PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO'S

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1852.

☞ 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.*

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES—THE RIGHT OF FREE DISCUSSION.

The *Commercial Journal*, of this city, has taken ground against Father Gavazzi and his Lectures so strongly, that we are necessarily driven to enter the lists in defence of his course, unless we would see the sacred rights of free discussion trampled in the dust, and a worthy Italian patriot and good man refused a fair hearing before the American people. The Journal's article is entitled "*the Mahometry of Speech* and the *Mahometry of Blindness*," thus placing at once the Lectures of Gavazzi on a par with the conduct of the fierce ruffians who cowardly assailed him, and sought to take his life. Having thus defined the position which this "demagogue orator," as he calls him, occupies in the opinion of the editor, he proceeds to say:

"The man who mounts the rostrum, or the pulpit, or the "stump," and uses language which, to the plain sense of all his hearers has a tendency to provoke the lowest passions of those who hear, is denounced, by himself a blackguard of the meanest stamp. He occupies the position of a bully, who throws off his coat and challenges the crowd around him to a fisticuff. With this saving clause, however, the bully enters the field fairly and frankly; but the abusive declaimer, invariably appeals to the public, afterwards, to consider him a champion for the freedom of speech."

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This Father Gavazzi has chosen to adopt a style which he knows must arouse the hottest passions of the most ignorant among those whom he denounces. Whoever really desires to bring forth the truth will carefully abstain from such a course. Father Gavazzi has fully shown himself to be a mobocrat-orator. When he went to Canada, he fell in the midst of a degraded mass of mobocrat bullies. He plainly challenged them to an encounter, and the result was a heavy disgrace upon two great cities.

To attempt to draw nice distinctions between the belligerents in a case like this is absurd. If the "Killers" and "Bouncers," so notorious in Philadelphia, should engage in a war, it would be hard for the community to say upon which the greater blame should be fixed.

When such charges are made against a gentleman who is at present occupying a large space before the American people, and whose lectures have excited great attention, it becomes a duty to inquire whether they are well founded. Father Gavazzi is here a stranger, a patriot who has fled from the oppression of the rulers of his native land. He has no power, no wealth, nothing but truth and genius; nothing but misfortune and devotion to liberal principles to recommend him. Are the Journal's charges true? Is he a demagogue, a mobocrat orator, a bully? Are his lectures of a character to subject him justly to the charge of "a blackguard of the meanest stamp?"

We have, in these columns, published a large number of Father Gavazzi's lectures, taken indiscriminately from those delivered in New York. Our readers, therefore, are in a position to judge whether the charges of the Journal are sustained by fact. They are on various subjects, such as the "Temporal and the Spiritual Power of the Pope," "the Inquisition," "Auricular Confession," "the Jesuits," "State of Italy," *etc* All these subjects are of great interest to man, and are of much importance to this country, where Rome is pushing her conquests with vigor, and where she already has undertaken to destroy one of the chief bulwarks of freedom, the Common School. The lectures are marked with ability, candor, eloquence and truth, and we defy the editor of the Journal to point to one passage improper for a mixed assembly, and which will bear him out in his denunciations of the lecturer.

We never favored the lectures of the Monk Leahey. We never heard him lecture, although frequently urged to do so. We have always opposed the lectures of Joe Barker, and all of his class. We have no fellowship with low buffoonery and lascivious harangues, even for the exposure of crimes alleged to exist. Father Gavazzi is a different man from such debased lecturers. His character is unimpeached, and his conduct unexceptionable. Those who are personally acquainted with him award him the credit of Christian simplicity and ardent piety. He fought bravely for his native land when she undertook to throw off the yoke of Popish oppression, and that when his Holiness, Pope Pio Nino, fled for protection to that human butcher, the King of Naples, who is a pious son of the Church, while his prisons are vocal with the unavailing groans of tens of thousands of innocent men, the best citizens of his kingdom, whose only crime is a wish for a more liberal government.

