PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1853.

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

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

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—Bishop O'Connor in his last article, quoted from an old report of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, to fortify his opposition to the public schools. He will see, by the synopsis of the proceedings of the General Assembly, which we give to-day, that the Board of Education, in a report just made to that body, disclaim all intention of interfering with the public schools, and all desire or wish to injure, destroy or control them. This knocks the principal prop from under the Bishop's argument founded on Protestant testimony. He has nothing left but Dr. Nevin, to sustain him, whose leanings towards Romanism have been so evident for some time back, that his opinions can hardly be classed on the Protestant side of the question.

Bishop O'Connor should also recollect that our public schools have been greatly improved within the last four or five years. Many objections formerly urged have been removed, and in the greater part of the country where they are thoroughly established and organized, they are considered the best schools we have, and are deservedly popular among all classes. Parents who are able to send their children to any school they may fancy, often choose the free schools in this city in preference to the best private institutions which can be found. This is right. Our public schools should be made the best means for the education of our children, and so conducted as to give no cause of complaint to any who desired his children to learn the truths of science, the facts of history, and the elements of polite literature.

Notwithstanding the Bishop's disclaimer, we cannot divest ourself of the impression that it is the *light* of the schools which Catholic prelates and priests are afraid of, and not their *darkness*, as the Bishop avers. The enfranchisement of the mind from old superstitions, from absurd dogmas and vain traditions of men, and from the thraldom of a semi-pagan Christianity is what is dreaded. The fear is, that the child will find, that as an immortal being, he has the right of private judgment in matters of faith—and this not by direct teaching, but as a spontaneous impression arising from the teaching of the simple truths of science and history, and from free association with young American Sovereigns, who early learn the immense importance attached to the privileges of a free American citizen.

RUSSIA A MODEL EMPIRE.—We are not favored with an exchange with the *Washington Union*, organ of the Democratic administration and party, and cannot vouch on our own knowledge for the fact, but we have it from a great number of the leading papers of the country, that the *Union*, in a formal and elaborate leader, has uttered a most extraordinary panegyric on the Government of the Autocrat of Russia, which is pronounced one of the best and happiest which could be enjoyed by that people. An eulogium is pronounced on the Czar and his rule, which is asserted to be liberal and paternal. The Muscovites, indeed, have reason to be extremely grateful for the pleasure of being object subjects of an absolute master! This panegyric was uttered some days ago, and has not been retracted or apologized for; and it is now reported that it was the production of the Prime Minister, Mr. Marcy. It is not said that it was adopted in Cabinet council.

There is no accounting for taste, but it would not be exactly to our mind, to be unable to visit a neighboring town without a passport, to be vised by every upstart official, to have a Government spy continually upon all our words and actions, to be unable to visit a foreign country without permission from his supreme majesty, the paternal Emperor, to find ourself whizzed off to Siberia, on some bitter night, with the thermometer at zero, and be unable to ascertain the cause, to be compelled to go a soldiering, to suffer cold, hunger, and every species of hardship and indignity for the glory of this liberal government, and be compelled to fight against liberal principles wherever they might show a probability of establishing themselves—we say that such and a hundred other blessings enjoyed by the happy subjects of the paternal Czar, would not be to our liking, but they seem to jump exactly with the feelings and principles of the Democratic administration, so far as the Union is an expositor of its views.

If a rising in favor of such small blessings as we enjoy in this country should take place in Russia, we should of course have the Union denouncing it as a most ungrateful rebellion against the liberal and paternal Government of the Russian Autocrat; but whether the administration would resolve on intervention in favor of Nicholas we do not take upon us to say. At any rate, the Northern Bear would be sure of the warmest sympathy of the Washington Union, which paper took upon itself lately to dash to the ground all hopes of sympathy from the Democratic Administration, which that noble Hungarian Patriot, Louis Kossuth, might have entertained. That unfortunate man, but magnificent orator and friend of liberty, has probably learned by this time what we could have told him before, that the true friends of liberty are not to be found among Democratic partisans and politicians, who make a trade of professions of liberal principles, and commit the most shocking crimes against Liberty in her name.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.—There was a time when this work was deemed of vital importance to Pittsburgh; but of late it has passed almost into oblivion. During the present season, up to within a few days past, it has been entirely neglected and abandoned; but some enterprising individual has lately undertaken, on his own responsibility, to let the water on, and get it into navigable condition, and boats are now running on it. On Tuesday, a canal boat from there, well laden, arrived here, having come through without much trouble. We trust this valuable improvement will be kept open during the season.

