PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 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.*

OFFICE OHIO AND PENN'A RAILROAD CO.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1853.

Receipts in May, 1853,	- - -	$47,366 00
" " " 1852,	- - -	20,893 65
Increase,	- - -	$26,472 35
First five months in 1853,	- - -	$186,934 24
" " " 1852,	- - -	76,984 37
Increase,	- - -	$109,949 87

S. W. ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

This is a very gratifying exhibit, for the first month in the beginning of the through trains.—The through trains only began to run on the 16th of May, and have only now begun to be appreciated by the public. The next two or three months will show the importance of this great route, and the intrinsic value of the stock.

THE GAZETTE AND THE BISHOP.

Last week we published the Bishop's letter to the *Gazette*. We were no little amused at the reply. The Bishop's argument was, that sectarianism, or opposition to Catholicity, at least, will be necessarily found in the schools, considering the character of the teachers, that naturally may be expected there. This character, which the Bishop so acquire, he called *false light*. The *Gazette* takes up the latter word, and, without any reference whatever to its meaning, gives us an essay on the light of the common schools, the information they impart, the training in the elements of republicanism, &c., received in them. Affecting to suppose that all this was what the Bishop meant by *false light*, he winds up by stating, that he cannot help it if our system is injured thereby. It was quite prudent in the editor to have reserved these remarks for the number of his paper after that which contained the Bishop's letter, as the editor was thus so glaring. If unwerited anything to confirm us in the conviction of the justice of our cause, we would find enough in the very shifts and artifices of those who endeavor to give that of our opponents a show of reason.—*Pitts. Catholic, June 11.*

The Bishop's organ is rather late in finding out the nature of our reply, and rather ungenerously in its insinuation that one portion of our last reply to the Bishop was deferred to the day after the Bishop's appeared for a sinister purpose. When it is considered that the Bishop can draw up his letters at his leisure, while our answers must be written at a moment's notice, in the midst of our multifarious avocations, and that we have never kept the Bishop waiting, but have inserted his letters promptly, the inuendo that we kept a portion of our reply back to the next day, from an improper motive, is what we should expect from a person as unfair as the editor of the Catholic has shown himself to be. The fact is, our reply was entirely prepared in time to appear with the Bishop's letter, but we were compelled to defer the half of it from the pressure upon our columns.

As the editor professes to have found so much to "confirm him in the conviction of the justness of his cause," in the "shifts and artifices" as he calls them, of our replies, why does he not afford the same consolation to the Catholic readers of his paper? While we give both sides of the question to our readers, the Catholic never permits its readers to see any thing opposite to the views of the Bishop. Is it afraid of the "false light" reflected from opposite views, which is so powerful that it destroys the true light which the Catholic Church has been instilling for years?

As to sectarianism in the common schools, which so alarm, the editor and the Bishop, we think there will be but little of it found, except where Catholic Directors and teachers obtain control of the schools, as they have in some parts of this State and in Maryland. In the latter State, to correct the evil, the Legislature has passed a law forbidding the use of any sectarian book; and this was found necessary to prevent Catholic teachers from introducing the Catechism of that church.

The truth is, the light which Catholic Bishops and Priests fear, is the light of a liberal and sound education, coupled with a disfranchisement of the mind from priestly thraldom. The moment a person arrives at the conclusion that it is his right and duty to settle his own religious faith, after careful investigation, and that it is a duty he cannot delegate to another without a dethronement of his own manhood and reason, he is lost to the Catholic church, if he be an honest man, in nine cases out of ten. The trouble is, children taught in our common schools will think for themselves. They see schools will think for themselves. They see this glorious privilege, this inalienable birthright, exercised by others, and they struggle with the chains that hold them until they rend them in twain.