Has it come to this, that men cannot lecture on any subject whatever, proper for public discussion, in this country, without meeting with opposition and denunciation, on the plea that it will offend somebody, and create an excitement? Slavery must not be touched; it will create an excitement. Intemperance must be permitted to slay its thousands without rebuke, for fear of exciting a bad state of public feeling. Popery must be let alone, and be permitted to go on increasing in power, because it cannot bear to hear the truth without resorting to physical force. Even spiritual rappings must be touched tenderly and lightly, or some weak soul will be afflicted. All error must be permitted to go unrebuked, until all distinctions between truth and falsehood, light and darkness, are lost. Excitement is the bugbear used to suppress investigation and inquiry.

This excitement happens to be all on one side. The reviewer Brownson can lecture in New York, and Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, against Protestantism, and he will be complimented by such papers as the Journal. We hear of no excitements, no riots, no complaints. Protestants can bear any and every thing, and we glory in it. A consciousness of the truth of their cause sustains them. But let a Murray or a Gavazzi lecture against Popery, and immediately the cry of bigotry and persecution is raised, and the lecturers denounced as mobocrats, and the rioters are accused on the plea that they were invited to the attack!

The Journal appeals to the Prince of Peace against both parties. The editor misapplies the term in this connection. Christ is the Prince of Peace because he came to establish peace between man and his Maker, and to set up a peaceable kingdom. But his system is a perpetual warfare against error. He says, himself, I came not to send peace but a sword. During his life he declaimed in the strongest language against the dignitaries and authorities of his native land—"ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" He was frequently mobbed, and only escaped violence by his Divine power, and he was finally seized and put to death in obedience to the cries of the mob,—"away with him, crucify him, crucify him."

A New York editor, a day or two ago, compared Gavazzi's fight from Montreal, to the flight of Paul from a city where he had incurred against its idolatry, and then turned round and denounced Gavazzi for delivering his lectures. The same editor had he been living in this day would have denounced Paul, and the editor of the Journal would have pronounced him a "mobocratic orator."

Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, and John Wesley, were all famous "mobocratic orators" in their day. They all hailed with prison, and were all assailed by mobs. They turned the world upside down. They caused tremendous excitement. Blood was poured out like water, and no doubt there were plenty of men then who lamented that they were so bigoted and wrong-headed.

Popery is the same now it was in the days of Luther. It is just as dangerous to the happiness and liberties of man. Its errors are just as fearful and soul-destroying. It stands out as a great prominent fact, demanding and challenging investigation. It claims universal power and universal submission to its dogmas. It is guilty of great crimes against man, against God, and against human liberty. Have we not then a right to examine it, to talk about it, to *lecture* on it if we choose, without being subjected to the charge of mobocracy, placed on a par with the lowest ruffians, the "bouncers" and "killers" of Philadelphia?

If Father Gavazzi comes to Pittsburgh, as we trust he may, a mob here could plead the justification of the Journal to any outrages they might commit against the rights of free discussion and the peace of unoffending citizens who might seek information of the distinguished lecturer. "He plainly challenged them to the encounter" says the Journal. He came to preach against error. This is sufficient justification for a mob. Such a contemptible plea for outrage would shut the mouth of every declaimer against error in the world.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We are pleased to hear, by telegraph, that the Second branch of the Baltimore Councils have passed the Ordinance to subscribe one million of dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. This settles the question with regard to that great work. It will now go on as rapidly as the work can be safely constructed. Gen. Larimer is preparing to give his whole time to the work, and a corps of Engineers will be placed in the field, and the work prepared to be let to contractors without delay.

In the meantime, an advertisement in our columns announces that the books are re-opened for private subscriptions. This opportunity will be embraced by many of the citizens of this city, and we trust also of Baltimore. The stock cannot but pay well, and is a most safe and desirable investment.

THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.—We refer our readers to the card to the public, in reference to the new rules in regard to visiting the Cemetery grounds. These rules have been adopted from a sense of their necessity, to preserve the grounds from injury, and to prevent so sacred and honored a place from becoming a place of resort for mere pastime and pleasure. The new rules we learn will be rigidly enforced.

