PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1853.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 6 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.

So many mistakes have been made in the choice of a country home, that the whole subject is looked upon with suspicion and doubt.—Many persons remove to the country a few years, and return wholly disheartened, having subjected themselves to much vexation and loss—Others who have natural longings for rural enjoyments are afraid to venture where so many have failed, and hence linger along in the confined streets of the city, never entirely giving up the hope of something better, but deferring it to that indefinite future when they will be able to retire from the cares of business altogether.

Our object is, in these brief and imperfect articles, to induce our business men to consider the possibility of mingling business with comfort and pleasure. It is a vain hope that life can be enjoyed when its freshness and vigor have passed, and when the infirmities of age have blunted the sensibilities, and destroyed the relish for rural pleasures. A man who has spent his days in the close pursuit of business, without any relaxation, and has all his habits formed for city life, is illy prepared for the country, and such generally meet with disappointment.—They have all their lives long indulged in the fond fancies of youth, and the charm is rudely broken, when, on retiring to the country, they miss a thousand things which have become necessary to their existence. The country has not changed, but the man has. The country is as young, as glorious, as vigorous as ever. Age claims the man. He has given the prime of his manhood, the vigor of his powers to business, and he has no right to expect that he can at once win back those purifying and ennobling delights which spring from a sympathy of the soul with the beautiful and picturesque in nature.

Mingle pleasure and comfort with business—enjoy life as you pass through it—the present only is ours. Money is only useful as it ministers to our good. Better have less money and more enjoyment, than to fail in the enjoyment altogether. We speak to those, of course, whose natural instincts and natural and acquired tastes, lead them to prefer a country residence. Our advice to them is, not to defer it too long, but to try if they cannot, without neglecting business, enjoy the country also. Those who really prefer a city life, and the excitements of business, to the quiet and simple pleasures of the country, these observations are not addressed. Such persons, of course, could not be happy in the country, and we would not urge them to try it. They will permit us, however, to address those whose innate longings are ever for the rural and the beautiful in nature, but who imagine that they cannot enjoy life in the country, and attend to business in town, at one and the same time.

The only difference between a city residence and a country residence, as regards attention to business, is the distance between the business and the residence—or rather the *time* between the two. A man may be as long walking to his residence at the outskirts of the city, as riding several miles in the country, and for all useful business purposes, a residence ten miles distant on a Railroad, may be as near as a residence in a city a mile or more from his place of business. As cities increase in size, the distance between the private residences, and the places of business increase. Two-thirds of the business men in New York live from two to four miles from their place of business, and the question of laying down rails in Broadway is now exciting most profound attention in that city. Many of our business men here are compelled to live a mile to a mile and a half from the centre of business, and the relative distance between these important points, which must be traversed many times daily, will be constantly increasing.

Most persons in this city spend more time in business than is absolutely necessary. If the habits and customs of business in this respect could be changed, it would be better for all concerned. Full as much business would be transacted, and performed as well, in six hours as in ten. We speak of all commercial transactions—buying and selling of every kind. This would leave more leisure for various purposes, especially for the enjoyment of the pure pleasures of the home circle. Were such habits introduced, and a little effort would accomplish it, one of the principal difficulties in the way of country homes would be removed.

Until this is done, a man can establish business hours for himself, and it will soon become known to his customers, what hours he may be looked for in his store, office or counting room. This is a greater convenience than to have no fixed hours, however early or late a man may attend to business.

In another article we will throw out a few hints in regard to the choice and improvement of a country home.

☞ RELICS AND IMAGES.—The Lecture of Father Gavazzi, on the above subject will be found on our first page to-day. The absurdity and wickedness—the gross deceptions and frauds—practised by Popery, in regard to relics and images, is a disgrace to civilization, let alone Christianity. The human mind is dwarfed, degraded, enfeebled, by Romish prelates and priests by their support and encouragement of such puerile and absurd practices. No wonder they dread a liberal and true education. Intelligence as naturally leads men to throw off such shackles, as it does the mummeries of heathenism to which Romanism bears a very striking likeness.