This spirit of self-reliance, of independence in thought and action, is absolutely necessary to a free government, where the people are rulers and where every man, if he would become a good and safe citizen, must take the responsibility of thinking and acting for himself. Our school system is a civil institution, originated and kept up to make intelligent and safe citizens, and if they are inimical to the Catholic church, which allows of no freedom of thought on religious matters, *it is because the spirit and tendency of the church is in direct opposition to the spirit of free institutions.* They are the antipodes of each other, and must always exist in violent opposition.—The Catholic church is a despotism. There must be no inquiry, no questioning, no asking for a reason. The dictum of the church is the end of argument. The voice of the Pope is infallible—he is as the voice of God. The priest holds the keys of Heaven, and he only unlocks to the *obedient*. All inquiry, all free discussion, is heresy, the most mortal of sins. To obey without questioning—blindly and implicitly to obey, is to *live*. To question is to *die*.

Is it any wonder then that Catholic priests dread free schools, where free thought will enter, and young immortals will think! It were a wonder if they did not. But it is not the fault of the schools, but of a church which cannot stand the light of our free institutions, when their spirit is carried out in the education of children.

A CAUTION TO THE GRAND JURY.—There is at present a great outside pressure in favor of subscription to Railroads. The Grand Jury is constituted by law, in this instance as the guardians of the interests of the people. In voting on such applications, one rule should never be forgotten. No subscription should be voted to any road, where there is not a sound and rational probability of entire safety to the tax-payers. A road may be very beneficial to the people which will not pay. However beneficial a project may be, a subscription should be rejected unless the path is clear. We should rejoice to see every road which has ever been talked of about Pittsburgh built, and we believe they would all be beneficial to the business of the city, but would they all pay? The Grand Jury would do well to consider this.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—We are glad to hear that the Commissioners of Beaver county promptly acceded to the recommendation of the Grand Jury by making a subscription of $100,000 to the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Beaver county will find this a safe and profitable investment, and it will, besides, be productive of great benefit to the county. We hope the Grand Jury of Allegheny will imitate so good an example.

THE COMMISSIONERS.—A charge appeared in the *Dispatch*, a few days since, to the effect that the County Commissioners had taken from the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company a gift of $100 each for signing the bonds with which the County subscription to that road had been paid. We have waited to see some explanation or denial of this charge, before alluding to it; but none being forthcoming, we have no alternative but to conclude that it is true.

The published County accounts show that the Commissioners charge the County for nearly every working day in the year. Last year Mr. Boyles served 307 days, Mr. King 303 days, and Messrs. Mitchell and Algeo together 311 days. As the year contains but 312 working days it will be seen that our Commissioners manage to spend the most of that number at the office; and it may be regarded as an invariable rule that at least two of them are to be found there, on County business, on every working day in the year.

This being the case, it follows that the Commissioners must have signed the bonds given to the Railroad Company as a time when they were receiving pay for their duties as County Commissioners. And as the bonds were issued in virtue of the legitimate powers of their office, it was a part of their official duty to sign them. For their general official duties the remuneration is fixed by law; and they have no more right to take extra pay for signing bonds issued in the due course of their official business, than they have to take pay from a person having a claim against the County for drawing a warrant in his favor.

We see no excuse that can be offered for an example so pernicious. It may be that the bonds were issued in advance of the time in which they could have been demanded; and no doubt it was a favor to the Railroad Company to issue them at once, instead of in instalments; but that was simply an act of courtesy and accommodation imposing no peculiar labor, and involving no claim for reward.

Public officers, whose pay is prescribed by law, have no right to accept of gratuities for the performance of their duties. They ought to be ashamed to ask for them, and if they accept them, they deserve not only open condemnation, but public scorn. If the example now cited is permitted to grow into a precedent, we shall see our county officials delaying business for the purpose of extorting donations to stimulate their activity. It will not do. The amount in this instance is small, but that does not diminish the perniciousness of the principle.