ANOTHER CONCERT.—It will be seen by reference to the appropriate column, that M'lle. Steffenone has yielded to the general wish, and will give another Concert on Thursday night. The attendance last night was large, and the several performers gave the highest satisfaction to all. It is but seldom that opportunities occur for enjoying such musical treats, and we counsel all to avail themselves of the chance offered on Thursday night.

DEATH OF GEN. RILEY.—The telegraph announces the death at Buffalo of Brigadier General Riley, of the U. S. Army, whose faithful and gallant services in the late war with Great Britain, in the Indian wars in 1831 and 1837, and more recently in the war with Mexico, have entitled him to the grateful recollection of his countrymen, by whom his death will properly be the occasion of earnest regret.

General Bernard Riley was a native of the State of Maryland, having been born in Charles county, in 1790. He joined the American army in 1813, at Sackett's Harbor, and served until the close of the war with England, displaying in all the positions in which he was placed, courage and skill, joined with a coolness that made him conspicuous and won for him many honorable testimonials. In 1823 his bravery and conduct in an engagement with Indians on the Mississippi frontier were rewarded by promotion to the grade of brevet major, and a few years later his services in guarding the Santa Fe traders from the attacks of predatory bands of Indians were acknowledged by the presentation of a sword from the State of Missouri.

The Black Hawk and Seminole wars next called his services into active requisition, and acquitting himself bravely in these, in July, 1846, he joined the army in Mexico, and at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, in the command of a brigade, won the brightest laurels, and drew from Gen. Scott, in the official despatches, the most gratifying acknowledgements of the distinguished gallantry he displayed. For his services throughout this war the country rewarded him with the brevet of Brigadier General. He was no less distinguished for his social virtues than for the skill and bravery he everywhere exhibited as a soldier. Respected and esteemed by his fellow officers, beloved and reverenced by the men he commanded, his reputation throughout the Army was a just subject of pride and eulogium. Though now no more, the memory of his brave deeds and unsullied character must form a part of the history of the country, to which he may always refer with emotions of gratified patriotism.—*Balt. Amer.*

The London Daily News of May 18, handsomely acknowledges the triumph of America on the seas, and institutes a comparison between British and American shipmasters, much to the disadvantage of the former. It says:

"There is no doubt that all branches of the American navy have the benefit of an education far superior to that which can be obtained by the corresponding class in Great Britain. In reference to this it may be remarked that papers have been supplied by the American Government to the masters of great number of merchant vessels, containing a system of directions with respect to observations to be made during their respective voyages. Aided by these and the logs of the vessels, Lieutenant Maury has been enabled to obtain such a knowledge of the currents of the ocean, and of the trade winds as to reduce the length of certain voyages by a very considerable third. A discovery of this nature has the effect of giving the American something very like a monopoly of a particular trade for a certain time. It is not too much to assert that if the logs of the greater number of English merchant vessels would have been utterly useless in investigations of this nature. The general education of masters of English vessels is, no doubt, lamentably defective."

In continuation, the News says—"We are menaced in our manufactures, in our trade, and in our maritime supremacy. As a means of rising superior to these dangers, none can be more efficient than a sound practical education of the mercantile and maritime classes of our community."

Canedo, the Captain-General of Cuba, somebody writes from the Isle of the Ocean, receives for his pay "something over four hundred thousand dollars per annum!" His regular salary is $50,000; as this is not sufficient to feed him, he is allowed $12,000 extra for terrapins, asparagus, and other table luxuries; for issuing passports (after paying Secretaries) he pockets a cool $24,000, and for appointments in his gift the trifling donation fee of $32,000 per annum. Added to this, he exacts three golden ounces ($51) for every limb of native African ebony imported into the Island; and the average of the past six years place this source of income at $260,000—a very pretty bonus on the trade he is bound by solemn treaty to suppress! Bribes and "Black Mail" run him up another $40,000, so that, on the whole, he is not likely, if he be a considerate Spaniard, to "strike" for higher pay!"

