PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1858.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

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

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

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

Two interesting communications on matters relative to country life and rural affairs, will be found on our first page.

THE CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION.—A few years ago a Catholic priest who came to this country to beg money for some Irish college, published, on his return to Ireland, a letter in which he asserted that the Catholic church *had lost two millions of members* in this country through outside influences brought to bear upon them. He took the number of Catholics known to be in this country in 1840, and calculated their probable natural increase, and to this he added the number of Catholic immigrants to this country, from 1840 to 1850; from this sum total he deducted the number of Catholics known to be in this country in 1850, and the result was a difference, in round numbers, of two millions: that is, the actual number of Catholics in 1850, was two millions *less* than it would have been, had the known number of Catholics in 1840, with their offspring, and the additions by immigration, up to 1850, remained true to their faith.

This letter produced a terrible excitement in certain quarters, when first published, and doubtless it secured its due share of attention at Rome. The remedy proposed by the author of the letter was to stop the emigration of Catholics to this country; but as that was impossible, it was natural that an inquiry should be directed into the influences to which such a startling defection was traceable. The present war upon our Common School system is probably the result of that inquiry. We have the authority of a Catholic paper at Chicago for saying that that war originated with the Pope; and a recent lecture delivered at Cincinnati, by Rev. Mr. McMahon of this city, lets us into the motive lying at the bottom of it. The Gazette of that city, in a notice of the lecture, says:

"Father McMahon, a Catholic Priest from the city of Pittsburgh, lectured before the Young Men's Catholic Institute, at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. As the numbers present were few, it is supposed that much money was not realized for the benevolent purpose. The speaker was introduced to the audience by Patrick Lynch, the President of the Institute, and the Reverend Father proceeded to read from his manuscript his views of Catholic education, the substance of he said, for Catholic parents exclusively. The speaker maintained with much firmness the position now generally entertained and boldly advocated by the clergy, that Catholics cannot conscientiously send their children to our common schools, on account of the danger to which the religious principles or faith of the pupil is exposed by the child mingling at school with Protestants, even if the teacher does not teach heretical doctrine. He deplored with no affected sincerity, *the loss already of numerous young men and women to the large cities who had been baptized, but had become dead in faith to their fathers. He said that the church wept over them like Rachel, and would not be comforted.*"

Here, then, is the motive for assailing the Public Schools. Catholicism cannot live in the blaze of light shed by a general system of education. Catholic young men and women who have grown up in that light "become alien to the faith of their fathers," not by any proselyting efforts of the teachers in our schools, but through the irresistible influence of the intelligent atmosphere by which they are surrounded. The priests look upon it as a question of life and death; either the schools or Catholicism must fall; hence the war upon the schools.

Father McMahon, with that native modesty which is peculiar to his class, urged upon his hearers the necessity of placing a Catholic in the office of Superintendent of Schools for the State of Ohio—an office which has to be filled by the voters of that State, this fall. The Gazette says:

"The State Superintendent who may control the vast machinery of this system, was the subject of his earnest consideration; and the Reverend Father seemed desirous that the engineer should be a good Catholic. For the people of the great State of Ohio, he can dare say, the whole will certainly not employ an engineer who will blow up the boiler, and destroy what he should safely direct.

Having strictly charged parents not to send children to our common schools, he announced the determination of the Church to agitate, agitate, agitate."

The Rev. Father McMahon and his coadjutors will not, we presume, attach much value to our advice; yet we cannot avoid telling them our opinion that the uprooting of our School system would not accomplish their purpose. Behind the Schools stands the impregnable barrier of a free press. While that remains, it will be as dangerous for Romanism to rest within its influence as within that of free Schools. They had better undertake the work whole, instead of piecemeal; for nothing but a total destruction of our whole system of government, and the substitution of unlimited tyranny, such as Europe now witnesses, will effectually subserve their ends.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—In 1848, when the people of Europe were making their first effort to throw off the hateful yoke of their oppressors, they met with an apparently hearty sympathy both in England and America, so long as there seemed any probability of their success; but when, finally, defeat overtook them, and their tyrants, gradually re-established the reign of terror, the sympathy of heartless Englishmen and Americans was withdrawn, to be bestowed in a more legitimate quarter. So general is this reaction that the refugees from continental oppression have now no place of safety on which to set their feet. The refuge which Kossuth sought in Turkey was denied him; and now he finds it denied him in England, as it would be in the United States, if he were now to seek it here. Turkey confined him in a fortress, as a sort of prisoner; England sets spies upon him, dogs him, and persecutes him; and voluntary exiles in the United States announce to him that if he attempts to come here he will be arrested, the moment he touches our shores, on a charge of conspiracy against governments with which we are at peace. Liberty has more than one *nominal* abode upon this earth; but not one in which her truest sons can find security. Treachery to freedom is at a premium.

