PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 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.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.

The controversy on this subject may be considered about closed. What the Commissioners may do we know not. We are not in their confidence. A few closing words, however, are due to ourselves and to our readers. On Saturday, we presented our objections to the subscription at some length, in which we reviewed our figures, and made such corrections as were suggested by the information conveyed by the Company in the figures furnished to the press.

To our last article no reply has been made.—No attempt has been made to controvert our corrected figures, and they cannot be controverted. The *Post* makes an assertion that the work will not cost over a certain amount. Assertion will not answer in the stead of facts and arguments, where dollars and cents are concerned, and we shall not alter our figures until we are met with something more forcible than bold assertion and scurrilous abuse.

The only ground of argument made use of by the *Post* and *Journal*, of yesterday, is a plea that the work is absolutely necessary to the continued prosperity of Pittsburgh. We have never denied that the work would be useful, but both of these papers are as wide of the mark in their assertions in this respect as in most others. The idea has no doubt communicated to them by some officer of the Company, as it is expressed in both papers.

The *Journal* says, that unless the Steubenville Railroad is built, the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Connellsville Railroad, and the Pennsylvania are all incomplete—that they

"Have no direct outlet, and that the trade and travel that would otherwise pass through, and come to our city between the West, part of N. West and South West, and Baltimore and other places in the East, would pass round us through Wheeling, and other points South of it. Nay, without the seven direct West and North West, emptying itself at the Steubenville point, would reach even Philadelphia by avoiding our city, and passing through Wheeling by way of the Hempfield Railroad. The same may be said, also, of the Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Road, designed to bring up the South, and South West to our door; that road, too, without the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, would pour all its undivided treasures into the lap of Wheeling."

The *Post*, on the same subject, says:

"We have neither time nor space to pursue this subject further at present. This road must be made, or Pittsburgh must sink in the race for commercial and business prosperity—otherwise the goods consigning at the Ohio west of her will be directed eastward through Wheeling on the South, and by a circumbendious route around the northern bend of the Ohio, to reach New York and even Philadelphia."

All this is simply ridiculous, and is injurious to the matchless position of Pittsburgh in regard to the trade of the great West. It gives up at one stroke the noble Ohio river, and the Ohio and Penna. Railroad, and the river Railroad, all of which are avenues of immense value, and not inferior in any respect to the Steubenville road. But let this pass. Such extravagant arguments are generally rightly appreciated.

Let us review for a moment the controversy. When it was announced that the Grand Jury had authorized a subscription of $500,000, in obedience to the dictates of duty and without consulting any one, but taking counsel only with our own judgment, we entered a modest and inoffensive protest against it. If the friends of the Steubenville road had let this pass, nothing more would have been said on the subject. We had discharged a painful duty, and had no desire to get into a controversy on the question. We knew that in the present excited and rash state of the public mind there was little probability of our being able to put a stop to the subscription; and we knew also that unjust and ungenerous men would misconstrue our motives. We therefore shunned controversy.

Our protest, however, was met with misrepresentation and abuse. Every paper in town, almost, assailed and misrepresented us. We were thus placed upon the defensive. We were compelled to give the reasons on which our protest was founded. These reasons were also assailed, and we were charged with wilful and malicious falsehood. This brought forth our reply of Saturday, which neither the Company or its papers have undertaken to answer.

Having thus discharged a duty as imperative as it was painful, we take leave of the matter with the expression of our perfect conviction that, whatever may be the verdict of public opinion now, it will be in our favor when calmer sentiments prevail. Even though we should be mistaken in our fears, and if the road is built none could more desire it than ourselves, still the interposition to prevent an evil where there was no inducement to it but the public good, and where there could be no other, will not be misjudged. It is far easier for an editor to flow on with the current of popular opinion for the time being, and never utter one independent thought, or make any resistance to any folly or madness of the hour. But this we cannot do. At all hazards we will utter our opinions and thoughts freely; when we cannot do this we will leave the tripod.