We read the following in the *Bilancia* of Milan, under the date of Rome, 2d: "A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Lateran. Those, who are acquainted with the locality, will recollect that Pope Martin V. lies buried in the cave. The body having to be removed in consequence of certain architectural repairs in progress the coffin was opened in the presence of the Chapter. To everybody's surprise, nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver chalices, the tiara, all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago."

The Memphis *Eagle* gives an account of an excursion to the "Sunk Lands" of the St. Francis river, some fifty or sixty miles from Memphis by the land route. During the earthquake of 1811, a large scope of land along the St Francis river was sunk ten or fifteen feet, and immediately covered with water. It has been called the sunk lands from that time. It is some seventy-five miles in length, and from two to four in width. It is studded with small islands of willow, but at the present stage of water very few of them are above overflow.—The whole lake, as it might more properly be called, abounds with fish of all sorts and sizes. The water is almost perfectly transparent, and they may be seen distinctly to the depth of ten feet.

Philadelphia county is about twenty-one miles long, and has an average breadth of about six miles. It embraces an area of 127 square miles, or 76,800 acres. The City and Incorporated districts are said to contain 8416 acres, or 164 square miles; the remainder of the territory being included within the boroughs and rural districts. According to the Census of 1850, the population is 409,045.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC:—The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the Board of Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of July next, ensuing, all visitors to the Allegheny Cemetery be and are hereby required to procure tickets of admission.

It has been a standing rule in all the large Cemeteries of this country, to admit visitors only by special tickets; and the propriety of this must be evident to every one. These grounds are sacredly devoted to the interment of the dead, and all the regulations of such a place should be strictly observed. The grounds of the Allegheny Cemetery have been open from the commencement until now, without any restrictions to visitors, and it is only from the many complaints that have recently been made of depredations committed, and at the solicitation of several of the Lot-holders, that the above resolution has been adopted. All persons, therefore, desirous of visiting these grounds after the first day of July next, must obtain tickets of admission at either of the following places:

John S. Irwin, corner of Rand and Penn street, Pittsburgh; L. Wilcox, corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and on the corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh; Henry P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny.

It is hoped that the regulations of these grounds will be strictly observed; and it may be well to remark, that any one detected in crossing the fences or otherwise desecrating the place, will be prosecuted and fined according to law.

All lot holders can obtain a proprietor's ticket by applying at the office of the Allegheny Cemetery.

J. CARNEGEY.

N. B.—No parties of pleasure, or pic nic parties, or persons with baskets of provisions of any kind will be admitted in the Cemetery.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Journal.

RAILROADS IN ALLEGHANY.—We understand that the stock of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company (whose charter was obtained from the Maryland Legislature a few years since) has been all subscribed, chiefly by northern capitalists.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held in Baltimore on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors, viz: John M. Forbes, of Boston, John F. Winslow, of Troy, Warren Delono and J. B. Varnum, of New York, and John A. Graham, of Mount Savage.

The charter of this company authorizes the construction of a road from Cumberland to the Pennsylvania line, and also of lateral roads extending in any direction from the main line. Under a recent amendment the Company are authorized to purchase the rail road owned by the Mt. Savage Company, running from Cumberland to the mines at Frostburg. We understand that arrangements have been made to consummate this purchase, with a view to the extension of the Mt. Savage road from a point about five miles from Cumberland, to the Pennsylvania line, there to connect with the contemplated road from Chambersburg, through Bedford, to the same point. It is also possible that arrangements may be made with the Connellsville Company to connect with their road at the same point on the Pennsylvania line.