VIRGINIA.—The State election takes place in Virginia to-day. We learn from the Wheeling Intelligencer that the contest in that Senatorial District is "between Wheeling and Pittsburgh." The Intelligencer is not without fears as to the result.

DAMAGES FOR RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Hartford (Conn.) Times says that various laws have been enacted by the Legislatures of New York and Connecticut looking to pecuniary penalties in cases like that which recently occurred at Norwalk. The Times adds that under the New York statute, the damages recovered against the New York and New Haven Company, for those who were killed at Norwalk, (provided they are liable at all,) would amount to $255,000, and the damages for injuries to persons and destruction of property to $50,000 or $60,000 more. Under the statute of Connecticut, the damages for the dead might run up to $400,000 or $500,000. We are informed that one suit has already been commenced by the surviving relatives of an eminent deceased physician for $25,000, and another by the friends of one of the deceased Boston passengers for $100,000. Such being the state of the case, it is evident that no further legislation is necessary so far as the money remedy is concerned.

Wisconsin has given charters for fifteen thousand miles of railroad, that will require $200,000,000 to construct.

THE CURRENT OF TRADE.—We published an article, a few days ago, from the St. Louis News, shewing that much produce heretofore shipped from that city, by way of New Orleans, has this year found its way to the eastern cities, by way of the Ohio river. The number of steamboats trading between St. Louis and ports on the Ohio river never was so great as it has been this year. The Baltimore Patriot copies the article from the News, and attributes the change altogether to the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

The opening of that road has doubtless had its influence in the matter, but the change in the direction of trade had commenced for some time before it was open for the transportation of freight. The great bulk of the increase of freight sent by way of the Ohio river, to the seaboard, has passed through Pittsburgh; and this has resulted from the opening of the Pennsylvania Central Road. By means of that road, and the Pennsylvania Canal, our forwarding merchants have been able to send to the seaboard, almost as soon as received, any amount of western produce; and it is the possession of this advantage which secures to our city the great mass of western traffic seeking an outlet to the east. The number of boats trading between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, this season, has been remarkably large, and it is noteworthy that they always arrive at our wharf with full cargoes.

The Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad reports that during the first three months in 1853, the number of cars passing over that road was 18,091, against 6,924 in the same period last year; and these cars carried 89,390,900 pounds freight, against 43,949,000 pounds last year, or *more* than double.

The Columbia Railroad is a portion of our line of public works. At Columbia it receives the freight sent from Pittsburgh by Canal, and at another point it receives that sent by the Central Railroad; so that all the freight sent from here to Philadelphia must pass over the Columbia road. Now, had there been no increase of trade at Pittsburgh, the railroad and canal would merely have divided receipts here, uniting them again on the Columbia road, and the amount of freight on that road would not have been increased, except in that sent outward, to the west; but it *has* increased, over 100 per cent, and the largest part of this increase is traceable to the shipments East from this city. The freight sent west has increased, we know; but the heavy part of the increase is in produce on its way from the west to an eastern market. It is within bounds to say, making all due allowance for the enlargement of shipments to the west, that 75 per cent. of the increase on the Columbia road is in articles of western produce forwarded from this city.

And then it is to be remembered that this does not include the freight sent from this place to Baltimore, by the Canal and Central Railroad, for that does not pass over the Columbia road at all, a connection being made at Harrisburg with a railroad to Baltimore; and we are not wide of the mark in saying that the increase of freight sent to Baltimore, from this city, is as great as in that sent to Philadelphia.

It will thus be seen that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has had fully as much to do in diverting trade to the Ohio river as any other enterprise.

THE FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that the following foreign appointments, four of which have been announced already, have been made by the President, and that other objects of pressing attention prevent his bestowing any further consideration, at present, upon appointments of this class:

Ministers Plenipotentiary.—Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, John Appleton, of Maine; Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, Pierre Soule, of Louisiana; Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut; Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, James Gadsden, of South Carolina; Secretary of Legation to Mexico, John Cripe, of California; Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia, Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey; Minister Plenipotentiary to Central America, Solon Borland, of Arkansas; Secretary of Legation to Central America, F. A. Boelen, of Pennsylvania; Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, Wm. Trousdale, of Tenn.; Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili, Samuel Medary, of Ohio; Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, John R. Clay, late Charge d'Affaires to Peru, and formerly Secretary of Legation in Russia and Austria; Minister Resident in Switzerland, Theodore S. Fay, long Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Charges d'Affaires.—For Belgium, J. J. Seibles, of Alabama; for the Netherlands, August Belmont, of New York; for Sardinia, Richard K. Meade, of Virginia; for Bolivia, Charles Levi Woodbury, of Massachusetts; for Austria, Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia; for the Two Sicilies, Robert D. Owen, of Indiana; for Denmark, Henry Bedinger, of Virginia; for Buenos Ayres, William H. Bissell, of Illinois; for New Granada, James L Greene, of Missouri.

Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands.—Sheldon P. Leake, of Virginia.

Consuls.—For Acapulco, Chas. L. Denman, of California; for Alexandria, Edwin De Leon, of South Carolina; for Basle, David S. Lee, of Iowa; for Bordeaux, Alfred Gilmore, of Pennsylvania; for Bermuda, John W. Howdin, of Ohio; for Bremen, Wm. Hildebrand, of Wisconsin; for Cork, Dennis Mullin, of New York; for Dublin, M. J. Lynch, of Illinois; for Dundee, W. H. De Wolf, of Rhode Island; for Havana, Alex. M. Clayton, of Mississippi; for Hong Kong, James Keenan, of Pennsylvania; for Honolulu, Benj. F. Angell, of New York; for Hamburg, S. M. Johnson, of Michigan; for Labadaye, Geo. W. Chase, of Maine; for Liverpool, Nath'l Hawthorne, of Massachusetts; for Melbourne, Jas. M. Tarleton, of Alabama; for Panama, Thomas W. Ward, of Texas; for Paris, Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina; for Rio de Janeiro, Robt. G. Scott, of Virginia; for St. Thomas, Chas. J. Helm, of Kentucky; for Talcahuano, Wm. B. Plato, of Illinois; for Trieste, Wyndham Robertson, of Louisiana; for Trinidad de Cuba, John Hubbard, of Maine; for Valparaiso, Reuben Wood, of Ohio; for Venice, Donald G. Mitchell, of Connecticut; for Zurich, Geo. F. Goundi, of Pennsylvania.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The preparations for the departure of the Advance are nearly completed, and in a few days she will leave our harbor upon her distant and difficult expedition. We dare say a more gallant set of fellows were never led by a braver and manlier commander than this little company. Bound upon a mission which commands the interest of every philanthropic heart, provided with means of scientific exploration and discovery which promise valuable additions to the gen eral stock of knowledge, these days of anxiety will go attended by the good wishes and the prayers, not only of this community, but of all civilized men. An evidence of this, as gratifying as it will be useful, has just been received by Dr. Kane, in the form of an autograph order from the King of Denmark, directing the authorities of the colonies in Greenland to afford all possible assistance to the expedition. This is the more gratifying because it was entirely unasked and unexpected.

It is known that Dr. Kane has been ill for some weeks, (we are happy to say he is now restored,) but we believe the day of sailing has not been postponed on that account. The former expedition sent out by Mr. Grinnell sailed on the 23d of May, and with good fortune, a vessel leaving New York by the middle of June would reach the Arctic regions in time to take advantage of the periodic opening of the ice in order to push its way to the far north. Some thirty days suffice to bring the navigator within the snowy zone, and it is not till the middle of July that the passage toward the Pole becomes accessible. But it is desirable to have plenty of time, both to obviate accidental hindrances and to make the utmost use of accidental advantages, and accordingly the Advance will put to sea some weeks before it is absolutely necessary.—We desire for her all possible success,—a prosperous voyage pole-ward, open seas, iceless straits, the discovery and restoration of Sir John Franklin living, the solution of many problems of science, health for the crew and their commander, and a happy return to the honors which await those who triumph in the path of ambition so noble and so spotless!

They go provisioned for two years. Their destination is Smith's Sound, the point on this continent where northern exploration has already penetrated farthest. Thence, if the ice happens to be open, they will boldly push forward with their brig into the unknown polar sea. If it is closed, they will resort to their dogs and sledges, which latter are built so as to serve in case of need as boats, and will investigate that desolate region northward and westward in search of the open water and of the lost navigators. They will leave some day of this or next week. We may expect to hear from them at Uppernavik, and possibly at other points on the coast of Greenland, and then they will pass beyond the reach of our knowledge and of our sympathies until their return, which may be looked for in the autumn of 1854. God's blessing go with them upon their arduous and dangerous way.—*N. Y. Tri.*