☞ A correspondent has sent us an article, published some time since in Cincinnati, entitled "History in the Jesuit Schools," in which the writer proves most conclusively that the History used in some of these schools, at least, is a gross perversion of the truth. The article is well written, but is of great length, and we do not think that the cause of truth would be as well served by its publication at present, as by other matters which we have pressing upon our attention. Few will doubt that Jesuits teach just so much, and no more, as serves their purposes. The proof of this, in a single instance, would not increase the conviction of the public mind as to the danger of such schools.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Our young friend and townsman, W. J. ROSE, Esq., was in the train on the New Haven Railroad, which plunged into the river near Norwalk. He had been in the smoking car, but left it a few moments before the accident, for the hindmost car, where he had left his cloak. As he passed through the cars, of which there were five, he found them well filled with a very respectable looking company of ladies and gentlemen, all full of animation and gaiety, enjoying the beautiful morning, and glad to escape from the dust and confinement of the city. The shock threw Mr. Rose down, but did not injure him. He describes the scene as awful beyond description, and calculated to stupify the faculties by its excess of horror. It does not differ from the facts we have already published.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY for April, Leonard Scott's American reprint, has been received by Gildenfenney & Co., Fourth street, and by Miner & Co., Smithfield street.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—The Commissioners appointed for the purpose, have purchased of Mr. Dunlavy, the Woodville Farm, situated on the Pittsburgh and Washington turnpike, about 7½ miles from the city, containing 205 acres, on which to erect the County Poor House. The price paid is $17,550—about $85,46 per acre. There are about 100 acres of coal on the place, and 40 acres of fine wood land. The land is said to be excellent, lying in the rich valley of Chartier's Creek, and about one hundred acres being bottom and second bottom land, and the whole abounding in springs of water, and lying with a slope to the south and south-east. The access to it now is by means of the Washington turnpike and a plank road. The Steubenville railroad runs near it, and the Chartier's Valley railroad will probably go through it. The terms of payment are $5,000 in hand, and the remainder in three annual payments.

The buildings proposed to be erected are calculated to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons, besides accommodations for ten insane persons, and to cost about $17,000. The whole cost, including all the improvements, will not probably exceed $40,000. Water in abundance can be carried through the buildings from living springs on the place.

Altogether, with the light before us now, we consider the Commissioners have made a very judicious selection. An advertisement for builders will be found in the appropriate column.

☞ COMFORT FOR BISHOP O'CONNOR.—The *Philadelphia Sun*, of Saturday last, says:

"We have been mortified, pained and startled by noticing in a recent number of the 'German Reformed Messenger,' published at Chambersburg, in this State, the organ of the denomination whose name it bears, an open attack upon our School System, siding with Bishop O'Connor in his opposition to it, and using the cant of the Bishop and those who act with him in calling our schools, as now constituted, *infidel*, and favoring the establishment of others, in which the priest or his substitute shall alone be permitted to instruct the children of the land.

"The Sun regards the movement as one fraught with great dangers; not only to our civil and religious liberties, but especially to our Common School institutions, and regards the aid and comfort thus covertly administered by the Bishop's professedly Protestant allies as the most alarming feature of the case. It remains to be seen how far the good sense of our people will suffer this presumption to be carried. The Boston Pilot, the chief organ of the ultra-Romanists, boldly avers that the recent troubles in Detroit, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, in reference to the School question, is but the beginning of the strife, and that the war, though it must be protracted, will be pursued till the victory is gained. It therefore becomes the friends of our School System to be constantly prepared for any demonstration that may be made."

The "German Reformed Messenger" stands alone among all the Protestant papers in the land—at least it is the first crumb of comfort, and a very small one it is, we have seen for the Romish Hierarchy in their crusade against common schools. The people are sound on this question, and while the press continues to sound the alarm, we have no fears of the result.

It is doubtless true, as the Boston Pilot discloses, that the strife is only in its incipient stages. The war between truth and error, between light and darkness, between Heaven and Hell, is perpetual. It may have its exacerbations, when the Arch fox gathers all his hosts to the battle, but there is never peace—never even a truce. The corrupt and degraded type of Christianity exhibited by the Romish Church will never be at peace with the gospel of Christ.