A MODEL STATESMAN.—The Vice President, *de facto*, Mr. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, is now making speeches in that State against Col. Benton. We quote from the St. Louis Republican the following reference to a part of his speech at Weston:

"Senator Atchison declared himself in favor of the immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, provided that citizens of all the States, both free and slave, can settle in it. He said he would always oppose the 'Wilmot Proviso' by his vote; *and would rather see Nebraska Territory* —as Guthrie, her delegate, charges him with having said—*sunk in h—ll* than organized as a free State."

Doubtless such language as this becomes a Southern Statesman; but if any leading Northern man should use language half as violent with reference to the admission of Nebraska as a *slave* State, we should never hear the end of it. The Northern man who resists the admission of a slave State is a madman, a fanatic, and an enemy of the Union; but the Southern man who would rather see free territory "sunk in h—ll" than admitted as a *free* State, is deemed worthy to preside over the Senate of the United States, and become President of this Union, *ex-officio*, on the death of the present incumbent!

FIRE CHERRIES.—We had the pleasure yesterday of examining and of eating some remarkably fine cherries, from the Lebanon Nursery, cultivated by Mr. J. L. Snyder, whose success in fruit trees, especially cherries and peaches, is generally known in this community. The varieties were the "Napoleon Bigareau," "Knight's early black," and the "Belle de Rockmount." They are a clear, polished, and highly flavored cherry, much superior in every respect to the ordinary cherries one finds in market. We are glad to see attention paid to fruit in this region, and we hope that our market will soon be supplied with the choicest varieties, at a price to bring them within the reach of all.

Mr. Governeur Kemble, who is going the round of the court circles in England with Mr. Van Buren, is announced in the court journals as "Mr. Kemble, *Governor of New York.*"

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Yesterday forenoon we accepted an invitation of the Directors to visit the public schools of the *Third Ward* in this city. This is the Ward in which our able opponent on the common school question, Bishop O'Connor, resides, and we felt some little curiosity to see how this institution, just in view of the Bishop's palace, was conducted, and to learn if there was any just cause of complaint against it. On repairing to the large and convenient school house of that Ward, we found several gentlemen present, on the same errand, among whom were several clergymen and editors, and we were truly sorry not to find the Bishop there, and regretted much to hear that he had not been invited on the occasion.—We are satisfied he would have examined the institution with candor, and if he could not have approved of it, he might have found his prejudices measurably removed.

In this school there are twelve large, well ventilated, and well lighted apartments, all furnished in a similar manner, the only difference being the height and breadth of the seats, being made to suit scholars of different ages. Each scholar in all the departments, has a chair and desk to himself. These are made of cherry, and are screwed to the floor on cast-iron stands. They were all clean and polished; and we did not see a scratch or any defacement of a seat in the whole building. Connected with each school room is an anteroom, where racks are provided for hats and bonnets, and clear running water, porcelain washbowls and clean towels, for necessary ablutions.

There are thirteen teachers employed in the institution, one for each room, and one who is head or principal of the whole establishment, and who superintends all the branches. Thus children are carried regularly from one grade to another, until they acquire the rudiments of a thorough English education, including the higher branches of mathematics, and those who wish to do so, are prepared for college. There are about *nine hundred children* taught in this school; and such is the perfect system introduced, and the great facilities afforded by the noble building occupied, that not the least confusion or neglect is apparent. All the children are thoroughly taught.

We visited all the rooms, and heard classes in each recite, who all acquitted themselves well. Singing is also taught, by a teacher employed especially for that purpose, and the young folks appeared to take particular delight in this exercise. Several gentlemen addressed the scholars as we passed round, and at the conclusion of the visit, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to bear testimony to the excellence of the Common School System, and hereby declare ourselves its firm, decided and unwavering friends.

2. That we tender our sincere acknowledgment for the polite invitation given by the gentlemanly directors, and for the courteous manner in which we were received by all the teachers of that large and flourishing institution.

The above noticed institution is a *free* school —a *common* school. To it every child in the ward has access, without any expense whatever, except the purchase of books, and we believe these are provided where the parents are too poor to purchase them. Here the children of the rich and poor, of the high and the low, all meet together on terms of perfect equality. The only nobility is that of intellect and good behavior. Here all are taught the same lessons of instruction—the child from the three-pair-back in the alley, and the urchin from the palatial residence. Here is true republicanism. Here is laid the foundation of that feeling of equality and manly independence which is the best hope of the Republic.