The treatment of Kossuth by the British government is most discreditable to it. We give below an extract from a letter of his, lately published in the London papers, from whom it would seem that there is but little difference in the treatment to which he is subjected in London, from that he might experience at Pesth or Vienna. Dogged and tracked and surrounded; his friends tabooed, and the fingers of the police itching to overhaul his most private papers, he naturally advertises for information about that protection and shelter and hospitality, conventionally set down as a brightest chapter in the British Constitution. But there is none to answer. It suits the British, just now, to be false to their professions; it probably pays better than fidelity to such professions would do. In reading Kossuth's letter, it is impossible to avoid crying "shame!" upon such a government.—Read it:—

"I live in daily terror, lest on waking some morning I find that my writing desk has been torn open, and my private memorandums rifled by virtue of a search warrant, obtained by I know not what one-sided deposition, from a secret, irresponsible tribunal, like that of the Jesuits, obtained by anonymous accusation—the charge and the judge being unknown to me. I say I live in daily terror lest by such seizure of my private papers innocent friends be betrayed to Austrian vengeance.

These fears are not unfounded in fact. Mr. Danford, printer and stationer, residing at Notting-hill, gives to me the following information:

While Lord Derby was still Prime Minister, men from the detective police, in plain clothes, were appointed to watch my house at Notting-hill, and take the number of every cab which came to the door. The late Ministry having left office; they were withdrawn, but a short time after the debates in the House of Lords about the refugees, previous to which your Home Secretary declared in the House of Commons, with loud applause, that 'it is no part of the duty of an English Government to provide for the safety of foreign Governments.' According to Mr. Danford's positive knowledge, the detective police not only made their appearance again about my house, but he has full reason to believe that there was almost one policeman for every person who visited my house, and he asserts to know that they had orders to mark every such person, and even to take a cabriolet, if necessary, to follow the visitor wherever he went.

Further Mr. Dunford informs me that, upon the occasion of my removing from my late residence at Notting-hill to that which I at present occupy in Alpha road, Regent's Park, one of the detective police in the disguise of a laborer, and upon the plea that he was out of work, insinuated himself into the service of the person employed to remove my furniture, and in this character assisted at its removal, thus having free access to my house, and adopting what I—and I am certain you, sir—would pronounce a base means of becoming acquainted with my private affairs. The honest carman himself, having too late learned the matter, has felt so ashamed and revolted in his plain, honest English heart, at being made a tool in so base a plot, that he never called for payment of his bill: so that having waited for a considerable time in vain, I was under the necessity of sending to search him out and pay him his money. The people's moral sense is an honorable test of institutions.

Mr. Dunford, I have reason to believe, is a respectable and honorable man. His letter lies before me, of which he gave me permission to make public use, and authorized me to say that he is ready to come forward and make oath to the facts here stated.

So much of political espionage for the present. But you will say—what of intercepted letters? I indeed can only answer you that one most important letter I have never received which was directed to me under indisputable assurance to a friend. It never reached my friend, and all knowledge of it is denied at S. Martin's-le-Grand."

SWITZERLAND.—The foreign papers received by the last arrival fix the paternity of the late insurrectionary movement in Switzerland upon the Jesuits. Many of our readers will remember the contest which was waged a few years ago in that country between the Catholics and the Protestants, in which the former came off second best; and this was but a repetition of that contest, in another form, under auspices supposed to be more promising. Switzerland being menaced on the one side by Prussia, and on the other by Austria, the moment was thought to be opportune for striking a successful blow; it proved otherwise, however. One of the foreign papers, speaking of this movement, says:

"Its immediate object was to rid the canton of Freiburg of a radical executive, and a constitution founded on universal suffrage; it remotely aim, to encourage similar demonstrations throughout Switzerland, and, at the head of an important canton, to concur with Austria in restoring the ancient reign of exclusiveness in the affairs of the Confederation. The leadership of the corps destined to effect this revolution was entrusted to M. Perrier, a Federal Colonel, who, in the war of the Sonderbund, acted as aid-de-camp to Gen. Maillardet. Under his conduct, a band of peasants marched upon Freiburg at the hour of four in the morning of the 22d; and having secured the two upper gates of the town occupied the Jesuits' College before a sufficient number of citizens could be aroused to offer any effectual resistance. The civic guard and the militia, however, responding to the first cry of alarm, were soon upon the scene, and at once assailed the avenues of the College. A sanguinary but brief conflict now ensued. M. Carrari fell in front of the College, pierced with several balls, and two of the militia were mortally killed. The bravery of the assailants, however, prevailed. All the avenues of the building were carried at the point of the sword, and a large number of the insurgents were compelled to yield themselves prisoners. Among the more considerable of the latter were MM. Week, Von der Weid, and Winkler; names which, as *The New Zurich Gazette* remarks, show how ably the affairs had been calculated. Col. Perrier, himself, wounded in his side, some say severely, was captured. Some of the leaders escaped, among them MM. Schultheys and Grisel, and the son-in-law of the latter. By 8 o'clock, order was completely restored, although the excitement of the public, amounting to exasperation, was very great.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the New Haven Railroad accident have rendered a verdict, which singularly enough avoids all the points the public desired to have cleared up. The jury admits that there was an accident, and that there was gross carelessness somewhere, but fails to fix it upon any party. The cause of the accident may be very briefly stated. The road was never properly constructed, having been jobbed out to a firm in Wall street, who have for years financiered for the Company, selling its bonds and borrowing the money with which to pay its dividends, for they have not always been earned. The stock of the Company is a monopoly almost like that of the New Jersey roads, and in spite of the late accident, the annual election of today will see no change in the management.

The accidents upon the New Haven and Erie roads, together with the loss of the steamer S. S. Lewis, have thrown a very gloomy shadow upon the stock market, and caused quite a panic, and a general desire to be rid of stocks thought subject to heavy losses by the carelessness of subordinates. The stock market, as a whole, closes dull, though some kinds are a little firmer. The Erie and Central road people have had a private meeting in reference to fares, and there will be a good profit upon all the travel introduced by the opening of the Crystal Palace.

On Monday the doors of the Exhibition open for goods, when a rush will be seen that will soon fill the entire space. Were the area of the exhibition four times as large as it is, the whole would be crowded, so numerous are the contributions. The steamer of yesterday announced the names of the British Commission that will be in attendance, and also brings advices that the East Indies will send a contribution in all respects worthy to represent the manufacturing skill of the Indian Empire.

The anniversaries have been uncommonly well attended, and the number of lady visitors far in advance of former years. The addresses of the speakers have also in them a pith not noticed in such efforts always, an improvement very gratifying to audiences who do not appreciate dullness even upon religious affairs. The abolitionists after a long absence have returned without appearing to have diminished their zeal in the least. The language used by Wendall Phillips and others of his class, has caused a good deal of excitement among our Union saving people, who are in terror lest New York trade should suffer from a taint of abolitionism.

The news from California is not of a cheering character to either merchants or those engaged in quartz mining. Clipper ships are just now rather dull of sale, and do not get freights with any degree of rapidity. The quartz mining speculations are deemed rather doubtful sources of revenue, and no results have yet been attained by several companies which have been in the field a year with an abundance of funds and the best of machinery. No prudent man out of these companies will enter them until some gold has been obtained as a specimen, if nothing more.

Money remains easy, but there is no speculation in any thing. C.

THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers that on Tuesday last, the Philadelphia subscription of five hundred thousand dollars to the Hempfield railroad, was perfected by the Council of the city, and ten per cent., fifty thousand dollars paid thereon to the Treasurer of the Company. The President, Judge Conrad, and the Chief Engineer, Charles Elliott, Esq., were here yesterday, and leave this morning for Washington, to meet the Directors, and we expect to announce tomorrow the whole road under contract from Wheeling to Greensburg. This matter, then, is finally settled, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that in eighteen months the cars will be running.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—It is supposed that Com. Bingold's squadron will be ready for departure by the 20th instant. There is still a scarcity of men, but it is believed that a complement will be secured in time. The diminished supply caused an increase in the compensation of seamen under the late Secretary of the Navy, as follows: Wages of regular seamen, increased from $12 per month to $13.00; ordinary seamen, from $10 to $11; boys, from $8 to $8.00.