The great combined railway carriage and foot suspension bridge, now constructing at Niagara Falls, is being pushed forward with energy, and is expected to be ready for the trains by the first of May next. It will be one of the most remarkable architectural works in the world.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Old School General Assembly met in Philadelphia on the 19th inst. On the 21st, a long article on Slavery appeared in the *Presbyterian* of that city. From this article we make the following extract:

"The longer we look at this subject, the more fully are we convinced *that the best friends of the slave are the dwellers in his own South.* In that South are those who received him a poor, naked savage, fresh from Africa and the horrors of the middle passage; they have clothed him, fed him, visited him in sickness, have taken charge of his children in infancy, and provided for him in helpless old age; have taught him a Savior's name, and been instrumental in shedding abroad in his heart, a Savior's love, and preparing him for a crown and a kingdom in heaven. A whole nation of his people has grown up here, and under the genial influence of Southern homes, they have been elevated from barbarism to civilization and Christianization, with a rapidity, and to an extent to which history shows no parallel; a part of his people have gone back to Africa, bearing with them *priceless treasure of the gospel—a compensation ample for all their hardships;* more of them are going to join those already there;—others are to go, and what is to be the final result, will be known perhaps in that day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

We repeat, what does this mean? Has that editor really become enamored of the slave trade? Does he really wish to extend the "priceless treasure" and "the ample compensation" to more of the enslaved Africans? Is this a mere feeler, and does he expect to induce the General Assembly to apply to Congress for an act to repeal the law prohibiting the slave trade? Or is this a mere case of "shooting of the knee," a throwing out of bait to catch southern opinions? If the latter is the design, the dose will probably be too highly scented for high-minded Southerners. O.

COUNTRY HOMES AND PARKS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

You are doing good service in setting forth the resources of Pittsburgh, and your articles on Country Homes are awakening our people, in coal dust immersed, to the beautiful scenery surrounding us, which has always been admired and appreciated by strangers. The Anglo-American girl, at an English castle, when asked if she had ever seen so lovely a view, replied, "Oh, much more lovely; from my grand-father's porch, in America, three rivers can be seen, surrounded with hills, and a city in their midst."

The remarkable healthfulness of our climate—no epidemic having ever yet prevailed here—and our hills of mortality, especially amongst children, being so much smaller than other American cities, recommend Pittsburgh to all strangers seeking a home.

There are thousands of Working men, women and children, who cannot live out of the city, and for the comfort and enjoyment of these, as well as for the adornment of our city, parks should be purchased, by our authorities, on the Allegheny and Monongahela, and between the rivers. London has thousands of acres of parks, and New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, are all making parks, which contribute to the recreation of their inhabitants. Unless we soon make purchases, all the property will be built upon, and all the forest trees destroyed.

That beautiful sugar grove, situated on the Monongahela river, on the property belonging to the heirs of James Ross, would suit for the Monongahela portion.

The remains of the dead should be removed from the Episcopal and Presbyterian Church yards, when those grounds could be made into a small park.

This is the proper period for making parks, and it matters not where they are located, so that they are soon commenced.

We have elegant churches, school-houses, hospitals, house of refuge, poor-house farms, and market houses, but no breathing place for women and children.

Why cannot you, Mr. Gazette, and our other journals, stir up our authorities to doing something. If you will all put your shoulders to the wheel, we will have parks. S. T.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The communication in the Gazette of yesterday morning, signed "Andrews," relative to gambling in this city, deserves the serious attention of our magistrates and officers. Cincinnati is certainly deserving of much credit from every good citizen of the land, for her late efforts for the suppression of gambling. From your correspondent's remarks, I would judge that our city was greatly infested by gamblers, and it is quite probable that it will receive an accession to consequence of their riddance from our sister city. Our city rulers would receive the thanks of all good citizens by imitating so worthy an example. It is true that our laws are ample enough to suppress this vice, but it is strange that they are not executed. Prompt action in this matter by those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws, will result in good to the community. PITTSBURGH.