The new Company also intend to extend the Mt. Savage road to Lonaconing, in the George's Creek Valley, passing over the Frostburg hill by means of an inclined plane. The grade of this extension, from Lonaconing, it is said will be from thirty, to fifty feet ascent to the mile; and the rise to the summit of the Frostburg hill from the level of the road on George's Creek only 150, which will be overcome by an inclined plane 2700 feet long, worked by a stationary engine at the top. When this road is completed, the coal of the George's Creek Valley will be afforded an outlet to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by a continuous railroad of about 23 miles in length.

In making the purchase of the Mt. Savage Railroad, the parties interested have acted under the consideration that it is too important a work to remain in connection with a private corporation. They have, therefore, determined to erect it into an independent railroad. These are important arrangements for our county, and show that the spirit of enterprise is not on the wane in our midst.

The advices from Europe during the last two weeks indicate an increased demand for American breadstuffs. Owing to a backwardness of the season in England, an unfavorable condition of the ground for some months, and the unusually small quantity of grain that had been sown, and the sickly appearance of the young wheat, it is believed there will be a short crop of grain in 1853. The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that:

"Last year, at this time, the average price of wheat was 40s. 11d. the quarter; it is now 44s. 7d., or 8s. 8d. higher; but the fluctuations last year were two and a-half times greater than they have been during the present one. This fact is of great importance, proving that fluctuations in the price, now that the supplies are drawn from a very large surface, are more caused by the variations in our own harvests, than by those in the foreign supplies. To April 5th of the present year, there was imported into this city of grain of all kinds, and flour, equivalent to about 2,035,896 quarters. Last year the quantity was 1,339,725 quarters. To the 7th May, the quantities for the four months, have been:

1848,	2,564,441
1852,	1,721,646

Excess in four months of 1853, 858,096 or one half more than 1852. The corn merchants furnish circulars as with much curious information respecting the various countries from whence England draws her supplies of wheat, viz:—Marianopla, Ibraila, Galatzes, Odessa, Taganrog, Roumania, Saida, Berdeanska, Burdianska, Moldavian, and Wallachian wheats are now sold at Mark Lane, as well as the old familiarly known wheats of Dantzic, Konigsberg, Rostock, Stralsund, Stettin, Odessa, &c.; while foreign flour is distinguished as American, Canadian, French, Prussian, and Spanish. Of the 110,325 barrels and 69,725 sacks of flour imported during the last four months, all the barrels came from the United States. France sent 34,000 sacks, Tuscany 7,329, Spain 27,121, Holland and Belgium 140, and Bremen and Hamburg 210. Of the 264,695 quarters of wheat imported, 52,287 quarters came from Russia, the rest came from Holland, Russia, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, Denmark, France, Italy, the United States, Egypt, &c. From almost all the countries of Europe, and from various parts of Asia, Africa, and America, not only London, but all parts of England, receive supplies of wheat and flour.

Similar weather to what has been experienced in England has prevailed more or less over the greater part of Europe, and in places not supplied with the breadstuffs from so many quarters as England is, there is little apprehension of a scarcity of food. There is an active demand for wheat and rye in Holland and Belgium, and we hear of an advance of prices in other countries. England is becoming a great importer of grain, and any of the neighboring nations which may be temporarily in want come here for a supply.

The price of grain in England cannot be permanently either higher or lower, to any great extent, than that in other countries. If it be a little higher, corn flows in from all quarters, and no sooner is it lower here than in other countries than it begins to flow out. And, besides, the Greek merchants in London have in their hands nearly all the corn business of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, commanding vast stocks in the countries bordering thereon, and concentrating their business in England. The amount of business done by the Greek traders by the Greek houses in England is immense, and the Greeks at this time possess more commercial enterprise and commercial speculations than the merchants of any other European country resident in London; they are doing also a very rapidly growing business both in the West and the United States and Canada and with the East in India.