These schools are kept open through the year. They afford an unfailing means of acquiring instruction to all who desire it. They relieve the heart of many a parent, who looks around on his increasing offspring and his limited means, from a load of anxiety. He can say to his children:—"Yonder is one of the palaces of America; you are the children of the Republic; all the children of the Republic have a right to enter her palaces, and to receive free instruction. Go, my children, and thank God every day for the common schools of your country, which place you on an equality with the proudest citizen."

We have spoken of the public schools of the Third Ward. Similar institutions exist in every one of the nine wards of the city, and the four wards of Allegheny, and in all of the villages and boroughs around us. Nearly all these buildings are magnificent, and cost from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and the salaries of the teachers in each ward amount to from three to five thousand dollars. These institutions are the pride, glory and *bulwark* of our land. There is a noble emulation for their improvement extending throughout the State, and we rejoice to hear they are improving annually. Accursed be the hand stretched forth for their destruction; and that man is a bad citizen, a recreant to his highest duty as a citizen and a philanthropist, who will not do all in his power to preserve them in their purity and hand them down to posterity with their glory untarnished.

HOW TO MAKE A PROPHET—The New York Freeman's Journal, the mouthpiece of Archbishop Hughes, in speaking of the Catholic riots at Montreal says:

"When Archbishop Hughes predicted upon the head of the Madial meetings which—and His Honor the Mayor—were presided over by the anti-Poppery parsons in the vicinity, at Metropolitan Hall, that the infamous system of unscrupulous falsehood and violent insult there propagated, if not speedily checked, would result in bloodshed, and in disturbing the social harmony that ought to characterize an American community, he was but too true a prophet."

Further on, the Journal, in the same connection, counsels the "bloodshed" which the Archbishop predicted, as follows:

"We say farther, that any man who should unwillingly or accidentally hear the Italian boy [Gavazzi] make use of such language [as he used at Montreal] *and not forthwith break his mouth*, must be possessed of very little of that pardonable exuberance of irascible mettle that distinguishes the man of honor from the sneak.

The programme for making a prophet out of the Archbishop is thus a very simple one: the Archbishop predicts "bloodshed" as the result of such efforts as Gavazzi's; "bloodshed" follows under the stimulus of such hints as we quote from his mouthpiece; and, straightway, the Archbishop is a prophet! It is not matter for very serious wonder that any one should be well acquainted with the results to be worked out by the machinery which he wields. To predict that which a man afterwards indirectly incites, will hardly entitle him to claim a share of the prophetic spirit.

STAGE OF WATER.—We notice that the Wheeling papers almost invariably quote the stage of water at this place as lower than it really is.—Taking one of the Wheeling papers for authority the Baltimore Sun makes the following blunder:

"At Wheeling, on the 15th inst., there were 3 feet 10 inches of water in the channel of the river, and falling; and at Pittsburgh, 2 feet 8 inches, and falling."

This would indicate a difference of 1 foot 2 inches between the two places, while the actual difference does not exceed an inch. We dislike to have to allude to such things; but this continual persistence in misrepresentation demands an occasional exposure.

PRAISEWORTHY LIBERALITY.—On Sunday afternoon an annual missionary meeting was held in the Liberty street Methodist church, of this city, by the congregation, and the sum of $1,280 00 was collected! This is one of the largest collections we have ever noticed in the West, and does great honor to that congregation, the liberality of which is proverbial. Providence has blessed it with wealth, but the hearts of its members have not been closed by prosperity. Freely they have received, and freely they give.

Within the last week, our wool buyers have been doing an immense business. The streets are constantly crowded with teams bringing wool to market—the rush being such that many have to wait three or four hours to have their wool stored and receive pay. Most of the wool of Medina county was purchased several weeks ago, at prices averaging, we believe, over fifty cents. These prices make the raising of sheep about the best business that farmers can go into, and we are glad to witness such evidences of their prosperity. When the farmers prosper the mechanic and the merchant also must accumulate a competence.—*Medina Whig.*

GOODS FOR THE EXHIBITION.—Upwards of three hundred and sixty-nine packages of goods for the New York Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations have arrived since 31st of May.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GOV. LOWE AND GOV. BIGLER.