☞ THE TRUTH WELL TOLD!—The following extract is from an editorial article in the *New York Tribune*. It expresses the truth, as it appeals to every man's conscience who is not blinded by avarice, prejudice or passion. If some divines, and editors of religious newspapers, could know the withering scorn and contempt felt by the mass of the community for their apologies for slavery, they would never again obtrude them upon the public. If any such really do approve of slavery or think it is in accordance with the Word of God, they had better keep their opinion to themselves, for they seldom have the credit of sincerity accorded to them by the public. The Tribune says:

Infidelity has no more efficient promoter on earth than the man who, professing Christianity, cites the Bible to excuse or palliate iniquity. And we regard a newspaper, which professes to inculcate the religion of Christ, whose teaching was, "Whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do ye also unto them;" and at the same time defends African Slavery as it exists among us, an engine for the spread of infidelity, a thousand times more potent than any merely secular or professedly infidel journal would be. We look upon a man who professes to be a disciple of Jesus Christ, and who fails to rebuke and condemn such wrongs and evils as are involved in the perpetuation of Slavery, as one who says 'Lord, Lord!' but does the opposite of what Christ commanded. We never take a professedly religious sheet into our hands and find it extenuating the evil of Slavery, that it does not excite in us an inexpressible loathing. If infidelity is spreading to-day in this nation, it is more, a thousand times more, owing to the preaching of a Christianity which defends such iniquities as Slavery and Slaveholding, than to every other agency combined. Talk not to us of the infidelity preached by newspapers, while such corrupting fountains pour their poisonous waters through a thousand professedly Christian channels.

☞ PITTSBURGH APPOINTMENTS.—It is now pretty certain that Mr. Hastings, of the Daily Union, is appointed Collector or Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh. It is rumored that Mr. Harper, of the Post, is the Post-master. Mr. Grayson, of the Washington Examiner, has been appointed Pension Agent. If these appointments are all verified, the editorial fraternity will be in the ascendant, having borne off all the offices worth having in this region.

The Metropolitan Railroad is regarded by the National Intelligencer as one of the most important improvements on foot in any part of the country. The route of the railroad, as expressed in the bill, as passed by the Maryland Legislature, is as follows: "From Georgetown, through Montgomery county, by the most eligible and central route, crossing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at some point not exceeding five miles from the Monocacy viaduct, on the line of said road in the city of Frederick, in Frederick county; and from thence, by the most eligible and practicable route, to Hagerstown, in Washington county." It will thus connect at the latter point with the the Harrisburgh and other railroads of Pennsylvania. In addition to this, the Intelligencer remarks of the road:

"It will furnish a direct communication between the seat of Government and the West, intersecting the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Fredericktown, and saving between that point and this city more than forty miles of the travel now required by that circuitous route—a saving in fact of one-half both in time and expense between the two places. We presume the Commissioners named in the act will take immediate steps for opening books of subscription; and, as it is said that a number of capitalists are ready to invest in the stock, we entertain the hope that it will not be long before we see the work under contract."

Although the gold of Australia comes into England in large quantities, the exports of gold coin from England to Australia continue to be made in about equal amount. The last English papers inform us that during the week ending 22d ult. there were shipped to Australia £212,000 in gold coin. The London News, speaking on this subject, says—

"Immense sums in coin have now been sent, or, in other words, *lent*, to the Australian colonies, to enable them to carry on the vastly increased commercial movement created by their change of circumstances, and when we further take into consideration the wholesale exports of all descriptions of articles from this side, it is evident that Great Britain is a creditor of Australia to an enormous amount, whilst she is at the same time paying foreign countries in the usual mode for the raw materials required to be worked up into goods for the colony. This huge debt to the mother country must, in a short time be repaid, as the receipts of gold from Australia can, as yet, have had little real effect towards establishing the usual balance of trade, as between one State and another."

Those who have been so far shocked and grieved at the undignified enthusiasm with which the Americans received "Dickens, Jenny Lind and Kossuth," as to consider it a proof of our national degeneracy will find material for useful meditation in the reception of Mrs. Stowe at Edinburgh—a lady who, we are credibly assured, does not attract the slightest crowd in New York or Boston.—*Albany Jour.*

The N. O. Bulletin says evidence strongly establishing the claim of the Rev. Mr. Williams, to be the Dauphin has been lately discovered in that city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1853.

I do not regard the mere personal strife for office as of the least earthly importance, and therefore I have taken no pains to get at the details of the action of the President and Cabinet, respecting Pennsylvania appointments, all of which not previously acted on, are said to have been disposed of. The contest over the Harrisburg Postoffice had been exceedingly animated. I don't know how it was decided. The Pittsburgh offices were, I presume, bestowed in the manner I advised you they would be in my last. The fate of the party in the State does not depend upon any of these appointments. To be candid, it is useless to think of any opposition to the present administration, in Pennsylvania or any where else, on party grounds. The Whig party, in my judgment, exists no longer. The slavery controversy broke it up. And the reason why the Whig party split upon that rock, while its opposite ran right upon it with impunity was simply this: the large division of the whig party which avowed its opposition to the demands of slavery were honest, the minority of the democratic party who took similar grounds was not honest. Consequently when slavery triumphed in the democratic party, its fragments cordially united; when the same thing happened in the councils of the Whig party, as it did at Baltimore last June, the minority refused to forswear itself, and the party dissolved by mutual consent of the partners.