Dr. Boardman's acceptance of the Professorship of Princeton College, to which he was recently elected by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, is a matter of considerable doubt.—The congregation of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, of which he is the pastor, at a recent meeting expressed their objection to the severance of his connection with the congregation in a very emphatic manner. They view him, by his talents and ability as a pulpit orator, especially suited to exercise the largest influence for good as the pastor of a prominent city congregation, and think that his removal will promote no good end that may not otherwise be subserved.—*Balt. Amer.*

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?—The Roman Catholic newspaper here, called the Freeman's Journal, which has ever and anon set up a high claim to religion and morality, and has abused alike the secular and the religious press of this city, on the assumption that they are less truly moral and religious than itself, is, after the 1st of July next, to be published "on Wednesday evening, and on SUNDAY MORNING." Such is Popery's regard for the sacredness of the Sabbath.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A COMPANY is in the course of organisation in this City, under the name of the New York Mining Company of Lake Superior. It has purchased the valuable property of the North West Mining Company, which has already realized $175,000 from its mines, which are now in a condition that warrant the expectation of a largely increased yield for the present year. The books of subscription will remain open at Trinity building until the 16th inst.—*N. Y. Tvb.*

THE CALIFORNIA HARVEST.—The advices from California to the 7th May, state that farmers there were then busy in cutting and curing the grass, the crop of which is very abundant. The grain harvest would commence in about a fortnight, and continue for nearly three months. Wheat, barley, and oats, promise an abundant crop.

The Eclectic Magazine translates from M. Ampere's "Promenade en Amerique" that savant's account of his visit to New York. The article is good-humored, and generally correct. We were much amused at this passage:

"Nothing shows better the difference between a government where the people are everything and one where they are a mere cypher, than the earnestness of these firemen, and all other efforts, compared with the indifference shown by the modern Romans under similar circumstances; of which Mr. Bunson related a singular instance when I was in Rome. One night, while walking near the Forum, a place of interest to savans like himself, he saw that a fire had taken place in a street full of barns, which for this reason was called Fenili. Mr. Bunson called to a man sitting by his window, looking quietly at the barn on fire. After some trouble he engaged the man to go and give the alarm; but he could not understand why Mr. Bunson should be so interested about it, and asked if he was a relative of widow ——, whose barn was on fire. While our Prussian diplomatist was still on the alert, near the Capitol, for assistance at the fire, he met three countrymen walking by moonlight, and asked them if they had seen nothing? One of them stopped, and answered very quietly, 'There—that's the fire we saw half an hour ago.' 'What!' said Mr. Bunson, 'you saw the fire, and there you are yet!' 'Oh! sir,' said the other, 'that's a Government affair.'"

There is matter for a variety of reflection in this anecdote.—*Horse Journal.*

General Villamil, Charge d'Affairs from the Republic of Ecuador to the United States, attended by Aaron H. Palmer, Consul General of that Republic for the United States, was introduced on Friday last, by the Secretary of State, to the President, when the usual interchange of addresses took place.

LAKE SUPERIOR WEATHER.—The Journal of the 4th states that more rain had fallen at the Sault within the previous 48 hours, than since last fall, and vegetation has assumed the brightest shade of green. The weather had been quite cold for the season, with nearly two days' exception. The Journal prognosticates a cool summer.

LARGE LUMP OF COAL.—The Parker Vein Co., have now ready at their Jackson mine in George's Creek, a lump of coal intended for the World's Fair, which, if we are not mistaken, will astonish the natives. It is 14 feet long by 6 square, and weighs about 12 tons. It is sincerely to be hoped that it will arrive at its destination without any accident.—*Cumberland (Md.) Journ.*

THE body of a respectable young woman of New York, named Anna McElroy, was recently found in the East River, bearing unmistakable evidences of brutal outrage and murder. The city has offered a reward of $1000 for the detection of the murderers, to which $500 has been added by several gentlemen in whose families she had resided.

The extent of the injuries received by the Hon. A. H. Stephens, by the recent railroad accident on the Macon Railroad, was a broken arm and severe contusion on the head. He was reported to be doing well on the day after the accident.