DANGER OF TAKING THINGS FOR GRANTED.—It was objected to the system of Copernicus, when first brought forward, that if the earth moved on its axis, as represented, a stone dropped from the summit of a tower would not fall at the foot of it, but a great distance to the west; in the same manner as a stone dropped from the masthead of a ship in full sail does not fall at the foot of the mast, but at the stern of the ship. To this it was answered that *a stone, being a part of the earth*, obeys the same laws and moves with it; whereas it is no part of the ship, of which consequently its motion is independent. This solution was admitted by some, but opposed by others; and the controversy went on with spirit; nor was it till one hundred years after the death of Copernicus, that the experiment was tried, which was ascertained the stone, thus dropped from the head of the mast, *does* fall at the foot of it.—*Archbishop Whately.*

WROUGHT IRON FROM THE ORE.—We some time ago printed a statement to the effect that a person by the name of James Renton, residing at Newark, New Jersey, had discovered a process by which to obtain wrought iron directly from the ore, and we are now gratified to state that the expectations of those familiar with the process are fully realised by its practical results. The Scientific American, referring to the subject, says that "this furnace created by the patentee and his associates, in Newark, works well, and is approved by all who have seen it in operation, so that all has been said in its favor thus far proves true."

Should this invention be fully brought to bear, it must have a most important effect upon the price of iron.—*Harrisburg Union.*

A NEW BRITISH PROTECTORATE.—It will startle our readers not a little when we inform them that the question of a British Protectorate over the Republic of Liberia, in Africa, has been mooted in political circles in Washington. The proposition to our Government is, to consent that Liberia shall in future be "protected" by England, and by the plan obviate the necessity for direct diplomatic relations between her and the United States. This information we have from a source entitled to our fullest credence; and the proposition is, it would appear, even looked upon with favor by members of the Cabinet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

For sale by all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 80 Wood street.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES.—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we continuously 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 harm. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALDISON, 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 last, when my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood, with brick, a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell to 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, 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.

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDER'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:

TARENTUM VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1851.

Mr. S. M. Kier—dir: I have sold a great deal of your Petroleum, or Rock Oil; some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to see a further supply. Could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentary. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the Fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the Fits stopped. She has not had one since immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Chin Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BUSHROW.

We sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

fe9 [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.

JOHN F. LOGAN, ROBT. T. 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. 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. my26

A MAINE LAW NEEDED.—In the recent discussion in the British House of Commons, on the bill for regulating public houses in Scotland, Mr. Heney Drummond affirmed that every Saturday night *thirty thousand men* got drunk in Glasgow, and lay in a perfect state of insensibility until Monday morning. We should think a Maine law would be very beneficial in Glasgow.

STUBBORN.—A man in Lancaster county refused to pay his school tax, $1,90, when the constable sold his horse for $112, took out the tax and costs, and tendered the balance. He would not take it, and said it must be paid to Esq. Miller, his agent, some miles distant. The constable refused to do so; the man prosecuted, went to court, lost his case, and paid the costs.

HON. LIEN BOYD, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn from the congressional canvass in the first district of Kentucky, in consequence of several candidates being in the field. H. C. Burnett, who was also a candidate in the same district, has likewise declined, and both have pledged themselves to take no part in calling a convention to make a nomination, thus leaving their party friends to pursue whatever course they may deem best.

THE NORWALK TRAGEDY.—The Boston correspondent of the Greenfield Democrat, says, that Mrs. Sayles, wife of Francis W. Sayles, of Boston, who was killed in the Norwalk slaughter, is now insane. She was with her husband when the accident occurred, and the shock she experienced has bereft her of reason. She is the daughter of Hon. B. F. Haller.

Professional Pomposity is well taken off in the following anecdote, which we found in a late English paper. Shields, doctor, (looking learned and speaking slowly:) "Well, mariner, which tooth do you want extracted?" Jack, (short and sharp,) "it is in the incisors!" Jack, (short and sharp,) "it is in the scriptions!" If the latter is the design, the dose will probably be too highly scented for high-minded Southerners. O.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The great combined railway, carriage and foot suspension bridge, now constructing at Niagara Falls, is being pushed forward with energy, and is expected to be ready for the trains by the first of May of next year. It will be one of the most remarkable architectural works in the world.

In order to ascertain the height of an object, a singular method of measurement is in use among the Lithuanian peasants. In measuring the height of a tree, for instance, a man proceeds from its base to a point where, on turning his back towards it, and putting the head between the legs, he can just see the top; at the spot where he is able to do this he makes a mark on the ground, and then paces the distance to the base of the tree; this distance is equal to the height.

An old German song says, in accounting for the general want of veracity among men:
When first on earth the truth was born,
She crept into a hunting horn;
The hunter came, the horn was blown,
But where Truth went was never known.

GREAT SPEED.—The Cincinnati express train, on the New York and Erie Railroad, ran from Hornellsville to Susquehanna, on Tuesday, a distance of 143 miles, in 161 minutes. The Binghampton Republican thinks this is the greatest speed which has ever been attained, for so great a distance, on any road in the United States.