THE election of Directors of the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad Company took place on the 9th instant, and resulted in the election of a board favorable to the Hillsborough extension to Parkersburg.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Prometheus, which arrived at New York, on Thursday morning, we have San Francisco dates to April 17.

LOSS OF THE S. S. LEWIS.

The loss of the steam ship S. S. Lewis, of which we were previously advised by way of N. Orleans, occurred on the 9th of April, at Bolinas Bay, about fifteen miles North of the Heads. The San Francisco Herald says:—

A dense fog prevailed at the time, and the ship was kept standing off and on until the mist should rise and show the position of the coast.

The ship was under easy headway, all hands literally in the fog as to where they were, when she struck upon a reef that ran out some distance from the shore, about six miles north of Bolinas Bay. Every effort was made to float her off, but with out avail. The sea was high, and striking her violently threw her broadside upon the reef, where she keeled over.

A scene of confusion and terror ensued, but order was partially restored and the boats were lowered. In these the ladies and children were first placed and although the surf was high between the ship and the shore, a distance of about 400 yards, they were safely landed and the boats returned for the rest of the passengers. By 8 o'clock in the morning these were all landed in safety, and by dint of great exertions, the greatest part of the baggage also. The purser then started overland for this city to obtain assistance. There were 585 persons on board, about 20 of whom reached the city last evening on board a schooner that was lying in the bay at the time of the wreck.

The passengers walked overland to the rancheria at Bolinas Bay, where tents have been erected, and every effort made to render their position as comfortable as possible until assistance reached them.

Directly that the disaster was reported at San Francisco, Capt. Alden of the U. S. Steamship Active, put his vessel in readiness and attempted to proceed at once to the scene, but was unable to do so until the next morning, on account of the fog. She brought up thirty passengers to the city, principally ladies and the remainder arrived a few hours subsequently in the Goliah.

The San Francisco papers state that there was an insurance of $150,000 in New York, on the vessel. This, however, is a mistake. There was no insurance on the ship in the New York offices. There was at one time, but the policy had expired, and was not renewed.

EXPLOSION OF THE JENNY LIND.

The steamer Jenny Lind left San Francisco on the 9th of April, on a pleasure excursion to San Jose. On the return of the excursion on the 10th, on her return, having, according to the account of the clerk, one hundred and fifty passengers on board, among whom were about fifteen ladies and children. The San Francisco Herald says:

She was passed at 12 o'clock, precisely, off the Pulgas ranche, by the steamer Express going the other way. At ten minutes past twelve, as the boat being then about four miles from the west shore of the Bay—a violent tremor was felt throughout the boat, like the concussion produced by the firing of a cannon, and in a second after, a tremendous report was heard, and the whole vessel was enveloped in a dense cloud of scalding steam. A plate on the after head of the boiler had been blown out, and the steam and boiling water gushed out with fearful violence. The bulk head separating the boiler from the cabin, which was aft, was shivered into a thousand fragments by the force of the shock, and of each fragment became a missile of death and destruction.

The cabin was a closely confined room, about 15 by 20 feet, with small windows looking out upon a sort of gangway that intervened between it and the railings. It was just about dinner time—the table was spread, and five minutes before, the ladies, gentlemen and gentlemen in charge of ladies, had been introduced into the cabin so that they might not be incommoded by the rush to dinner when the bell should ring.—They were about seating themselves at the table—some of the ladies were already seated.—Just at this moment, the explosion took place; the dense volume of steam rushed into the cabin and immediately pervaded it. All who were in it, were stricken down as if willed by the heat. They were scalded frightfully externally, and all inhaled the fearful steam; not one escaped; they were all killed instantly, or have since died. Many of them had their clothes literally torn from them; the skin was entirely burnt off their faces and bodies.

The sight they presented was horrible beyond description; they were not simply scalded, but all were more or less mangled by the fragments of the boiler and bulkhead, and streams of blood flowed from their mutilated bodies. Some few of the gentlemen succeeded in getting out of the cabin, crying piteously to those above to save their wives and children. When some of the passengers who were unhurt rushed below, the sight that presented itself staggered them, and some became faint. They found the dead and the dying in a confused mass on the floor, covered with fragments of chairs, tables, furniture, and timber, and horrible to relate, they were writhing in scalding water, which lay in the holes deep on the floor.