Another danger, and *the* danger, above all, to be dreaded; is the inducement on the part of the County Commissioners to make railroad subscriptions, in anticipation of the extra pay, or to refuse to make them when desirable. If extra pay is not likely to follow. We make no reflection upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in this case, because the gratuity was given after the subscription had been made; but the danger is that their act will grow into a precedent, and an expectation of gratuities of this kind will act as an indirect bribe to the making of subscriptions. If the acceptance of such *douceurs* be regarded as justifiable, they may be increased to any amount, and railroad companies may hold out to Commissioners a promise of a gratuity so large as to be well nigh irresistible.

Those who do not think the legal emoluments of the Commissioner's office sufficient, need not accept it; those who *do* accept, acknowledge the desirableness' and sufficiency of the pay. If those who now hold the office think it does not remunerate them, let them resign, instead of making drafts on the generosity of those whom they serve. There are numbers of honest men in the county, we dare to say, who are perfectly willing to perform all the duties of the Commissioners' office for the simple pay prescribed by law.

KEEPING A GAMBLING HOUSE.—William Miller yesterday evening lodged an information before Alderman Major, against Charles Murphy, whom he accused of keeping a gambling house at the corner of Liberty and O'Hara streets. The defendant was arrested and committed to prison.

It will be recollected that Miller, the prosecutor, is the person who was shot by Edward McCartney, and was at the time gambling in the house of the defendant.—*Journal of Saturday.*

We suppose the editor of the Journal is by this time convinced that there is gambling carried on in this city, and gambling too which ought to be suppressed, and furthermore that we were right in calling upon the magistrates and police of this city to use their authority to suppress it without delay. It is also a subject worthy of the attention and investigation of the Grand Jury. If that body will send for the police, from the High Constable down, and put them on their oath, we think they would ascertain that gambling hells are numerous, and that they are destroying the morals and future happiness and success in life of thousands of young men, who are bringing the grey hairs of their parents with sorrow to the grave.

STATE SENATOR.—It will be the duty of the next Whig County Convention to select a suitable candidate for the State Senate, Mr. CAROTHERS' term having expired. We are pleased to hear that the friends of Mr. CAROTHERS intend to press his claims for a re-nomination and election; and we learn that he will consent to be a candidate, if nominated. He does not desire to obtrude himself upon the people; but gratitude for past favors will not suffer him to decline a nomination, should it be tendered to him. We rejoice at this decision, for we feared that Mr. Carothers would not consent to subject himself to the labor and responsibility of returning to Harrisburgh, where rascality, bribery and corruption have reigned paramount for several years past.

The people of Allegheny county cannot do better than send back Mr. Carothers. He has made them an able, honest, fearless representative. His very presence awed into shame the rogueries practiced in the Legislature. He is incorruptible, industrious, and firm, and the county has been honored in her Senator. No county in the State was so well represented in the Senate last winter, as Allegheny was by Messrs. Carothers and Darsie. Mr. Carothers has only been one term; and according to usage should have another; but there is another and higher reason. We *know* the man. He has been *tried* and found *faithful*. We have tried other men and found them unfaithful. In this age of corruption and bribery, the people should cherish such men as Mr. Carothers, and we feel assured that the Convention will re-nominate him by acclamation.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, for April, has just come to hand. It is a number uncommonly rich in articles of interest. For sale by Gildenfenny, 4th street, and Miner, Smithfield street.

ANOTHER GREAT DEFALCATION.—*Washington, June 8.*—It is reported in high quarters that important developments will soon be made, involving a financial operation, by which the Treasury has been made to bleed. The Democratic version of this story is as follows: An Ohio man, named Minor, obtained from Secretary Corwin, upwards of a year ago, a transfer draft on New York, for the sum of $100,000, Minor agreeing to place the amount in proper hands in New Orleans within a specified time. This he failed to do, alleging that the institution in which he deposited the money had failed. Minor was recommended to the Secretary as responsible and honorable, by the President of a Bank or Insurance Company in Ohio; and several letters in relation to him passed between Mr Corw in and other parties. Five thousand dollars of the money have been recovered, but the balance, it is said, will be a total loss. It is hoped that the late Secretary will explain, in due time, the details of this transaction.—*N. Y. Times.*