I have read the correspondence between these two dignitaries, and although I am satisfied that our Governor has fully exposed the fallacious reasoning of the Governor of Maryland, yet he has not done it in a manner to excite any respect either for the head or the heart of the author. Mr. Bigler's reply is just in that cold-blooded, luke-warm tone which might be expected from such a person as himself.

A gross outrage upon the dignity of the Commonwealth and the rights of a free woman had been committed by one McCreery, a citizen of Maryland. This woman had been seized by that ruffian, and not even taken before one of those base creatures who receive extra pay for consigning human beings to life-long bondage, but hurried off to Baltimore, and then sent to New Orleans. The case was a clear case of kidnapping, not certainly less atrocious because he perverted the law to suit his purposes. The facts of the case were not in dispute. McCreery, a citizen of Maryland, had seized Rachel Parker, a free woman, and without availing himself of the usual services of one of the lowest menials of the law, a Commissioner, had carried her into Maryland.

A demand was made upon Gov. Lowe under the plain provisions of the law and Constitution, for the delivery of the offender, in honor that he might be tried in Pennsylvania for an offence committed here. To this demand Gov. Lowe replies as follows:

"You will perceive by the statement of L. A. Schoolfield, Esq., (the truth of which has not been, and I presume, will not be controverted,) that Thomas M'Creary went to Pennsylvania, not as a kidnapper, but for the sole purpose of capturing Rachael Parker, then supposed to be Eliza Crocus, the fugitive slave of Mrs. Dickeyhut. It is also certain that he carried with him the authority of a power of attorney from the owner of the alleged fugitive, or her agent, designing to act under it, in good faith. It is likewise well known that he captured Rachel Parker, believing her to be Eliza Crocus. Neither can it be denied that he had good reason for so believing, not only from the information received in the neighborhood, but also from the extraordinary likeness which exists between Rachel Parker and Eliza Crocus, and upon which some of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore were prepared to swear to the fact of identity. From these premises the conclusion is irresistibly drawn, that Thomas M'Creary is not a criminal. The presumption of malicious intent, necessary to constitute crime, is absolutely rebutted by the facts of the case. If guilty at all, under the law, his guilt is purely technical. He is morally innocent, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The first question which arises, therefore, is, would it be just for the laws of Pennsylvania to punish a man under such circumstances? The next question is, can I consent that a citizen of Maryland shall be exposed to the hazard of an unjust prosecution? It is unnecessary for me to assure you that the people and government of this State hold the crime of kidnapping in the deepest abhorrence, and that our laws visit it with the severest punishments. But, that is not the inquiry here. The question is, whether or not, being perfectly satisfied of the moral innocence of the accused, I shall strain the law further State for trial? It is extremely unpleasant to make any allusions whatsoever, which may possibly be supposed to reflect ungraciously upon any of the citizens of another and friendly State; *nevertheless, it is my duty to remind your Excellency that very strong and unreasonable prejudices, touching the subject-matter of M'Creary's prosecution, prevail in the county where he has been indicted, which would render the result of his trial exceedingly uncertain. I could not, therefore, consent to expose him to the risk, unless I felt constrained to do so by the mandate of the Federal Constitution.* Without entering into an argument upon this point, it is sufficient to say, that I consider the case of McCreary fully within the scope of that discretion, in regard to requisitions, which has always been claimed and exercised by the Executive of the different States of the Union. Not only the Governors, but the courts also, on habeas corpus, have repeatedly gone behind requisitions, and have examined into and decided upon the merits of the cases themselves."

The reply of Governor Bigler is clear and conclusive enough, and verbose superabundantly; but as to any spark of dignity or spirit it is utterly destitute. The finger of James Buchanan, or at least his policy, is plainly manifest throughout. But as if "the base born soul of the knave" was not sufficiently manifest, Mr. Bigler crawls in the very slime of self degradation. Pennsylvania dignity had been insulted—Pennsylvania's rights as a sovereign State violated—a free Pennsylvanian had been forcibly carried into bondage on a demand was made for the surrender of the offender and the demand refused and disregarded. Under such circumstances any Governor of any sovereign State, except Governor Bigler, would at least have stood upright and not bent the knee to the insulting wrong-doer. But he not having one particle of self-respect, not one scintillation of regard for the dignity of the State, becomes at the close of his long letter an humble mendicant at the footstool of Governor Lowe. The following is his conclusion:

"In conclusion allow me to express my regret that a difference of opinion should have arisen between your Excellency and myself on any subject, and to say *that I sincerely trust this unpleasant affair may not, to the slightest extent, disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between the people of the two States.*"

Was there ever so base, so contemptible, so mean spirited a conclusion of an affair, which began in insult and outrage upon the rights and dignity of the State represented by this two-legged spaniel, William Bigler? His friends may safely claim for him the credit of stooping lower and crawling deeper in the mire and slime than any other Governor in the Union; and unless he was mean-spirited and grovelling beyond conception before his election to the Gubernatorial chair, his partisans may without fear of contradiction, assert that his election has not made him one particle prouder, than he was as Bigler. Had some stout fellow kicked Mr. Bigler from Clearfield county to Harrisburgh, and the kicker at the end of the operation should turn and exclaim, "I sincerely trust this unpleasant affair may not to the *slightest extent* disturb the amicable relations which have so long existed between us; we as citizens of Pennsylvania would have no right to complain, because his dignity and his feelings are his own. But as the Governor of the State, the matter is different. C.

SOMETHING TO THINK ON.—The New York Courier under this significant head, refers to the enormous amount of crime committed in that city.

It amounts in number to as much as all the cities of England put together, and in atrocity far exceeds it. The total number of *commitments* for all kinds of offences in England and Wales during the last seven years was one hundred and ninety four thousand, four hundred and twenty-one; the total number of *arrests* in New York during the same period was over two hundred thousand! The New York police tables refer only to arrests, those of England only to commitments. Many are arrested who are not committed or bound over for trial, but their number is by no means so great as to destroy the remarkable significance of the above figures. In New York within the last year, seven executions for capital cases have occurred. In all England and Wales, for the same period, there were only nine, and yet the population of the latter is nearly thirty times as great as that of New York. This disparity cannot be ascribed to any peculiar character of our people, for the greater part of the criminality springs from the foreign element of our population. Of the seven murderers above specified, six of them were foreigners—one being a German, three Irish, one English, and one Nova Scotian; and the seventh, though born in New York, was of Irish parentage. The Courier says:

"The same people that chiefly commit the crime here, are found in vast numbers in every English city. Why then the difference in the extent of that crime? This question does not admit of either a ready or a brief answer. The causes which produce this result are various and complex, some of which we may consider hereafter. The most important of them are doubtless the comparative inefficiency of our police in preventing crime, the comparative uncertainty of our Courts in punishing crime, the neglect of our young vagrant population, and the vast number of disorderly groggeries, licensed, and unlicensed, that have all the while, without restraint, been stimulating the passions and bad propensities of all the lower classes of our population. It is time that these matters should be seriously and earnestly looked at and cared for. Our streams of crime are increasing into torrents, and they threaten to overwhelm us. The facts we have given, startling as they are, cannot be denied. Official documents prove them. Read and ponder."

The Courier also says there are now at the Tombs ten men awaiting trial for murder, one of whom has already been convicted once, and is now awaiting a second trial.

VALUABLE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—The Albany Journal says that the Secretary of the State of New York has obtained possession of the Treasonable Correspondence found contained in Major Andre's boot when that officer was searched by his captors, Paulding, Williams and Van Wert. The papers consist of an enumeration of the number and disposition of the American troops at West Point, a description of the fortifications, with suggestions in regard to weak and exposed points; also the celebrated pass given to Andre by Arnold.

These interesting documents were a portion of the papers belonging to George Clinton, which are now offered for sale to the State of New York.

The wheat crop, so far as our observation has extended, generally promises well. There will also, we think, be an abundance of all kinds of fruit. We are hungry for a great big mellow, yellow, free-stone peach, tinged with red. Roll on sweet moments.—*Logan Co. (O.) Gaz.*

We are now fully embarked upon a smooth sea for all commercial purposes. The degree of ease in the money market, accompanied by a healthy and remunerative business, in successful operation in the Southern and Eastern cities. Address "R. R." Pittsburgh Post Office, stating where an interview may be had. je18:2t

Lots For Sale.