Poor little children were crying piteously for their mothers, who could hear, but blinded could not see. Mothers were shrieking with agony or calling upon some one to save their children. The picture, even in recollection, is heart-rending.

The volume of steam struck against the bulkhead in the rear of the boiler—the greater portion burst through the cabin in its mission of death, whilst another portion recoiled and rushed forward killing instantly one of the firemen, who was standing in front of the furnace doors, and fatally scalding another who was on the forward deck, and killing several passengers who were standing on the forward part of the upper deck. Those of the passengers who were standing on the forward part of the upper deck were nearly all saved. A few only were scalded, and those not dangerously. Those about midship, big in front of the boiler, were mostly killed. But the most terrible destruction of life was on the after part of the upper deck, just over the cabin. Here a large number of passengers were congregated. After the steam had done its work of destruction in the cabin, it burst up the companion way and in an instant swept those in its path to the deck, like leaves before the whirlwind. A man around stood; fifty lay prostrate, scalded, wounded, shrieking with agony or moaning in the last moments of life.

We have said not a man stood, but there was one who fell, and one alone, who escaped unhurt. This was Mr. James Tobin, late of the firm of Tobin & Duncan. He was standing near the companion way leading to the cabin and talking to Mr. Shelton, when he felt the tremor before alluded to. Familiar with such accidents on the Mississippi river, and knowing what it portended, even before he heard the explosion, and simultaneously with the gushing up of the steam, with extraordinary presence of mind, he jerked apart the fastenings around his neck of a heavy cloak he had on, threw it entirely over his head, wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and prostrated himself to the deck. The furious volume of steam rushed over and around him, but he lay with his hand clasped over his mouth, and held his breath. This he did as long as he could, when he made a gasp to recover himself, and again held his breath. Even through the thick folds of his cloak—through his hand—low down on the deck—half a minute after the explosion, the air was painfully hot. In a little more than a minute, he raised his cloak to see the light for the first time. Until it still was hot, he covered himself up again. In two minutes he uncovered, completely unhurt—he had not even been singed. His cloak was burnt, and almost dropped to pieces. He was the only man of that whole crowd around him, who rose up. His escape, under Providence, is due to his presence of mind alone.

As soon as the consternation had in a measure subsided, those who escaped rushed to the assistance of the sufferers. They were brought up on deck and laid out, some of them on mattresses, others on the bare planks—with the carcasses of a number of dogs ranged on deck as pillows.—The scene of fearful agony that met the eyes of the gentlemen assisting in the rescue, as *The New Zurich Gazette* remarks, show how ably the affairs had been calculated. Col. Perrier, himself, wounded in his side, some say severely, was captured. Some of the leaders escaped, among them MM. Schultheys and Grisel, and the son-in-law of the latter. By 8 o'clock, order was completely restored, although the excitement of the public, amounting to exasperation, was very great.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

Of all the countries in the world the last to which one would naturally look for a revolution, is China. But it seems that even the habitually docile and peaceful people of that human hive partake of the agitation of our era, and that the flames of rebellion now light up the valleys and mountains, they inhabit, threatening even the destruction of the Imperial rule which has borne uninterrupted sway there for over two centuries. China has been the theatre of a quasi-rebellion for two or three years. But little authentic intelligence has, however, ever reached us in respect to its progress. For some time the most trustworthy came through Mr. Gutzlaff, the German Missionary, whose recent death is widely deplored. Since his death the best accounts have come to us through the English residents at Hong Kong. About a year since we published news, received by way of California, to the effect that the rebellion had been at least partially suppressed and its principal leader executed. This, however, was contradicted on the next arrival, and now we learn by the accounts received from Europe yesterday that the revolution is advancing with rapid strides and has already become of the most formidable character. It originally commenced in Kwangsi and Kwangtung, the two most southerly provinces of the Empire, in the latter of which the City of Canton is situated. Thence it has penetrated northward for seven hundred miles and upward, till it has reached the Yangotse, the great river of China, and down its valley toward and near to its mouth till the insurgent army, fifty thousand strong, have entered and taken possession of the great city of Nankin, containing above a half million of inhabitants. The rebels may thus be said, if our accounts are true, to hold possession of the very heart of the Empire.