COMMON SCHOOLS—THE CLERGY.—We have to record another decision of the clergy of an influential denomination, in favor of the general position we took in the recent discussion on the common school question. The General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, whose proceedings we give in another column, has decided against establishing parochial schools. Protestants generally should adhere to the same policy, and, by rallying against all sectarian schools and sectarianism in the common schools, strike a death blow at the design of the papal priesthood to build up a separate educational system in the interest of their sect.—*Phil. Register.*

THE IRISH EXODUS.—Vast crowds of emigrants, chiefly from the west, are said to be daily pouring into Dublin en route to America. A fair proportion of these might be regarded as belonging to the better class of farmers, but the majority is composed of laborers, many of them presenting a famished appearance.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Full details of the Canada's news, show that the telegraph did not over-estimate the serious character of the news from Constantinople. The next arrival will bring dates to the first of June, and will probably be announced to-day. In addition to other articles on the subject, the reader will find a very clear and condensed statement in the following letter from London to the New York Commercial Advertiser:

LONDON, May 27, 1853

The complications of the Turkish question have seriously increased, and although their effect has not been strongly marked on the English funds, they have produced rather a heavy fall at the Paris Bourse, where the mania of speculation has caused a greater degree of sensitiveness. News has also been received that the apprehended rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland has at length taken place, and to add to the disturbing occurrences the overland mail has been telegraphed with the announcement that the American, French and English commanders on the coast of China have agreed to guard Nankin, Shanghai and the mouths of the great canal from the advancing insurgents. There is also intelligence from Burmah that the Court of Ava have manifested a new determination in favor of war, and that consequently there is no prospect of a settlement of affairs there until the British army has carried its operations beyond Pegu and taken possession of the royal capital.

The exact nature of the demands of Russia upon Turkey are still enveloped in the usual mysteries of diplomacy, but they are supposed simply to be that the various concessions granted to the Greek Church in Turkey during the last four centuries, shall now be condensed and guaranteed by a regular diplomatic convention. To this the reply of the Sultan has been that it is his firm intention to respect the letter of those concessions and to extend them on all possible occasions in the most liberal manner; but that it would amount to a total forfeiture of his independence if he were to submit to enter into treaty stipulations with Russia on his obligations to his own subjects, and that consequently nothing shall induce him to submit to such a requirement. Upon receiving this refusal, Prince Menschikoff, the Russian Envoy, is announced to have taken his departure, under circumstances that would seem to denote an intention to resort to force at the next step. France accordingly has ordered the fleet off to the Dardanelles, and she and Russia are therefore forthwith coming face to face upon the question in a hostile attitude.

England at present has made no direct movement, nor is it believed she will interfere, except as a moderator, unless it should prove that, notwithstanding the solemn protest of Russia, she made a few weeks since, to the effect that she had no ulterior designs upon the country, a deliberate resolution has been formed to attack it in wolf and lamb fashion at any cost. In London, a firm belief prevails that the whole matter will end in explanations and compromise; but it must be confessed that this belief is attributed solely to the feeling that the continental absolutists are afraid of provoking a war, owing to the ulterior consequences that might result with regard to a new rising of the liberals, rather than from any sign to be gathered from the present aspect of affairs, or the tone in which they are apparently being carried on. Judging from all that has transpired thus far, a looker-on would be justified in saying that a more determined resolution to bring about hostilities was never manifested than that which is now to be seen in the conduct of Russia. The probability, however, is, that resistance on the part of the Sultan was not for a moment anticipated, and that all the warlike demonstrations and haughty notifications put forth, were resorted to in the firm belief that they would at once be acceded to through fear. This calculation having been disappointed, the step will perhaps be adopted of declaring that Prince Menschikoff has exceeded his instructions.

Whatever termination the affair may have it will afford another illustration to the world of the character of those potentates who are banded together to claim submission from the multitude, on the ground that they alone can preserve the cause of order, and that without them there would be nothing but anarchy and bloodshed.