☞ Fine locations for Summer Residences at private sale, until the 30th instant at 4 o'clock p. m., and all unsold at that time will be offered at auction, on the ground, in what is known as the "Scotch Bottom," adjoining lands of the late James Ross, 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 R. R. M'Dowan. Terms of payment made easy, as but a small amount of the purchase money will be required in hand. Inquire of

H. D. KING, Trustee.

je15d130

☞ MR. SOLOMONS:—From infancy I have been afflicted with weak eyes and shortsightedness, and in all my travels I have never been able to get a pair of GLASSES that would help me. I have had several pairs that would enable me to see more distinctly, but could never keep them on more than one-half hour from the fact that they caused such great pain.

—I happened to see your advertisement, by which I saw you had just imported some, and as it has been my constant aim to get a pair that would benefit me, I thought I would try yours.

You must not think me flattering when I say they more than answer my expectations. I have not been able to read by candle-light for more than half an hour at any time before I got these Glasses. Since I got these, I read one Sunday all day, and until ten o'clock, without experiencing the least pain, which is a thing I have not done before for years.

I say this much as I think it deserving your enterprise, and hoping others may be benefitted by it.

You are at liberty to make use of my name at any time for reference. I am, sir, truly yours,

HENRY EARL, Wharf Master, Pittsburgh.

P. S. I forgot to mention that my wife is greatly benefitted by the pair she got, and equally pleased.—je16

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public that has never failed to cure, when directions are followed, is M'LANE'S LIVER PILL. It has been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatic, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants, in town and country, and by the proprietors.

FLEMING BROTHERS,

Successors to J. Kidd & Co., 60 Wood street.

Je17

☞ 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:

PEASANT VALLEY, OHIO, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. R. 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 down more. We have found the oil very excellent in fits and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fluxes; gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours was in the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an excellent remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BONSALL.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ [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 regular and ordinary sales, and sold direct, have withstood the most 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, and could 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 last month, when our building being burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—I have three story buildings, all of wood, and at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of fire. It was a fine test.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. I have sold a good many Safes since I saw you last; I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, as I have got 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. mj7:3m

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

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $500,000!

A. G. LOOMIS, Agent,

No. 23 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis	Late of the Firm, Hartford.
Lewis Gaylord	Firm of Gaylord & Co.
Theodore McNamee	Firm of Sowen & McNamee.
Richard Hoyt	Firm of Hoyt & Sons, N. Y.
William H. Meller	Firm of Claflin, Meller & Co.
Gaylord Bishop	Firm of George Bliss & Co.
John S. Foster	Firm of Foster & Co., Boston.
Oliver R. Wood	Firm of Willard & Wood.
Jonathan Sturges	Firm of Sturges & Hart.
Henry G. Ely	Firm of Ely, Clapp & Bowne.
Samuel Lee	Firm of Lombard & Co.
Charles D. Hatch	Firm of C. D. Hatch & Co.
John H. Hutchinson	Firm of J. C. Howe & Co.
Alex. S. Wadsworth	Late of Hartford.
Charles A. Buckley	Firm of Buckley & Co.
Lewis Atterbury, Jr.	Firm of Atterbury & Co.
Levi P. Stanton	Firm of J. M. Beebe, Boston.
John Dwight	Firm of Troy Briton, Dwight & Co.
John G. Nicholas	Firm of Nicholas & Co.
Charles P. Baldwin	Firm of Baldwin, Stair & Co.
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George D. Morgan	Firm of R. D. Morgan & Co.
Benjamin D. Coman	Firm of Coman, Lott & Co.
Thomas Messenger	Firm of T. & H. Messenger.
David Scofield	Firm of Scofield, Johnson & Penfield.
Orphan H. Norton	Firm of Norton, Butler & Noyes.
Stephen Tuttle	Firm of Boyd & Paul.
Buckland W. Hall	Firm of Hall, Merrick & Hall.
Alfred S. Barnes	Firm of A. S. Barnes & Co.
Jon Lockwood	Firm of S. Lockwood & Son.
Samuel Hopkins	Firm of Hopkins, Allen & Co.
Lyman Cooley	
Isaac A. Dwight	Firm of Brown, Palmer & Dwight.
Isaac S. Pennington	Firm of Pennington, Newell & Co.
John U. Sy Ely	Firm of Swift, Hurlbut & Co.
Curtis Johnson	Firm of Johnson, Smith & Boyd.
Ward A. Fox	Firm of Weir & Dunlap.
Nelson H. Schmidt	Firm of Gibson, Schmidt & Co.
James Humphrey	Firm of Barney, Humphrey & Butler.
Wm. P. Holmes	Firm of Holmes, Booth & Haydens.
Dexford N. Barney	Firm of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Wm. Lee	
George Pearce	Firm of George, Pearce & 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.