Their entry into the City of Nankin was made on the 19th of February. It is very evident from the progress of the insurgent force, and the character of the chief of the three principal cities of the country, that it is headed by a commanding spirit, and considering the long time it has been gathering, and its steady approach to the Capital [Pekin] through the populous districts of the empire, till it has achieved its present formidable position, we are forced to regard it as the work of subverting the existing dynasty as exceedingly promising. We know not what would be gained by the success of the rebels and the overthrow of the present Government, but we can not help feeling a sympathy with every thing that looks like movement among the stagnant waters of Chinese history. It can hardly be worse than that; but a successful revolution which would overturn the Government and stir the vast and unwieldy mass of human beings who inhabit the immense territory of China, would be productive of good. Some such internal convulsion seems to be absolutely necessary to clear the Cimmerian atmosphere which surrounds and envelopes the nation.

So far as we can discover, the revolution appears to have had its foundation in a sentiment of reform. It has proceeded upon the ground that the country was misgoverned, overtaxed, and generally oppressed. The revolutionists have proclaimed, therefore, as bettering the condition of the people. The head of the expedition is known by the name of TIEN-TEH. We are not aware that he or his followers profess republican sentiments or propose to inaugurate the rule of the People in the event of success. This would be too much to expect. But a change in the whole of the government from one dynasty to the descendant of the Sun and the brother of the Moon, to a man elevated from the common mass of humanity by the exertions of ordinary flesh and blood, and Chinese at that, would be a change looking in the direction of responsible and Republican government, by no means to be despised. It is for this we confess, therefore, that our sympathies are with the Revolutionists of China.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

IMPORTANT DECISION—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.—At the present term of the United States Circuit Court, now in session at Columbus, Judge McLean pronounced a very able and interesting decision, affecting the power of Railroads to build bridges over navigable streams. It seems that a Railroad Company has been formed for building a road from Cleveland west, by way of Sandusky city to some point on Maumee River, and in order to do it, it was necessary that they should cross Sandusky Bay, at a point some miles previously to reaching the mouth of the Sandusky River. A party who owned property and had a mill and large tannery a short distance above the mouth of the Sandusky, applied to Judge McLean for an injunction to restrain the construction of this bridge. There were others, but this was the most important question in the case. Judge McLean held, that where the bridge was constructed in such a way as not to obstruct navigation, it was not improper or illegal to build it. And in this case he expressly held, that the proof showed that the bridge, (the plan of which was submitted,) would not obstruct or in any way interfere with navigation. The bridge is a draw, which is worked on a pivot.

The space left for the vessels to pass, was, in the opinion of a large majority of the witnesses, amply sufficient to admit of free navigation. The Judge remarked that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Wheeling bridge case, had held, that that improvement could be constructed by a draw at the westside of the bridge, in such a way as to make the bridge constitutional, proper, and right. Upon the authority of that case, and to meet the spirit of the age, and in view of the proof in the case, the Court held, that a bridge might be constructed at the point indicated, and in conformity to the plan accepted by the Board of Public Works.—*Cin. Com.*

☞ H. WILLIAMS has removed his Select School to that very eligible room of Mr. Bell's, at the corner of Ferry and Liberty streets—entrance on Ferry street. It will be the constant aim while imparting a knowledge of the branches studied, to cultivate the heart and instil correct principles. We have long known Mr. Williams as a faithful, efficient and successful teacher.

Richard Bard, H. P. Cain, S. E. Johnston, George F. Gilmore, Moses P. Kinlo, A. H. English & Co., John L. Russell, E. L. Russell, William Larimar Jr., David Hunt, John Mecaskey, John P. Ley, Alexander Laughlin, John B. Warden, William C. Warden, R. U. Stockton, Francis G. Dalley, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree. wy16tf&w

☞ 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 we duly received. I was absent at the time, and would pay, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I certainly can say I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story building. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My books and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured; and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one 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 has the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single foot coating of cement, brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for ages, and even plastered on clay walls, in succession of coats, not more than one inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of a double 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.

SUBSCRIBER & INGHAM,
se18tf&m 116 Water street and 130 Front street.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIME'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the Allegheny River, appears to be the choicest 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. KIME—SIR: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, now for two months past, and have been looking for your agent to set a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very beneficial in Fits and Dysentery. My little girl, about nine year want was here, was lying very low with the fits. I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours after the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an excellent Liniment for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

JOHN L. BOGGS.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

fe9 [Pioneer advertising Petersburgh please copy.]

☞ 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. 140 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:3tm

☞ 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 Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853.