They have now had everything their own way for four years, with unlimited power to hang and imprison their subjects, confiscate property, and contract enormous loans for their armies and favorites, and the result is not only that the danger of insurrection is alleged by themselves to be more imminent than ever, but that the whole of Europe is in a state of alarm as to the moment when the absolutists will fall upon each other—a consummation, moreover, only deferred from their mutual terror that in that case their subjects would fall upon them.

For some time past anxiety has been felt with regard to the position of Marsini. It was known that he had left England for the continent at the breaking out of the last disturbance at Milan, and the Austrians and their allies had so every engine at work to capture him. Yesterday, however, it was made known that he is once more secure in England. It appears that he was at Milan, for a short time, three months before the insurrection, and more than a month after it was suppressed. His presence is said to have been known to hundreds, and if that is true his not having been betrayed furnishes a strong proof of the deep feeling by which the people of Italy are now animated against their oppressors.

The news from China of the combined intervention to uphold the present dynasty against the insurgents among the people, has been received here with great regret. Positive instructions, however, are understood to be on their way to the English commander to abstain from intermeddling.

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The report of the Liverpool Cotton market for the week shows a great steadiness at former prices.

The grain market has shown more firmness, although there has been no actual change in quotations. The news from Continental Europe has caused this tendency to improvement, since the mere possibility of the closing of the Dardanelles, and a consequent inability of the Russians to export wheat from their provinces on the Black sea, is calculated to create some degree of speculative excitement. At Marseilles it has already caused a considerable advance.

The next steamer from this side will be the Pacific on the 1st of June. Our last dates from New York are to the 14th of May.

SPECTATOR.

INHUMANITY TO MEXICAN WOMEN.—A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, in relation to the recent unmanly, disgraceful and unnecessarily cruel and shameless act of an officer of the United State Army, in having two Mexican women flogged out of camp by soldiers, says:—"It was said to be the opinion of Governor Lane, that the President would strike the name of Lieut. Sykes from the army list, as an example to officers disposed to make their own cruel will the laws into Cuba; and, though treaties are waste paper in Spain—if there is such a thing as waste paper in a country where there are neither books, nor newspapers, nor letter writing—yet certain British cruisers sail or steam with a copy of the treaty on board, and give no end of trouble to Her Most Catholic Majesty's slave catchers.

Only within the present year we have captured six of these gentry returning home—that is, to Cuba—with cargoes of slaves; and the importation is not half what it was twenty years ago. Then we keep an Ambassador at Madrid and a Consul-General at Havana, always stirring about slaves, and keeping up a sort of perpetual "Uncle Tom's Cabin" close to the ears of Her Most Catholic Majesty and the Captain-General of Cuba But Spain could easily laugh at all this talk, as easily as she laughs at her creditors, but for one awkward circumstance, which gives an adventitious gravity to our remonstrances. Hard by Cuba, almost within sight, there lies a certain Power not quite so sharp at annexation. The United States are open mouthed to swallow their beautiful neighbor. * * * * * * *

But this is rather warm work for Spain, which knows full well the result of a trial of strength with the lords of Florida and Texas. It knows that nothing whatever prevents Cuba from being absorbed in the States to-morrow except the public opinion of mankind, chiefly as represented by England and the other great naval Powers. It is forced to weigh the consequences of a policy which may forfeit this protection.

We have not heard much lately of the "Lone Star" order, as the future conquerors of Cuba call themselves, but the incident lately mentioned in our commercial intelligence, and commented on in the Lords on Monday night, leaves little doubt in our minds that we shall soon hear of it again. A vessel of 400 tons the other day managed, in spite of the British cruisers, to land 100 slaves in Cuba, in open day, and with the cognizance of all the Spanish authorities. They were only the remains of a larger cargo, for 200 had perished in the attempt to save themselves. * * * * * * *

Now, should such incidents be repeated, *the British public and certainly make up its mind to incur no expense in securing to Her Most Catholic Majesty the possession of an island of which she and her officers make this abominable use.* They will not pay a large fleet to prevent Spanish slavers from landing their live cargoes in Cuba, and *another large fleet to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of a more civilized race.* Should Cuba become of the United States it will doubtless retain its slave institutions, but the honor of the whole Union will be pledged to prevent a further importation. Humanity will gain at least that by the change. We may think the act of annexation unwarranted and rapacious; but we shall nevertheless regard it as one of those transitions of territory to civilized from semi-civilized Powers, which are so frequent as to seem the natural and inevitable order of things.