je15d1y:23

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

R. D. KING, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECY.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

R D King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Stanley,	E. M. Stet,
Samuel Snowden,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	Thomas M'Knight,
R. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heamelson,	J. Richardson Parker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm. S. Hays,

Isaac M. Pennock. de22

REMOVAL.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES,

SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, SLEDGES,

&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. N. Harper & Co.'s celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, and are now prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at Eastern prices. [ap20]3m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH.

Office 85 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ☞ ma24

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 Manufacturer, adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be sold at satisfactory prices, comparing favorably with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying. ap8

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Slide and Sky Lights, arranged with skill that the operator can take the most accurate the similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, IN ALL WEATHER.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Patronage not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Strangers taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m., until 5 p. m. Entrance in Diamond.

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM

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 made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Slide and Skylight Rooms constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kinds, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rosas, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. J. S. Walters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. [jm20]3m

Five Thousand Dollars Wanted.

☞ A PARTNER, active or silent, with a cash capital of from $3 000 to $5,000 to invest in a most respectable and lucrative business, in successful operation in the Southern and Eastern cities. Address "R. R." Pittsburgh Post Office, stating where an interview may be had. je18:2t

Third Annual Statement

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

Assets of the Company, May 1, '53.

Premiums rec'd to May 1, 1853	$3,229 016 81	
Interest rec'd on Bonds	133,290 56	
Stationary and Office Furniture	1,000 00	
		$3,365,183 25
Premiums cancelled	$ 2,799 94	
Do. terminated	7,162 51	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Reinsurance, Returned Premiums, Stationery, Printing, &c	77,931 81	
		$ 87,884 56
Capital Stock, paid in and secured		$258,318 70
		100,000 00
Amount of resources liable for losses		$358,318 70

ASSETS:

Premium Notes	$206,512 60
Bonds and Mortgages, Stocks, and other securities	123,655 29
Cash on hand, or in hands of agents secured by bonds	17,820 81
Office Furniture and Stationery	1,030 00
	$358,318 70

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

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
P. C. SHOWICK, Harrisburg;
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia;
A. WILKINS, Butler, Pittsburgh;
J. A. CARSIER;
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county;
A. J. GILLET, Harrisburg;
J. T. JONES;
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carbon county.

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.

A. J. GILLET, Secretary.

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

Branch Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

A. A. CARSIER, Actuary.

JOHN T. LOGAN, ROBT. T. KENNEDY
PHILIP WILSON, EDWARD GREIG,

REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. je15y

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. my1

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.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

PICOT & SHOTWELL.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NO. 47 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

(UP STAIRS.)

☞ Their business is respectfully invited. Confining themselves to a WHOLESALE BUSINESS solely, will ensure to their interest to examine our Stock of Goods.

Tinned and enamelled Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, &c. &c., by the package or otherwise. je11d3m

Excelsior Omnibus line! Glen Hotel.

And Braddock's Field Plank Road.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Omnibus will leave the Pittsburgh station at the GLEN HOTEL, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road. The following are the times of starting:

The omnibus will start from the station in Fifth street, Pittsburgh, at 6 o'clock in the morning, run up Fifth st. to Wood, down Wood to Fourth, up Fourth to Smithfield, thence down Smithfield to the corner of Second, where it will arrive at the Glen Hotel at 7 minutes before the Glen Hotel. It will leave the Glen Hotel at 7 o'clock in the morning.

In the evening it will leave the Pittsburgh station at 5 o'clock taking the same route, and will return during the evening