *fox pas (faux pas)* you have made already."

The Franklin Railroad, connecting Hagerstown and Chambersburgh, is about to be sold for its debts, and renewed with a heavy rail.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—Additional members during the months of February, March and April, 1853:

Laird, W. H.	Hull, Marion	M'Gowan, W. D. MD
McQuiston, Jas.	Vankirk, Wm.	Lowry, J. S.
O'Brien, J. J.	Finney, J. P.	McAlpin, Nicolas
Fullerton, Wm.	Robison, R. A.	Milliner, Henry
Eldred, M. Jr.	Miltenberger, J. O.	Stackhouse, Sam'l

my6:3t FRANCIS S. McNAMARA, Librarian.

JOHN FLEMING.....COCHRAN FLEMING.

Fleming Brothers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KIDD & CO.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, Liver Pills, &c. my7

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:3tm

☞ 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!

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

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time, and could not reply 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 was but 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, and were saved. There was *not a single paper injured*; and further, I would advise any person who is thinking of buying, not to lose time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., and get one that is good. I am fully recommended your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,
JOHN CLARKE.

feb7:tf

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beacon'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 successive centuries, 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 situations, 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,
116 Water street and 150 Front street.

apl6:1m

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIRB'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold quite your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, since I commenced selling your Medicines, and having for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter in law, was 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 medicine for sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, as ted to the Piles—and I have been a sufferer of long standing.

Yours, with respect. ISAAC BIGLOW.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.
Ap9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ 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 their present 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, Twelve and Domestic; GINGHAMS—French, Scotch, and American; LAWNS—DELAINES—BAREGES; DRESS GOODS—A very large stock; CASSIMERES—Of all descriptions; CASSINETS—Plain and fancy—a large sock of newest makes, for town trade; SATINETS—Of all colors and qualities; JEANS—TWEEDS—KENTUCKS—And a large variety of the SUMMER MADE UP GOODS; COTTON PANTALOONERY—All leading makes, plain and fancy; LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—and many new styles Irish Goods, just come in importation; RIBBONS—Large and handsome assortment; VESTINGS—Of all kinds, including SILKS—CHECKS —COTTON TWEEDS—SHIRTING STRIPES, &c. Every variety of BLEACHED SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS; Bleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS; HANDKERCHIEFS—Of all styles—ALL VARIETIES OF VARIETY GOODS, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. ap12:3m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH.
Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap6

CHARLES B. 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. jal5

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 our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. R. Jaspert & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. DAVIDSON & ADSHEY, 65 Market st. m9:3m

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 sales, which I will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. m12

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. 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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JOHN T. LOGAN.....ROBT. T. KENNEDY
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REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 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. felt:y

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior light and Sky Lights, arranged with such sk