Premiums on Marine Risks, Premiums reed'd, year ending May 1, 1853.....$139,478 87
Returned premiums, Losses, Re-insurance, Ex-penses, &c.....$2,265 55

Capital stock paid in and secured.....100,000 00
Bonds, Mortgages, Loans, and other available securities.....240,770 25
Cash on hands, and in hands of Agents.....19,048 18

Total assets liable for losses, May 1, 1853.....$359,818 43

DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
F. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL WORK, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Erie;
M. C. CARSWELL, Pittsburgh;
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
S. P. JONES, "
ROBERT ELLIOT, Carbon county;
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Harrisburg.
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize by canal, lake and river, on terms consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either permanently or for a limited time.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.
JOHN H. MILLER, Agent.
A. CARRIER, Actuary.

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.

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

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, Wm. Haseley, Samuel Rea, Robert Dunlap, Jr., S. Harbaugh, Edward Heazelton, Walter Bergner, Wm. Larimer, Jr., S. W. Kier, Wm. Bingham, John S. Dilworth, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, S. S. Hays, Isaac M. Peacock. dec22

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. my17

JOHN P. LOGAN.....ROBT. Y. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON.....EDWARD GREGG.

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. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Clair Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to call and examine one of the most complete assortments ever offered in the city. 5:3tcp

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 the celebrated "Ames" Shovels, and for the Pittsburgh District, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Polished Spades at manufacturers prices. [apdeodtjan

CHARLES R. 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

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. se18

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 Goods, the manufacture of direct from the New England Manufactory, adapted exclusively to the Spring and Summer trade, and will be sold at satisfactory prices; comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. ap24

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses of unsurpassed excellence, will find this the most convenient establishment, for on the premises will be found the largest and best arranged Rooms and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and he is also employed the proprietor of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. J. flattery himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M. my6:dly

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1853.

Balance due on Stock	$144,000 00
Offices, Furniture, &c.	656 74
Mortgage	1,764 53
Cash	10,256 12
Premium Notes	71,102 80
Bills Receivable	52,902 34
Estimated amt. recoverable from Wrecks, &c.	1,772 00
Outstanding accounts for Premiums	20,418 97
	$301,763 02

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1853.

F. M. GORDON, Secretary.
my13:3tdlw

☞ What and Where is Gothic Hall?

IT IS at 74 Wood street; and is the place to buy your best CLOTHING. Call and examine CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS also a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of the latest styles and best quality, at the very lowest prices.

CHESTER'S Gothic Hall—
74 Wood street.
my10

Pittsburgh Trust Company.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend out of the profits for the last six months, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the capital stock as paid in, payable on and after the 23d instant.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Pittsburgh, May 16, 1853. my16dlw

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Will be given to any person or persons for the conviction or detection of any person or persons, for taking or stealing the MORNING PAPERS which I deliver, from the doors, halls or yards of the residences or place of business of my subscribers, on Fifth, West of Anderson street, Allegheny City. (my11:3t) JOHN MILLER.

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.—A. A. MASON & CO., No. 59 Fifth street, will, on TUESDAY, May 17th, open over 500 cases and packages of Dry Goods, comprising, in part, Silks, Tissues, &c. of every desirable style, shade, color and quality. Also,

Over 500 pc. Berege de Laines, some as low as 10 cents.
" 500 " Wool Berages, (fine) " " " 18 "
" 500 " De Laze, " " " 16 "
" 500 " Lawns, some at " " 12½ "

my16

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.—Two elegant Rosewood Piano Fortes, with double round cornered corners, 7 octaves, patent iron frame. One Walnut Piano Forte, 7 octaves, patent iron frame.

The above instruments are now open and ready for examination and sale. Further invoices of 6¾, 7¾ and 7 octave Pianos will be here within a few days, to which the attention of purchasers are invited.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
Agent for the sale of Chickering's Pianos, for Western Pennsylvania.
my16

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Now ready a large and handsome stock of ready-made SUMMER CLOTHING for boys of all sizes, to which I would invite the attention of parents and guardians, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. Call and examine—no trouble to show goods at

We Study to Please. CHESTER'S Gothic Hall—
74 Wood street.
my10

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—May be found at CHESTER'S Clothing Establishment well assorted and cheap. Clothing made to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction, for gentlemen, children and servants. Furnishing Goods in great variety. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to buy at this House, as my Clothing purchased there will be exchanged or the money refunded. Gothic Hall Clothing Emporium attend the purch