THE TRAINER CASE.—The Case of Miss Porter and the alleged kidnapped colored child, is not yet disposed of, and now occupies the attention of a court in Brooklyn. Captain Rynders now figures in it, and on Wednesday he was brought up for contempt in not appearing when summoned. He excused his conduct by saying, in effect, that he had mistaken the jurisdiction of the Court. He was admonished and discharged. Miss Porter has also set at liberty, and the child placed in charge of Sheriff Lott, to be disposed of hereafter.

THE TROUBLES IN JAMAICA.—By advices from Jamaica to the 1st instant, we learn that the difficulty between the Council and the Assembly is growing more and more serious. Governor Grey has addressed a communication to the senior magistrate of St. Andrew, calling upon the magistracy of the parish to adopt measures for the preservation of the public peace, which might be disturbed if the prisoners are liberated from the penitentiary, in consequence of the want of means in the public chest to support those prisons. The Governor had already ordered the female prisoners to be released, and the males are to be gradually released. It is said that unless the Council recede from their position, there is every probability of a civil war in Jamaica, in less than three months.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We learn that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Wednesday, it was determined to reduce the fare between Baltimore and Washington, to $1,25; and to reduce the round trip ticket, good for the day only, to $1,50—both rates to go into effect on the first of July ensuing. The present fare is $1,80, and the round trip ticket $2; and the reduction, consequently, is 55 cents on the former and 50 cents on the latter. We are gratified to see this movement on the part of the Board.—*Baltimore American.*

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The ship Atrevida, from Port Philip 23d February, arrived off Plymouth, England, May 23d, with 27,000 ounces of gold. The Cuthbert, from Sydney, has also arrived, with 6,000 ounces, and the Epaminondas, from Adelaide, with £170,000.

Competition has become so great between Benicia and San Jose, California, that steamers are carrying passengers for the sum of twenty-five cents each way.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.—Some specimens of Australian cotton have lately been been tested in Liverpool, and pronounced to be worth 1s. 10d. per pound. The statement is that it can be grown in any quantity, and with very little trouble.

There are 3,000 straw-sewers in New York city, working for five months in the year and turning off about 1,200,000 hats and bonnets.

General Mansfield, Inspector General of the Army, it is said, has been ordered to a visit of reconnoissance of the Mesilla or disputed territory between Mexico and the United States.

The State Stock Bank of Indiana is winding up. $180,000 of its issue were surrendered to the State Auditor last week.

(From the San Francisco Whig, 14th.)

THE BOULBON INVASION.

The inhabitants of the north-western States of Mexico appear to be greatly excited by the rumors which have reached them of an intended invasion of Sonora from this State. *We have heretofore stated on the authority of a correspondent, that a party of Americans and Frenchmen had established themselves in La Paz, Lower California, where they were engaged, in the early part of April in making preparations to invade Sonora and Chihuahua,* and further, that two English men-of-war were stationed in the vicinity, intending, it is supposed, to interfere in case the expedition is commenced. Letters have been received from Mazatlan, by late arrivals, up to the 1st of April. By these we learn that the California expedition under Count Raousset, which was believed near at hand, formed the absorbing topic of discussion. The Governor and Commandant-General of the State of Sinaloa had interrogated the apprehended rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland has at length taken place, and to add to the disturbing occurrences the overland mail has been telegraphed with the announcement that the American, French and English commanders on the coast of China have agreed to guard Nankin, Shanghai and the mouths of the great canal from the advancing insurgents. There is also intelligence from Burmah that the Court of Ava have manifested a new determination in favor of war, and that consequently there is no prospect of a settlement of affairs there until the British army has carried its operations beyond Pegu and taken possession of the royal capital.