It is not easy to foresee the future of our politics. But I incline to think that what happened in 1817 and 18 will happen again. It seems probable that parties will not reorganize during the present administration, and upon what principles or points of policy they will resume their independent and opposing action, I will not affect the sagacity to be able to foretell. In comparing the state of the Whig party, now, with that of the Federalists, we must consider that the Federal party retained their ascendancy in several of the States for some time after it became powerless in the country at large. It is not so now. Of the four Whig States which voted for General Scott, Vermont is probably the only one in which a Whig could be elected for Governor, for example, or in which a majority of Whig Congressmen can be returned.

This, therefore, is an excellent opportunity for Whigs of former years to become philosophers and patriots. Let us see what our late enemies will do, and let us patiently await that emergency which is to make a large section of them our friends, for the safety and welfare of the country. For my part I am a political Diogenes, laughing at the struggles, the triumphs, and the disappointments, alike, of the partizans of the powers that have rewards to bestow and punishments to inflict. I do not even take the trouble to carry a lamp wherewith to search out an honest man, partly because I fear the search would be fruitless, and partly because, in this age, I should know of no use to which to apply an honest man if found.

I hope General Pierce will employ the most deserving men he can find among his friends, and I rather think he will. As to the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys who are up here in person, or by their next friends for offices, it matters not a pinch of snuff which of them are taken or which left.

Gen. Scott, Gen. Wool, Gen. Twiggs, and a due proportion of less celebrated commanders, have been in session as a commission to select a site for the Western Military Asylum. They chose Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky, and ordered the purchase of the estate of Dr. Graham, including the mineral waters situated thereon. The property contains one hundred acres, and the price to be paid is just as many thousands of dollars. I don't know what the market value of the Springs may be, but a hundred thousand dollars seems an enormous price for that extent of land. The same quantity purchased of Corcoran & Riggs, for the same purpose, two miles from Washington, with an expensive house and corresponding improvements upon it, cost only half the money. As to the design of establishing a military hospital in a salubrious district of the far interior, it is one which every benevolent person must approve of. The cost is a small object, but yet the benevolence of the design should not be made a cover for any extravagance or waste of money.

The people here are in a state of ferment because the Secretary of War has stopped work up on the capitol extension, or what is the same thing, has refused to permit its resumption with the return of favorable weather. The last administration wisely and economically ordered the furnishing of the common stone, marble, granite, brick and lime, and the cutting, dressing and hauling of the same to be done by contract, leaving the work of construction to be performed under the responsible supervision of an architect and superintendant. But Mr. Jeff Davis, thinking nothing can be well done which is not executed upon the West Point plan, is exerting himself to abrogate all these contracts, and has referred some legal flaws which he supposes he has discovered in them, to the Attorney General for his decision. The matter promises to result in a tedious dispute and possibly a prolonged litigation, during which the work will of course remain *in statu quo ante Davis*. This we could possibly endure, but our aqueduct and many other most important improvements depend in like manner upon the whims of this official martinet, no less than the drippings of that refreshing stream expected to flow from the prolific source of the appropriations provided for these works.

A semi official organ of the administration writes that Borland will not be entrusted with the power to work any particular mischief in Central America. He says that Mr. Marcy will reserve to himself, or will confide to Mr. Buchanan, all the authority for settling affairs appertenant to that region. I am rather of the opinion that this is true only so far as regards existing subjects of dispute. It will be the business and the care of Mr. Borland to prepare a train of operations, which shall result in serious quarrels between the United States and Central America, of which the annexation of the latter shall be a natural and necessary consequence.

JUNIUS.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Railway communications are now open from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, by the Dayton, Bellefontaine and Pittsburgh line, and also by the Xenia and Columbus line, both routes connecting at Crestline.