SAUT CANAL.—The Lake Superior Journal of the 4th states that the Agent of the Contractors would break ground for the Ship Canal, on the 6th of June, and suggests that the citizens celebrate the event with a bonfire reaching the heavens.

COMMENDABLE.—At the anniversary meeting of the New Jersey Railroad Company, it was stated that out of *thirteen millions of passengers carried, the life of no one seated in a car has been lost.*

The U. S. mail steamer Atlantic sailed from New York at noon on Saturday for Liverpool, with $293,000 in gold ingots, and 207 passengers.

The Cincinnati Inquirer says that the new Postmaster there intends to employ young ladies to attend to the delivery of letters at the ladies' windows.

SLAVES appear to be running away in droves from Missouri and Texas to Illinois and Iowa, and to Mexico.

Complaints of the destruction of the wheat by the joint worm and fly are general in the eastern counties of Virginia.

Lots For Sale.

☞ Fine locations for Summer Residences at reasonable rates, until the 30th instant at 4 o'clock P. M., and all unsold on that day will be offered at auction, on the ground, in what is known as the "South Bottom," adjoining lands of the late James Rose, and lying between the Braddock's Field Plank Road and the Monongahela river, now laid out in Lots of two, two and a half, and three acres, by B. E. McIlwain. Terms of payment made easy, as but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of

jel5&12d3t H. D. KING, Trustee.

☞ 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. Solomon, at his office, Wilkins's 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.

[From the Mayor of Rochester.]

ROCHESTER, April 7, 1851.

Mr. Solomon—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 sold all of them I have sale, and can see without them as well as I could when a boy.

jel0d3m 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.

GIBSON, Ohio, March 15, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—I take pleasure in informing you that I have used one bottle of your celebrated Worm Specifics with decidedly good effect, and would like to have some more of it. I could sell any quantity here. If you feel disposed to do so, I will sell it without any charge for my trouble, as there are but few diseases more in this section.

GEORGE WAGGONER.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the country.

☞ Rooms open, and operations from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond.

fe6eodlawly

NELSON'S FIRST Ppremium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge. Also, constantly on hand a large assortment of the latest improvements of this most powerful kind, and having adopted the new and improved process, as now practised by the celebrated Rosts, of Philadelphia, and other first class artists, I am now able to abide alone by the patronage of the Arts, a style of Daguerreotype, either daily or in cloudy weather, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. mo6dawly

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh

FROM JUNE 6, TO JUNE 13, 1852, INCLUSIVE.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Consumption	3	0
Convulsions	1	0
Disease of Heart	1	0
Nervous Exhaustion	1	0
Scarlet Fever	0	3
Still Born	0	2
Unknown	1	0
Males 7—Females 5—White 9—Colored 1—Total 10		

OF THE ABOVE THERE WERE:

Under 1 year	4
From 1 to 2	0
" 2 to 5	1
" 20 to 30	1
" 40 to 50	1
" 60 to 70	1
" 70 to 80	1

By order of the Board of Health.

R. WILKINS, Physician to Board of Health.

CANCER.

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 testimonials, proving that they take rank for our regular and ordinary sales; and cold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

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

ALBION, ERIE COUNTY, PA.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would write in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly worthless, for I opened the one I bought of you last fall, on the morning of the 10th inst., and my store was building burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—a large three story store. My safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of rubbish. It was red hot.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounting to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper burned, and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to buy no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in, and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safe to the public. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

Third Annual Statement

OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg HARRISBURG, May 4, 1852.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1852	$32,320 016 81
Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1852	125,230 56
Interest rec'd on Loans	916 00
Stationery and Office Furniture	1,000 00
Premiums cancelled	$346,183 20
Do. terminated	2,179 00
Losses, Revenue, Commissions, Re-insurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c.	7,162 81
	77,001 81
	$ 87,801 86
Capital Stock paid in and secured	$258,318 70
Amount of resources liable for losses	100,000 00
	$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$276,815 50
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	132,888 29
Cash on hand, or in banks of agents secured by bonds	17,820 91
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,000 00
	$313,318 70
Amount of adjusted claims against the Company not yet due	$ 5,000 00