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The next steamer from this side will be the Pacific on the 1st of June. Our last dates from New York are to the 14th of May.

SPECTATOR.

☞ I have been laboring under a defect of sight for the last two years and upwards. So bad was my sight that I have not seen to read or write, or do any sort of needle work, nor to see any person on the opposite side of the street. I was recommended by one of our professors to call on Mr. Solomons, at his office, Williams' Block. I did so, and when I consulted Mr. S., he gave me SPECTACLES which enabled me to perform all those duties as well as I ever did in my life, for which I feel very thankful.

Cleveland, November 12, 1851. MRS. GOULDER, 77 Bond street.

(From the Mayor of Rochester.)

ROCHESTER, April 7, 1851.

Mr. Solomons—Sir: Having called at your office in the Arcade and purchased two pairs of your patent GLASSES, I found them superior to any I had ever before used. They realized more than I could have expected. I have now put them aside, and can see without them as well as I could when a boy.

JELIUS LEE.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—This celebrated remedy is universally acknowledged as the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from the human body. The following is but one of the thousands of voluntary certificates that have been given in testimony of its efficacy.

GILEAD, Ohio, March 18, 1851.

MESSRS. J. Kidd & Co—I take pleasure in informing you that I have used one bottle of your celebrated Worm Specific with decidedly good effect, and would like to have some more of it. I could sell any quantity here. If you send it to me, I will sell it without any charge for my trouble, as there are but few physicians here.

GEORGE WAGGONER.

This only Effectual Vermifuge can be had from all druggists and merchants, in town and country; also from the sole proprietors

FLEMING BROTHERS,
Jel1 Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood 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. 15, 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 some double more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she got up in two days. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes. Persons have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC HOCKNEY.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

fe9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ 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 agents have been burned and roll 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.,
Nov. 22nd, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. It was absent at the time, as I would say, in regard to your Safe. I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I tested the one I bought of you last fall in the store and dwelling of Mr. Hall, in this place, building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick. It large three story building. My loss was $10,000. At the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a heap of rubbish on it. It was in the hottest place. 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 books and papers, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future give his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence No. 149 Third street, above Smithfield. my7:2tw

☞ 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.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1853.

Assets of the Company, May 1, '52 $309 016 19
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853..... 125,250 56
Interest rec'd on loans..... 1,906 19
Stationery and Office Furniture..... 1,000 00
$436,152 50

Premiums cancelled..... $ 2,599 94
Do. terminated..... 7,132 81
Losses, Expenses, Commissions Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c..... 17,021 81
$ 27,554 56

Capital Stock, paid in and secured..... $258,218 70
100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses..... $358,218 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes.....	$226,612 50	
Bonds and Mortgages, stocks, and other securities.....	132,556 29	
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds.....	17,920 81	
Office Furniture and Stationery.....	1,000 00	
		$358,218 70

Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due..... $ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SEDWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh;
A. CARRIER,
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
P. S. JONES,
ROBERT ELOTT, 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 dwellinn houses either permanently or for a term of years.

Apply at Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

jel3:tf A. A. CARRIER, Actuary.

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

R D King, Wm. Eagley, Samuel Ross, Robert Dunlap, Jr., J. Harbaugh, Edward Heamister, Walter Barrett, Isaac M. Pennock, Wm. Lettner, Jr., F. M. Huey, Wm. Singham, John B. Vandevort, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Wm. R. Hays.

jy22

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

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

REMOVAL.
POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,
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 HAY AND MANURE FORKS, too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. mh23:3m

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. jal5

JAMES P. TANNER,
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,
No. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at the lowest factory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. my3

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

REMOVAL.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FORRIGN 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. feb7:y

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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