At the annual election of the Maysville and Lexington road last week, the following persons were elected directors: A. M. January, C. Shitz, Wm. Dunn, F. T. Ford, R. A. Cochran, Samuel Poyntz. The Eagle is of the opinion that the adoption of the broad gauge, five feet, from Covington by Lexington to Tennessee, to the south and southwest, was designed to direct the southern business to Cincinnati, and that "time will tell that they reckon without their host." The break in the gauge at Lexington will not be sufficient to overcome the preference of southern people to travel, &c. by the Maysville route.

The Steubenville Herald gives the surveyor's report of the distance from Pittsburgh by Steubenville, McConnelstown, &c., to Lexington, as about 320 miles, or 30 or 60 miles less than by Cincinnati!

Public meetings are being held at all the important points along the proposed routes for a railway, from this city through Clermont, Brown and Adams counties to Portsmouth, intersecting the last-named line from Pittsburgh at West Union. The resolutions show a deep interest in the proposed work, and if they subscribe to the stock in accordance with their resolutions, the road will go ahead. They propose the 5 feet gauge all the way from here to Pittsburgh. Our friends at Batavia seem quite in earnest in this matter.—*Cin. Gazette.*

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT PRAIRIES.—We learn that the veteran and experienced Indian Agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas, Major Thomas Fitzpatrick, has been appointed to hold a Council this summer with the wild Indians of the Great Plains bordering on the Arkansas, consisting of the Camanches, Kiomas, &c., for the purpose of making a treaty with them, of a character similar to that of the Laramie Indians last year, binding them not to molest the travel through those desolate wastes between our Western frontier and New Mexico, and to obtain their consent to the establishment of necessary military posts along the route. Large presents of provisions and the usual goods and articles will be made them by the Agent, the cost of which will be not less than $20,000. After having performed this important service, Major Fitzpatrick will proceed to the eastern frontier of Utah and obtain the assent of the Indians, parties to the treaty of Laramie, to the amendments of the Senate thereto.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MORE ANNEXATION.—The *Alta Californian* gives the following account of the expedition fitting out in California to attack the Mexican province of Sonora. Although the California paper pretends that the objects of the expedition are wholly peaceable and benevolent, that is all nonsense. Twelve hundred armed men invading an almost helpless territory are such peacemakers as power confers. They will enforce peace at the point of the bayonet. If the Mexican government submits, there will be peace. If not, then war.

"We are authoritatively advised that a large expedition is fitting out in this city, to go to Sonora. It will number near twelve hundred men, and be commanded by the Count de Raousset Boulbon. We have been assured that nothing hostile is intended in this expedition; on the contrary, the presence of such a number of well-armed and disciplined men on the frontiers of that State, will have the happiest effect in keeping the Apaches in check, and restoring confidence and a feeling of security to the inhabitants. The intention is to enter Sonora, and obtain from Gov. Gandara permission to explore and work the numerous mines now lying entirely abandoned on the frontier. This mammoth company will be divided into three distinct parties, all subject to one general head, and a code of laws for the general good. The three divisions are to be miners, farmers, and artisans. These parties will extend along the frontier and probably occupy the large and once rich and flourishing ranches of Barbacornori and San Bernardino. In this connection it perhaps would not be amiss to give some description of these places.

San Bernardino was once a flourishing town, and is located on a branch of the Yunterosa river about thirty-six miles from the town of that name. It was abandoned about eighty years ago, the inhabitants having been driven out by the Apaches. Several attempts to restore it have been made since then, but without success. It is an exceeding rich and fertile plain, well watered and everything well adapted to agricultural purposes. When it was abandoned, the inhabitants possessed immense droves of cattle, which then went wild, and the whole country, for one hundred miles, now contains large quantities of wild cattle. Immense numbers of these are hunted down, killed, and made into dried beef for the use of the Mexican army.

The Rancho of Barbacornori is on an arm of the San Pedro river, and is just such another place as San Bernardino. It has been abandoned eighty years, and is about ninety miles from the town of Santa Cruz. Many other valuable and fine localities abound all through the frontier country, which have been abandoned for years, and have rich mines in their vicinity, where they can be readily purchased at exceedingly cheap rates, from the proprietors, to whom they are not of the least value: and if the expedition succeeds in obtaining the desired permission, the whole country will be made to bloom again like a garden. The benefit to Sonora from such an expedition will be incalculable, as the province is fully supplied with every requisite to accomplish their purposes; and the establishment of such outposts will do more to secure the safety and peace of the State than would the whole Mexican army.