NEW ORGANIZATION.—A call for a general religious conference, with a view to establish a new Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, has been published in some of the newspapers. The conference is to meet at Friends' Meeting House, at Kennett Square, Chester county, on first-day, the 22d of 9th month next. A large number of what are called Progressive Friends, it is said, have signed the call.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—The Boston Daily Advertiser states that the late Robert G. Shaw, of that city, bequeathed in his will the sum of $10,000, to be set apart at interest by his executors until it shall amount to $400,000. This sum is to be known as the "Shaw Fund," and to be appropriated for the benefit of destitute mariner's children under the age of ten years.

The Commissioners of the Chambersburg and Allegheny Railroad Company met at Bedford on the 13th inst., and organized by appointing David Patterson president and Geo. W. Bowman secretary. Another meeting is to be held this week when the books will be opened for subscription.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 110 Wood street, on MONDAY, May 30th, at 3 o'clock P.M., to take action on the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, passed 29th day of April A. D. 1853. SAMUEL McCURDAN, Secretary.

By order of the Board, acting for the Stockholders. my26:d1w

☞ FOR SALE—A superior BUGGY, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. my26:d3w

☞ H. WILLIAMS has removed his Select School to that very eligible room on 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 best and most correct principles. We have long known Mr. Williams as a faithful, efficient and successful teacher.

Richard Bard, H. P. Cain, R. B. Johnson, George C. Gilmore, Moses F. Eaton, A. H. Kuhlan & Co., John L. Russell, A. L. Russell, William Latimer jr., David Hunt, Wm. Murphy, John Fry, Alexander Laughlin, John D. Warden, William C. Warden, R. C. Stockton, Francis G. Bailey, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree. my26:d3w

☞ 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. 142 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:d3m

☞ SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates, and orders received by the proprietors of this Medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a district part of the West:

RICHMOND, Ohio, April 6, 1846.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen: I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare, and I have been, to say the least, astonished at the effects of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, and have ordered a further supply. I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Bly, and prescribed it in my practice, and it proved quite effectual in the expulsion of Worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one quire of the Vermifuge immediately.

Yours, &c. JAMES M. REST.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Tenn., July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge we have ever invested.

FOSTER & DUNCE.

For sale by all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 80 Wood street.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we continuously 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 harm. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALDISON, 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 last, when my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood, with brick, a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell to 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, 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.

☞ A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CITIZENS' DEPOSITE BANK of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Office of the Bank, No. 110 Wood street, on MONDAY, May 30th, at 3 o'clock P.M., to take action on the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, passed 29th day of April A. D. 1853.

SAMUEL McCURDAN, Secretary.
my26:d1w

☞ FOR SALE—A superior BUGGY, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. my26:d3w

☞ H. WILLIAMS has removed his Select School to that very eligible room on 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 best and most correct principles. We have long known Mr. Williams as a faithful, efficient and successful teacher.

Richard Bard, H. P. Cain, R. B. Johnson, George C. Gilmore, Moses F. Eaton, A. H. Kuhlan & Co., John L. Russell, A. L. Russell, William Latimer jr., David Hunt, Wm. Murphy, John Fry, Alexander Laughlin, John D. Warden, William C. Warden, R. C. Stockton, Francis G. Bailey, John Herron, David Elliott, George Albree. my26:d3w

☞ 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. 142 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:d3m

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Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

☞ WE believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIDER'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:

TARENTUM VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1851.

Mr. S. M. Kier—dir: I have sold a great deal of your Petroleum, or Rock Oil; some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to see a further supply. Could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentary. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the Fits; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the Fits stopped. She has not had one since immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Chin Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BUSHROW.

We sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

fe9 [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.

JOHN F. LOGAN, ROBT. T. 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. 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. my26

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburgh.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853:

Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	$209 018 81
Interest on Loans, &c	13a 295 56
Capital stock	1,916 19
	100,000 00
	$445,183 26
Returned premiums, Losses, Re-insurance, Expenses, &c	87,864 58
	$358,318 70

INVESTMENTS:

Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	$161,461 62
Premium Notes	172 018 81
Cash on hand	17,820 21
Total amt. of Resources. Liable for Losses	$358,318 70

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SEDGWICK, Harrisburgh;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER;
JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburgh;
S. T. JONES;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN F. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses either perpetually or for a term of years.

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield street.

A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT.
SAMUE