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. BRDEWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. A. WILKINS, Market, Pittsburgh;
A. A. CARRIER;
JOHN M. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
H. W. JONES;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county;
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; also, on merchandize in city of cabins, at rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses by building until the 16th inst.—*N. Y. Tvb.*

THE CALIFORNIA HARVEST.—The advices from California to the 7th May, state that farmers there were then busy in cutting and curing the grass, the crop of which is very abundant. The grain harvest would commence in about a fortnight, and continue for nearly three months. Wheat, barley, and oats, promise an abundant crop.

☞ BOARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his medical 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. 119 Third street, above Smithfield. my24dtf

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL" to be found upon the fourth page.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

R. G. LOOMIS, Agent,
No. 53 Wood street, *Pittsburgh*.

DIRECTORS:

Simon L. Loomis	Late of the Ætna, Hartford.
Jasper Corning	Firm of Corning & Co.
Theodore McKenzie	Firm of Thorne & McKenzie.
Richard Hoskins	Firm of Hoskins & Co.
William H. Aspinwall	Firm of Grafton, Stebbins & Co.
George Bliss	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
James E. Lee	Firm of Zon, Mahony & Co.
Oliver E. Wood	Firm of Willard & Wood.
Leo F. Rasquin	Firm of Rasquin & Blair.
Henry G. Sloy	Firm of Sly, Clapp & Bowen.
James Low	Firm of James Low & Co.
Charles H. Haigh	Firm of C. H. Haigh & Co.
John B. Hutchinson	Firm of J. G. Howe & Co.
William G. Lambert	Firm of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.
Richard Irvin	Firm of Irvin & Greenough.
Lewis Attorney, Jr.	Firm of Lewis Attorney Jr. & Co.
Levi P. Morton	Firm of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Co.
Lewis T. Delafield	Firm of Trowbridge, Delafield & Co.
John G. Nicoll	Firm of Nicoll & Co.
Charles P. Hildreth	Firm of Baldwin, Starr & Co.
George C. Collins	Firm of Sherman & Collins.
George D. Morgan	Firm of K. D. Morgan & Co.
Lucius D. Cowan	Firm of Cowan, Lott & Co.
Thomas Messenger	Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Sanford	Firm of Johnson & Sanford.
Cyrus H. Norton	Firm of Norton, Butler & Hyde.
Charles Ely	
Stephen Peet	Firm of Hyatt & Peet.
Rockwell W. Bull	Firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull.
Alfred E. Hargous	Firm of A. & S. Barnes & Co.
Jos. Lockwood	Firm of E. Lockwood & son.
Lucius Hopper	Firm of Hopkins, Alsop & Co.
Lyman Cutler	
James A. Dupuy	Firm of Brown, Brother & Dupuy.
Isaac F. Frothingham	Firm of Frothingham, Sawtelle Co.
John H. Swift	Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Noble	Firm of Condit & Noble.
Hiram Hitchcock	Firm of West & Drake.
Nathan F. Stockwell	Firm of Stockwell, Merrill & Co.
James Humphrey	Firm of Harper, Humphrey & Butler.
H. Pitt Hurry	Pay'ble at Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
Barford H. Garvey	Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Homer Morgan	
George Fourer	Firm of George, Fourer & Co.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

R. C. LOOMIS,

(Of the late firm of M'Curdy & Loomis,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
59 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
jel0dly33

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, President.
SAMUEL L. HASKELL, 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, during the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Eaghly,	Wm. Irwin,
Samuel Rea,	Wm. Stephen,
Herbert Inman,	John S. Dilworth,
Jr.,	Francis Sellers,
S. Hazlehurst,	J. Schoonmaker,
Edward Heazelton,	Wm. Phillips,
Walter Forward,	Wm. S. Hays,
Isaac M. Pennock.	

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,
SLEDGES, PICKS,
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. We have ta