It would then afford the inhabitants the opportunity to work the numberless mines in the interior of the State, and attend to their agricultural pursuits in peace and security. It would also give them an immunity from the ruthless incursions of the savages, who now desolate the entire country, sweeping off women, children and herds. We have not learned what step will be pursued by the expedition should Governor Gandara refuse his permission. Neither can we conceive that he will be so blind to the true interests of his country as to do so."

THE MODEL LOCOMOTIVE FOR JAPAN.—We learn from the Philadelphia Ledger that the order given in January last, by the United States Government, to Messrs. Richard Norris & Son, for the building of a model locomotive, tender, and passenger car, to be presented to the Emperor of Japan, has been filled, and in a few days will be forwarded to this city, preparatory to being shipped to Japan. The model will be accompanied by Mr. Charles Montgomery, a practical engineer, who has been delegated to explain to the Japanese the power of steam as applied to locomotives, and the great revolution brought about by means of this agency throughout this and other countries wherein it has been introduced. The locomotive is complete in every particular, as also the tender and passenger car. The capacity of the locomotive is estimated at nine tons; the tender is four feet long, two feet two inches wide, and is placed upon double trucks. The passenger car is ten feet long, two and a half feet wide, and two feet ten inches high. It is constructed of rosewood, and finished in the most exquisite manner, with revolving seats, covered with crimson. Every other feature about the car is in keeping with the best taste and judgment. A railway track will also be sent to Japan with the locomotive and its appendages.—*Nat. Intel.*

GUANO DISCOVERY.—We learn that parties in this city have ascertained the existence of a large deposite of guano, on a barren and uninhabited island of the ocean, lying more than 200 miles from the main land, and are negotiating with the United States Government for the protection of their rights, in case an effort should be made to secure these hitherto unknown treasures. The valuable agricultural properties of the article are now generally known and appreciated, and a great demand has been created for it in consequence. Not less than 100,000 tons, to arrive, have already been sold, and it is estimated that the importations of the present year will exceed 200,000 tons, for which the farmers of the United States will pay several million dollars. The "Golded Era," which arrived at Baltimore a few days ago with guano from the Chincha Islands, is the first of the guano fleet chartered by Mr. Benson, of this city, at the bottom of the Lobos Island excitement.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

EXPLOSION FROM IGNORANCE.—A man named Michael Foldage, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, purchased about forty pounds of damaged percussion caps for old copper, and, on asking how he could get the powder out of them, the seller jestingly replied he could burn it out. Michael, in the simplicity of his nature, took them home, heated a large pot red hot, and threw them all in. In a few moments there was a terrific explosion. The pot was broken to pieces, and some fragments of it striking Michael, he was thrown violently to the floor, and severely wounded in the face and hands. It is astonishing that he was not killed. A portion of his clothing was torn off, and one of his stout boots was split almost in two.

FROM THE EMPIRE OF HAYTI.—The barque Charles E. Lox, Capt. Harper, arrived at this port this morning, from Port au Prince, whence she sailed April 19th. The Empire was perfectly tranquil. On the 11th of April the Chambers were opened by the Emperor in person, all the nobility and gentry of the island being attracted to witness the imposing ceremony. Business at Port au Prince was very dull. American provisions were plenty and in small demand. One third of the coffee crop is lost in consequence of the increased heavy rains of the month of March. Logwood was scarce and had risen very considerably in price, owing to the great demand in Europe.

It is stated in the New Orleans Delta that $20,000 were expended in the nomination of Mr. Slidell to the Senate, by the Democratic Caucus. It also intimates that there is unexplainable hocus-pocus in the withdrawal of Mr. Hebert, Mr. Slidell's competitor, when the former was the highest on the list after 6 ballotings. The scramble for place seems to be by no means confined to tide-waiters, but invades the highest places. Mr. Slidell and the New Jersey Senators should have seats side by side.—*N. Y. Trib.*

It has been said that if the officers of the railroads were made to go with the trains accidents would never happen; but, like many other assertions, the saying is fallacious. On the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, on Saturday, an accident occurred by running over a cow, and the president of the road, Mr. Cyrus Prentiss, who was with the train, was badly hurt. The remedy of *putting a railroad director in the front car as a preventive of accidents* will not answer.—*Public Ledger.*

ANOTHER ROMAN MIRACLE.—An immense sensation has been made among the deluded Romanists of Naples by a miracle. One of the "holy thorns" that pierced the brow of Christ shed drops of blood at one o'clock in the morning of the 25th March, in the chapel of the Heart of Jesus. This astonishing miracle was got up, accounts say, "to the condemnation and confusion of the errors of this age."

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.—The "Union" of Saturday announces the appointment of a successor to Gov. W. Carr Lane, of New Mexico, in the person of the Hon. David Meriwether of Kentucky. He recently filled for a short time the seat in the Senate of the United States made vacant by the death of Mr. Clay.

RAILROAD IRON.—We are gratified to learn, that stock has been subscribed, to the amount of $10,000, and a company formed, for the manufacture of railroad iron, in this city. The works will go into operation as soon as the machinery, a part of which is already made, can be finished. We learn, that the company has made contracts for all the iron it can make in one year. Mr. E. W. Stevens, is entitled to the credit of organizing the company.—*Wheeling Times.*

Hon. Robert C. Shaw, who died in Boston on Tuesday of last week, left an immense property, estimated at between two and three millions of dollars. His contributions to objects of charity during his lifetime, are stated in the Boston Transcript to have amounted to the large sum of four hundred thousand dollars. His age was seventy-eight.

The "Mesilla Valley," it seems is not a valley after all. Mr. Bartlett describes it as a level plain. Mesa is the Spanish word for plateau or table land, and Mesilla the diminutive of it. It means, therefore, "Little Plateau," and is so called to distinguish it from the great table-land in the basin of the Rio Grande, extending some hundreds of miles. The Mesilla is situated on the western side of the river, about 50 miles above El Paso, in latitude 32° 18'. It was uninhabited until 1850.

The Rural New Yorker has a correspondent who commends red cedar for farm hedges, for the following qualities: It bears pruning well. It is not subject to any disease. Thin, poor land is as good for its growth, as better. Drought does not hurt it nor the coldest weather. Grain grows freely near it. It would furnish protection to our exposed fields from the Winter's wind. It would yield a pleasant shade for cattle in Summer, and it would beautify the landscape.

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. 110 Third street, above Smithfield.

☞ 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 the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June instant, after a store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and bricked, a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the close of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time in getting a Safe to keep their papers, for I consider that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beach'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 side walls, in excessive courses, 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 in all underground work, as well as for 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,
ap15dlm 116 Water street and 150 Front street.

☞ 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 grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, Sept. 16, 1852.

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

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

See "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.

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg

As at of the Company, May 1, 1852.....$210 849 17
Premiums received for policies issued, Marine, $71 471 18
Returned premiums, Losses, Re-insurance, Expenses, &c.....9,225 68
Capital stock paid in and secured.....100,000 00
Bonds, Mortgages & Loans, and other available securities.....240,770 38
Cash on hands, and in hands of Agents.....15,045 18
Total assets liable for losses, May 1, 1853.....$325,815 56

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
C. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Hacker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER,
JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILBERT, Harrisburg;
S. T. JONES,
ROBERT KIDTZ, Carlton county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Form insurance against loss or damage by fire and inland navigation; also, on merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either permanently or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

my9dif A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

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.

STAPLES—Of all descriptions, Foreign and Domestic:
GINGHAMS—French, Scotch, and American;
LAWNS, DE LAINES—BAREGES,
DRESS GOODS—A very large stock:
CLOTHS—Of all descriptions;
CASSIMERES—Plain and fancy—a large stock of newest makes, for town trade;
SATINETTS—All colors and qualities;
JEANS—TWEEDS—KENTUCKS—And a large variety of the NEWEST STYLES;
COTTON PANTALOONETS—All leading makes, plain and fancy;
LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—And many new styles Irish Goods, our own importation;
RIBBONS—Large and handsome assortment;
VESTINGS—LINENS—Alpine—SILKS—SATINS—CHECKS—COTTON TWEEDS—SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.
Every variety brown SHEETING and SHIRTING DRILLINGS—Bleached SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS—CRAVATS—All descriptions of VARIETY GOODS—&c. &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. ap12dlm

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

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. mh24

REMOVAL.
POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES, GUN BARRELS,
SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, SLEDGES,
&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. N. Harper & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, we are now prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. ap8dlm

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, which I will sell during the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. my2

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

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

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.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, | Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley, | R. M. Riter,
Samuel Rea, | Wm. Bingham,
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R. Harbaugh, | Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazelton, | J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, | H. L. Hays.

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

JOHN T. LOGAN.....ROBT. T. KENNEDY.
PHILIP WILSON.....EDWARD GIBBON.

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 inv